



FCT RESEARCH AND INNOVATION LANDSCAPE COUNTRY PROFILE: GERMANY


Main Author

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About ENACT

ENACT is a knowledge network focused on the fight against crime and terrorism (FCT). The network is funded under the Horizon Europe Framework Programme in Cluster 3 – Civil Security for Society. The project addresses the call topic HORIZON-CL3-2022-SSRI-01-02 ‘Knowledge Networks for Security Research & Innovation’, aiming to collect, aggregate, process, disseminate and make the most of the existing knowledge in the FCT area.

The project aims to satisfy two major ambitions,

- Provide evidence-based support to the decision-makers in the EU research and innovation (R&I) ecosystem in the FCT domain, targeted explicitly at enabling more effective and efficient programming of EU-funded R&I for the fight against crime and terrorism.
- Act as a catalyst for the uptake of innovation by enhancing the visibility and reliability of innovative FCT security solutions.

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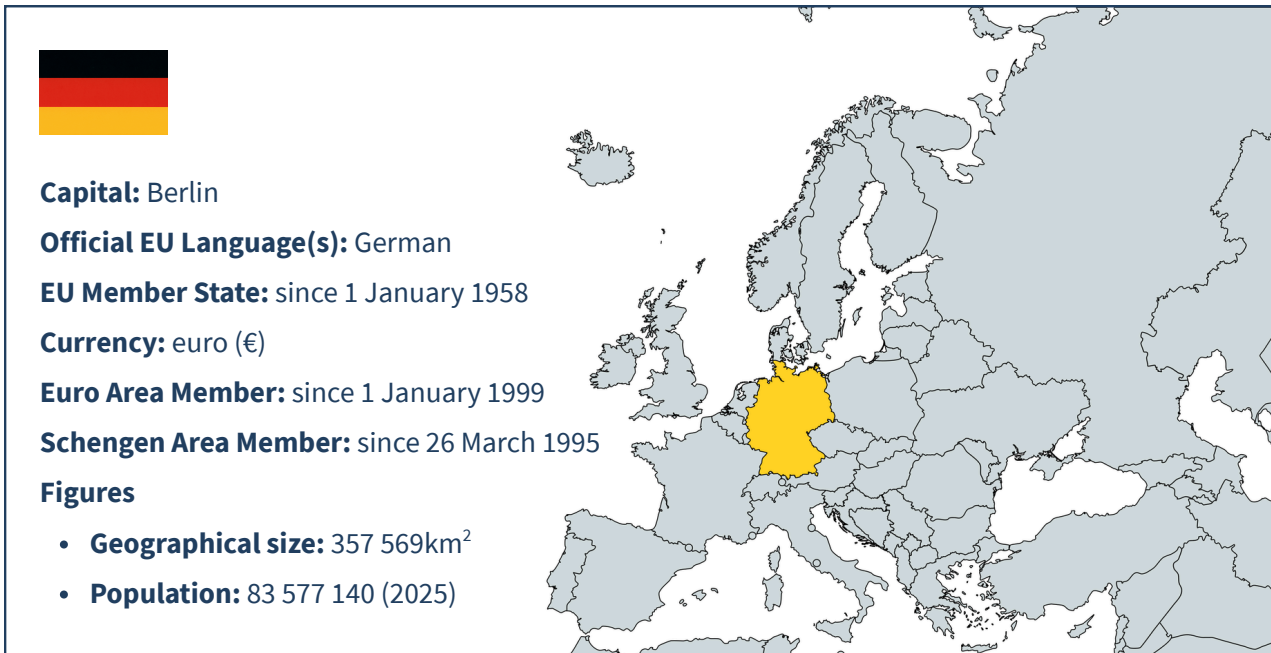
Overview

The **Fight against Crime and Terrorism (FCT)** domain is a critical pillar within the European Union's (EU) security research framework, designed to address the increasingly complex and transnational threats facing Europe today. **FCT** research aims to provide innovative solutions, tools, and knowledge to empower law enforcement, policymakers, and civil society to prevent, detect, and respond to criminal and terrorist activities across the continent. The European Union supports collaborative research and innovation (R&I) through key programmes like **Horizon Europe**, focusing on multidisciplinary approaches that combine advanced technology with robust legal, ethical, and societal safeguards.

In line with **ENACT's** objectives, this flash report is part of a series of reports that reviews the **FCT R&I** ecosystem in each EU Member State based on their participation in EU-funded **Security Research** under the **FCT** area between 2021 and 2024. The data used for the report comes from the most recent data available from **CORDIS** and the **Horizon Dashboard**, combined with data processed by **ENACT** under its **Structured Knowledge Base (SKB)**.



Germany Infobox



The figure above provides institutional, territorial, and demographic information¹ situating Germany within the EU. Germany's position as a central Member State within the EU's political, economic, and security landscape influences both its participation in EU internal security cooperation and its exposure to transnational crime and terrorism-related risks. Its geographic location at the intersection of major European transport and trade routes, combined with its economic scale and institutional capacity, places the country within the core operational environment where cross-border criminal activities and security challenges manifest.

To contextualise how these structural characteristics translate into concrete crime dynamics, analytical assessments such as the Global Organised Crime Index (OCINDEX)² examine the main illicit markets, the types of actors involved, and the institutional responses addressing these threats. According to the OCINDEX, Germany³ is identified as both a destination and a transit country for several forms of **Organised Crime**, including **Human Trafficking** and **Human Smuggling**, involving transnational networks operating across European and international routes, as well as **Document Forgery** schemes. It also documents the presence of **Extortion and Racketeering** activities conducted by mafia-style and clan-based groups, alongside illicit markets linked to **Arms Trafficking**, **Counterfeit Goods**, and **Excise Fraud**. **Environmental Crime** is reflected in illegal timber trade and wildlife trafficking, as well as tax fraud schemes involving non-renewable resources.

¹https://european-union.europa.eu/principles-countries-history/eu-countries/germany_en

²Global Organised Crime Index: <https://ocindex.net/>

³https://ocindex.net/assets/downloads/2025/english/ocindex_profile_germany_2025.pdf

Drug-related Crime is described as a significant component of **Organised Crime** activity, with Germany functioning as a transit and distribution environment for heroin, cocaine, cannabis, and synthetic drugs, supported by port infrastructure and regional trafficking routes. The prevalence of **Cyber-dependent Crime** and **Financial Crime** is likewise noted, including ransomware-as-a-service operations, investment fraud schemes, and value-added tax fraud, reflecting the scale of digitalised criminal activity and complex fraud schemes affecting businesses and financial systems.

