



PSC Europe

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**PSCE INPUT FOR HORIZON 2020 WORK PROGRAMMES 2018 -
2020**

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PSCE Input for Horizon 2020 Work Programmes 2018-2020

Introduction to Public Safety Communication Europe

Public Safety Communication Europe (PSCE) is a non-profit organization, providing a platform for collaborative work between practitioners, industry and research organisations in order to exchange ideas, best practices and develop a roadmap for future public safety communications. PSCE is committed to fostering better public safety communications for the security of all citizens.

Four topics for the next Work Programme

PSCE provides a unique common platform for practitioners, industry and research enabling regular exchange of ideas, information, experiences and best practices.

To be able to propose well thought out topics for the next Work Programme of Horizon 2020, PSCE consulted its members and collected feedback from its' three communities. Four topics emerged.

Moreover, in order to deepen the analysis of the needs in these four selected topics, PSCE carried out some additional activities. Thus, during the most recent PSCE Conference in Brussels, PSCE engaged with the conference participants in a collaborative session on sensors and wearables. The feedback received from the community on how they evaluate the value of wearables in their work led to develop in more details the research proposal on 'wearables for first responders'.

Then, the second topic was further elaborated after our workshop on Ethical, Legal, Social Issues in Networked Information Exchange for PPDR, organized by three EU projects during the PSCE conference on May 17th 2016.

On February 17th of this year, PSCE organised also a joined meeting with EENA, BAPCO and TCCA on the use of apps by PPDR organisations. The findings of this meeting was the inspiration for the drafting of the third proposal on PPDR-Apps.

Since PSCE members are also closely involved in many standardisation activities, the last topic offers suggestions on how to address the complexity of this process. This was also a concern expressed during the last session of our committees in May 2016.

PSCE is pleased to present four proposals for topics in four different areas:

1. European Future First Responder: "Wearables for the First Responder" (Innovation Action)
2. Ethical, Legal and Socially Acceptable Networked Information Exchange for PPDR
3. Procedure for the validation of apps for PPDR users Optimized emergency response systems and protocols. "PPDR-Apps" (Coordination and support action)
4. Addressing lengthy and time-consuming complexities related to standardisation procedures.

1. European Future First Responder: "Wearables for the First Responder"

Specific Challenge new sensors and technologies of

With the advent of broadband mobile networks becoming available for PPDR and the emerging availability of low power sensory and human interface devices, new possibilities are expected to arise, allowing for richer and more immersive technologies to become available for first responders, enabling an enriched situational awareness without inhibiting physical dexterity and mobility.

Scope

Whilst the technological possibilities are available and extensive, it is required to demonstrate the improved capability enabled by wearable technology for first responders across at least 3 first responder disciplines with the involvement of 2 practitioner partners from each discipline.

Proposals should implement, validate and demonstrate the use of wearable technologies in these three disciplines in a representative environment. They address the physical, logistical and operational aspects of the use of wearable technology in each discipline using appropriate assessment techniques to ascertain the psychological acceptance and improved operational capacity of the technology in its domain of use. Moreover, socio-technical aspects should be studied, along with the appropriate facets of ethical, legal and social acceptance.

Expected Impact

Technology developed should aim towards TRL6-7, with a clear insight towards operational use within 3-5 years following completion of the project.

It is also expected that guidelines for the development and use of wearable technology in the first responder setting are made public, to enable an eco-system of developers to adopt best practise with regard to human-sensor and human-device interaction in a PPDR setting.

Type of Action

Innovation Action

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2. Ethical, Legal and Socially Acceptable Networked Information Exchange for PPDR

Specific Challenge:

The European PPDR community is in the process of transforming its communication capability towards more use of broadband and associated rich media. The volume of information created and consumed is set to exponentially increase.

Data exchanged by the PPDR community is often perceived as highly sensitive, which is commonly known to limit information exchange. It is widely perceived that more fluid information exchange will lead to greater efficiency in operations, and enable better collaboration between agencies and in cross border situations.

