



FORESEC Deliverable D 2.2 Country report on Italy

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Contents

1. Concept of Security

2. Current security related activities

2.1 Organisations

2.2 Strategies and doctrines

2.3 Private sector

2.4 Key technologies

2.5 Current research programs

3. Public opinion

4. Current foresight activities

4.1 National foresight activities

4.2 International foresight activities

4.3 Identified threats

5. European Collaboration

6. Conclusions

7. References

Appendix A Current security related activities

Appendix B Current foresight activities

Appendix C Identified threats

Appendix D Suggestions for European collaboration

Introduction

This country report on Italy represents one of the 12 country reports that have been compiled as part of the FORESEC project's State of the Art Scan on European security (see further about the project at www.foresec.eu). The Scan provides an overview of the security field in the 12 countries chosen. The countries have been selected to give a good overview of the different cultures, geographical locations, national strategies and societal challenges that face European security and shape the priorities and interest at the European level.¹

Section 1 of the report discusses the concept of security in Italy, section 2 looks at the current security related activities including organisations, strategies and doctrines, role of the private sector, key technologies and current research programs and projects. Section 3 discusses the public opinion in Italy vis-à-vis security threats and technologies. Section 4 gives an overview of current national and international foresight activities and section 5 highlights issues where European level collaboration is seen to have most added value. Further details concerning each section are provided in the Appendix.

1. Concept of Security

Since the end of the World War II the transatlantic alliance with the United States of America (USA), NATO membership, European integration and now European common defence have been the major elements of the Italian defence and security concept². Italy has increasingly engaged in multilateral operations abroad especially in stability and reconstruction operations. These operations are in line with a comprehensive approach towards peacekeeping, and with Italy's support for the Common Foreign and Security Policy and support for moves towards common European defence. The Italian security concept has changed and widened over time as a result of changes in the international environment.

The Cold War and close proximity to the Soviet bloc were reasons for Italy to join NATO in 1949, placing itself within the defensive shield provided by the USA. Italy has provided numerous, important military bases and installations to support NATO-related and in some cases US operations throughout the Mediterranean³. Within Italy both politicians and the public were initially divided on Italy's NATO membership and on defence expenditure and the country did not generally meet its commitments on force levels. In the 1970's problems in the Mediterranean region (Greek-Turkish dispute, Arab-Israeli conflicts, oil crisis) meant a slight change in the focus of Italy's geopolitical security concerns. The 1977 "Libro Bianco" (Defence White Book), reiterated the country's commitment to the NATO alliance but also emphasised the Mediterranean and European dimensions of its security concept⁴.

The 1985 "Libro Bianco" reaffirmed Italy's commitment within NATO but stressed the need for increased flexibility in Italy's defence establishment to reflect the increasingly important issue of stability in the Mediterranean area⁵. As in other countries the end of the Cold War also led to a

¹ The FORESEC state of the art scan covers Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom

² The European Union and National Defence Policy. Contributors: Jolyon Howorth - editor, Anand Menon - editor. Publisher: Routledge. Place of Publication: London. Publication Year: 1997.

³ However, where the foreign policy of the two countries differs Italy has denied use of its bases to the US (Arab-Palestinian War, 1973)

⁴ Ministero della Difesa., 1977. *Libro Bianco: La Sicurezza Dell'Italia E I Problemi Delle Sue Forze Armate* Roma

⁵ Ministero della Difesa., 1985. *La Difesa: Libro Bianco* Roma

reprioritisation of existing, non-military threats and new ones. This change was in line with an expanded security concept with broader threat definitions and less distinction between internal and external security. The 2002 Libro Bianco⁶ reflected shared European concerns about transnational threats with an increased focus on terrorism, organised crime and instability abroad.

Vital national interests of Italy include peace and stability in the Balkans and the whole Mediterranean region, control over illegal immigration, fight against international terrorism (monuments, antiquities and the Vatican as major cultural targets) and securing energy supplies⁷. The eastern enlargement of the EU is a specific Italian historical interest and strategy. Italy has been a central participant and driver in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the NATO Mediterranean Dialogue. In the concept of security described, there are roles for actors both above and below the Italian state. The Italian regions are mentioned as partners in cooperation with regions in countries outside Italy. The regions also have a role in responding during civil emergencies.

State, societal and human security issues interact in the discussion of the security threats and challenges. Threats such as terrorism, challenges such as economic competition or migration are discussed as part of a complex whole. Economic competition is described as a complex of state power in the international economic system, internal societal cohesiveness or competitiveness, and individual job stability. Crime is seen as both a state, societal and individual problem. The state is expected to fight crime and especially to provide certainty of penalties. The individual and social responses to crime which have been mentioned include strengthening the link between individual citizens, within citizen networks and between citizens and authorities.

2. Current security related activities

The movement towards a broader security concept with protection of citizens at its core in Italy, as elsewhere implies coordination of security activities by public and private actors in security and the exploitation of synergies between civil and military security organisations. This is especially felt as a means of using better scarce resources. A broader range of actors (Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, Justice, Civil Protection, Health, Transports and Infrastructures, and Space Agency) are called upon to coordinate their activities in security. Italy's Armed Forces have been changed to meet less military-focussed tasks with some private partners. The Prime Minister's Office has a central role in coordinating activities and shaping overall evolution of policy, which some experts think could be strengthened in the area of security. The Department for Civil Protection reports directly to the Prime Minister, and coordinates all emergency services. The Intelligence service also reports directly to the Prime Minister's Office.

2.1 Organisations

The Italian Ministry of Internal Affairs is responsible for fighting street crime, organized crime, terrorism, drugs and illegal migration. It is also charged with protecting critical infrastructure (transport and telecommunications) and with intelligence gathering. The Ministry of Internal Affairs operates through the State Police, Fire Services (Corpo Nazionale dei Vigili del Fuoco), Civil Protection Corps and Provincial Prefectures. Regions, provinces and municipalities maintain separate police forces. Special police bodies deal with Border Security (Polizia di Frontiera) and with environmental matters (Forest Guard or Corpo Forestale dello Stato).

⁶ Ministero della Difesa., 2002. *Libro Bianco* Roma: Stabilimento grafico Militare, 2001

⁷ Il Ministro degli Affari Esteri., 2008. *Rapporto 2020 Le scelte di politica estera*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.esteri.it/mae/doc/Rapporto2020_SceltePoliticaEsteri_090408.pdf [accessed 08 May 2008].

The Ministry of Internal Affairs safeguards Critical Infrastructure such as transport and telecommunications through the State Police, Railway Police, Post and Communications Police, and through Special Operations Departments. There is an official, classified list of critical infrastructure, however, this is not yet formally defined at national level. Italy is participating in negotiations to set up a European Directive on Critical Infrastructure Protection. This involves defining transboundary critical infrastructure but if approved, the directive will also stimulate definition of critical national infrastructure.

The Ministry of Defence operates through three armed forces – the Army, Navy, Air force, as well as the finance and customs Police or Guardia di Finanza. The Ministry is also linked directly to the Military and Public Order Force known as the Arma dei Carabinieri. The military trains and administers the Carabinieri in its military duties. The Carabinieri has nationwide jurisdiction in exercising its military duties and also plays a key role in some missions outside Italy. Units of the Carabinieri assist NATO forces. The Carabinieri also work closely with intelligence agencies. Armed forces are used in certain internal emergencies. Since the 1980's the Army and Carabinieri have assisted in fighting domestic terrorism. The Coast Guard forms part of the Italian Navy and performs duties for the Ministries of Internal Affairs (immigration), Justice and the Department for Civil Protection.

The intelligence system is being reorganised and could be improved by a mechanism for civil military intelligence sharing. The security information system is made up of a number of bodies under the direct authority of the prime minister. The external information and security agency and internal information and security agency work separately on external and internal intelligence for national security. The information services activities are coordinated by the security information department.

The interministerial committee for the security of the Republic (CISR, Comitato interministeriale per la sicurezza della Repubblica), is an advisory, proposal and deliberation body which decides policy guidelines and objectives. CISR is chaired by the prime minister and includes delegates from the Ministries for Foreign Affairs, Home affairs, Defence, Justice and Economy.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for external relations and foreign policy. The current policy areas defined by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Policy are: Human Rights, Fight against Terrorism, Disarmament, Environment, Energy, and Development Cooperation. A specialist department of the Carabinieri reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for protection of Italian diplomatic institutions overseas and application of special immigration laws.

The Department for Civil Protection is under direct authority of the Prime Minister and acts as a national focal point for all services in national emergency response. Its functions are to study, foresee, and prepare for disasters, as well as to provide aid in natural or man-made disasters. The Department has an institutional mandate for disaster risk monitoring, prevention and producing national alerts. There are detailed disaster management plans and regular emergency exercises for each of the types of natural hazard to which Italy is vulnerable.

The Department for Civil Protection coordinates the regional response to natural disasters, using an approach of devolving responsibility for emergency management to the lowest feasible level (Regional, Provincial or Municipal). It also forms part of the EC Civil Protection Mechanism. The Department of Civil Protection model for emergency response is regarded as an example of best practice internationally. It is also tasked during 'extraordinary events' such as during the Iraq crisis⁸. It draws upon the Armed Forces, all State Corps (State Police, Fire Services, Forest Guard, Revenue Police), Red Cross and 1.200.000 volunteers.

⁸ Presidential decree of March 28, 2003

2.2 Strategies and doctrines

Italy has multilateral, bilateral and national strategies for dealing with security threats. Strategies and long-term interventions are decided by the Parliament, sometimes through special laws. Permanent or temporary parliamentary commissions are charged with either general or specific problems in security or safety. The multilateral and bilateral strategies have meant collaboration in UN and EU actions but also maintaining good bilateral relations with Middle Eastern countries⁹. Italy largely follows the international security strategies agreed upon by EU, UN and NATO. At the national level the Ministries of Internal Affairs, Defence and Foreign Affairs have produced strategy documents to broadly outline their vision and produce annual strategy documents with specific objective and actions. These objectives are also linked to the country's international security strategy.