Regarding criminal actors, the organised crime landscape includes the presence of mafia-style organisations (including outlaw motorcycle gangs), decentralised criminal networks, and foreign criminal actors, including groups originating from Italy, the Western Balkans, Eurasia, and other regions. It also notes the role of private-sector actors involved in **Money Laundering** activities through financial, real estate, and commercial channels.

In terms of institutional responses, the OCINDEX documents the existence of specialised investigative structures, participation in international law enforcement cooperation mechanisms, and ongoing legislative initiatives targeting **Financial Crime** and **Cybercrime**. It also notes operational constraints such as personnel shortages in the judiciary, case backlogs affecting **Organised Crime** prosecutions, and identified weaknesses in the functioning of the Financial Intelligence Unit and the broader anti-money laundering framework.

Overall, the OCINDEX portrays Germany as a key operational environment for **Transnational Organised Crime** in Europe, characterised by diversified illicit markets, the presence of multiple criminal actor types, and ongoing institutional efforts to address complex security threats.



Country Overview in FCT Research & Innovation

The country's profile in the **FCT** domain will be examined from three perspectives: policy coverage, functional coverage, and technology, in accordance with the **EU Civil Security Taxonomy (EUCST)**.⁴ This analysis is based on data from the **ENACT FCT Stakeholder Map**,⁵ which includes more than 2,500 catalogued stakeholders, of which 171 are German entities.

FCT Policy Coverage

The policy coverage chart in Figure 1 shows **Germany's** engagement across the main **FCT R&I** policy areas defined by the **European Commission** under the **EU Civil Security Taxonomy (EUCST)** framework. This analysis is based on the participation of German entities in **FCT** topics, as well as their perceived areas of expertise derived from fairs and conferences. The distribution indicates a strong concentration in **Cybercrime (CC)** topics, which represent by far the most prominent share of coverage. **Horizontal and Societal Issues (HSI)** constitute the second most significant area of engagement, followed by **Terrorism and Radicalisation (TR)**, while **Organised Crime (OC)** receives the least attention comparatively overall.

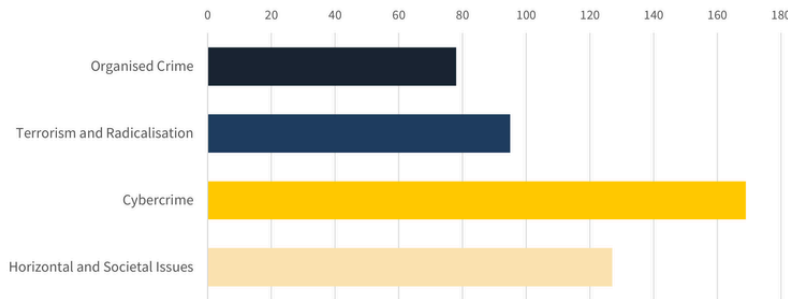


Figure 1: Policy coverage across German participants in the ENACT Stakeholders Directory

Figure 2 further illustrates the full range of participation by German organisations across all policy sub-areas. The highest level of coverage is observed in **Dark Net (Illegal Markets/Cryptocurrencies)** (59), followed by **Trafficking of Humans and Goods** (46) and **Other Forms of Cybercrime** (34). Other highly covered areas include **Protection of Public Spaces** (33) and **Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse** (32), with **Digital Forensics** (28) and **Conventional Forensics** (26) also showing substantial participation.

⁴https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/ceris-community-european-research-and-innovation-security/eu-security-market-study/eu-civil-security-taxonomy-and-taxonomy-explorer_en

⁵<https://enact-eu.net/enact-fct-stakeholder-map/>

Intermediate coverage is observed in **Child Sexual Abuse** (22) and **Other Forms of Terrorism and Radicalisation** (20), alongside **Disinformation and Fake News** (18) and **Economic Crime, Corruption and Fraud** (15).

All remaining topics register comparatively low participation (generally below approximately 15), with minimal coverage (approximately 1–5) in areas such as **Counterfeiting, Environmental Crime, Cargo Crime, Organised Property Crime, Terrorism Financing, and Travel Intelligence (PNR)**.

Overall, the distribution suggests a prioritisation of cyber-enabled and high-impact security challenges over more traditional or locally oriented crime prevention themes.

