



SOCIETIES
FP7- ICT-2009.1.2
Contract no.: 257493



SOCIETIES

Deliverable D9.6

Dissemination and Collaboration Plan

Editor:	Ioanna Roussaki
Deliverable nature:	R
Dissemination level: (Confidentiality)	PU
Contractual delivery date:	31 st March 2011
Actual delivery date:	31 st March 2011
Suggested readers:	Persons interested in the dissemination and collaboration plans of SOCIETIES
Version:	1.3
Total number of pages:	53
Keywords:	SOCIETIES, Dissemination, Events, Papers, Articles, Publications, Journals, Books, Conferences, Workshops, Training, Collaboration

Abstract

This deliverable aims to present the planned Dissemination and Collaboration (D&C) activities of SOCIETIES, as captured in month 6 of the project. These activities will include scientific publications to journals, books, conferences and workshops, organisation of and participation in various dissemination events, training, production of the SOCIETIES book, collaboration with groups, clusters, networks and institutions, collaboration with other research projects, etc. As the D&C plan documented herewith is produced quite early in the project's lifetime, the related results achieved at the end of the project are expected to diverge from this plan, as they are foreseen to have addressed more D&C targets than the ones that can now be known, while a few D&C channels identified herewith, may eventually not be pursued by SOCIETIES due to changes in the current conditions and situation regarding the D&C targets, as well as based on the SOCIETIES progress, results and priorities.

Disclaimer

This document contains material, which is the copyright of certain SOCIETIES consortium parties, and may not be reproduced or copied without permission.

All SOCIETIES consortium parties have agreed to full publication of this document.

The commercial use of any information contained in this document may require a license from the proprietor of that information.

Neither the SOCIETIES consortium as a whole, nor a certain party of the SOCIETIES consortium warrant that the information contained in this document is capable of use, or that use of the information is free from risk, and accept no liability for loss or damage suffered by any person using this information.

Impressum

[Full project title] Self Orchestrating Community Ambient Intelligence Spaces

[Short project title] SOCIETIES

[Number and title of work-package] WP9: Dissemination and Exploitation

[Document title] D9.6: Dissemination and Collaboration Plan

[Editor: Name, company] Ioanna Roussaki, ICCS

[Work-package leader: Name, company] Daniele Abbadessa, NEC

[Estimation of PM spent on the Deliverable] 3 PMs

Copyright notice

© 2011 Participants in project SOCIETIES

List of authors

Company	Author
ICCS	Ioanna Roussaki, Nikos Kalatzis, Nicolas Liampotis, Ioannis Papaioannou, Miltiades Anagnostou, Efstathios Sykas
HWU	Howard Williams, Nick Taylor
Lake	Mark Roddy
DLR	Michael Angermann
INTEL	David Mckitterick
AMITEC	Stavros Xynogalas
IBM	Shiri Kremer-Davidson
TRIALOG	Bruno Jean-Bart
NEC	Daniele Abbadessa, Miquel Martin
TI	Claudio Venezia
SINTEF	Babak Farshchian
TSSG	Micheal Crotty
ITSUD	Bin Guo
SN	Stefania Marrara
PTIN	João Miguel Gonçalves
SETCCE	Jan Porekar

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	6
2	Targeted Dissemination Channels.....	7
2.1	Targeted publications.....	7
2.1.1	Journals and Books	7
2.1.2	Conferences and Workshops	8
2.2	Organisation of Dissemination Events.....	10
2.3	Representation of SOCIETIES in Other Dissemination Events	10
2.4	Training.....	11
2.5	SOCIETIES Book.....	12
2.6	Other Dissemination Channels.....	12
3	Targeted Collaboration Channels.....	14
3.1	Collaboration with related EU groups and clusters.....	14
3.1.1	Internet of services - Service Front Ends.....	14
3.1.2	Future Internet Assembly.....	15
3.1.3	Fi-Ware	16
3.1.4	Fi-Content	16
3.2	Collaboration with other related groups, networks and institutions.....	17
3.2.1	iLab.u.....	17
3.2.2	Living Labs.....	18
3.2.3	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.....	18
3.2.4	International Humanitarian Partnership.....	19
3.2.5	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency.....	20
3.2.6	Federal Agency for Technical Relief.....	21
3.2.7	MIT Computer Science and Artificial intelligence Lab	22
3.2.8	Nokia Research Center	23
3.2.9	France Telecom	24
3.2.10	Northwester Polytechnical University	25
3.2.11	BuddyCloud.....	25
3.2.12	OneSocialWeb	26
3.2.13	Article 29 Data Protection WG.....	26
3.2.14	ESecurity WG.....	27
3.2.15	EDPS	28
3.2.16	SICSA.....	28
3.2.17	Luleå University of Technology	29
3.2.18	NHTV Breda University of Applied Sciences.....	30
3.3	Collaboration with ICT FP7 projects.....	30
3.3.1	Webinos	30
3.3.2	Sequoia	31
3.3.3	I2WEB	32
3.3.4	SERENOA.....	33
3.3.5	SOCIOS	33
3.3.6	RECOGNITION	34
3.3.7	UniversAAL	35
3.3.8	MIRROR.....	35
3.3.9	PLAY.....	36
3.3.10	SUNSET	37
3.3.11	SM4ALL.....	37
3.3.12	SOFIA.....	38
3.3.13	P2P-Next.....	39
3.3.14	RESUMENET	40
3.3.15	ANIKETOS	40
3.3.16	SEMIRAMIS	41
3.3.17	BRIDGE	41
3.3.18	HOLA!.....	42

3.3.19	PICOS	43
3.3.20	ATRACO	43
3.3.21	4CaaSt.....	44
3.3.22	Life 2.0.....	44
3.3.23	Di.me	45
3.3.24	FastFix	46
3.3.25	FITTEST.....	47
3.3.26	ALERT	47
3.4	Collaboration with national projects	48
3.4.1	Vabene	48
3.4.2	France-Asia collaboration.....	49
3.4.3	Security and trust in the new generation of P2P networks	49
3.4.4	UbiCollab.....	50
3.4.5	IFIForum.....	51
4	Conclusions	52
Annex A Dissemination Process		53

1 Introduction

SOCIETIES introduces concepts and research areas related to Self-Orchestrating Community ambiEnT Intelligence Spaces, thus encompassing a considerably large area of knowledge. Given the numerous research topics it aims to deal with, as well as its wide scope, there is a significant number of related dissemination channels and opportunities that SOCIETIES could pursue. Furthermore, there are various projects, initiatives, institutions, teams, networks and clusters that (will) share similar or complementary research objectives and interests with SOCIETIES. Thus, in order to achieve optimal results, the SOCIETIES Consortium needs to be heavily engaged in dissemination and collaboration activities that will enable exchange of knowledge, confirmation that SOCIETIES is on the right track or identification of necessary project research course adjustments, advertisement of project results to wide audiences and augmentation of the achieved project impact.

The need to create a critical mass of interest for the SOCIETIES project is indisputable. To enable global awareness and interpretation of the SOCIETIES system, several dissemination channels will be pursued, such as the Project Web site, scientific/professional journal articles, white papers and books, presentations at conferences & workshops, demonstrations & exhibitions, videos, meetings with specific interest groups, participation in related fora, training the user communities, students and professionals, etc. Furthermore, SOCIETIES will make significant effort to collaborate closely with other projects, initiatives and groups dealing with similar or complementary research challenges. Members of the SOCIETIES Consortium will regularly interact with their counterparts from other projects, initiatives and groups that investigate research domains relevant to the SOCIETIES fields aiming to join their efforts and/or complement their results wherever this is possible, in order to increase the value of the research results produced.

This Deliverable aims to outline the planned Dissemination and Collaboration (D&C) activities and channels, which will be undertaken and pursued by the SOCIETIES Consortium in the course of the project. This Deliverable will present a snapshot of the SOCIETIES Dissemination and Collaboration plan at month 6 of the project. However, as this is produced quite early in the project's lifetime, it is impossible to capture all D&C channels and targets that will be worth pursuing for SOCIETIES. As the project evolves and as the related research domains mature, new D&C opportunities for SOCIETIES will emerge that are not known at this point. Furthermore, there will surely be dissemination targets that have not been announced yet, but will be pursued by the project, as well as new valuable collaboration targets that are not evident now, but will appear in the course of the project. On the other hand, there will be some D&C activities that are now planned and will eventually not be undertaken due to changes in the current conditions and situation regarding the D&C targets, as well as based on the SOCIETIES progress, results and priorities.