The national strategy for internal security is proposed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in response to the political priorities set by the government¹⁰. Special legal measures have been proposed at regular intervals as part of the Ministry of Interior's strategy. The Ministry of Interior's main objectives are described in annual strategy document along with specific actions. In its 2008 strategy document the Ministry of Internal Affairs emphasises analytical and foresight capacities for crime detection, bilateral cooperation on crime, supporting the functioning of the Fire Services and Department for Civil Protection. It also intends to produce more detailed, complex risk scenarios for public security, improve technological capacity, improve instruments for risk prevention through international research collaborations, and to improve synergies with other bodies for better national planning. In the area of immigration the Internal Affairs Ministry follows a national plan of intervention as laid out in a series of laws, and to achieve social cohesion and institutional integration through the Provincial Prefectures. For public security the 2008 strategic objectives of the Ministry are to improve both situational analysis and capacities in detection and prevention of national and international crime; to improve internal collaborations; to increase respect for law, fight crime, illegal immigration and terrorism.

The Ministry of Defence sees security as having a supra-national dimension due to the transnational nature of security threats, requiring multi-level actions with a variety of means (crisis prevention, management, post-conflict reconstruction, peacekeeping and humanitarian missions). The Ministry sees future threats as rapidly evolving in nature and as requiring a comprehensive and integrated response from the international community. The challenges identified by the Italian Ministry of Defence for the past 4 years¹¹ and by the Foreign Ministry¹² echo those in the European Security Strategy: terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; regional conflicts and their possible spill-over effects, failed states and organised crime. The Ministry of Internal Affairs successfully proposed anti-terrorism legislation known as the Pisanu Law 155/2005 under which the army can be deployed to patrol public buildings, to search and arrest suspected individuals, and to strictly monitor internet café users.

The Southern Mediterranean, South Eastern Europe and Turkey are the main geographic areas of foreign policy concern for Italy. Until the 1990's South Eastern Europe (Romania, Bulgaria and the

⁹ Il Ministro degli Affari Esteri., 2006. *Direttiva generale per l'azione amministrativa e per la gestione dei Centri di Responsabilità del Ministero degli Affari Esteri per l'anno 2006*. [Online] Available at: [accessed 08 May 2008].

Il Ministro degli Affari Esteri., 2008. *Rapporto 2020 Le scelte di politica estera*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.esteri.it/mae/doc/Rapporto2020_SceltePoliticaEsteri_090408.pdf [accessed 08 May 2008].

¹⁰ I Grandi Indirizzi per il Paese –Direttiva Presidenza dello Consiglio dei Ministri
Il Ministero Dell' Interno, 2008., *Direttiva Generale per L'attività Amministrativa per la Gestione Relative all'anno 2008*

¹¹ Ministero della Difesa., 2008. *Nota aggiuntiva allo stato di previsione per la Difesa per l'anno 2008*. [Online]. Available at: <http://www.difesa.it/Approfondimenti/Nota-aggiuntiva/> [accessed 08 May 2008].

¹² Il Ministro degli Affari Esteri., 2008. *Rapporto 2020 Le scelte di politica estera*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.esteri.it/mae/doc/Rapporto2020_SceltePoliticaEsteri_090408.pdf [accessed 08 May 2008].

western Balkans) was a major focus for Italy from both the political and economic point of view. The foreign policy strategy has been mainly one of stabilization and association between its neighbors and the European Union. Italy has consistently supported enlargement, in the future also to Western Balkan countries and Turkey. Italy has sent troops to Afghanistan, Lebanon, Albania, Kosovo and Bosnia as part of EU and NATO missions (i.e. EUFOR-Althea, NATO Kosovo Force, EU Police Missions in Bosnia –Herzegovina and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia EUPOL Proxima). Italy has contributed the most European forces in the Balkans, (Kosovo, Bosnia and Albania, Macedonia) and is the leading contributor in Kosovo.

Outside Europe Italian troops have mainly carried out foreign missions as part of international forces under the UN flag (i.e. EU Artemis operation in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan -UNMIS and EU support to the AU-led AMIS mission). Italian governments have always stressed the humanitarian scope of the Italian foreign missions. At EU level Italy coordinates its strategy on the Southern Mediterranean, South Eastern Europe and Turkey through the European Neighbourhood Policy. However, there are also bilateral agreements, i.e. with Albania and Libya.

After the recent accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the EU and the Western Balkans on a pre-accession track, the southern Mediterranean is the most immediate priority for Italy.

Migration is a long-term, major issue on the Italian political and public agenda and was a point of the recent electoral campaign. The amount of migrants has increased quickly in recent years. Migration policy in Italy is described as neither assimilation nor multiculturalism but integration that respects the Italian Constitution and laws (CNEL 2006). There were 3 million legal immigrants or 5% of the population in 2005; illegal immigrants were estimated to number between 540 and 800,000 (CNEL, 2006)¹³. Debate has focussed especially but not exclusively on communities with non EU origins and linkages to organised crime and street crime. The state strategy for migration management has been one of migration containment¹⁴ and to a lesser extent, integration of migrants within Italy. Migration containment is done through immigration and border controls as well as through cooperation programmes aimed at migrant producing countries. Some of these countries are recent entrants into the EU. A series of laws (Law 39/1990 "Martelli Law", Law 40/1998 "Turco-Napolitano law" and Law No. 189/2002 "Bossi-Fini"¹⁵) have regulated immigration by a combination of measures including: introducing classes of immigrants and conditions for their stay in Italy, regularising or detaining and deporting illegal immigrants. These laws are accompanied by implementation guidelines.

Italy collaborates with the European Agency for the Management and Control of External Borders (FRONTEX) in migrant control operations (i.e. HERA I, in Tenerife and HERA II, on Senegalese coast). Border Police with help from Armed Forces patrol the sea between the Balkan and Italian coastlines. The Coast Guard and Guardia di Finanza have also had budget increases over recent years. Migration strategy is coordinated at European level through European Neighbourhood Policy but also through bilateral level (agreements with Albania, Libya, Egypt; investment in Tunisia, Serbia-Montenegro). In some cases, these bilateral agreements have succeeded in reducing illegal immigration (Albania); in other cases (Libya) the agreements are seen as less successful. There are

¹³ National Council of Economy and Work (CNEL),. 2006. *Le politiche per l'immigrazione Osservazioni e proposte* [Online]. Available at: [http://www.portalecnel.it/Portale/Documenti.nsf/vwPerChiave/942/\\$FILE/politiche%20per%20l'immigrazione.pdf](http://www.portalecnel.it/Portale/Documenti.nsf/vwPerChiave/942/$FILE/politiche%20per%20l'immigrazione.pdf) [accessed 08 May 2008].

¹⁴ Il Ministro degli Affari Esteri,. 2006. *Direttiva generale per l'azione amministrativa e per la gestione dei Centri di Responsabilità del Ministero degli Affari Esteri per l'anno 2006*. [Online] Available at: [accessed 08 May 2008].

¹⁵ Legge n. 189 "Modifica alla normativa in materia di immigrazione e di asilo", 30.07.2002
Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica n. 334 "Regolamento recante modifiche ed integrazioni al DPR n. 394 del 31.08.99 in materia di immigrazione", 18.10.2004.
Legge n. 40, "Disciplina dell'immigrazione e norme sulla condizione dello straniero", 6.03.1998

also cooperation protocols in place between Internal Affairs Ministries and police forces of some of the countries of concern (Romania, Albania).

2.3 Private Sector

The private sector in Italy is an important actor in the security domain. Businesses are essential to maintaining Italy's economic competitiveness and as such to general social security and stability. Private sector pensions are an important part of the social welfare system, and are becoming increasingly important. Privately held companies are a major contributor to R&D, including security relevant R&D. They also make input into the needs definition of their customers. The private sector supplies high technology, security equipment and services for the military, police forces, private security companies and individuals. Certain services, like guarding and intrusion response are fairly new. The Italian military have carried out a strategy of reorganisation and modernisation in which high technology products have played an important part. Private sector companies also own and manage critical infrastructure for energy distribution, telecommunications and transport and as such have to be a part of the national security planning.

Italy's defence industry has evolved from a 1980's situation where the industry was primarily state-owned, with largely internal procurement of defence systems and technologies. Now, much of the industry is at least partly in private hands. The government maintains a controlling stake in some, strategic companies. Exports remain very important to the national economy and relations between government and industry are close. Many technology methods and systems are used for products aimed at the civil market as well as for the military market. State industrial policy and technological innovation in the civilian and military sectors are, of necessity related even if there is some debate about the levels of synergy between the two. In recent years the strategy for the Army has been to reduce and modernise its forces into technologically advanced, quickly deployed, flexible forces for crisis management or for local combat forces operations. The industry has responded with technologies to enhance mobility, command and control capability, sustainability and durability, targeting and intelligence, reconnaissance and surveillance and missile defence.

Due to high R&D costs and a relatively small market, private sector companies in Italy have had to use several ways of growing. The national market is very important. Companies have also consolidated into larger groups and entered into alliances with firms in other countries where there are markets for their products. The Finmeccanica group is an good example of this strategy. As the third biggest defence and security group in the world, Finmeccanica is considered a stakeholder of national and international strategic importance. As well as carrying out its own research it also helps to define future areas and technologies for European public and private investment in research. Companies in the Finmeccanica group provide technologies and products which are integrated into larger systems sold by other companies in the group. In this way companies in the private sector are both suppliers of and customers for security products and services. Other, smaller Italian companies are sub-contractors or preferred suppliers providing components or services to the larger ones.