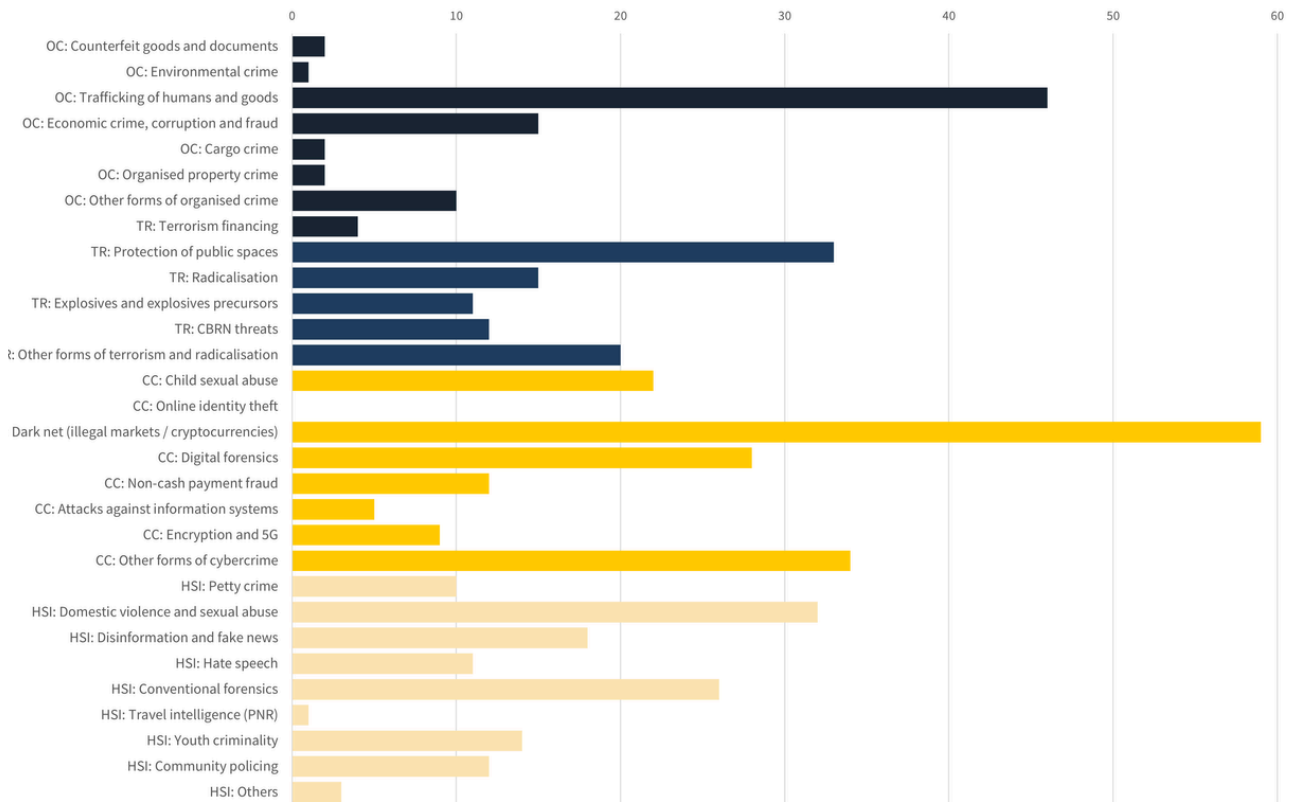


Figure 2: Policy coverage at level 3 across German stakeholders

FCT Functions Coverage

Analysis of the function coverage graph indicates that participating German entities are involved across a wide range of functions, spanning analytical activities (e.g. investigation and intelligence), preparedness activities (e.g. training), and operational activities (e.g. mobility, surveillance, and response activities).

Figure 3 shows that **Investigation and Forensics** records the highest level of participation, followed by **Data, Information and Intelligence Gathering, Management and Exploitation** and **Training and Exercises**. Functions such as **Mobility and Deployability, Monitoring and Surveillance of Environments and Activities, Personal and Other Equipment for Prevention, Response and Recovery**, and **Decontamination and Neutralisation** display intermediate participation levels. The lowest participation levels are recorded for **Physical Access Control, Identification and Authentication of Persons, Assets and Goods**, and especially **Positioning and Localisation, Tracking and Tracing**.

In general terms, the functional distribution reflects strong participation in investigation, intelligence, and preparedness-related functions, alongside comparatively lower engagement in certain access control, identification, and positioning-related functions.



Figure 3: Functions coverage across German stakeholders

FCT Technology Domain Coverage

The technology coverage data depicted in Figure 4 shows that German stakeholders engage across a broad range of civil-security-relevant technological domains, with the strongest emphasis on **General Equipment**. This is followed by substantial engagement in **Training and Simulation** and **Internet-Based Investigation**. Notable capacity is evident in **Critical and Interoperable Communications** and **Data Analytics**, while a mid-level presence is observed in **Conflict Management and Use of Force**, **Data Storage and Exchange**, and **PPE and Safety Equipment**. By contrast, more limited coverage is observed in **Digital Security Products and Services**, **Alarm and Warning Systems**, **Secure Databases**, and **Search Devices and Tools**.

Taken together, the distribution suggests a capability profile centred on immediately deployable technologies that support operational effectiveness, situational awareness, and coordination, rather than on highly specialised or infrastructure-intensive domains.

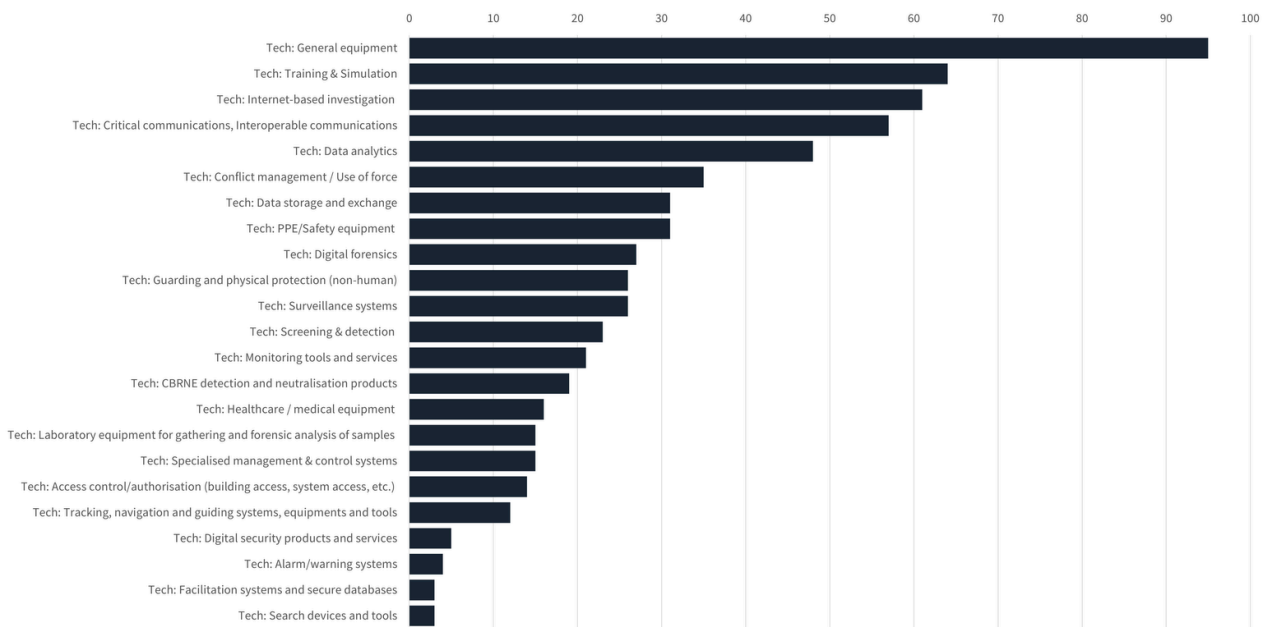


Figure 4: Technology coverage across German stakeholders



Overview of Germany's Horizon Europe participation metrics

The next graph compares Germany's and the EU's key performance indicators in the **Horizon Europe FCT** domain, highlighting Germany's strong engagement and specific contributions relative to the European reference figures.