In any case, as SOCIETIES is currently at a very early stage and its directions have not been fully formulated, it is important to collect as much D&C-sourced knowledge that will guide the SOCIETIES system design and act as valuable input to the finalisation of the research goals pursued. It may be the case that certain areas of the SOCIETIES problem space have previously been addressed and successfully answered. In such situations, the exchange and sharing of knowledge via the wide D&C channels identified will protect the Consortium from wasting effort on matters that have already been dealt with or will soon be addressed by other initiatives and will enable the project to enhance the current state-of-the-art and work on research challenges and problems that are yet to be resolved.

The Deliverable is structured as follows. Chapter 2 elaborates on the targeted dissemination channels. In this respect, publication targets are identified (including journals, books, conferences and workshops), specific dissemination events to be organised or attended are listed, training targets are discussed, a few details on the SOCIETIES book to be produced are provided and some other dissemination channels are mentioned. In Chapter 3, the collaboration channels targeted by SOCIETIES are described. More specifically, the groups, clusters, networks and institutions that SOCIETIES plans to collaborate with are presented, as well as the research projects that lie among the collaboration goals of SOCIETIES. In Chapter 4, conclusions are drawn and the targeted D&C results are quantified. As already mentioned, the D&C channels identified in this document will evolve as the project progresses. Finally, in Annex A the dissemination process foreseen in the SOCIETIES Consortium Agreement is briefly presented.

2 Targeted Dissemination Channels

In this Chapter, the dissemination activities that SOCIETIES plans to conduct are described. Thus, in Section 2.1, more than 20 journals and book series that may be pursued are identified, as well as six special issues the paper submission deadlines of which expire this year. Furthermore, more than 30 conferences and workshops are listed that are related to the project's research areas and may be targeted by the SOCIETIES Consortium. In Section 2.2 the dissemination events that the project will attempt to organise are presented. In Section 2.3 other events in which the Consortium plans to disseminate the project's results are provided. In Sections 2.4 and 2.5 some details on the training activities and the SOCIETIES book foreseen are given respectively. Finally, in Section 2.6 some additional dissemination channels are identified.

2.1 Targeted publications

SOCIETIES aims to publish about 50 peer reviewed articles to high profile international conference and workshop proceedings, as well as to high quality journals. These papers will investigate the issues and solutions for the future of the Smart Spaces, the Social Media and the Internet from a joint industrial and academic perspective, leveraging its excellent mix of industrial and academic partners. Most of the SOCIETIES papers will be submitted and published in the second half of the project's lifetime, when the SOCIETIES research results will be more mature. This section elaborates on the journals, conferences and workshops that have been identified as potential publication targets of SOCIETIES.

It should be mentioned that the publication targets presented below are only indicative and not binding. They include conferences and journals in the areas of pervasive/ubiquitous computing and social computing/CSCW. These conferences and journals cover both technical areas, such as architecture and platforms, as well as socio-economic aspects of pervasive and social computing. They are the main fora for exchange of knowledge in the areas of research related to SOCIETIES and will be the main target for academic and industry-relevant publications of SOCIETIES.

2.1.1 Journals and Books

SOCIETIES plans to publish articles presenting its research results in high quality international journals and books such as the following:

- IEEE Pervasive Computing Magazine (<http://www.computer.org/portal/web/pervasive/home>)
- Elsevier Pervasive and Mobile Computing Journal (www.elsevier.com/locate/pmc)
- Journal of Ambient Intelligence and Humanized Computing (Springer) (<http://www.springerlink.com/content/121576/>)
- International Journal of Ad Hoc and Ubiquitous Computing (Inderscience Publishers) (<http://www.inderscience.com/browse/index.php?journalCODE=ijahuc>)
- Journal of Ubiquitous Computing and Intelligence (American Scientific Publishers) (<http://www.aspbs.com/juci.html>)
- Ubiquitous Computing and Communication Journal (<http://www.ubicc.org/>)
- IEEE Transactions on Mobile Computing (<http://www.computer.org/portal/web/tmc>)
- ACM Transactions on Intelligent Systems and Technology (<http://tist.acm.org/>)
- IEEE Intelligent Systems Magazine (<http://www.computer.org/portal/web/intelligent/home>)
- MDPI Sensors Journal (<http://www.mdpi.com/journal/sensors>)
- ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction (<http://tochi.acm.org/>)
- IEEE Computer Magazine (<http://www.computer.org/portal/web/computer/home>)

- IEEE Communications Magazine (<http://dl.comsoc.org/ci1/>)
- ERCIM News Magazine (<http://ercim-news.ercim.eu/>)
- Elsevier Journal of Systems and Software (<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jss/>)
- International Journal of Web Engineering and Technology (Interscience) (<http://www.inderscience.com/browse/index.php?journalID=48>)
- Computer Networks Journal (Springer) (http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/505606/description#description)
- Personal and Ubiquitous Computing Journal (Springer) (<http://www.springerlink.com/content/106503/>)
- Security and Communication Networks Journal (Wiley) (<http://www.wiley.com/bw/journal.asp?ref=1939-0114>)
- Computer Supported Cooperative Work Journal (Springer) (<http://www.springer.com/computer/journal/10606>)
- International Journal On Advances in Security (IARIA) (<http://www.iariajournals.org/security/index.html>)
- Lecture Notes in Computer Science (LNCS) (Springer) (<http://www.springer.com/computer/lncs?SGWID=0-164-0-0-0>)
- Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence (LNAI) (Springer) (<http://www.springer.com/series/1244>)
- Encyclopedias, handbooks of research and other book types on SOCIETIES-related research areas from publishers specialising on this (e.g. <http://www.igi-global.com/>)
- Future Internet Assembly books

Examples of related special issues that may be targeted by the SOCIETIES consortium in 2011 are:

- Special Issue of the Elsevier Journal of Systems and Software on “Mobile Applications: Status and Trends” (<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jss/mobile-apps-si>)
- Special Issue of the ERCIM News Journal on “Unconventional Computing Paradigms” (<http://ercim-news.ercim.eu/call>)
- Special Issue of the Sensors Journal (Publisher: MDPI) on “Smart Spaces and Ubiquitous Solutions” (<http://www.mdpi.com/si/sensors/sssus/>)
- Special Issue of the Security and Communication Networks Journal (Publisher: Wiley) on “Security and Privacy in Ubiquitous Computing” (<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/sec.290/full>)
- Special Issue of the IEEE Communications Magazine on “Convergence of Application Services in Next Generation Networks” (<http://dl.comsoc.org/ci1/info/cfp/cfpcommag0212.htm>)

2.1.2 Conferences and Workshops

SOCIETIES plans to publish papers presenting its research results in the proceedings of high profile international Conferences and Workshops such as the following:

- IEEE International Conference on Pervasive Computing and Communications (PerCom)
- International Conference on Pervasive Computing (PERVASIVE)
- ACM International Conference on Ubiquitous Computing (UbiComp)
- International Joint Conference on Ambient Intelligence (AmI)

- International Conference on Mobile Ubiquitous Computing, Systems, Services and Technologies (UBICOMM)
- ACM conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW)
- ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI)
- IEEE ICCCN Workshop on Social Interactive Media Networking and Applications (SIMNA)
- International Conference on Human-Computer Interaction with Mobile Devices and Services (MobileHCI)
- ACM Symposium on User Interface Software and Technology (UIST)
- European Conference on Information Systems (ECIS)
- International Conference on Pervasive and Embedded Computing and Communication Systems (PECCS)
- International Conference on Ubiquitous Intelligence and Computing (UIC)
- IEEE International Conference on Pervasive Services (ICPS)
- IEEE International Conference on Pervasive Computing and Applications (PCSPA)
- International ICST Conference on Mobile and Ubiquitous Systems (MobiQuitous)
- IEEE ICCCN Workshop on Social Interactive Media Networking and Applications (SIMNA)
- International Workshop on Ubiquitous Human-Computer Interaction (UbiHCI)
- International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Modeling and Using Context (Context)
- International Symposium on Location and Context Awareness (LoCA)
- IEEE International Conference on Mobile Data Management (MDM)
- IEEE International Conference on Social Computing (SocialCom)
- EU-Japan Joint Workshop on Challenges and Opportunities of Online Social Networks and Physical Sensing Integration
- IEEE International Conference on Collaboration Technologies and Infrastructures (WETICE)
- International Conference on Information Systems for Crisis Response and Management (ISCRAM)
- International Conference on Privacy, Security, Risk and Trust (PASSAT)
- European Conference on Computer-Supported Cooperative Work (ECSCW)
- International Conference on Availability, Reliability and Security (ARES)
- International Conference on Dependability (DEPEND)
- Future Network and Mobile Summit (FN&MS)
- International Conference on Telecommunications (ICT)
- International Conference on Intelligence in Next Generation Networks (ICIN)
- International Workshop on Semantic media adaptation and personalization (SMAP)
- International Work-Conference on Artificial Neural Networks (IWANN)
- IEEE International Conference on Digital Ecosystems and Technologies (IEEE-DEST)
- ION International Technical Meeting (ION-ITM)
- e-Challenges

2.2 Organisation of Dissemination Events

SOCIETIES aims to (co)organise various dissemination events with wide audiences. In this respect, (co)organisation of the following events is foreseen:

- Half or full day pre-conference workshops under Future Network and Mobile Summits [ICCS, Lake]
- Workshops or sessions under Future Internet Assembly events [HWU, TSSG]
- Workshops under International Joint Conferences on Ambient Intelligence [TSSG, SINTEF]
- Workshops or sessions under International Conference on Telecommunications [Intel]
- Session under International Workshop on Semantic media adaptation and personalisation [AMITEC]
- Workshop under International Conference on Social media adaptation and personalisation [AMITEC]

The partners in brackets in the list above have already started the organisation of the workshops mentioned, or have expressed their interest. As stated in the introduction, this list is not exhaustive, as other suitable dissemination events may appear in the course of the project that SOCIETIES may aim to organise.