Selex Sistemi Integrati is part of the Finmeccanica Aerospace and Defence group and provides highly-integrated Large Systems for homeland defence and security, using multi-company products. Its main activities are border surveillance, territorial protection, and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) protection; all key security technology applications for both public and private, regional and central governments, national authorities and private companies.

Providers of essential services such as transport, telecommunications and energy own or manage critical infrastructure. ENI, the energy producing and power generating group of companies owns large amounts of plants and pipelines including 10% of the Transalpin oil pipeline which connects Italy, Austria and Germany. ENI is a potential customer of companies which supply private security services like guards, or surveillance systems for protecting critical infrastructure.

Both public (especially municipalities) and private customers (companies and citizens) are installing cameras increasingly, which cover public or private areas. Privacy laws mandate display of notices when public areas are involved, but this seldom happens.

The population's concern about personal and property crime is constantly increasing, as confirmed by surveys conducted by research institutes (ISTAT 2002). Italy has a rapidly growing private security sector, with mainly local private guarding companies providing services to homeowners and companies. Private companies supply anti-intrusion products, systems and services for access control and video surveillance. Private companies also supply guarding services to companies and individuals. Burglar alarm systems are widely used in banks and stores, especially for high-value goods. In cities and rich areas burglar alarms are also widely used in private houses. According to ISTAT (2002) 16% of Italian households have a burglar alarm at home: the percentage goes from 23% in Piedmont to 8% in the Southern internal regions; it is the highest (21%) in peripheral areas of metropolitan cities; villas and detached houses are equipped the most (25%). Many cars are equipped with antitheft devices, sometimes also operating by GPS and wireless connection.

Italy's private security market generates 500 million euros in annual sales and is growing at a rate of 7% per year. Regulation of these companies is shared between Ministry of Internal Affairs and provincial or local authorities. The contract-guarding business is dominated by a single group of affiliated companies and the large international guarding companies have been slow to establish themselves. At airports hand baggage searches are done by private security companies supervised by Border Guards and by the Financial Police.

The SICUREZZA and SICURTECH Expo (Fiera Milano Tech) in Milan, Italy is one of the largest annual security & safety events in the world matching mostly private providers of security technology to private and public users. These companies supply products, systems and services for territorial protection, to prevent terrorist, IT, biochemical and nuclear attacks as well as criminal activity in general. The target customers are local Police Forces and Private Security Guarding companies. In 2008 solutions, systems and equipment for tackling natural calamities, catastrophes and other calamitous events will be showcased, with participation from Civil Protection Services from other countries, the Italian Civil Protection Department, the Region of Lombardy, State Police, Carabinieri, Finance and Customs Police, and emergency services.

2.4 Key technologies

Technologies range from base technologies common to many security products, defence systems used by the military, and security devices used by large parts of the population. Different technologies are defined as key technologies by different groups of users. Where the need of the user is related to strategic security, experts identified base technologies or advanced systems as key. It is not clear to what extent citizens influence the agenda setting of users with strategic security in mind. Probably this depends on the level of confidence given to the government by citizens. Given the high level of public concern about immigration and immigrant criminality, the public might well define border protection systems and biometric identification systems as key technologies for their function of impeding illegal immigration. In polls, the public have expressed a clear wish for better control of frontiers.

Experts pointed out that development in key base technologies give the possibility to add functionality to already existing products or to develop completely new production technologies. Base technologies are essential to maintain economic and industrial competitiveness and by extension, to social stability. Some experts identified key technologies in the field of surveillance and security monitoring as radar, signal processing and display, biometrics (RFID) nano-electronics and terahertz imaging. Some of these technologies are new, some are already established in industrial and social use. Other experts identified Information Communication Technology, (ie. Terrestrial Trunked Radio or TETRA), information security technology, simulation and training technologies,

sensors, data fusion and processing and automated image analysis. Other experts identified telecommunications and observation satellites.

Military users have technological requirements which are quite specific and can differ from civil users. The military require weapons systems which civil users in general do not. However, civil users and the wider population often end up using technologies which were developed for military users. Encryption techniques for secure communication are considered a key technology and used by both military and civil users. Biometric identification technology is used for secure identification of persons at sensitive entry points like borders or restricted access spaces in companies. Increasingly, biometric technology is seen as useful for securing electronic financial transactions like banking and shopping. Video surveillance is used by individuals, companies, local and national authorities for security. Video surveillance is also used as part of large area security systems for critical infrastructure protection and for border monitoring. Automatic analysis of large amounts of images or video footage requires data analysis and fusion techniques which are common to all security uses.

The public user in Italy is not a monolithic bloc. Public users vary in their technological sophistication and in their capacity to define their policy and technological needs. The Department for Civil Protection has the reputation to be a skilled, precise, needs defining user. The Italian Military has also had this reputation in recent years. The military have sought advanced technology systems to help meet their target of having smaller, flexible professional forces. Products and systems identified as most important to the military are Unarmed Vehicles (UAVs), helicopters and strike fighter planes, tanks, net-centric and ISTAR [intelligence, surveillance, target-acquisition and reconnaissance] capabilities¹⁶. Where the public user sets clear policy requirements, providers of technology are able to help the user to clarify technology needs. In cases where the public user is not able to define policy or technology needs, the agenda may be set by technology providers.

2.5 Current Research programs and projects

Research policy formulation in Italy is done at rather high level, by an inter-ministerial committee, the Ministry of University and Research (MIUR), and with Parliamentary oversight. Research priority areas are set through a National Research Program (PNR), taking into account also priorities of EU Framework Programmes¹⁷ and industry to prepare for participation in FP7. However, many experts expressed some doubt about the existence of a clear national research strategy, especially in the energy, environment and security domains. They outlined a rather more sectoral than national approach, with Ministry of Industry funding of about 500 million EUR in 2007 for space, security and defence¹⁸. Specific items in the Italian Space programme are also funded by the Ministries of Defence and Ministry of Economic Development. Some experts also felt security was a very sensitive item, dealt with by specific bodies outside of the public eye. Italian defence spending is low and the proportion of the defence budget spent on R&D is quite little. The spending on research in general is also low.

Government research guidelines are given in the National Reform Programme for Innovation, Growth and Employment (PICO). The strategic priorities for the Italian national research system are outlined by MIUR in the PNR¹⁹. The strategic actions of the PNR 2005-2007 were to strengthen the

¹⁶ Defense News Interview with Admiral Giampaolo Di Paola, former military chief of staff, Italy [online] Available at: www.defensenews.com/story.php?i=3448690&c=FEA&s=INT [accessed May 5th 2008]

¹⁷ Italian R&D and Innovation Policy: The Italian Research System - Institutional Framework [Online]. Available at: http://cordis.europa.eu/italy/rd_research_plan.htm#1 [accessed May 5th 2008]

¹⁸ Personal Communication by Expert (2008) [Discussion on national research strategy] (Personal communication, 5 May 2008).

¹⁹ Ministry of Education, University and Research, 2004. *Programma Nazionale Per La Ricerca 2005-2007* [Online]. <http://www.miur.it/UserFiles/1999.pdf> [accessed May 5th 2008]

Italian scientific base, business competitiveness, and promote active participation in international and EU Framework Programmes.

The PNR 2005-2007 outlines 10 strategic Programmes of which two have some relevance for security and are: i) shipbuilding, aeronautics, helicopter industries for the export market; ii) innovative, high bandwidth satellite-based telecommunications systems for surveillance, security, preparedness and response in natural disasters, where the plan envisages use of Galileo²⁰.

Currently the bulk of funding for research and development (R&D) comes from the government. Public research is mainly done at the universities, with a significant share (0.22%) covered by state research agencies. Total spending on defence R&D was 2% of the defence budget (IAI, 2008). This is quite low compared to the large proportion of low-tech sectors and small firms in the country (CORDIS, 2008). Between 2000 and 2007 Italy has consistently lagged behind other OECD countries in its spending on R&D.

Traditionally aerospace and defence companies invest heavily in R&D due to their high technology requirements. While the private sector receives some funding from Italian government and from European projects, the bulk of research funding is internal²¹. There is some research collaboration between the public and private sector, although this tends to be limited to the field of basic research. Companies still prefer to do R&D on commercially sensitive products in-house.

The private sector in Italy has a research strategy which encompasses both national/international collaborations and internal research and development (R&D). The Lisbon goal is to have by 2010 two thirds of R&D expenditure financed by the business sector. The private sector in Italy is still spending less than the government on R&D (Eurostat, 2008). Business research spending was 0.64% with the remaining 0.45% spent by the public and not-for-profit sectors. Private sector investment in R&D was lower than the OECD and EU average in 2002 and also low as a proportion of the total spent on R&D in the country. However, private companies fund 85% of their own R&D (ISTAT)²².

Private business research is mainly concentrated in the few large companies like FIAT and Finmeccanica. industry. Finmeccanica companies are active in European security research projects. Telespazio participates in the EU 6th Framework Programme in Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) research projects on new technologies in aeronautics and Information Technology. The company leads the LIMES project, and is a partner in RESPOND and BOSS4GMES.

SelexSistemi Integrati, Selex SAS and Selex Communications participate in the "Single Sky" Project to develop the new European Air Traffic Management. SelexSistemi Integrati also participates in ARGUS 3D, an FP-7 project on passive radar surveillance.

Galileo Avionica and Ansaldo Trasporti Sistemi Ferroviari lead two Preparatory Action Programme for Security Research (PASR) projects on border protection (TRIPS) and rail transport security (SOBCAH). Finmeccanica companies have participated in European Security Research Advisory Board (ESRAB), ESRIF (Joint planning of Security Research & Innovation programs) and currently participate in the 7th Framework Security Advisory Group.