Scope:

Proposals should aim towards gathering together sets of guidelines and best practice to provide a suitable reference to more easily interpret ethical, legal and social acceptance issues in the context of different PPDR operational and collaborative environments and scenarios.

Projects should leverage and build upon the outcomes of ELSI studies carried out within previous projects.

Expected Impact:

Projects should result in a self-sustaining knowledgebase and guidelines where PPDR organisations can both contribute to, and refer to, to build deeper understanding of ELSI in networked information exchange across the crisis management cycle.

Projects should work closely with standardisation efforts to understand their suitability and to complement ongoing activity.

Results should improve understanding of compliance with the European General Data Protection Regulation and other legislation that applies, as well as wider efforts to develop a digital ethics framework (e.g. by the EDPS).

Type of Action:

CSA

3. Procedure for the validation of apps for PPDR users Optimized emergency response systems and protocols. "PPDR-Apps" (Coordination and support action)

Specific challenge:

The European Commission is supporting EU Member States in planning and implementing of broadband radio communications systems for PPDR (Public Protection and Disaster Relief) organisations – Security Project "BroadMap" (CSA,

Reference No. 700380, Call DRS-18-2015) and SEC-04-DRS-2017: Broadband communication systems (PCP).

While these projects are focussing on the planning, tender procedures and implementation of networks and the surrounding eco-systems, public safety organisations are also faced with requirements and offers for "PPDR-Apps" to be used on smart phones and/or terminals of the future PPDR broadband radio systems, to improve communications from citizen to PPDR-organisation, between PPDR-Organisations and from PPDR-organisations to citizens.

App-Developers are usually not following requirements of PPDR-organisations or citizen's needs, nor focussing on EU-wide use of Apps, neither on security issues, data protection questions or legal questions.

The large variability of different Apps and solutions complicates work of PPDR-organisations and make the use of Apps in-transparent for citizens.

Scope: guidelines and procedures for apps tools

Proposals should develop quality control and Standard Operating Procedures for approval of Apps, their quality of services, level of security, cross-border usability and EU-wide certification.

Additionally, proposals should evaluate legal gaps or questions of EU-wide regulation with respect to emergency communications between citizens and PPDR-organisations via Apps, in analogy to the Universal Service Directive about emergency communications via the European emergence phone number 112.

Expected impact:

Proposal of guidelines for required EU-wide legal or other regulation

Requirements for a European Platform for an App-Store

Type of action:

CSA

4. Addressing lengthy and time-consuming complexities related to standardisation procedures.

Specific challenge:

It is a fact that the standardisation process is lengthy, time-consuming and, at times, too slow for keeping the pace with technological developments and operational solutions adopted by users. This is particularly true in the security domain, where there is a general call for standards (in particular for supporting international cooperation and interoperability) but standardisation organisations often struggle to offer official standards.

Practitioners and application developers are in need of standards and more and more frequently resolve to adopt a clear, updated and available industrial standard

rather than waiting for an ISO, CEN or ETSI standard that may come too late, when their technology has become obsolete.

An additional consequence of this situation is that EC-funded projects, with an average life of 3.5 years, are not able to contribute to any standard given the insufficient time (and the costs associated to the process).

Scope:

Proposals should help to define and validate a speedy process for applying and consolidating candidate-standards (similar to industrial standards) that would be endorsed by organisation authorities (e.g. CEN or ETSI) and published for public reference and further development.

Expected impact:

Proposals should bring clear advantages:

- (i) Motivate researchers in EC-funded projects to developing standards
- (ii) Create a controlled library of standards, available to industries and researchers for further developments, avoiding the "reinventing the wheel" effect
- (iii) Create a controlled library of standards, available to users for streamlining their specification process avoiding proprietary standard solutions
- (iv) Reduce the gap between researchers and standardisation organisations
- (v) Include SMEs in the standardisation process
- (vi) Bring the standardisation process closer to the pace of technological developments and
- (vii) Avoid the proliferations of proprietary and incompatible standards.

Type of action:

CSA