2.3 Representation of SOCIETIES in Other Dissemination Events

SOCIETIES will actively participate in various dissemination events, in addition to the events discussed in Sections 2.1.2 and 2.2, where no specific articles will be presented or no specific sessions will be organised, but where SOCIETIES will be contributing with posters, presentations, talks, tutorials, etc. and will be participating in roundtable discussions, thereby disseminating the SOCIETIES research results. Participation in such events will allow the SOCIETIES consortium to follow the work of other researchers on domains relevant to the SOCIETIES objectives and innovations and to exchange knowledge on these domains, as well as to distribute SOCIETIES dissemination material to wider audience.

In this framework, several events are targeted, including a range of conferences, workshops and exhibitions (co)organised by the European Commission on Information Society Technologies. The targeted events will enable the SOCIETIES Consortium to meet with other researchers, innovators, investors and policy-makers, to benchmark progress, to engage with potential collaborators, to keep abreast of the latest developments in the SOCIETIES research fields and to discover the latest Information Society policies and actions of the European Union.

Key targeted events are listed below:

- International Conference on Telecommunications (ICT)
- Future Network and Mobile Summit
- Future Internet Assembly events
- Future Internet Conference
- Future Internet Forum
- Future Internet Research & Experimentation event (FIRE)
- Internet of Things Conferences
- Internet of Services events
- European Summit on the Future Internet
- World Congress on Information Technology
- eChallenges Conference and Exhibition
- eMobility General Assembly
- Workshop on EU Social Networks and EU Research and Innovation Programmes

- Federated Social Web Workshop
- Model driven architecture and agile forum events
- Annual SICSA DEMOfest
- International InnoForum Workshop
- Summer Schools (e.g. on Service Oriented Computing; on Service and Software Architectures, Infrastructures and Engineering; on Privacy and Security in the Future Internet; ...)

2.4 Training

SOCIETIES aims to conduct various training activities to train audiences on the project technologies, results, methodologies, techniques and findings. It aims to select suitable training approaches to educate interested parties on the project's results and plans to organise internal and/or external training, to prepare the appropriate training material and to distribute/present this to the specified audiences. Training can be in the form of handout documents, web training, seminars, physical training sessions, or audio/video sessions. More specifically, the following training targets will be pursued (where the partners mentioned in brackets are the ones that will conduct the training activity described under the respective bullet):

- Training programmes targeting the three SOCIETIES end user groups for the User Trials. End user orientation seminars will take place. Thus, in advance of impending User Trials, preparation will be made with our User Communities to include any training programmes needed to use the prototypes. [Lake, HWU, Intel, DLR]
- Preparation of online tutorials and movies for SOCIETIES developers and end users. [WP7 & WP8 partners]
- Organisation of technical code camps for end users and 3rd party developers. [Intel]
- Organisation of a Training School for 10-20 professionals under SMAP 2011 on SOCIETIES results and Ambient Intelligence topics. [AMITEC]
- Exploitation of the SOCIETIES results to train groups of the Telecom Italia employees, as there are a number of company's contexts where the SOCIETIES platform may be useful. The respective training will be performed in the form of physical meetings, seminars, or workshops. [TI]
- Demonstration of the SOCIETIES results in the Turin DEMO room of Telecom Italia (that collects the main innovations produced by the labs in terms of ambient intelligence and advanced multimedia fruition) and possibly realisation of brief training sessions to the various groups of guests in order for them to be able to try the SOCIETIES applications in a realistic environment. [TI]
- Provide training for Technical Assistance and Support Teams (TAST) at Bundesschule THW regarding disaster management research results of SOCIETIES. [DLR]
- Contribution to the EU Assessment Mission Course (AMC) with selected SOCIETIES research results and topics, mainly regarding disaster management domains. [DLR]
- Contribution to training seminar on Federated Identity Management. [HWU]
- The academic partners will include selected results and topics of the project into their teaching activities. For example, SOCIETIES results will be integrated in courses at the Norwegian University of Science and Technologies in the area of mobile information systems. [SINTEF]
- Open source technologies developed in SOCIETIES will be used to develop master's theses and student projects tasks at the Norwegian University of Science and Technologies. These tasks will be provided to students in the framework of the UbiCollab project (www.ubicollab.org) and the results will be available in open source form to the partners of SOCIETIES. [SINTEF]

- Integration of key SOCIETIES results with Masters programmes will be targeted. For example, training for Master Students in Institut TELECOM SudParis on selected research topics of SOCIETIES will be pursued. [ITSUD]
- Presentation of the project results in Winter and/or Summer Schools is envisioned. For example, SOCIETIES will contribute to the Summer School on Service Oriented Computing with material regarding the SOCIETIES vision and preliminary research results. [ICCS]

2.5 SOCIETIES Book

In order to facilitate study and dissemination, the results of the project are intended to be published in a dedicated book that will be accessible via the public wiki site of SOCIETIES. The SOCIETIES book will serve as the combined reference of the project results and will contain input gathered from all of the WPs. It will constitute a unique combination of technical aspects and their confrontation with the real world, i.e. usage and services, socio-economics, as well as policy and governance. The SOCIETIES architectural framework is one of the major inputs to the manuscript, as well as the requirements, the user services and the system evaluation results. It will be a collection of the white papers of the major SOCIETIES public deliverables that not only cover academic results, but also discuss business implications, thus targeting a wide audience including academia, research, industries, SMEs, etc. The SOCIETIES book will be published upon completion of the project. Depending on the conditions at the end of year 3 of SOCIETIES, the Consortium may consider posting an open call for papers inviting contributors of researchers from other FP7 projects to publish their work in this book, thus broadening its scope.

2.6 Other Dissemination Channels

A major means of dissemination will be the SOCIETIES web site. A public content-rich project portal has already been established at <http://www.ict-societies.eu/>. It provides an extensive overview of the project's goals, main achievements and publicity material, and it facilitates the wide dissemination of project information, news and events. The existence of this website has been and will be announced via a range of email lists, press releases, presentations and consortium contacts, while it has been added to the consortium members' web sites. Finally, public deliverables and deliverable summary documents will be made available for download on the SOCIETIES web site. More details on the SOCIETIES website are provided in D1.2 ([http://wiki.ict-societies.eu/index.php/D1.2 - Project Management Handbook](http://wiki.ict-societies.eu/index.php/D1.2_-_Project_Management_Handbook)).

The SOCIETIES project intends to release platform software and user trial services developed within the project as open source. The project will establish an open source repository, either independently or in conjunction with other open source initiatives, where software that is developed by the project will be uploaded frequently. The exact model will be based upon the technology and standard choices that the Consortium will make and an assessment will be made on the suitability of merging with particular existing open source initiatives. Anonymous read access will be allowed for external parties and contributions from these external parties will be assessed and merged, based on the discretion of the open source site administrators. Guidelines will be placed on the open source site to explain the external contribution process. More details on the open source approach of SOCIETIES are provided in D1.2 ([http://wiki.ict-societies.eu/index.php/D1.2 - Project Management Handbook](http://wiki.ict-societies.eu/index.php/D1.2_-_Project_Management_Handbook)).

SOCIETIES plans to publish white papers that not only cover academic results, but also discuss business implications and that can be used in workshops and round-table discussions with business players such as operators, vendors and service providers. These white papers will be made available via the SOCIETIES web site.

In order to properly describe and familiarise a greater audience than just academics and other experts in the field, SOCIETIES plans to produce general purpose high quality films dedicated to the user group and the SOCIETIES contribution, illustrating the novelties of the project's research. These will be disseminated via the project's web site, as well as via (social) media, public exhibitions and demonstrations.

Additional publication and dissemination material will be generated and distributed, such as reports, flyers, posters, information sheets, demo CDs, as well as material that can be used for communication with the general public, while various press releases will be targeted.