²⁰ Ministry of Education, University and Research, 2004. *Programma Nazionale Per La Ricerca 2005-2007* [Online]. <http://www.miur.it/UserFiles/1999.pdf> [accessed May 5th 2008]

²¹ VIP Interview with Pier Francesco Guarguaglini (CEO Finmeccanica) *Flug Revue online* [internet]. August 2005 [accessed May 5th 2008] <http://www.flug-revue.rotor.com/FRHeft/FRHeft05/FRH0508/FR0508a.htm>

²² CORDIS Erawatch,. 2008. *Research performers*. [Online] Available at: <http://cordis.europa.eu/erawatch/> [Accessed 05 May 2008]

The National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Environment (ENEA) leads the PASR project ISOTREX (Integrated System for On-line Trace Explosives detection in solid and vapour state). ISOTREX should develop a portable system for use at large check points (e.g. airports, customs, main postoffices) to detect a wide range of explosives including liquids.

3. Public Opinion

Several experts described a widespread public perception of insecurity, affecting aspects of personal and family life. Numerous polls have identified and quantified serious public anxiety about petty crime, immigration, and to a lesser extent, terrorism. The Italian public has a nuanced view of these issues. There is less concern about strategic security than about personal safety and cultural identity. There is much concern about job security, job competition with immigrants and the future of the social welfare system. There is a demand for legality, and a respect for Constitutional values.

The Institute for Population Research (IRP) and the Institute for Research on Population and Social Policy (IRPPS) of the National Research Council (CNR) have carried out regular nationally representative surveys on attitudes towards between 1987/1988 and 2002. In both 1997 and 2002, 60% of those interviewed felt that there were too many immigrants living in Italy. However, the percentage of respondents who regarded the presence of immigrants as a positive element of cultural exchange, increased from 41.7% in 1997 to 62.5% in 2002. A question on the relationship between criminality and immigration showed that 82% of Italians were in favour of the legalization of illegal immigrants, once employed. However, the interviewees were also mainly in favour of the immediate expulsion of those who were in the country illegally.²³ More recent opinion polls show a hardening of feelings against immigrants. In a 2007 poll, 55% of adults believed there were too many legal migrants in the country (Harris Interactive, 2007). Sixty-eight per cent of Italians would like the country's 150,000 Gypsies expelled (IPR, La Repubblica, 2008).

Recent opinion polls show that many people in Italy think the government should address immigration and petty crime in order to improve public safety. 25% of respondents to one poll identified as their most urgent concerns: the presence of immigrants, petty crime, petty theft, lack of solidarity, organized crime and drug trafficking (IPSOS Public Affairs, June 4, 2007). In another poll 56.8% of respondents wanted the Armed Forces to enforce border security as well (Arnaldo Ferrari Nasi, November 2007). In another, separate poll 30% of respondents thought the presence of Muslims in Italy posed a threat (Harris Interactive for the Financial Times, August 2007).

The majority of people in Italy think police officers have been unable to control the border and avoid the entry of illegal immigrants into the country. In addition 63.4 % of respondents are under the impression that illegal immigrants who arrive in Italy are usually captured by authorities and then quickly released (Arnaldo Ferrari Nasi, November 2007).

These views are consistent over time. In 2007 43.2 % of respondents to a poll thought immigrants were a threat to public safety; the percentage increased by 3.9 points from the first time they were polled in 2005 (Demetra for La Repubblica, April 2007).

Some polls have identified concern about terrorism. According to two polls in 2005, many adults in Italy were worried about the possibility of a terrorist attack (SWG 2005, ISPO 2005). According to both polls and some expert opinion this concern has lessened in recent years. However, 38 % of respondents in Britain, and 30 % in Italy, do think the presence of Muslims in their own nations poses a threat. Many adults in Italy believe the war on terror should also entail a better

²³ The Population Research Institute, 2006. *Finnish Yearbook of Population Research*, Helsinki, Finland.

understanding of different religions.²⁴ 71 % of respondents said the west should combat terrorism, while also establishing a dialogue with the moderate Islamic world.

Some of the experts interviewed described public anxiety as linked to fear of change, and to a perception of instability in the Post-Cold War period, with few clues to interpret global developments. Others described a fear of the future and a rise in protectionist sentiments, linked to economic insecurity especially among the young and those in less skilled jobs. Security is seen by the experts as both an individual and a broader social responsibility, in the sense that a strong social network may cope better with individual perceptions of insecurity and threat. The family was discussed as the core of the Italian welfare network, subject to change in most recent years due to the aging population, divorce and pressures of modernisation.

Experts disagreed on public feeling about using technology to increase security. Some experts felt that people would only accept technological surveillance in public spaces and only in case of large-scale, imminent security threats. These experts felt additional that with more restrictions on personal freedom would generate mistrust and resistance to security-related technologies. On the other hand some experts felt few people would be concerned by the privacy implications of technological surveillance. The same experts felt that on the whole people accept the use of security measures and the involvement of private companies in security provision willingly or with little complaint, seeing them as a necessary part of personal safety. There is increasing use of private guarding services by companies and individuals.

According to the Italian experts, preparedness is of prime importance in responding to security threats. Experts offered different examples of what constitutes preparedness: i) Prevention, and deterrence through surveillance and monitoring (terrorist attack, organised crime), ii) Enhancing response capabilities (crisis prevention, crisis management) of institutional responders for all types of threats, iii) Increasing the level of awareness of the population, iv) Increasing individual and business preparedness for international competition

Experts emphasised that to be considered acceptable, all preparedness and response actions must be aligned with European regulations on privacy, civil liberties and human rights. Some experts also felt that there was an increasing readiness among members of the public to act violently in response to criminal violence and to carry out vigilante actions.

4. Current foresight activities

In Italy, while there are many technology foresight activities of various types at regional, sectoral, national and European level, government foresight studies on strategic security are neither common nor widespread. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Defence publish Strategic planning reports on a regular basis, which analyse current situations, discuss future scenarios and propose actions to respond to the challenges identified. There is more coordination of foresight activities carried at regional level than at national level.

4.1 National foresight activities

The 2020 Report: Foreign Policy – A New Strategy for Italy” is the result of a recently completed foresight study in which a Strategic Reflection Group of diplomats, research centres, private sector and non-governmental actors were consulted on the main medium-term foreign policy challenges for the country. This study was carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is expected to be repeated. The wide scope and security themes of the consultation exercise is quite new in Italy. This exercise is planned to be repeated in the future.

²⁴ Istituto Piepoli published in La Stampa

The Ministries (Education, University and Research, Ministry of Innovation and Technologies, Regional Governments (Lombardia, Piemonte, Campania) have commissioned technology foresight exercises, as have firms in the private sector (e.g. ENI, Pirelli, Finmeccanica) and service firms (e.g. Telecom Italia, ENEL, Autostrade, RAI, Mediaset, Compagnia di San Paolo).

Selex Sistemi Integrati is involved with the Italian government in several projects for future technology foresight in the areas of System of Systems Architecture design, integrated system analysis and threat analysis. Finmeccanica companies Selex Communications, Selex Galileo, Elsagdatamat and Telespazio collaborate closely on foresight activities such as System of Systems Architecture design.

Istituto di Ricerche Economico Sociali del Piemonte (IRES) organises regular, detailed foresight exercises for the Region of Piemonte. The “Fondazione Rosselli” carries out exercises for the regions of Piemonte and Lombardy through its Centre of Science and Technology Policy (CeS&T). CeS&T studies Science and Technology impacts on economy and society, to support research policy in the public and private sector. From 1994-1996 Fondazione Rosselli carried out a National Research Priorities exercise for CNR/ENEA with a 10 year horizon. Fondazione Rosselli also carried out a Technology Foresight exercise with a 10 year horizon at national level for the Italian Ministry of Research. The exercise identified critical emerging technologies. In 1997 the results were used by the Lombardy region to analyse the competitiveness of firms in the most important industrial sectors. The study considered the role of technology in economic competitiveness, and of future technological developments industrial sectors. The time horizon was 5–10 years²⁵.

In 2002 the Centre of Science and Technology Policy produced a Report on the “Critical Technologies for Italian Industry”, using a foresight exercise to identify and evaluate industry-critical emerging technology over the medium to long term. The results of this exercise fed into the MIUR National Research Plan (PNR) 2004-2007.

The National Research Plan (PNR) and Guidelines for research outline short to medium term foresight activities to be carried out by research institutions in collaboration with industry. It identifies some social and market needs and sets an agenda in research and development to meet those needs through specific technologies.

The Italian Department for Civil Protection is charged with the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to identify short, medium and long-term strategies to avert, reduce and mitigate risks. Activities include monitoring networks and early warning models/tools, infrastructural and urban environmental management and education projects.

The Department for Civil Protection produces continuous, frequently updated natural hazard forecasts and alerts based on sensor data (hydrometeorological, meteorological, seismic) coming from centers across the country. The Department has two, five and ten year Risk Reduction Strategies. The National Platform coordinates a national action plan with regular scenarios related to urban development and growth; technical and scientific monitoring tools, including simulation of risk scenarios and technology transfer. The Department for Civil Protection also directly funds projects on dedicated themes (flood, volcano, seismic risk) by tasking a network of national competence centres. The Department for Civil Protection is participating in a international foresight project, “Fire 5” to manage emergencies related to natural hazards. One action in this project is “SARDINIA 2008”, the largest real scale exercise on forest fires with the participation of ground and aerial forces from the 5 countries.

²⁵ Cariola, M and Rolfo, S., 2004. *Evolution in the rationales of foresight in Europe*. [Online]. doi:10.1016/j.futures.2004.03.010 [Accessed 05 May 2008]

The Finmeccanica companies Selex Sistemi Integrati carries out foresight activities for security-relevant technology with the Italian government.