Germany	27	1,78	€ 556 587,17	€ 508 359,10	12	€ 4 157 013,00
	Signed Grants	Average Participation	Average Total Cost	Average EU Contribution	SME Participation	SME Net EU Contribution
EU	41	18,12	€ 4 310 115,27	€ 3 987 660,71	172	€ 44 114 024,00
	Signed Grants	Average Participation	Average Total Cost	Average EU Contribution	SME Participation	SME Net EU Contribution

Figure 5: German project participation metrics compared to EU

The data indicate that Germany participates in 27 signed FCT grants, corresponding to 65.9% of the EU reference level. On average, German participation per project is 1.78, which represents 9.8% of the EU average participation level. This reflects the relative scale of German presence within project consortia. In financial terms, the average total project cost associated with German participation amounts to €556,587, equivalent to 12.9% of the EU average. Regarding Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) involvement, Germany accounts for **7.0%** of total SME participations and 9.4% of the overall EU SME funding in the **FCT** domain.

Based on the indicators presented in Figure 5 and the country comparison data in Table 1, Germany ranks fourth in terms of both signed grants and net EU contribution, while standing fifth in total participations, securing approximately €13.6 million in EU funding.

Country Code	Country	Signed Grants	Total Participations by Country	Net EU Contribution
EL	Greece	34	90	€ 26,290,653.24
IT	Italy	25	65	€ 17,590,799.90
ES	Spain	34	87	€ 17,409,733.00
DE	Germany	27	48	€ 13,558,133.33
FR	France	21	43	€ 10,163,819.63
BE	Belgium	23	39	€ 9,606,930.16
NL	Netherlands	19	27	€ 8,513,248.75
FI	Finland	22	29	€ 5,954,334.86
PL	Poland	16	26	€ 5,898,789.00
CY	Cyprus	18	23	€ 5,723,581.25
PT	Portugal	21	28	€ 4,924,522.00
UK	United Kingdom	30	52	€ 4,525,528.75
LU	Luxembourg	10	11	€ 4,401,443.75
AT	Austria	12	16	€ 4,347,636.75
IE	Ireland	7	10	€ 3,456,761.80
RO	Romania	14	22	€ 2,733,978.00
BG	Bulgaria	6	13	€ 2,241,263.14
SE	Sweden	10	10	€ 2,128,071.25
CZ	Czechia	10	13	€ 2,061,742.25
IL	Israel	4	5	€ 1,761,025.00
HU	Hungary	3	4	€ 1,731,153.75
MD	Moldova	18	20	€ 1,288,120.00
SI	Slovenia	4	8	€ 1,201,050.00
EE	Estonia	7	9	€ 1,177,348.75
NO	Norway	3	3	€ 1,071,048.75
SK	Slovakia	1	3	€ 831,038.50
HR	Croatia	2	3	€ 602,395.26
RS	Serbia	4	5	€ 478,496.25
LT	Lithuania	2	3	€ 420,080.00
CA	Canada	2	2	€ 418,417.50
MT	Malta	3	3	€ 283,356.00
TR	Türkiye	1	2	€ 160,432.50
UA	Ukraine	1	1	€ 135,000.00
DK	Denmark	2	2	€ 107,375.00
XK	Kosovo *	2	2	€ 78,750.00
MK	North Macedonia	2	2	€ 67,226.25
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	€ 59,625.00
AL	Albania	1	1	€ 48,750.00
IS	Iceland	1	1	€ 42,430.00
CH	Switzerland	8	11	€ 0.00

Table 1: Comparison of Germany to other participating countries in Horizon Europe for signed grants, total project participations and net EU contribution

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on Kosovo's declaration of independence.

Participants Summary

German participation in **Horizon Europe CL3-FCT** projects encompasses a broad range of organisations, including research centres, universities, industry, and public sector bodies active in areas related to the **Fight against Crime and Terrorism**, including **Crime, Law Enforcement, Cybercrime, Organised Crime**, and wider **Security Threats**. As depicted in Figure 6, German participation is primarily driven by private for-profit entities (22 participants; 46%) and higher or secondary education establishments (16 participants; 44%), while research organisations (4 participants; 8%), public bodies (2 participants; 4%), and other organisations (4 participants; 8%) account for smaller shares.

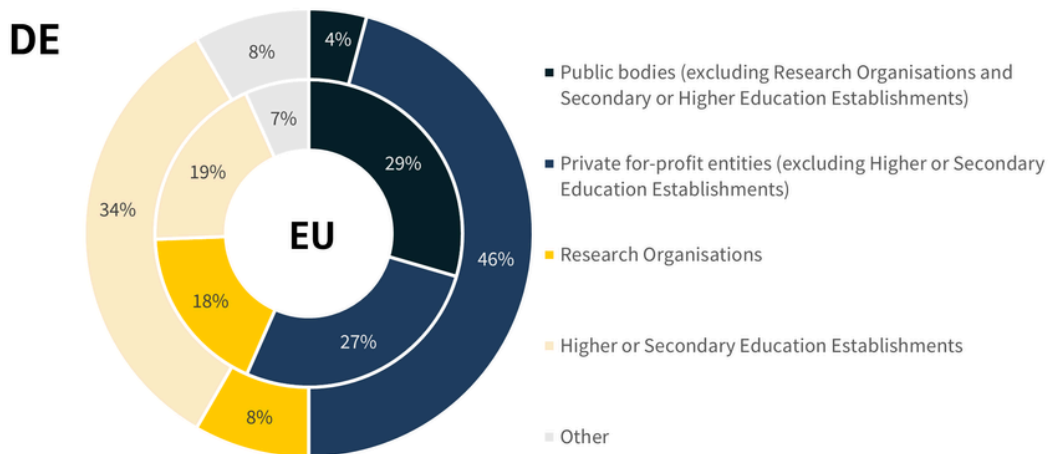


Figure 6: Organisational types of German participation compared to the EU average in Horizon Europe projects

As detailed in the following sub-sections, this structure is reflected in the profile of leading German beneficiaries. Among end users, participation is concentrated in key **Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)**, notably the *Landesamt für Zentrale Polizeiliche Dienste NRW* and the *Bundeskriminalamt*, which together account for two grants and €0.34 million in EU contribution. Within the research and technology organisation (RTO) landscape, the *Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft* represents the main actor, accounting for two grants and €0.77 million in EU contribution.