Demonstrations of the SOCIETIES prototypes both at public events (such as ICT, FIA and FNMS) and internal events (such as Intel conferences and the NEC Open House R&D event) will be made.

Internal workshops will be organised by some partners (e.g. PTIN), press campaigns will be made to promote SOCIETIES (such as the IBM Press Releases and their Smarter Planet campaigns), while SOCIETIES will be advertised via company-specific promotional material, targeting dissemination of SOCIETIES work to the employees, executives and customers of the industrial SOCIETIES partners.

Finally, it should also be mentioned that SOCIETIES is already present on the most popular social media, such as Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn, which will be exploited, among others, for dissemination purposes.

3 Targeted Collaboration Channels

In this chapter the collaboration activities that SOCIETIES plans to conduct are described. In Section 3.1 some EU groups and clusters that focus on SOCIETIES-related research and with which SOCIETIES plans to collaborate are described. In Section 3.2 numerous non-EU related groups, networks and institutions that lie among the collaboration targets of SOCIETIES are presented. Finally, in Sections 3.3 and 3.4 various FP7 and non-FP7 ongoing research projects that share some similar interests with SOCIETIES are identified as potential collaboration targets to be pursued.

3.1 Collaboration with related EU groups and clusters

SOCIETIES will target key EU groups and clusters that are related to its research objectives and will exploit potential synergies, technical concertation and contribution to specific working groups. Several project partners are already actively participating in relevant EU clusters/TPs. This section elaborates on the potential collaborations with specific EU groups and clusters targeted by SOCIETIES.

3.1.1 Internet of services - Service Front Ends

Group acronym	SFE CWG
Group full title	Services Front End (SFE) Collaboration Working Group
Group URL	http://www.eu-ecss.eu/contents/private-area/service-front-ends/service-front-ends
Group establishment	The Services Front End (SFE) Collaboration Working Group in FP7 was established in October 2010 and is currently coordinated by the EU FP7 Project SOCIETIES, led by the Telecommunications Software and Systems Group in Waterford Institute of Technology (Ireland).
Group mission/expertise	<p>Internet users are expecting that the Web will support their daily life becoming the front-end through which they will get access and mix services (either application services, content/data delivery services) which are truly useful for them, matching their needs at any moment, in a context/knowledge-aware manner.</p> <p>Several European projects, either EU FP, national or industry funded projects are addressing relevant research challenges in the area of Services Front Ends, dealing with research topics such as context modeling and management, or evolution of web technologies that enable users, organized in communities, to mash-up, configure connect, and share services in a knowledge-aware manner. Furthermore, the current FP7 ICT Work Programme includes a dedicated research topic on Service Front Ends, in the area of Service Architecture and Platforms for the Future Internet, focused on technologies enabling communities of networked users with different levels of expertise to search for, compose, configure, share and use services while supporting device and context aware service adaptations.</p>
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TSSG
Group contact name/position	Kevin Doolin, Chief Engineer, TSSG Scientific and Technical Board Chair, Telecommunications Software & Systems Group (TSSG), ArcLabs Research and Innovation Building, Waterford Institute of Technology, Carriganore Campus, Carriganore, Co. Waterford, Ireland

Rationale for collaboration	Via collaborating with the SFE WG members it will be possible to effectively deliver: a common vision on the technologies and architecture associated to Service Front Ends in the future Internet of Services, as well as open specifications and potentially open source reference implementations of components in the envisioned architecture. The SOCIETIES participation in such a working group that concentrates FP7 projects of similar objectives is obviously very valuable.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Exchange of views with other members of the SFE WG, sharing of public deliverables, organisation of joint events.

3.1.2 Future Internet Assembly

Group acronym	FIA
Group full title	Future Internet Assembly
Group URL	http://www.future-internet.eu/home.html
Group establishment	The FIA started in May 2008 with a conference in Bled (Slovenia), where all projects that wanted to contribute to the Future Internet signed the Bled declaration.
Group mission/expertise	<p>FIA is a European initiative that aims to influence the development of the Internet of the Future. It is a collaboration between projects that have recognised the need to strengthen European activities on the Future Internet to maintain European competitiveness in the global marketplace. Currently FIA brings together around 150 research projects that are part of Challenge 1 of the ICT programme of FP7. These projects are advancing the state of the art in: (i) The network of the future, (ii) Cloud Computing, Internet of Services and Advanced Software Engineering, (iii) Internet-connected objects, (iv) Trustworthy ICT, (v) Networked Media and Search Systems, (vi) Socio-economic considerations for the Future Internet, (vii) Application domains for the Future Internet and (viii) Future Internet Research and Experimentation (FIRE). The Assembly is structured to permit open interactions and cross-fertilization across technical domains, reaching out to whoever has talent in Europe's Future Internet research community.</p> <p>FIA events are organised twice a year as in the form of conferences, where people from the different research domains described above meet each other and discuss cross cutting research results and trends in an interactive manner. In between conferences, collaboration among projects and individuals is encouraged through FIA Working Groups, each of which focuses on specific research areas.</p>
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	HWU
Group contact name/position	(CO) Prof. Rahim Tafazolli r.tafazolli@surrey.ac.uk , (PO) Peter Friess
Rationale for collaboration	As advanced service engineering, personalisation and context-aware services, as well as proactive services, trustworthy service provision, future internet applications and social media lie among the major research objectives of SOCIETIES, the project has already joined the Real World Internet Working Group (http://rwi.future-internet.eu/index.php/Main_Page), which is a cross-domain topic of the Future Internet Assembly. However, SOCIETIES aims to be active in also other WGs, such as Future Internet Architectures, Trust and

	Security and FIA Book WGs.
Form of collaboration / expected results	SOCIETIES targets to contribute to the deliverables of the Real World Internet Working Group. The process for contributions has not been decided yet in all details. Therefore the project cannot produce a more detailed plan of the FIA-related collaboration activities at this stage.

3.1.3 Fi-Ware

Group acronym	Fi-Ware
Group full title	Future Internet Ware Task Force
Group URL	http://www.fi-ware.com
Group establishment	The goal of the FI-WARE project is to advance the global competitiveness of the EU economy by introducing an innovative infrastructure for cost-effective creation and delivery of services, providing high QoS and security guarantees. FI-WARE is designed to meet the demands of key market stakeholders across many different sectors, e.g., healthcare, telecommunications, environmental services,... The project unites major European industrial actors together with academia in an unique effort never seen before.
Group mission/expertise	FI-WARE will deliver an open architecture and implementation of a novel service infrastructure, building upon generic and reusable building blocks developed in earlier research projects. This infrastructure will support emerging Future Internet services in multiple Usage Areas and will exhibit significant and quantifiable improvements in the productivity, reliability and cost of service development and delivery – building a true foundation for the Future Internet.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TI
Group contact name/position	Boris Moltchanov, Telecom Italia
Rationale for collaboration	It is the project chartered to develop the PPP core platform. SOCIETIES may drive additional requirements towards Social computing enablers. There is an interesting complementary vision on some aspects, the collaboration may result in sharing a vision about where pervasive computing and cloud computing may meet each other.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Besides sharing deliverables, we expect to be able to organize shared dissemination events. In general it is interesting to develop a vision of cooperation between the two initiatives.

3.1.4 Fi-Content

Group acronym	Fi-Content
Group full title	Future Internet Content Task Force
Group URL	NA
Group establishment	The group is chartered to provide useful, practical inputs (detailed use case specifications and an associated large scale deployment plan) to drive the FI Core Platform (Fi-ware) work.

Group mission/expertise	Content Use Case Scenarios (leadership use case Edutainment & Culture), Content Platform architecture requirements, Content specific function prototyping
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TI
Group contact name/position	Carmen Criminisi Telecom Italia
Rationale for collaboration	It is a use case project related to the core platform, which aims at using some of the enablers provided by it. Since it also deals with social experience of multimedia contents we could easily find synergies with SOCIETIES.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Content Use Case Scenarios (leadership use case Edutainment & Culture), Content Platform architecture requirements, Content specific function prototyping are areas in which there is potential collaboration with SOCIETIES in terms of requirements sharing and possible reuse of components.

3.2 Collaboration with other related groups, networks and institutions

SOCIETIES will also target collaboration with numerous groups, networks and organisations that focus on areas similar to the SOCIETIES research domains. This section elaborates on the potential collaborations with specific non-EU initiatives targeted by SOCIETIES.