The Italian foresight organisation CeS&T participates in the EU funded network ESTO (European Science and Technology Observatory) network of the main European research centres in the field of foresight and future studies.

The Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI), is carrying out a study, the "Italia 2020" Project. The goal is to study suitable options for Italian foreign policy. The assessment will be carried out starting out from the intermediate/long-term global scenarios available today, taking into consideration economic, technological, demographic, energy, environmental, security and defense aspects. The project uses a global baseline and alternative scenarios with identification of the policy actions at national, European and global level.

Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) participates in BIO3R (Bioterrorism Resilience, Research, Reaction) to assess the operational responses needed to improve the preparedness and resilience of the EU society and citizen in the case of a bioterrorist event. BIO3R will study scenarios to reinforce the EU capabilities in research, societal reaction and resilience.

4.2 International foresight activities

The Department for Civil Protection participates in international disaster management activities, including foresight activities as a necessary component of crisis response worldwide.

At international level Italy participates in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR).

At EU level the Department for Civil Protection contributes to needs definition for the GMES Fast Track Services. This contribution draws on existing risk models and databases used at national level. One of the core requirements of the Fast Track Service users is for forecasts of evolution of disaster situations. The Department also contributes to the EU Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) as national contact point for the Community Mechanism for Civil Protection

The Department for Civil Protection participates in the European project "FIRE 5". The other participant countries are France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Greece. In "FIRE 5" project, there are regular exercises using multiple complex scenarios based on a historical reference scenarios. An example of such an exercise is the recent "Sardinia 2008" exercise. The Department also contributes to numerous European projects. One example is Eurorisk-Preview (Prevention, Information and Early Warning) for better management of risks by European Civil Protection Units and local or regional authorities. Another is CYCLOPS, a Specific Support Action designed to link civil protection users with GRID researchers.

Private sector firms participate in EU-funded European technology foresight projects, a participation anticipated to increase in EU FP7.

The main areas for international technology foresight are border control, post and security areas. Finmeccanica companies also work with foreign partners in foresight activities. Thales SA (France) and Finmeccanica are in a partnership to study possible implementation of a maritime surveillance system in the Mediterranean basin.

4.3 Identified threats

The key perceived security threats are immigration (legal and illegal), violent crime and property crime especially by immigrants, terrorism and economic insecurity (See Table: Threats and responses). The experts distinguished perceived and real threats.

	Threat	Responses	
		Acceptable	Not acceptable
Nation	International terrorism	Peace-keeping missions; intelligence; international agreements	Preventive war
	Internal terrorism	Special laws and detention; incentives to cooperation; intelligence	Punishment by death; torture
	Criminal organisations	Special laws and detention; incentives to cooperation; confiscation of properties	Punishment by death; torture
Firms	Unfair competition by foreign or internal competitors	Anti-dumping measures; patent defending; protectionism; firm strategic security devices	Export restrictions
	Criminal organisations	Anti-racket coalitions; firm strategic security devices	Vigilante action
	Local crime	Security devices and private police services	Vigilante action
Individuals & Households	Local crime	Police controls; telephone tapping; investigations; police local patrols	Citizen patrols; Vigilante action
	Gipsies and other freely moving EU citizens, if considered dangerous	Controlled camps; tracing their movements; integration; expulsion in case of crime or documented danger	Unmotivated expulsion; Vigilante action
	Illegal immigrants, if considered dangerous	Coasts and boundaries control; international surveillance & cooperation; controlled camps; expulsion	Unmotivated jailing, apart from Temporary Permanence Centres (CPT)

Table: Threats and Responses

The key security threats identified by experts are illegal immigration, organised crime (including transnational crime), terrorism, and natural and ecological disasters.

Certain immigrant communities are widely seen as a threat to the security of Italian citizens and as a threat to national security.

Large areas of the country, especially but not exclusively in the South, experience the presence of organised crime in the form of internal (Mafia, Camorra, N'drangheta and Corona Unita) and transnational networks. Significant problems in personal and social security arise from the activities of those organisations. Since those activities are not limited to crime, but spread into the legitimate economy in order to control it or to launder money coming from criminal activities, entrepreneurs in any economic sector are subjected to higher risks. In recent years, there is a strong social

consensus against Mafia and other crime organisations, especially among young people and in some entrepreneurial unions.

The terrorist threat has affected Italy since the end of the 1960s, when extremist groups began to carry out numerous murders and assassinations. These activities peaked in the late '70s and '80s, but some incidents happened also in recent years. There has also been increased awareness of the threat from international terrorism. The Italian state has a strategy of preparedness, with major focus on prevention and deterrence through surveillance and monitoring, especially of public spaces and around critical infrastructure.

Italy has a high level of natural disaster events due to seismic activity, floods and landslides. The state has preparedness, response and recovery actions for dealing with disasters, involving foresight, planning, emergency management and reconstruction.

Challenges to the social network, energy insecurity and food contamination were also mentioned as threats. The social network, based on stable family links, permanent work, etc., is seen by experts as subject to a crisis of modernisation: the divorce rate, though still one of the lowest in Western countries, is increasing; temporary work contracts are widespread, especially among young white-collar workers; the purchasing power of salaries and pensions has dropped sharply after the passage from lira to euro; financial market instability impact on savings and investments; the cost of loans is expected to increase.

Consequently, confidence in the future has been decreasing, so that, for instance, the family formation choices have been postponed, reduced or even abolished. The long-lasting residence of adult Italians in their parental home could be partially the effect of financial difficulties in living alone, at the standard to which they are accustomed, because of a sense of insecurity in future life.

The rate of population ageing in Italy has meant old people (especially women) increasingly living alone. In these circumstances older people experience decreased personal security due to criminal violence against themselves or their property. People in the older age-groups also suffer from insecurities connected to their economic and health status and, increasingly, to loneliness and abandon. Pension reforms and the reductions of the welfare coverage are seen to threaten their well-being and reduce their security.

In matters of energy security, Italy is highly dependent on oil and gas, most of which is imported from the Middle East. Food safety is a long-term issue, recently highlighted by problems in the dairy industry.

5. European collaboration

Security for the purpose of European Security research is defined as multi-level (state, societal and human). Our experts recognise the central role of the state as a provider of security, but also see collaboration between states as essential. Security research activities at European level are seen to contribute to: knowledge and technologies that minimise vulnerabilities of EU member states to security threats, to stimulate collaboration between member states users and providers and to increase integration of member states capabilities in key areas.

One overall need identified was that for a mid & long term strategy for security research beyond FP7 on:

- Protection of critical infrastructure (railways, rail stations, roads, power stations, energy pipelines)
- Protection of borders (green borders, sea, air borders, ports, airports)

- Cooperation between military and civil agencies for the protection of air space

The experts also referred to EU FP7 mission areas, especially those relevant to space.

ICT experts identified a need for:

- Investment in dissemination of technology in society alongside teaching to increase speed of cultural adaptation to technology, including risk-awareness for ICT users
- Risk-proofing of ICT applications, building security into core of applications before release
- Coordination of international efforts to fight “cyber-crime” (identity fraud, industrial espionage, electronic attacks) by organized criminal networks

Telecommunications experts pointed to a need for:

- Foresight studies about cascade events and their propagation in emergency response situations
- Studies to improve technological neutrality of communications devices
- Interoperability of devices and networks used by civil responders to emergencies

6. Conclusions

The vital national and historical interests of Italy have led to an emphasis on the role of the state in partnership with other states to face newly prioritised transboundary threats to internal security. At the same time the movement towards a wider, citizen-centred security concept in Italy implies coordination of security activities by public and private actors inside the state. A broader range of actors are already called upon to coordinate their activities in security. There is already substantial practical experience of such coordination in Italy by Armed Forces, Carabinieri and the Department for Civil Protection both on the national territory and outside. The military have been reorganised to better meet international crisis management objectives where they have to work with private actors. The Prime Minister's Office already has a central role in coordinating activities and shaping overall evolution of policy, which some experts think could be strengthened in the area of security.

While there have been reductions in armed forces, the current security concept has meant a new policy focus on investment in police, customs and border guard forces, protection of ports and airports, and developing new intelligence systems. Experts have however noted a low level of spending on defence, and on investment in R&D in general. The government has tried to modernize its forces but to avoid adverse impacts on its important domestic aerospace, shipbuilding, and electronics industries.

The strategic threats identified by the experts differ in some cases from those that most worry the public. However, on some points there is a good fit between strategic security objectives of the state and the concerns of the citizens. Italian citizens are very concerned about their personal safety and that of their property, which they perceive to be mainly at risk from immigrant criminality. State actions to reduce immigration and impose penalties on illegal immigrants and criminals receive strong public support. The Italian public broadly supports the government's strategic priorities, but at the same time expresses doubt about the state implementation capacity. There is low public confidence in politicians and by extension, in the state. The way in which immigration laws are enforced, and the consequences of the recent admission of some Eastern countries into the EU are criticised in particular. The public has on the whole accepted more security measures; increased police checks on public transportation and at borders, monitoring and storage of information on people and their activities by various public and private bodies.

While there are annual strategies for implementation of broad political priorities, many specific laws and regulations on security, there is not so much public documentation of long-term strategies involving foresight and scenarios. Foresight studies in the area of strategic security are somewhat lacking and coordination of national foresight activities seems uneven, with particular structures (Department for Civil Protection) more developed than others. It is not clear how much the public, or experts are able to influence the prioritisation of security threats. Currently, security is perceived by the public to be almost entirely the responsibility of the State. This applies particularly when concerned with public spaces and critical infrastructures but also when concerned with personal safety and job security. By extension the state is also seen as responsible for decreasing security whether this is real or perceived.