Industrial participation represents the largest share of EU funding among German beneficiaries, reflecting strong engagement in technologies supporting the prevention, detection, and response to criminal activities, terrorism, and digital threats such as **Cybercrime**. Leading companies include RISA Sicherheitsanalysen GmbH (€913,369) and Aegis IT Research GmbH (€863,875), followed by Cybercrime Research Institute GmbH (€745,563), Agentur für Sicherheitsforschung Kriminologie und Kriminalpolitik GmbH (€674,820), IDEMIA Identity & Security Germany AG (€643,375), and Nuromedia GmbH (€615,204). Together, industrial actors account for the highest cumulative EU contribution within the German CL3-FCT portfolio, with a total of 12 grants.

In the academic sector, the strongest engagement is observed from specialised institutions including the *Hochschule für den öffentlichen Dienst* in Bayern and the *Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei*, amounting to 11 grants and €3.15 million in EU contribution.

Top End Users

End User	Total Cost	Signed Grants	Total EU Contribution
LANDESAMT FÜR ZENTRALE POLIZEILICHE DIENSTE NRW	€ 211,825.00	1	€ 211,825.00
BUNDESKRIMINALAMT	€ 127,540.00	1	€ 127,540.00
Grand Total	€ 339,365	2	€ 339,365

Top Research and Technology Organisations

Research and Technology Organisation	Total Cost	Signed Grants	Total EU Contribution
FRAUNHOFER GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FORDERUNG DER ANGEWANDTEN FORSCHUNG EV	€ 766,052.50	2	€ 766,052.50
BRANDENBURGISCHES INSTITUT FÜR GESELLSCHAFT UND SICHERHEIT GMBH	€ 319,375.00	1	€ 319,375.00
ZENTRALE STELLE FÜR INFORMATIONSTECHNIK IM SICHERHEITSBEREICH	€ 268,750.00	1	€ 268,750.00
Grand Total	€ 1,354,178	4	€ 1,354,178

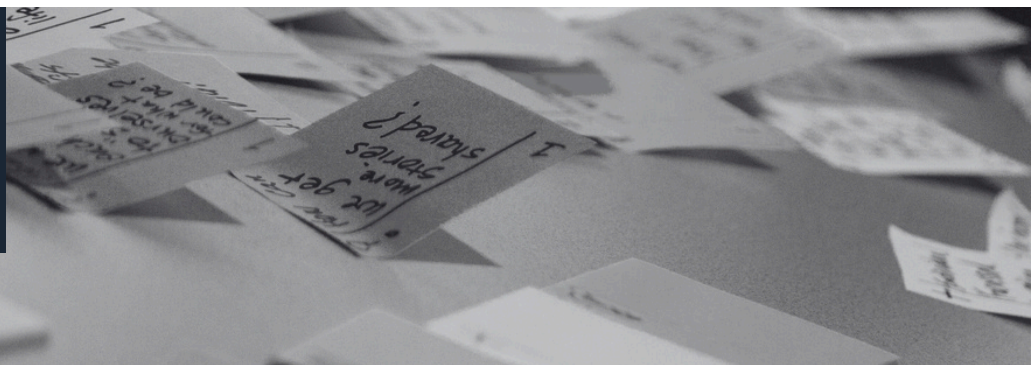
Top Industry

Industrial Organisation	Total Cost	Signed Grants	Total EU Contribution
RISA SICHERHEITSANALYSEN GMBH	€ 1,304,812.50	2	€ 913,368.75
AEGIS IT RESEARCH GMBH	€ 973,750.00	3	€ 863,875.00
NUROMEDIA GMBH	€ 878,862.50	1	€ 615,203.75
CYBERCRIME RESEARCH INSTITUTE GMBH	€ 860,125.00	3	€ 745,562.50
IDEMIA IDENTITY & SECURITY GERMANYAG	€ 782,500.00	2	€ 643,375.00
AGENTUR FÜR SICHERHEITSFORSCHUNG KRIMINOLOGIE UND KRIMINALPOLITIK GMBH	€ 674,820.00	1	€ 674,820.00
JOBST TECHNOLOGIES GMBH	€ 397,500.00	1	€ 278,250.00
ROHDE & SCHWARZ GMBH & CO. KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	€ 357,500.00	1	€ 357,500.00
ABCALIS GMBH	€ 343,750.00	1	€ 240,625.00
METROHM DEUTSCHLAND GMBH & CO. KG	€ 284,950.00	1	€ 199,465.00
LOGOBJECT DEUTSCHLAND GMBH	€ 272,065.00	1	€ 272,065.00
NEC LABORATORIES EUROPE GMBH	€ 269,656.25	1	€ 269,656.25
FSAS TECHNOLOGIES GMBH	€ 186,915.71	1	€ 295,576.12*
YORDAS GMBH	€ 147,940.00	1	€ 103,558.00
EUROPEAN RESEARCH SERVICES GMBH	€ 137,500.00	1	€ 96,250.00
FUJITSU SERVICES GMBH	€ 4,959.28	1	€ 6,298.88*
Grand Total	€7,877,606	22	€ 6,575,449

* In a small number of cases, where entities participate with a Linked Third Party, the EU Contribution may appear higher than the Total Cost as the figure includes the amount awarded to both the main beneficiary and to any Linked Third Parties.

Top Academia

Higher Education	Total Cost	Signed Grants	EU Contribution
HOCHSCHULE FUR DEN OFFENTLICHEN DIENST IN BAYERN	€ 2,417,634.13	8	€ 2,417,634.13
DEUTSCHE HOCHSCHULE DER POLIZEI	€ 736,472.50	3	€ 736,472.25
TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE KOLN	€ 425,817.50	1	€ 425,817.50
GOTTFRIED WILHELM LEIBNIZ UNIVERSITAET HANNOVER	€ 356,095.00	1	€ 356,095.00
CHARITE - UNIVERSITAETSMEDIZIN BERLIN	€ 328,941.25	1	€ 328,941.00
ALBERT-LUDWIGS-UNIVERSITAET FREIBURG	€ 264,771.95	1	€ 264,771.95
UNIVERSITAET MUENSTER	€ 259,375.00	1	€ 259,375.00
Grand Total	€ 4,789,107	16	€ 4,789,107



Horizon Europe FCT Proposals Summary

Figure 7 provides a comparative overview of Germany's performance in **Horizon Europe FCT** proposal activities in relation to the aggregated EU results, enabling an assessment of Germany's relative positioning within the programme landscape. These data indicate that Germany demonstrates a solid level of engagement in Horizon Europe calls related to **Fight against Crime and Terrorism**, reflected by the 167 eligible proposals submitted by German entities (58% of total EU eligible proposals).