3.2.1 iLab.u

Group acronym	iLab.u
Group full title	iLab
Group URL	http://www.ibbt.be/en/ilab
Group establishment	IBBT
Group mission/expertise	iLab.u observes reactions and experiences of future users in a professional lab environment. iLab.u identifies problem areas and suggests improvements.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	LAKE
Group contact name/position	David Geerts, Head of iLab.u
Rationale for collaboration	This research laboratory is directly responsible for assessing Ux and HCI with real user communities. LAKE made contact with the head of iLab.u to see if there was any potential for collaboration and to try and find out some more information about the lab and its activities. Based on that feedback and the interest shown by the head of the lab in relation to the SOCIETIES project, it was decided that future collaboration would be worthwhile.
Form of collaboration / expected results	David Geerts has agreed to perform an external review on the WP8 deliverables.

3.2.2 Living Labs

Group acronym	Living Labs
Group full title	The European Network of Living Labs
Group URL	http://www.openlivinglabs.eu/livinglabs
Group establishment	The European Network of Living Labs (ENoLL) is the international federation of benchmarked Living Labs in Europe and worldwide. Founded in November 2006 under the auspices of the Finnish European Presidency, the network has grown in ‘waves’ up to this day. To date, 4 Waves have been launched; resulting in 212 accepted Living Labs. The ENoLL international non-profit association, as the legal representative entity of the network, is headquartered in Brussels, at the heart of Europe.
Group mission/expertise	A Living Lab is a real-life test and experimentation environment where users and producers co-create innovations. Living Labs have been characterised by the European Commission as Public-Private-People Partnerships (PPPP) for user-driven open innovation.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	LAKE
Group contact name/position	ENoLL Office, Pleinlaan 9 B-1050 Brussels Belgium
Rationale for collaboration	At time of writing we have not had a response yet from Living Labs but based on the concept of user-driven open innovation, it would appear that collaboration would be very useful in gauging user response to the project results.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Access to the user communities so as to test and evaluate the prototypes produced by the SOCIETIES project.

3.2.3 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Group acronym	UN-OCHA
Group full title	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Group URL	http://ochaonline.un.org/
Group establishment	In 1991 the General Assembly passed Resolution 46/182. The Resolution aimed to strengthen the international community’s collective effort, particularly the United Nations System, and to make emergency response more effective. Resolution 46/182 is still in force today and serves as the basis of the OCHA mandate. It outlines fundamental principles governing humanitarian relief. Three important principles are listed below: (i) Responsibility for people affected by emergency lies – first and foremost - with their respective states, (ii) States in need are expected to facilitate the work of responding organizations and (iii) Humanitarian assistance must be linked to the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality (the fourth principle of independence was added later).
Group mission/expertise	OCHA is the arm of the UN Secretariat that is responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure coherent response to emergencies.

	<p>OCHA also ensures there is a framework within which each actor can contribute to the overall response effort.</p> <p>OCHA's mission is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors in order to alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies; advocate for the rights of people in need; promote preparedness and prevention; and facilitate sustainable solutions.</p>
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	DLR
Group contact name/position	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs OCHA-Geneva Palais des Nations CH-1211 Geneva 10
Rationale for collaboration	It is evident that UN-OCHA's experience and organization in disaster management and assistance to areas that suffer from physical or other destruction would be beneficial for SOCIETIES.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Gain from the experience of the UN-OCHA members in disaster management in order to properly evaluate the integrity of the results within disaster management part of SOCIETIES.

3.2.4 International Humanitarian Partnership

Group acronym	IHP
Group full title	International Humanitarian Partnership
Group URL	http://www.ihp.nu/
Group establishment	<p>In 1995, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Danish Emergency Management Agency (DEMA) and the Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) founded the International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) to provide multi-national collaborative support to humanitarian operations of the United Nations. They were joined in 1998 by the Norwegian Department for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning (DCPEP) and the Finn Rescue Force (FRF) of the Finnish Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (N-MFA) joined in 2002, and the Estonian Rescue Board (ERB) joined in 2006. The IHP Secretariat and permanent focal point is provided by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Geneva.</p> <p>It is a platform for international cooperation and burden sharing, providing appropriate operational, technical and financial support to multi-lateral organisations (primarily the UN, but potentially the EU and IFRC) engaged in humanitarian operations around the world. Support is provided in both complex (conflict-related) and natural-disaster emergency situations, and comes in the form of predefined support modules and service packages.</p> <p>Ever since its foundation, the IHP has been a successful demonstration of voluntary multi-national cooperation between like-minded governmental bodies active in the field of humanitarian assistance. Its informal structure with no binding agreements or commitments and an annually rotating chairmanship has made it a brand name for timely, effective and appropriate humanitarian response.</p>

Group mission/expertise	The IHP aims to: (i) Provide operational international support for multilateral organisations/agencies, (ii) Foster cooperation between partners in humanitarian response, (iii) Improve effectiveness and efficiency in humanitarian response operations, (iv) Support better coordination of humanitarian assistance, (v) Provide a practical demonstration of donor cooperation and coordination, (vi) Deploy specialized surge capacity (people, equipment) for the UN and other agencies, (vii) Provide capacity building and training bilaterally and multilaterally and (viii) Share the financial and technical burden in joint missions.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	DLR
Group contact name/position	DEMA Emergency Duty System (DEMA holds the chairmanship at the moment)
Rationale for collaboration	IHP gathers and orchestrates diverse humanitarian agencies in order to improve effectiveness and efficiency of actions in devastated areas. Their experience and missions accomplished would provide the SOCIETIES partners involved in disaster management scenarios with blueprints of how a real situation should be dealt with and what is required in order to be fully effective.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Gain from the experience of the IHP members in disaster management in order to properly evaluate the integrity and real-world contribution of the results within the disaster management context of SOCIETIES.

3.2.5 Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency

Group acronym	MSB
Group full title	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
Group URL	http://www.msb.se/en/
Group establishment	<p>The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (Swedish: Myndigheten för samhällsskydd och beredskap, MSB) is a Swedish government agency that combines now-defunct Swedish Rescue Services Agency, Swedish Emergency Management Agency, and National Board of Psychological Defence. The Swedish government decreed that on 1 January 2009 a new authority, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, would come into force to strengthen Sweden's civil protection and emergency preparedness. The new authority would be responsible for unifying, coordinating, and supportive tasks prior to, during and after emergencies.</p> <p>The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency is being formed from three existing national government authorities, all of which were closed down on 31 December 2008.</p> <p>The agency is based at several locations around Sweden: Stockholm, Karlstad, Revinge and Sandö. The Director-General's Office is located in the Stockholm area.</p> <p>The international humanitarian operations previously run by the Rescue Services Agency continued on the same scale under the new agency.</p>
Group mission/expertise	<p>MSB envisions a safer society in a changing world. In collaboration with other stakeholders, the MSB develops the individual's and society's capacity to prevent, deal with and learn from emergencies and disasters.</p> <p>MSB operates via knowledge-building, support, education, training,</p>

	regulation, supervision and our own operational work in close cooperation with the municipalities, the county councils, other authorities, the private sector, and organisations to achieve increased safety and security at all levels of society – from the local to the global community. MSB claims to be an open, competent, and energetic authority, focusing both on the individual and on society as a whole.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	DLR
Group contact name/position	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency SE-651 81 KARLSTAD Sweden
Rationale for collaboration	The diversity of crisis management situations that MSB is capable of dealing with and the individual agencies expertise would be of practical importance for the specification of SOCIETIES disaster management requirements and evaluation of the resulting functionalities.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Collaboration with a diverse range of disaster management experts in order to evaluate the impact of the SOCIETIES results and the points, where verification and improvement is essential in order to face real-world scenarios successfully.

3.2.6 Federal Agency for Technical Relief

Group acronym	THW
Group full title	Federal Agency for Technical Relief
Group URL	http://www.thw-ffm.de/english/
Group establishment	<p>After World War II the Technisches Hilfswerk was founded in 1950. The main purpose was civil defence in the event of war. This has changed during the decades; today the THW is a capable helper in a wide spectrum of disasters, such as traffic accidents, industrial disasters, or earthquakes.</p> <p>The largest disaster control action took place in August 2002 after the severe flooding of the Elbe river in eastern Germany. All in all, about 24,000 THW members participated in the operation, with up to 10,000 people helping simultaneously along the Elbe and its tributaries.</p> <p>The largest engagement outside Germany was in France in 2000, after storms Lothar and Martin had destroyed much of the overhead electrical overland wires and overturned trees blocked many streets from December 26 to 28, 1999. The main contribution was supplying temporary electrical power for hospitals and other important institutions and rebuilding parts of the electrical system.</p> <p>The organisation has also been active in many disaster relief operations abroad, for example after the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake (for both relief operations and medium-term rebuilding), Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the 2005 Kashmir earthquake and in 2010 during the flooding in Poland.</p>
Group mission/expertise	<p>The German Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW) represents an integral part of the German disaster control system. The organization is a part of the German Home Office.</p> <p>The structure of THW, which is based on almost 99% volunteers, is unique in the world. More than 76,000 people throughout Germany,</p>