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Appendix A Current security related activities

Table 1 Organizations

Organisation	Short Description	Mission	Resources	Collaboration	Contact Information
Ministry of Internal Affairs	Internal security	Internal security, protecting critical infrastructure, fighting crime, terrorism and illegal migration, intelligence gathering ²⁶	Total 295.590.267 € Crime prevention: 137285.243 € Public security: 128.959.218 € General/Territorial control: 29.345.806 € State Police, Fire Services (Corpo Nazionale dei Vigili del Fuoco), Civil Protection Corps and Provincial Prefectures	EU, Member States Interior Ministries, Interpol, research organisations, private sector security technology firms, Department for Civil Protection	Antonio Cameli Ministry of Interior, State police antonio.cameli@interno.it
Ministry of Defence	National security and defence	Training and coordination of Armed Forces and Carabinieri, Homeland Defence, Military Defence, Overseas Missions, International obligations within UN, NATO, EU actions	Armed Forces, National Police force (Carabinieri) Defence budget is flat at about 1% of the Gross Domestic Product, amounting to 15.5 billion EUR in 2006	UN, NATO, OSCE, EU, European Defence Agency, Department for Civil Protection	Lucio Accardi Secretary General of Defence, National Armaments Department Caporep5@sgd.difesa.it
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	External affairs and foreign policy	Diplomatic relations, Foreign Policy, Human Rights, Fight against Terrorism, Disarmament, Environment, Energy, Development Cooperation		UN, NATO, OSCE, EU, Foreign governments, Department for Civil Protection, Research think-tanks	
Department for Civil Protection	Civil emergency coordination	Foresight, planning and coordination of response in civil emergencies	1 billion EUR + annual core budget Can call upon Armed Forces, all State Corps (State Police, Fire Services, Forest Guard, Revenue Police), Red Cross and 1.200.000 volunteers	Italian Space Agency, CNR, INGV and other research Institutes, Ministries of Health, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Interior, Regions, Municipalities, Transport Infrastructure companies, NATO Civil Protection Committee (SCEC), EU member state Department for Civil Protections, European Space Agency, EU MIC, ISDDR, and GMES participants	Pierluigi Soddu Via Vitorchiano, 2 00189, Rome pierluigi.soddu@protezioneci.vile.it
ASI -Agenzia Spaziale Italiana	Promotes, coordinates, and conducts space activities in Italy in cooperation with ASI		1 billion EUR	European Space Agency Department for Civil Protection Research institutions and private companies.	www.asi.it/

²⁶ Il Ministero Dell' Interno Direttiva Generale per L'attività Amministrativa per la Gestione Relative all'anno 2008

Table 2 Strategies and doctrines

Document	Short Description	Objectives	Actions	Contact Information
Directive of the Prime Minister's Office of the 12 March 2007	The Directive enumerates the broad objectives and specific actions for growth, welfare, and security	prevention of terrorism, petty crime, organised crime, support for local police forces, immigration and cultural integration		Prime Minister's Office www.governo.it/.../Direttiva_Prodi_1.pdf - 2008-05-06
Ministry of Interior Report on Actions for 2008/ Direttiva Generale per L'attivit� Amministrativa per la Gestione Relative all'anno 2008	The report analysed the state of Public security and made proposals to increase Public Security and social cohesion	Improve situational analysis and capacities in detection and prevention of national and international crime bilateral cooperation on crime. To produce more detailed, complex risk scenarios for public security, improve technological capacity, improve instruments for risk prevention through international research collaborations, and to improve synergies with other bodies for better national planning national plan of intervention and to achieve social cohesion and institutional integration through the Provincial Prefectures	To perform security risk analyses within European collaborations, improve international police collaborations at bilateral and multilateral level, improve tactics and instruments against organised crime, illegal immigration, drugs and people trafficking	Ministry of Interior www.difesa.it/.../14901/3/direttivageneraleperlattivit�amministrativaelages.pdf
Defence White Books: 1977 "Libro Bianco", 1985 "Libro Bianco", 2002 "Libro Bianco"	The 1977 White Book analysed problems in the wider Mediterranean region The 1985 "Libro Bianco" saw a greater need for Italy to promote stability in the Mediterranean area. The 2002 Libro Bianco discussed transnational threats terrorism, organised crime and failed states and instability abroad.	The Defence White books generally assess Italian Armed Forces readiness and response capacity in the context of the international geopolitical situation	The reports recommended to increase defence spending as a percentage of GNP to approach the average spending in Europe. They also pointed to changes to increase flexibility in Italy's defence establishment	The Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Defence 2008 Defence Forecast	Threat analysis	The report names as major threats, terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; regional conflicts and their possible spill-over effects, failed states and organised crime		Ministry of Defence http://www.difesa.it/Approfondimenti/Nota-aggiuntiva/
National Council of Economy and Work (CNEL) 2006. Immigration Policy Proposals	Proposals on integration of immigrants			CNEL is the National Committee of Economy and Labour, a constitutional advisory body to the Parliament and Government with legislative initiative on social and economic matters. http://www.portalecnel.it/Portale/Documenti.nsf/vwPerChiave/942/\$FILE/politiche%20per%20l'immigrazione.pdf

Table 3 Private sector

Name	Short Description	Main activities	Impacts	Contact information
FIAT	Armoured vehicles producer and supplier	Produces tanks and small vehicles	Producer, market leader	www.fiat.it
Franchi	Arms Producer and supplier	Produces machine pistols and assault rifles	Supplier	LUIGI FANCHI S.p.A. Via del Serpente, 12 25020 Brescia, Italy
Societa Costruzioni Industriali Milano S.p.A. (SOCIMI)	Arms Producer and supplier	Produces machine pistols and assault rifles	Supplier	SOCIETA COSTRUZIONI INDUSTRIALI MILANO S.p.A. Via San Calimero n. 3 20122 Milano Italy
Finmeccanica	Aerospace, Defense and Security components and systems producer and supplier	Largest aerospace, defense and security company in the world, and the largest Italian company. As part of its strategy the company creates synergies between its radar, space and aircraft groups to share R&D in both basic and product fields.	Strategically important producer, global links with major defense industry groups, helps user needs definition	Dr. Giancarlo Grasso Piazza Monte Grappa, 4 - 00195 Roma giancarlo.grasso@Finmeccanica.com www.finmeccanica.com
Fabbrica d'Armi Pietro Beretta	Major Firearms and Small-Arms Manufacturer	Produces field and competition firearms and optics	Market leader, firearms supplier to the Armed Forces and Police Forces of Italy, also Spanish, Canada Borders Services Agency, American Armed Forces and State Police Forces	http://www.beretta.com
Selex Sistemi Integrati - Finmeccanica	Systems integrator, producer of meteorological radars and Air Traffic Management systems, platform builder for large area defence systems within the Finmeccanica group.	Produces dual use radar systems, air traffic and naval systems, security and defence systems Selex Sistemi Integrati performs the role of systems integrator and Border surveillance, territorial protection, EEZ: Exclusive Economic Zone Part of the Finmeccanica Aerospace and Defence group, provides highly-integrated Large Systems for homeland defence and security, using multi-company products	Strategically important producer	Dr. Giorgio Gulienetti Finmeccanica (SELEX) Manager, Strategic and Product Planning Department Via Tiburtina km 12,40000131 Roma Italy ggulienetti@selex-si.com www.selex-si.com www.finmeccanica.com 00 39 064 1503452
SELEX Galileo -Finmeccanica	Producer of avionics, Unarmed Vehicles (UAVs) and technology. Carries out radar and laser research and production	Produces stealth surveillance systems, Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) systems, defence, border security systems	Strategically important producer	www.selex-sas.com
AgustaWestland -Finmeccanica	Civil and military helicopter design and supply	Helicopter design and manufacturing, flight simulator design, integrated platform systems	Strategically important producer	http://www.agustawestland.com
Selex Communications -Finmeccanica	Provider of military and secure communications technology	Provides systems and components for secure communication	Important producer and service provider	www.selex-comms.com

Elsag Datamat -Finmeccanica	Provider of advanced technology IT systems	Security, automation, transport, defence and space, data protection	Important producer and service provider	Alberto Bianchi Piazza Monte Grappa, 4 - 00195 Roma alberto.bianchi@elsagdatamat.com
MDBA Italia	Missiles manufacturer		Global number two missile producer	www.mdba-systems.com
CSC	Producer of IT systems and services for Aerospace and Defence and border security	Produced the Sistema Informativo Frontiere (SIF) integrated border security system using scanning and biometrics to match security elements and fingerprints in presented documents to those in an official sample while performing a criminal background check.	Most comprehensive document scanning and biometric identification border control system for Ministry of Interior	Gianrico Bernabei Application solution manager for defense and security infoitaly@csc.com http://www.csc.com
Eni S.p.A.	Multinational oil and gas company	Producer and refiner of crude oil, supplier of energy products and services	Italy's largest industrial company	http://www.eni.it
Enel S.p.A (Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica)	Provider of energy products and services	producer, distributor and supplier of electricity and gas	Italy's largest power company, and a global power company	http://www.enel.com
Ferrovia dello Stato	Provider of transport services	Transportation provider, manager of critical infrastructure	User of security services, (Railway Police)	www.ferroviedellostato.it/
Raytheon	Provider of missile defense, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance; precision strike; homeland security and technical services			www.raytheon.com
THALES Communication SA	Manufacturer of electron tubes, transmitters, X-ray detectors used for defense systems such as radars and electronic countermeasures	The scope of application is very broad, including low frequency active variable depth sonar (LFA-VDS)	Supplier of components for use in space, telecommunications, defense applications, radio and TV broadcasting, scientific research, medical therapy and industry. Supplier to FREMM multimission frigate programme.	Thales Italia S.p.A Via Tiburtina, 1072 00156 Roma - Italy phone : +39 0 66 39 0248 fax : +39 0 66 39 0207 mailbox@thalescomponenti.it
Thales Alenia Space -Finmeccanica	Provider of space-based security and defence systems		telecommunications, observation and early warning systems	www.thalesonline.com
Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi –ENI S.p.A and subsidiary companies	power generation, pipelines oil exploration, extraction and production of oil and natural gas; supply, transport and distribution of natural gas; refinement and distribution of oil derivative products; petrochemicals; engineering projects and related services	power generation, pipelines oil exploration, extraction and production of oil and natural gas; supply, transport and distribution of natural gas; refinement and distribution of oil derivative products; petrochemicals; engineering projects and related services	Major energy supplier, holder of critical infrastructure, customer for security services	www.eni.it