Considering the number of retained proposals (25 proposals) in relation to eligible proposals, Germany's success rate stands at 15%, slightly above the EU aggregate rate of 14%. This points to the overall quality and competitiveness of German proposals within the highly selective European context. In addition, the level of eligible EU contribution requested by German participants represents 12% of the total eligible EU contribution requested at programme level, reflecting a significant financial scale of involvement and underlining both the ambition of proposed activities and Germany's capacity to mobilise substantial resources within Horizon Europe.

The evidence indicates that Germany maintains consistent participation and achieves competitive outcomes in **Horizon Europe FCT** activities, reinforcing its role as a relevant and reliable contributor within the programme, particularly in domains linked to **Crime, Law Enforcement, Cybercrime, Organised Crime**, and wider **Security Threats**.

Germany	167	25	299	€ 87 077 013,19	15%
	Eligible Proposals	Retained Proposals	Eligible Applications	Eligible EU Contribution	Success Rate
EU	278	39	4458	€ 1 099 171 410,00	14%
	Eligible Proposals	Retained Proposals	Eligible Applications	Eligible EU Contribution	Success Rate

Figure 7: Statistics for Horizon Europe proposal submission for Germany compared to the EU overall

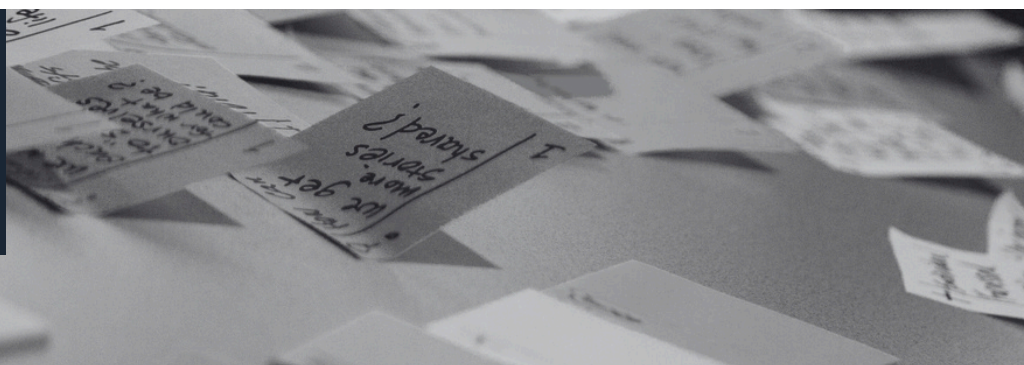
Horizon Europe FCT Projects Summary

The table below provides an overview of **Horizon Europe FCT** projects with German participation, showing involvement across different action types, including **Research and Innovation Actions (RIA)**, **Innovation Actions (IA)**, and **Coordination and Support Actions (CSA)**. The portfolio spans a wide range of security-relevant domains linked to **Fight against Crime and Terrorism**, including **Organised Crime** and terrorism (FALCON, TENACITY, CRYPTOACTION, TENSOR, VANGUARD), **Cybercrime** and digital investigation (GANNDALF, SALUS, POLIICE), disinformation, online harms and information integrity (ECLIPSE, FERMI, VIGILANT), digital and forensic investigation technologies (DETECTOR, ForMAT, NARCOSIS, ARMADILLO), protection of public spaces and critical environments (PRESERVE, OSPREY), victim support and domestic violence prevention (IMPROVE, ISEDA, 2PS), identity management and data governance (IAMI, LAGO), environmental and heritage crime (PERIVALLON, RITHMS), emerging digital threat environments (GEMS), surveillance governance and societal implications of security technologies (GATHERINGS), and online safety and resilience of public-facing professionals (OSPREY).

This thematic breadth reflects participation across multiple dimensions of security R&I addressed within the programme, including **Law Enforcement**, criminal activities, prevention, investigation, resilience, and wider **Security Threats**.

Acronym	Project Title	Type	No.
IMPROVE	Improving Access to Services for Victims of Domestic Violence by Accelerating Change in Frontline Responder Organisations	IA	5
TENSOR	Reliable biomeTric tEchNologies to asSist Police authorities in cOmbating terrorism and oRganized crime	IA	4
ARMADILLO	Accurate Reliable Portable and Rapid Methods And Technologies for Detection of GHB Substances and Prevention Against Different Forms of Violence and Assault Supported by These Drugs	IA	3
IAMI	Identity Attributes Matrix Initiative	RIA	3
NARCOSIS	Non-tArgeted foRnsic multidisCiplinary platfOrM for inveStigation of drug-related fatalities	IA	3
2PS	2PS - Prevent & Protect Through Support	RIA	2
VANGUARD	adVANced technologIcal solutions coupled with societal-oriented Understanding and AwaReness for Disrupting trafficking in human beings	IA	2
PRESERVE	Ethical and Privacy-preserving Big Data platform for Supporting criminal investigations	IA	2
FERMI	Fake nEws Risk MItigator	IA	2
ISEDA	Innovative Solutions to Eliminate Domestic Abuse	IA	2