	<p>organised in 665 local sections, are committed to offering professional assistance to people in extreme difficulty. The commitment of the THW volunteers serves as a model for civic responsibility.</p> <p>The volunteers are supported by roughly 850 full-time employees. The THW has 6.000 vehicles of various types at its disposal.</p> <p>The German THW is involved in an increasing number of humanitarian missions throughout the world. THW is organized on a federal level, however, there are many links to the local fire brigades and security services.</p> <p>The diversity of its units reflects THW's range of operations. For example, there are Technical Groups on the local level which focus on recovery, electricity, supply, water damage/ pumps, communication, bridge building, infrastructure, water hazards, location, logistics, drinking water supply and oil damage and last but not least the special units SEEBA (Rapid Deployment Unit Search and Rescue) and SEEWA (Rapid Deployment Unit Water Supply and Treatment).</p> <p>The functions of THW are defined in a Federal law. These functions consist in providing technical relief in the sectors of civil defense, disaster relief and international humanitarian assistance. The main fields of activity are rescue, salvage and rehabilitation of infrastructure (water, electricity, sewage).</p>
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	DLR
Group contact name/position	Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk (THW) Provinzialstraße 93 53127 Bonn
Rationale for collaboration	THW is a central part of the German Crisis Management System with experience of more than 60 years. Its extensive personnel consist mainly of volunteers from a wide societal and professional background, whose experience in disaster management throughout the world – drawing on its volunteers - could be beneficial within SOCIETIES.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Collaboration with disaster management experts in order to evaluate the impact of the SOCIETIES results in the area.

3.2.7 MIT Computer Science and Artificial intelligence Lab

Group acronym	CSAIL
Group full title	MIT Computer Science and Artificial intelligence Lab
Group URL	http://www.csail.mit.edu/
Group establishment	<p>Computing research at MIT began with Vannevar Bush's research into a differential analyzer and Claude Shannon's electronic Boolean algebra in the 1930s, the wartime Radiation Laboratory, the post-war Project Whirlwind and Research Laboratory of Electronics (RLE), and Lincoln Laboratory's SAGE in the early 1950s.</p> <p>Research at MIT in the field of artificial intelligence began in 1959.</p>
Group mission/expertise	The Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory is a many-faceted driver of innovation. CSAIL Spotlights is intended to give a variety of windows into the lab, allowing it to be viewed with more

	detail in different ways. These stories highlight collaborative research and group partnerships. They look at ways in which the lab works in tandem with government and industry, and how resources are brought to bear through outreach programs around the world. CSAIL examines the world on many levels to see how creativity and drive towards progress can effect positive change in the educational community and beyond.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	DLR
Group contact name/position	MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory The Stata Center, Building 32 32 Vassar Street Cambridge, MA 02139 USA
Rationale for collaboration	CSAIL is a leading laboratory in the area of computer science and artificial intelligence / robotics globally and the collaboration with SOCIETIES would most likely lead to the evolution of state-of-the-art research results and dissemination and exposure in the US.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint research projects, joint workshops and experiments, exchange of researchers

3.2.8 Nokia Research Center

Group acronym	NRC
Group full title	Nokia Research Center
Group URL	http://research.nokia.com
Group establishment	<p>Nokia Research Center, founded in 1986, is Nokia's corporate research unit of about 800 employees.</p> <p>Nokia Research Center's mission is to renew Nokia through strategic and long-term research. "Renew" means thinking beyond where the rest of the company is thinking, thinking differently from the rest of the company and having the responsibility to refresh and reinvent the company.</p> <p>Though Nokia Research Center has been conducting research for 20 years at Nokia, this does not mean that it has settled into a routine way of working. Today Nokia Research Center is very much a living organization, always ready to renew itself and blaze new trails. Nokia Research Center has been transforming itself in many ways - today the organization reflects a dual approach to innovation to seek core technology breakthroughs and identify new business opportunities through exploratory systems research.</p> <p>Nokia Research Center has nine sites in six countries: Finland (headquarters), China, Germany, Japan, UK and USA.</p>
Group mission/expertise	<p>Nokia Research Center (NRC) is chartered with exploring new frontiers for mobility, solving scientific challenges to transform the converging Internet and communications industries. Our teams are strategically located worldwide to collaborate with leading universities and research institutes in the mode of Open Innovation.</p> <p>NRC has been exploring and developing mobile technologies for over 20 years. Our current research focuses on the areas of sensing and data intelligence, user interface, high performance mobile platforms, and</p>

	cognitive radio.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	ITSUD
Group contact name/position	Hao Wang
Rationale for collaboration	NRC is a leader in the area of mobile social networking and the collaboration with SOCIETIES would most likely lead to innovative results.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Ideas and staff exchange.

3.2.9 France Telecom

Group acronym	FT, Orange
Group full title	Research & Development, France Telecom
Group URL	http://www.francetelecom.com/en_EN/
Group establishment	<p>Up to 1988, France Télécom was known as the Direction Générale des Télécommunications, a division of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. It became autonomous in 1990; this was in response to a European directive, which aimed at making competition mandatory in public services from January of 1998. Since then, the company has become a separate corporate body from the State and has acquired a financial autonomy. In 2000, the group bought out the majority of Orange Plc and the full share capital in 2003. Then France Télécom merged it with its mobile phone activities (Itinériss, OLA, Mobicarte) and created Orange. At that time, France Télécom also took over a lot of other firms (some of them were sold back) worldwide (GlobalOne, Equant, Internet Telecom, Freeserve, EresMas, NTL, Mobilcom...). Hence, it became the fourth global operator thanks to its size.</p> <p>According to the company Daxxis, in 2005, France Telecom was the 2nd ADSL operator worldwide after China Telecom and before SBC Communications and the first European ADSL operator. Since June of 2006, France Télécom tries to commercialize worldwide all its products under a single brand Orange.</p>
Group mission/expertise	FT specialises in developing various service platforms and applications for system developers and end users. It intends to build new and value-added mobile services to maintain and expand its customer group.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	ITSUD
Group contact name/position	Romain Carbou (Eureka/Celtic Project Coordinator)
Rationale for collaboration	FT is a service provider and telecom operator that has millions of mobile users. With their expertise and customer group, we might have some feedback from the mobile users regarding the SOCIETIES architecture design and the design of future mobile social services.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Possible future project collaboration.

3.2.10 Northwester Polytechnical University

Group acronym	NPU
Group full title	Northwester Polytechnical University of China
Group URL	http://www.nwpu.edu.cn/
Group establishment	<p>NWPU was formally founded in October, 1957, and its predecessors were the National Northwestern Engineering College founded in 1938 and the Xi'an Institute of Aeronautics (formed by the Departments of Aeronautics of former National Central University, Jiaotong University and Zhejiang University). In 1970 the Aeronautical Engineering Department of PLA Institute of Military Engineering (Harbin) was merged into NWPU.</p> <p>NWPU is one of the 15 key universities supported directly by China's central government, and during the "Seventh Five-year Plan" and the "Eighth Five-year Plan", NWPU had been one of the universities of state capital construction.</p> <p>Specialized in aeronautical, astronautical and marine engineering, Northwestern Polytechnical University is one of China's top-10 technical universities. Its research funding reached as high as RMB 1.18 billion in 2007, ranking 5th among all universities in China; funding per faculty member ranked 1st.</p> <p>There are currently about 20,000 students enrolled in the university.</p>
Group mission/expertise	The school of computing in NPU is a leading school in computer science in China, it has built strong expertise in pervasive computing and social-aware computing in recent years.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	ITSUD
Group contact name/position	Xingshe Zhou
Rationale for collaboration	ITSUD and NPU have a long history for collaboration in the area of pervasive computing. The current team in ITSUD has several members coming from NPU and also regularly visit NPU for research collaboration.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint research projects and exchange of researchers and students, joint seminar and workshops, joint publications.

3.2.11 BuddyCloud

Group acronym	BuddyCloud
Group full title	BuddyCloud Distributed Social Networking Project
Group URL	http://buddycloud.com/
Group establishment	The buddycloud project started off as a Symbian client, and has been growing since 2008.
Group mission/expertise	<p>Buddycloud initiative is an open social network. It is built for people who care about their privacy. It aims to build the future of social networks, a future founded on openness and built using open standards.</p> <p>It aims to establish a massively scaled and fully distributed social network. BuddyCloud aims to lead a quiet revolution to replace the</p>

	closed retweet and Like incumbents.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	NEC
Group contact name/position	Stephan Maka, developer of the node.js BuddyCloud channel server
Rationale for collaboration	Examine and evaluate the features of this SN application and estimate whether some of these would be applicable in SOCIETIES (e.g. simplicity, distributed freedom, openness, etc.)
Form of collaboration / expected results	Application of the useful features in SN aspects of SOCIETIES, specifically on the usage of XMPP pub-sub for federation. Potentially feedback results to the group.