Whitehead Alenia Sistemi Subacquei WASS- Finmeccanica company	Producer of underwater weapons systems	Produces both components and complete torpedo subassemblies	Defence supplier, part of multinational consortium of defence suppliers	
SELEX Galileo - Galileo Avionica/ Selex Sensors and Airborne Systems -Finmeccanica	Producer of Electronic Warfare Operational Support products, electronics systems and sensors	Produces aircraft radar sensors (mechanical and electronic scansion) - electronic warfare systems - avionics and mission systems - electro-optical systems - military lasers - simulators - pilotless aircraft and target planes - sensors and scientific payloads for space		www.selex-sas.com
Fincantieri S.p.A . The group includes a number of associated and subsidiary companies	Major shipbuilding group	Design, research and production of warships, submarines and merchant ships	Global-scale diversified shipbuilding group. Prime contractor for warships and submarines. Supplier to Navy and commercial companies	http://www.fincantieri.it
Elletronica S.p.A.	Defence Electronics company			
Iveco DVD -Fiat Company	Producer of armoured combat vehicles, tactical military trucks and personnel carriers	Design, manufacture and marketing of defence vehicles	Supplier to Italian and other military	www.iveco.com
IDS Igegneria dei Sistemi S.p.A	IDS specialises in: antenna design electromagnetic engineering electromagnetic modeling tools software solutions.	Designer of integrated software, electromagnetic simulation tools electromagnetic design in ships radar signature prediction and management software, aeronautical instrument for Flight Procedure Design and Airspace Management Electromagnetic Airport Control and Survey environment	IDS has civil and military customers in the aeronautical fields of communications, navigation, surveillance and air traffic management. Supplier to the aeronautical industry and Ministries of Defense in aircraft design and performance optimization. IDS has served Airbus EUROFIGHTER 2000 GALILEO SAN MARCO SCOUT COSMO-SKYMED	www.ids-spa.it/
Oto Melara		Producer of armored vehicles, missile launchers, and artillery pieces	Major defence supplier, international position	www.otomelara.it
Telecom Italia	Major telecommunications company	Needs definition provider, user of security services and products,holder of telecommunications criticalinfrastructure		www.telecomitalia.it

Table 4 Key Technologies

Name of the Technology	Short Description	Impacts	Applications
SICRAL satellite based military secure command and control, telecommunications and observation satellites	The Italian Classified Communications and Alarm Satellite SICRAL-1 is a telecommunications and observation satellite, the first to be entirely used for military telecommunications	Italy's military space programs primarily consist of telecommunications and observation satellites. The military can communicate securely and can observe other countries from space	Secure, strategic, tactical communications and intelligence applications, military command and control
COSMO-SkyMed Earth observation system	Satellite-based communications systems	Earth observation and communications, crisis management, NATO defence	Useful for political and military communication in all crisis management, natural disaster management and troop deployment
Information Communication Technology (ie. Terrestrial Trunked Radio or TETRA, VOIP systems)	These systems are used for emergency communications including voice communications and data management in emergency situations	First responders can make realtime situation assessment and manage rapidly evolving situations,	crisis management systems, critical infrastructure protection, border/territory control systems
Cryptography and Information Security Technologies	Technologies to increase information security in network and distributed systems	secure information exchange for individuals and for companies as well as the military	Secure communications systems
Simulation and training technologies	These technologies are used for modelling hazard impacts and response scenarios	Hazard assessment, Effects modelling, assessment, response options in the case of natural or man-made disasters	Crisis management systems, critical infrastructure protection systems, border/territory control systems
Sensor systems for border control	Novel/advanced methodologies for object detection and location,	Cross-sector, real-time analysis, communications, and response	Surveillance systems border/territory control systems
Biometrics	Methodologies, techniques for identification of persons, analysing moving images	Identity management, security management	Used for border/territory control systems, for border monitoring, for monitoring crime-prone areas
Data fusion	novel/advanced characterisation, processing, management	Cross-sector	Surveillance systems, border/territory control systems
Data processing	novel/advanced data processing methodologies	Cross-sector	Surveillance systems, border/territory control systems Crisis management systems
Advanced CCTV systems	Novel/advanced surveillance and border control methodologies	Large scale monitoring, timely analysis, situation assesment, planning	Surveillance systems border/territory control systems

Table 5 Current Research programmes and projects

Name	Short Description	Main activities	Impacts	Contact information
National Research Program (PNR) 2005-2007	The strategic objectives of the PNR 2005-2007 ²⁷ were to: (natural disaster preparedness networks, global monitoring)	The PNR 2005-2007 proposed three national technological platforms as compatible with EU Framework Programmes for Research, namely: research into and preparedness for natural disasters, bioinformatics, including biometrics, high bandwidth satellite systems for public administration.	Improve quality of life (health, safety, environment), increase business competitiveness, (10 national projects, regional centres of excellence), support global sustainability	http://www.miur.it
National Reform Programme for Innovation, Growth and Employment (PICO) 2003/2006	The programme defined a number of strategic national sectors for intervention in collaboration with regions.	Wired and wireless ICT – Region of Piemonte Aerospace, Defence – Region of Lazio Environment, Safety – Region of Abruzzo Innovative management of hydrological, seismic and climatic risks– Region of Basilicata	Regional development, economic competitiveness	http://www.miur.it
Selex Sistemi Integrati Research into Radar and electro-optic sensors, advanced signal processing and integrated communication for Integrated border management and maritime situational awareness	Implementation of systems for integrated border management and maritime situational awareness using supporting technologies in radar and electro-optic sensors, advanced signal processing and integrated communication The research is implemented in studies, demonstration and integration test beds.	The company uses both public (UK Ministry of Defence Architecture Framework, Department of Defence Architecture Framework) and proprietary (Integrated Capabilities Analysis Methodology) methodologies.	The research should determine implementation of systems for integrated border management and maritime situational awareness. The research programme implements strategies of migration management and border control, critical infrastructure protection, civil disaster response. The main users will be National and regional and local authorities and operators, customs and finance corps (Guardia di Finanza), the police, first responders to emergencies, the Department for Civil Protection	Dr. Giorgio Gulienetti Finmeccanica (SELEX) Manager, Strategic and Product Planning Department Via Tiburtina km 12,400 00131 Roma Italy ggulienetti@selex-si.com www.selex-si.com www.finmeccanica.com 00 39 064 1503452

²⁷ Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, . 2007. *CNR Piano triennale di attività 2007-2009* [Online].

Available at:

http://www.esf.org/fileadmin/be_user/research_areas/HUM/Documents/Restricted_Pages/MO_strategy_docs/Italy_pianotriennale2007-2009.pdf [accessed May 5th 2008]

Border control or surveillance technologies research by the Engineering Department and the Large Systems Architecture Department	Surveillance, border control technologies related to homeland security		The technologies aim at improving security at strategic, i.e national and international level, affecting European individuals either directly or indirectly.	Dr. Giorgio Gulienetti Finmeccanica (SELEX) Manager, Strategic and Product Planning Department Via Tiburtina km 12,400 00131 Roma Italy ggulienetti@selex-si.com www.selex-si.com www.finmeccanica.com 00 39 064 1503452
ISOTREX (Integrated System for On-line Trace Explosives detection in solid and vapour state)	The project should develop a combined instrument for particle/vapour detection and its subsequent integration into a portable system for use at large check points (e.g. airports, customs, main post offices) to detect a wide range of explosives including liquids.		Counter terrorism measures, critical infrastructure protection	ENEA-National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Environment www.enea.it
Galileo Avionica and Ansaldo Trasporti Sistemi Ferroviari Lead Preparatory Action Programme for Security Research (PASR) TRIPS	TRIPS is a project on rail transport security	anti-terrorist security system architecture to better detect terrorist threats and hence better protect railway passengers and infrastructures	The project will qualify and quantify the security threats, vulnerabilities and risks to railways	www.selex-sas.com www.finmeccanica.com
Galileo Avionica and Ansaldo Trasporti Sistemi Ferroviari Lead Preparatory Action Programme for Security Research SOBCAH	SOBCAH is on border protection systems.		The project will help in surveillance of borders, coastlines and harbours	www.selex-sas.com www.finmeccanica.com
SelexSistemi Integrati, Selex SAS and Selex Communications Single Sky Project	European Air Traffic Management		Aviation safety and security	ggulienetti@selex-si.com www.selex-si.com www.finmeccanica.com
Selex Sistemi Integrati ARGUS 3D	ARGUS 3D is an FP-7 project on passive radar surveillance		Surveillance	ggulienetti@selex-si.com www.selex-si.com www.finmeccanica.com

Appendix B Current foresight related activities

National foresight activities

1. The 2020 Report: Foreign Policy – A Strategic Plan for Italy

Short Description: The study used a Strategic Reflection Group of diplomats, research centres, private sector and non-governmental actors were consulted on the main medium-term foreign policy challenges for the country. This study was carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is expected to be repeated. The wide scope and security themes of the consultation exercise is quite new in Italy. This exercise is planned to be repeated in the future.