Acronym	Project Title	Type	No.
POLIIICE	Powerful Lawful Interception, Investigation, and Intelligence	RIA	2
SALUS	Strengthening law enforcement with advanced IoT forensic tools and enriched investigation schemes, realised by a Software Defined Network Security-as-a-Service architecture	RIA	2
VIGILANT	Vital IntelliGence to Investigate ILlegAl DisiNformaTion	IA	2
GANNDALF	A Ground-breAking collaboratiON framework realizing the next era of cybercrime Detection And muLti-stakeholder investigation For LEAs, judicial ecosystems, and citizens.	RIA	1
GATHERINGS	COMMON STANDARDS FOR SECURITY, PRIVACY AND COST OF THE SURVEILLANCE OF PUBLIC GATHERINGS	CSA	1
FALCON	Fight Against Large-scale Corruption and Organised Crime Networks	IA	1
GEMS	Gaming Ecosystem as a Multilayered Security Threat	RIA	1
LAGO	LESSEN DATA ACCESS AND GOVERNANCE OBSTACLES	IA	1
PRESERVE	Protecting euRopean public spaces against Emergent hoStile drone thrEats thRough an adVanced multidimensional shield and cross-border intelligEnce	RIA	1
PERIVALLON	Protecting the EuRopean terrItory from organised enVironmentAl crime through inteLLigent threat detectiON tools	IA	1
RITHMS	Research, Intelligence and Technology for Heritage and Market Security	RIA	1
TENACITY	Travelling Intelligence Against Crime and Terrorism	IA	1
ForMAT	FORENSIC METHYLATION ANALYSIS TOOLSETS (FORMAT)	RIA	1
OSPREY	Online Safety and Security for Protection of Public-Facing Professionals and Democratic Resilience	RIA	1
ECLIPSE	PrEventing and Combating onLine and offline hate speech and dIsinformation through multidisciPlinary innovation, education, and awareneSs in Europe	IA	1
DETECTOR	Deepfake Evidence and Technology for Forensic Content Oversight and Research	RIA	1
CRYPTOACTION	Combating CRYPTO-currency-Facilitated Crime and Terrorism with Interoperable, Trustworthy, AI-Enhanced, Collaborative Tools, Improved Information Sharing, Operations, and Training for LEAS	IA	1



The following section presents a series of charts detailing the policy, functional, and technological coverage of the projects, based on the comprehensive list of projects outlined above.

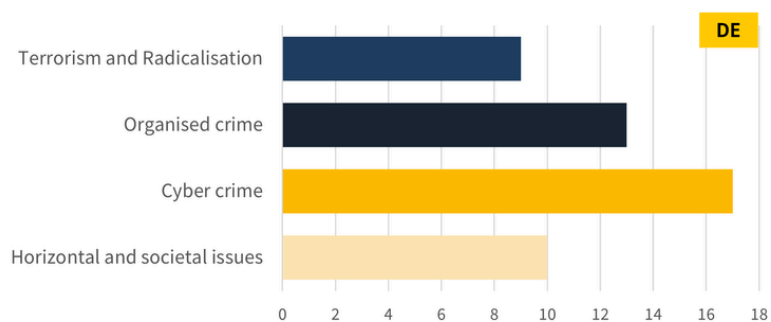


Figure 8: Policy Project Coverage according to projects with German participation