3.2.12 OneSocialWeb

Group acronym	OneSocialWeb
Group full title	OneSocialWeb Distributed Social Networking Project
Group URL	http://onesocialweb.org/
Group establishment	The group started in 2010, triggered by the Social Web discussions at the W3C group in Barcelona, Spain
Group mission/expertise	OneSocialWeb dreams of a world where all social networks are connected and work together in a way similar to email. OneSocialWeb projects aim to define a language to bridge these networks and make it easy for social networks to join a bigger social web.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	NEC
Group contact name/position	Laurent Eschenhauer, Architect
Rationale for collaboration	Investigate the possibility of building part of the SOCIETIES platform on top of OneSocialWeb, or, at least, evaluate their approaches to related problems.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Contributions and feedback on the area of XMPP federation and social media exchange

3.2.13 Article 29 Data Protection WG

Group acronym	Article 29
Group full title	Article 29 Data Protection Working Group, EC Justice Directorate
Group URL	http://ec.europa.eu/justice/policies/privacy/workinggroup/index_en.htm
Group establishment	The Working Party has been established (in 1995) by Article 29 of Directive 95/46/EC. It is the independent EU Advisory Body on Data Protection and Privacy. Its tasks are laid down in Article 30 of Directive 95/46/EC and in Article 15 of Directive 2002/58/EC.
Group mission/expertise	The Working Party was set up to achieve several primary objectives: (i) To provide expert opinion from member state level to the Commission on questions of data protection, (ii) To promote the uniform application of the general principles of the Directives in all Member States through co-operation between data protection supervisory authorities, (iii) To

	advise the Commission on any Community measures affecting the rights and freedoms of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and privacy and (iv) To make recommendations to the public at large, and in particular to Community institutions on matters relating to the protection of persons with regard to the processing of personal data and privacy in the European Community.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TRIALOG
Group contact name/position	Mrs. Marie-Hélène BOULANGER – Secretariat (Head of unit) Tel: 32-2-296.94.08 Fax: 32-2-299.80.94 E-mail: marie-helene.boulanger@ec.europa.eu
Rationale for collaboration	Privacy, Trust and Security facilities of the SOCIETIES platform can be submitted to the sub-group of this WG to be assessed.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Discussion within a WG gathering inputs from several projects / Validation of our approach.

3.2.14 ESecurity WG

Group acronym	eSecurity
Group full title	eSecurity Working Group
Group URL	http://www.esafetysupport.org/en/esafety_activities/esafety_working_groups/eseconomy.htm
Group establishment	European Commission eSafety Initiative The eSafety Forum Steering Group (SG) decided to establish the eSafety Security WG at its meeting on 15 January 2007
Group mission/expertise	The objectives of this WG are to investigate eSecurity needs, which address the vulnerability of Road Transport introduced by the misuse of networked and co-operative systems, integrate existing and emerging RTD initiatives and provide a communication platform for all major stakeholders in order to support the introduction of eSecurity technologies in parallel to the technical progress and compatibility to legal and certification aspects. Derived from a profound threat and attack scenario qualified recommendations need to be developed regarding the technology requirements (networks, architecture, systems and components and their interaction), which are complemented by advice regarding the legal provisions and standardisation needs for implementation.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TRIALOG
Group contact name/position	Mr Antonio Kung, TRIALOG, antonio.kung@trialog.com
Rationale for collaboration	Even if the domain addressed here is for transport infrastructure, standards and results of this WG can be re-injected into SOCIETIES, while some feedback on the SOCIETIES platform design may be provided.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Documentation / Assessment of the SOCIETIES security approach.

3.2.15 EDPS

Group acronym	EDPS
Group full title	European Data Protection Supervisor
Group URL	http://www.edps.europa.eu/EDPSWEB/edps/cache/off/EDPS
Group establishment	The EDPS is an independent supervisory authority devoted to protecting personal data and privacy and promoting good practice in the EU institutions and bodies.
Group mission/expertise	<p>The EDPS monitors the processing of personal data in the EU administration and ensures compliance with the data protection rules. The supervisory tasks range from prior checking of processing operations likely to present specific risks, to handling complaints and conducting enquiries.</p> <p>The EDPS advises the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council on proposals for new legislation and a wide range of other issues having an impact on data protection.</p> <p>The EDPS cooperates with other data protection authorities in order to promote consistent dataprotection throughout Europe. The central platform for cooperation with national data protection authorities is the Article 29 Working Party.</p>
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TRIALOG
Group contact name/position	edps@edps.europa.eu
Rationale for collaboration	Validation of the Privacy approach.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Participation in working groups on privacy policies.

3.2.16 SICSA

Group acronym	SICSA
Group full title	Scottish Informatics and Computer Science Alliance
Group URL	www.sicsa.ac.uk
Group establishment	SICSA is a consortium of all the university Computer Science departments in Scotland. It has four themes (Next Generation Internet, Multimodal Interaction, Modelling and Abstraction, and Complex Systems Engineering). Our department at Heriot-Watt University leads the Complex Systems Engineering Research Theme in the consortium
Group mission/expertise	The goal of SICSA is to sustain and expand Scotland's research excellence in Informatics and Computer Science. In doing so we will exploit and enhance the research capabilities and reputation of the world-leading Scottish universities to promote an international presence in this research field.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	HWU
Group contact name/position	Prof G. Michealson, HWU
Rationale for collaboration	Collaborating with SICSA to expand Scotland's research excellence in

	the areas studied by SOCIETIES will be of high value. More specifically, the exchange of knowledge on research challenges regarding the enrichment of Social Networks with various pervasive computing features will be of great importance.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Academic staff appointments, PhD studentships, industry & research events

3.2.17 Luleå University of Technology

Group acronym	CSEE LTU
Group full title	Department of Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, Luleå University of Technology (Sweden)
Group URL	http://www.sm.luth.se/csee/index.html
Group establishment	<p>The university was founded on 1 June 1971 at Porsön in Luleå as Högskoleenheten i Luleå. The name was later changed to Högskolan i Luleå (Luleå University College). In 1997, it was granted university status by the Swedish government, and is since known as Luleå University of Technology.</p> <p>In 1977, it was merged with the older Teacher's Training College of Luleå and a year later Piteå School of Music (Musikhögskolan i Piteå) was created.</p>
Group mission/expertise	<p>The expertise of the department lies on the development and use of information technology, i.e. how to use computer hardware and software for the creation and extraction, transmission and distribution, searching and retrieval, presentation and enhancement, general usage and storage of information. The objective can be to fulfil such basic human needs as interaction and communication, excitement and entertainment, learning and personal development. Another area of use is for the control and supervision of technical processes and systems, in industry as well as at home.</p> <p>Research and teaching expertise involves the traditional disciplines of computer communication and networking, theoretical computer science and software engineering, computer engineering and computer architecture, signal processing and automatic control, robotics and automation, and industrial electronics in general.</p> <p>Our strategy for the future is to organize our research project in interdisciplinary thematic areas, currently: (i) Computer Science and Networking, (ii) Distributed Real-time Systems, (iii) Embedded Internet Systems and (iv) Signals and Systems.</p>
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	ICCS
Group contact name/position	Professor Arkady Zaslavsky, Chair in Pervasive and Mobile Computing, Luleå University of Technology, Sweden
Rationale for collaboration	CSEE LTU's Mobile Systems sector has brought substantial research results in the areas of next generation ubiquitous services, focusing on solutions that enforce user adaptivity and preferences.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint research work, joint seminar and workshops, joint publications.

3.2.18 NHTV Breda University of Applied Sciences

Group acronym	NHTV
Group full title	Media and Entertainment Management Sector of the Academy for Digital Entertainment, NHTV Breda University of Applied Sciences (Netherlands)
Group URL	http://made.nhtv.nl/
Group establishment	NHTV Breda University of Applied Sciences currently counts more than 7,000 students and over 700 employees, eleven professional bachelor programmes, two academic bachelor programmes five professional master programmes, two executive master programmes and several associate professorships. All study programmes have been rearranged to fall under academies. There are five in total: Academy for Urban Development, Logistics & Mobility, Academy for Tourism, Academy for Digital Entertainment, Academy for Leisure and Academy of Hotel & Facility Management. The Academy for Digital Entertainment that we plan to collaborate with was established in 2002.
Group mission/expertise	In the discipline of digital entertainment, NHTV boasts various study programmes that teach the state-of-the-art of digital media concepts and games. An international team of lecturers with recent experience in the media and games industry has knowledge in the fields of (interactive) storytelling and concept development, as well as cross-media concepts, media production, marketing and design, and ICT aspects of game development. An Associate Professorship is involved in knowledge development in the field of Digital Entertainment.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	ICCS
Group contact name/position	Dr. Vassilis-Javed Khan, Senior Lecturer at the NHTV Breda University of Applied Sciences, Echternachlaan 147, 5625KC, Eindhoven, Netherlands
Rationale for collaboration	The group expertise in HCI and user intent in general could promote the exchange of ideas and current trends within the corresponding tasks of the SOCIETIES project, especially regarding context-awareness aspects and human behaviour prediction.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint research work, joint seminar and workshops, joint publications.