Main findings: The reports analyses economic expansion, energy security and the contribution that foreign policy can and must make to Italy's ability to compete on a global plane, both as a national community and as a member of the European Union.

Contact information and references:

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Interviste/2008/03/20080402_Rapporto2020.htm?LANG=EN

2. Critical Technologies for Italian Industry

Short Description: In 2002 the Centre of Science and Technology Policy produced a Report on the "Critical Technologies for Italian Industry", using a foresight exercise to identify and evaluate industry-critical emerging technology over the medium to long term.

Main findings: The results of this exercise fed into the MIUR National Research Plan (PNR) 2004-200

3. National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Short Description: The Department for Civil Protection produces continuous, frequently updated natural hazard forecasts and alerts based on sensor data (hydrometeorological, meteorological, seismic) coming from centers across the country. The Department has two, five and ten year Risk Reduction Strategies. The National Platform coordinates a national action plan with regular scenarios related to urban development and growth; technical and scientific monitoring tools, including simulation of risk scenarios and technology transfer

Contact information and references: Department for Civil Protection, Pierluigi Soddu

Via Vitorchiano, 2

00189, Rome

pierluigi.soddu@protezionecivile.it

4. "Italia 2020" Project

Short Description: The goal is to study suitable options for Italian foreign policy. The assessment will be carried out starting out from the intermediate/long-term global scenarios available today, taking into consideration economic, technological, demographic, energy, environmental, security and defense aspects. The project uses a global baseline and alternative scenarios with identification of the policy actions at national, European and global level.

Contact information and references : Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI), www.iai.it

International foresight activities

1. Critical Technologies for Italian Industry

Short Description: Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) participates in BIO3R (Bioterrorism Resilience, Research, Reaction) to assess the operational responses needed to improve the preparedness and resilience of the EU society and citizen in the case of a bioterrorist event. BIO3R will study scenarios to reinforce the EU capabilities in research, societal reaction and resilience.

Contact information and references: Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI), www.iai.it

2. Sardinia 2008

Short Description: The exercise included the involvement of all the components and the operational structures of the National Civil Protection Service, and also of forest fire-fighting aircrafts and ground teams of Fire 5 partner countries. The scenario envisages that Italy is struck by a broad front of forest fires requiring a massive employment of the national fire-fighting assets. To contrast the fires that are seriously threatening Northern Sardinia, it becomes necessary the contribution of additional forces coming from national Volunteer Organisations, from other Italian Regions and from European States, activated in accordance to the procedures envisaged by the Community Civil Protection Mechanism.

Contact information and references: www.protezionecivile.it,

http://www.protezionecivile.it/cms/view.php?cms_pk=14269&dir_pk=395

Appendix C Identified threats

Table 6 Identified threats

Name	Short Description
Illegal Immigration	<p>Illegal migration is linked to organised crime (trafficking of people) and seen as linked to street crime and a decrease in personal safety. There can be also cultural integration difficulties for migrant receiving communities. Experts described migration as one of the threats which are driven by extremism, social unrest, growing divides between countries and social groups, competition for economic resources and failed states. These drivers may have an extensive, mutually shaping impact on industrialized and industrializing economies leading to increasing investment in security and military equipment.</p> <p>Some regional governors or municipalities have tried to rule immigration and immigrant stay by local laws. Some municipalities have introduced stricter rules on street begging and peddling, as well as on the minimal conditions for immigrants' housing.</p> <p>The government approved an October 2007 decree which permitted the Provincial Prefectures to expel EU citizens whose behaviour jeopardised public security. This was in response to public outrage followed highly publicised murders by Romanians.</p> <p>There are some problems of cultural integration between the Italian population and immigrant communities, which have led to violent clashes between communities or between communities and security forces. The most recent involve the Roma community, half of whom are Italian citizens. Such problems have the potential to increase in the absence of effective policies.</p>
Crime	<p>The public is concerned about violent crime and property crime, especially by immigrants and citizens of some new member states.</p> <p>Statistics from ISTAT show that the fear of crime has been constant or even slightly decreasing between 1993 and 2005 (ISTAT, Annual Survey <i>Multiscopo</i>). However most experts interviewed feel that public anxiety about crime is increasing, with particular concern about sexual and other physical violence, robberies and thefts. The popular media was identified as a primary element increasing public anxiety about violent crime, which is linked in the public mind with particular immigrant or Eastern European communities. Some experts felt that accurate quantification and dissemination of crime statistics would be a helpful measure. There is little public awareness of organised crime as an individual security problem, according to some experts. Several experts felt that public perceptions of terrorist threat had decreased.</p> <p>Statistics on crime do not completely support this increasing concern. A 2007 Report from the Ministry of Interior shows a peak in 1990 and a subsequent decline in overall number and ratios for most crimes including murders but a rise in armed robberies²⁸.</p> <p>Experts disagreed on the level of security problems attributable to organised crime. Some felt that it had little impact on personal security. Others felt that while there was little public awareness of personal security threats from organised crime, there was a real impact on the personal security of common people, especially those affected by violence due to crime organisations: in the better known Mafia crimes, numbers of civilians were killed or injured. In the early 1990s, the Mafia also tried to use terrorism against the State by bombing monuments in Rome, Milan, and Florence, and caused some deaths of common people.</p> <p>Organised crime and criminal networks, trafficking in weapons, drugs and persons across national frontiers is a serious concern for national authorities and for the public. Cyber-crime, or criminal attacks on the telecommunications network (critical infrastructure for society and for the economy) have also been mentioned as a serious potential problem.</p>
Challenges to the social network	<p>There is a widespread public perception of insecurity, affecting aspects of personal and family life. The social network of support within communities is under pressure from changes in society such as growth in the number of elderly people, higher numbers of divorces. There is a widespread pessimism about the state of the economy, job security and prospects for the future, linked to economic competitiveness or lack of economic competitiveness in a globalised market. There is anxiety about social security measures and difficulties in introducing social reforms, especially affecting the health-care and pension systems.</p>
Energy Security	<p>Italy is heavily dependent on oil and gas, and imports most of its energy. There are serious potential problems for social stability and to the economy linked to lack of stable, diversified energy supplies. Experts felt a lack of policy strategies to address this problem.</p>
Terrorism	<p>Like other countries Italy is exposed to a threat of violent activities by transnational groups. The threat from internal groups is now thought to be low. There has been discussion of a possible link to migrant communities and to a lack of social integration of migrant particular migrant communities</p>
Food safety	<p>There could be serious health problems linked to potential widespread contamination of food.</p>
Ecological Disasters	<p>There could be problems linked to long term changes in climate such as rise in coastal water levels and heavier, prolonged rainfall patterns.</p>
Natural Disasters	<p>Italy experiences a high level of volcanic activity, with three active volcanoes and is exposed to landslides, floods and other natural disaster events.</p>

²⁸ Ministero degli Interni., *Rapporto sulla Criminalita in Italia. Analisi, Prevenzione, Contrasto*, P. 118. Ministero degli Interni. [Online]. Availableat: http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/assets/files/14/0900_rapporto_criminalita.pdf [accessed May 5th 2008]

Appendix D Suggestions for European collaboration

1. Migration

Migration management: Which are the drivers and consequences of this theme?

Migration is described within the context of demographic transition in Italy as a major social, economic, security and political problem. Demographic transition is the most prominent socio-economic and political issue for an aging Italian population, with many people living on their own, higher numbers of divorces and weakening intergenerational support. It is seen as both challenge and opportunity, for individual citizens and for individual migrants, and also for the sending and receiving societies. Illegal migration is seen to be closely linked to street crime and attracts the highest level of concern by individuals and society. These trends can play a part in shaping public opinion, the rise of xenophobia, unemployment, or other economic and socio-cultural changes with direct and indirect impact on internal and international security

The theme is important at the European level because illegal immigration takes place across national borders

At European level this theme implies coordination of national and international migration management activities by governments, police forces, border management authorities, private sector security technology providers.

2. Cybercrime

Cybercrime reduction:

Organised criminal networks and possibly states have launched attacks on business and governments causing damage. Identity theft and industrial espionage is also a threat to individuals and businesses. Cybercrime is often a transnational problem, with attacks launched from one country at computers in another country therefore it needs regional or multinational cooperation.

At European level it would be useful to stimulate research into technical solutions and awareness raising among business users and individuals by National Police Forces, governments, EU.

3. European Collaboration on Infrastructure Protection

Protection of critical infrastructure (railways, rail stations, roads, power stations, energy pipelines)

Protection of borders (green borders, sea, air borders, ports, airports)

Cooperation between military and civil agencies for the protection of air space

The main drivers are the need to:

- Increase security of infrastructures and utilities
- Fight crime
- Improve Crisis management capacity
- Improve border control
- Evaluate possible tradeoffs between civil liberties and security

The main consequences are:

- Enhanced use of technology with a direct link between identified threats and technology systems to be implemented
- Ideas, solutions and best practice sharing for best use of existing EU capabilities
- The theme is important at the European level as it can enable and stimulate coherent actions for improving security at EU and national level.

What kind of actions does this theme imply at the European level?

- Definition of minimum required level of security for protection of critical infrastructure, ports and airports
- Definition of cooperation mechanisms between military and civilian air traffic systems to improve air security
- Definition of requirements for exchanging information between member states in the field of security
- New regulations in the security field
- Implementation of new technologies and systems to improve the infrastructure and border security, territory control and crisis and major events management

Collaborating entities could be governmental actors (customs, ports authorities, regulators, aeronautics authorities), military actors (defence ministries, military aeronautics authorities) and technology solution providers.