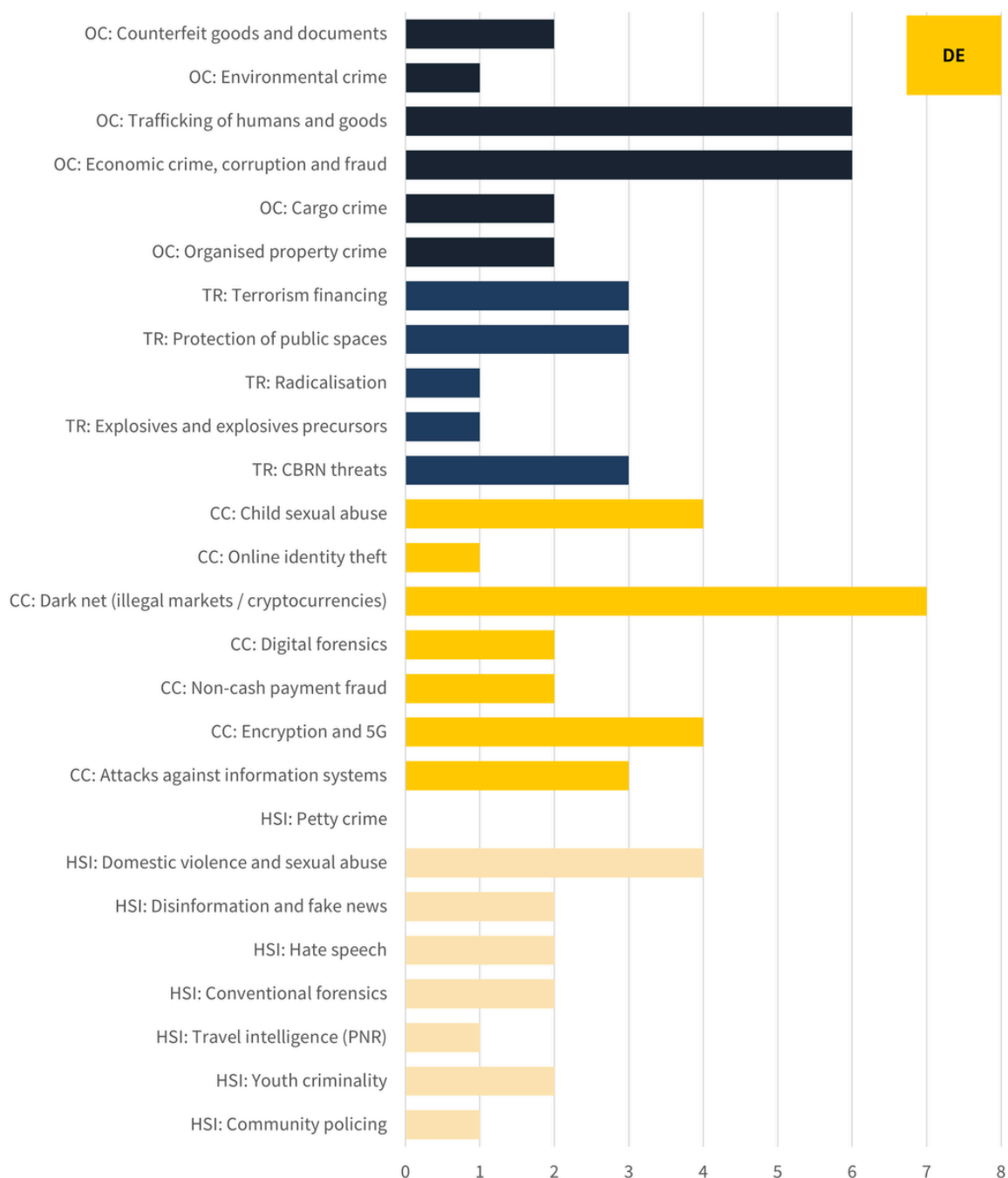


Figure 9: L3 Policy Coverage according to projects with German participation



Figure 10: Functions coverage according to projects with German participation

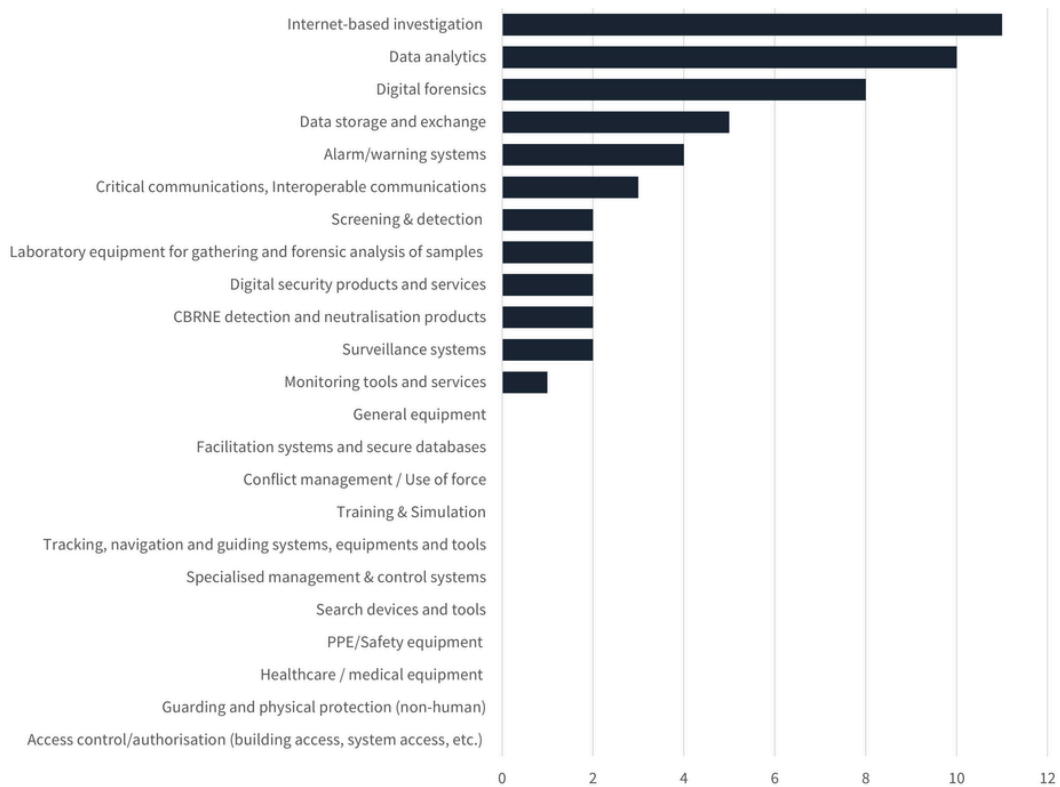


Figure 11: Technology coverage according to projects with German participation

Final Remarks

Germany's role in European civil security research is characterised by consistent participation and solid performance within **Horizon Europe CL3-FCT** activities, placing the country among the leading contributors in the programme. Germany ranks fourth in both signed grants and total net EU contribution, following Greece, Spain, and Italy, and ahead of other major participants such as France and Belgium. From a policy perspective, German organisations are most strongly engaged in **Cybercrime**-related topics, followed by horizontal and societal issues. The highest participation is observed in **Dark Net, Illegal Markets and Cryptocurrencies**, and **Trafficking of Humans and Goods**, indicating a concentration on digitally mediated and transnational security challenges.

Regarding the functional dimension, data show that German organisations are especially active in investigation and forensics, followed by **Data, Information and Intelligence Gathering, Management and Exploitation**, and **Training and Exercises**. These functional areas highlight Germany's focus on strengthening operational capabilities and supporting intelligence-led security responses across the Union. In the technological area, Germany demonstrates strong capacity in **General Equipment**, followed by **Internet-based Investigation, Training and Simulation**. Additional capability is visible in communications, analytics, and deployable operational tools, reflecting a broad technological base aligned with both national priorities and wider European security objectives.

Germany's participation ecosystem is primarily driven by private sector actors and higher education institutions. Leading beneficiaries include RISA Sicherheitsanalysen GmbH and Aegis IT Research GmbH in industry, while the Hochschule für den öffentlichen Dienst in Bayern records the strongest academic participation. Within the RTO landscape, the Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft represents the main research actor, while **Law Enforcement** participation is chiefly represented by the Landesamt für Zentrale Polizeiliche Dienste NRW and the Bundeskriminalamt. Proposal performance indicators further demonstrate Germany's competitive positioning, with a success rate slightly above the EU average and a substantial share of requested programme funding. This reflects both the quality of German submissions and the country's capacity to mobilise resources within collaborative European research initiatives. Collectively, these strengths support a mature, resilient, and innovation-oriented ecosystem, positioning Germany as a strategically influential actor shaping the direction and effectiveness of European civil security research.

For further information and guidance regarding German participation in CL3 and possible collaboration opportunities, stakeholders may consult the National Contact Points Portal: <https://horizoneuropencppportal.eu/> and search for the German NCPs.

A note on data sources

The data used to compile this report is from the following sources

- **ENACT Stakeholder Directory**, where relevant organisations participating in **Horizon Europe**, **Horizon 2020** or relevant security events have been compiled and categorised according to the **EU Civil Security Market Taxonomy** for policy levels two and three, functions and technology.
- **ENACT Project Directory**, where relevant projects have been compiled and categorised according to the **EU Civil Security Market Taxonomy** for policy levels two and three, functions and technology.
- The **Horizon Dashboard** for R&I Projects and R&I Proposals.⁶

An explorable version of the **ENACT Stakeholders Directory** is available on the **ENACT** website.⁷

⁶Horizon Dashboard - <https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-dashboard>

⁷ENACT Stakeholders Map - <https://enact-eu.net/enact-fct-stakeholder-map/>



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