3.3 Collaboration with ICT FP7 projects

SOCIETIES will also target collaboration with numerous EU ICT research projects that are launched under the 7th Framework Programme and that focus on areas similar to the SOCIETIES research domains. This section elaborates on the potential collaborating projects (CPs) that will be targeted by SOCIETIES.

3.3.1 Webinos

CP acronym	Webinos
CP full title	Secure WebOS Application Delivery Environment
CP URL	http://webinos.org/

CP launched under	Integrated Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.1.2 [Internet of Services, Software and Virtualisation]
CP Duration	September 2010 – August 2013
CP vision/scope	<p>The webinos project aims to define and deliver an Open Source Platform and software components for the Future Internet in the form of web runtime extensions, to enable web applications and services to be used and shared consistently and securely over a broad spectrum of converged and connected devices, including mobile, PC, home media (TV) and in-car units.</p> <p>Promoting a “single service for every device” vision, webinos aims to move the existing baseline of web development from installed applications to services, running consistently across a wide range of connected devices, ensuring that the technologies for describing, negotiating, securing, utilizing device functionalities and adapting to context are fit for purpose.</p> <p>Innovations in contextual description will be broad covering device capabilities, network access, user identity and preferences, location, behaviourally induced properties and finally the more complex issue of the users’ social network context and social media engagement.</p> <p>webinos aims to boost the industry migration towards web-based services. webinos can back this by providing inter-operable, standardised, open source technology, utilizable across domains with direct commercially exploitable value. webinos aims to also act as an industry catalyst to encourage collaboration and discourage fragmentation in this space. There are strong industry moves towards Internet friendly and Internet integrated offerings, and there exists a window of opportunity to place the webinos technology on a robust open foundation that will remove economic barriers to engagement, embody policy on data privacy in concrete technology and creating a centre of web centric expertise.</p>
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TSSG, ICCS, Intel, TI
CP partner(s) responsible	NTUA, Fraunhofer Fokus, TI
Rationale for collaboration	Webinos and SOCIETIES share common/similar research topics regarding the implementation and operation of applications that manage diverse devices, context-awareness support, social networking.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint workshops, joint (white) papers, communication of the projects’ public deliverables.

3.3.2 Sequoia

CP acronym	SEQUIOA
CP full title	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment for Research Projects (SA)
CP URL	http://www.sequoiaproject.eu/
CP launched under	Integrated Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.1.2 [Internet of Services, Software and Virtualisation]
CP Duration	May 2010 – April 2012
CP vision/scope	The overarching objective of SEQUOIA is to maximise the socio-

	<p>economic impact of Software as a Service and Internet of Services research projects. This will be achieved through the definition of a systematic socio-economic framework in support of exploitation practices to be advantageously pursued at the end of the projects.</p> <p>The SEQUOIA support action aims to measure the potential impact of already funded projects by developing a sound socio-economic methodology for the measurement of this impact. SEQUOIA will emphasise the self-assessment, rather than the evaluation, of research projects in the area of Software as a Service and Internet of Services (SaaS and IoS). SEQUOIA aims to support research projects in maximising their socio-economic impact through the application of a self-assessment methodology that the projects will be able to adopt and apply on their own.</p>
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TSSG
CP partner(s) responsible	London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)
Rationale for collaboration	TSSG on behalf of SOCIETIES is collaborating with the Sequoia project, to examine the societal impact of FP7 projects.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint workshops, joint (white) papers, communication of the projects' public deliverables

3.3.3 I2WEB

CP acronym	I2WEB
CP full title	Inclusive Future-Internet Web Services
CP URL	http://i2web.eu/index.html
CP launched under	Integrated Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.1.2 [Internet of Services, Software and Virtualisation]
CP Duration	November 2010 – April 2013
CP vision/scope	The Future Internet Community that will be more mainstream in people's lives, may further isolate excluded groups. I2Web will provide tools to develop inclusive Future Internet services that will overcome this widening divide. To enable the Future Internet to be very extensively used by people with disabilities and the elderly, the inclusiveness of its Service Front Ends will be of paramount importance. I2Web particularly responds to immediate challenges of the Future Internet: ubiquitous and mobile Web, media convergence and user-generated content, in combination with cloud computing, Web 2.0 developments, Social Networking, User-Centred Design and Inclusive Design principles.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TRIALOG
CP partner(s) responsible	Fraunhofer FIT
Rationale for collaboration	Collaboration with regard to service front ends, mobile, ubiquitous services, social networking principles with regard to services' operation and functionality
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint workshops, joint (white) papers, communication of the projects' public deliverables

3.3.4 SERENOA

CP acronym	SERENOA
CP full title	Multidimensional, context-aware adaptation of Service Front-Ends
CP URL	http://www.serenoa-fp7.eu/
CP launched under	Integrated Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.1.2 [Internet of Services, Software and Virtualisation]
CP Duration	September 2010 – August 2013
CP vision/scope	SERENOA is aimed at developing a novel, open platform for enabling the creation of context-sensitive service front-ends (SFEs). A context-sensitive SFE provides a user interface (UI) that exhibits some capability to be aware of the context and to react to changes of this context in a continuous way. As a result such a UI will be adapted to a person's devices, tasks, preferences, and abilities, thus improving people's satisfaction and performance compared to traditional SFEs based on manually designed UIs.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TI
CP partner(s) responsible	W4
Rationale for collaboration	Collaboration with SERENOA targets the service front-ends of context sensitive services. The User Interface technology developed here could be re-used in SOCIETIES as it is based on an Open Source approach. SOCIETIES plans to collaborate with SERENOA on automatic adaptation of UIs and learning mechanisms (e.g., by observation, by sensing, by machine learning).The final aim is to support humans in a more effective, personalized and consistent way, thus improving the quality of life for European citizens.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint workshops, joint (white) papers, communication of the projects' public deliverables. As both the projects seem to go towards a Web environment for client side UI, and they both target open source releases it seems feasible to collaborate and possibly reuse UI code instead of duplicating work in this area.

3.3.5 SOCIOS

CP acronym	SOCIOS
CP full title	Exploiting Social Networks for Building the Future Internet of Services
CP URL	http://www.sociosproject.eu/
CP launched under	Integrated Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.1.2 [Internet of Services, Software and Virtualisation]
CP Duration	September 2010 – February 2013
CP vision/scope	SocIoS will pave the way for building qualitative, functional and usable business applications exploiting the User Created Content and the Social Graph of users in Social Networks. By providing tools for cross-platform application development and deployment, support for SLAs and QoS, tools for UCC and social graph management, and most importantly, a usable framework to build services in and through Social Networks, SocIoS will provide incentives for the development of business

	applications.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	IBM, ITSUD
CP partner(s) responsible	IBM
Rationale for collaboration	SOCIETIES will collaborate with Socios on technical issues such as service creation processes, usability of services, access to services, and integration of services for different platforms and context. SOCIETIES will also explore the possibility of importing services created in Socios to its service registry to increase richness of services from which 3 rd Party services can be developed.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Communication of the projects' public deliverables.

3.3.6 RECOGNITION

CP acronym	Recognition
CP full title	Relevance and cognition for self-awareness in a content-centric Internet
CP URL	http://www.recognition-project.eu
CP launched under	Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.8.5 [Self-Awareness in Autonomic Systems]
CP Duration	October 2010 - September 2013
CP vision/scope	<p>The RECOGNITION project concerns new approaches for embedding self-awareness in ICT systems. This will be based on the cognitive processes that the human species exhibits for self-awareness, seeking to exploit the fact that humans are ultimately the fundamental basis for high performance autonomic processes. This is due to the cognitive ability of the brain to efficiently assert relevance (or irrelevance), extract knowledge and take appropriate decisions, when faced with partial information and disparate stimuli. Using the psychological and cognitive sciences as concrete inspiration, our approach is to develop functional models of the core cognitive processes that allow humans to assert relevance and achieve knowledge from information. This involves mechanisms such as inference, belief, similarity and trust. These will be translated to the ICT domain by development of flexible RECOGNITION algorithms that can be imbedded in ICT on a flexible basis for self-awareness.</p> <p>RECOGNITION will demonstrate this new paradigm for Internet content. The future Internet will see ever-increasing amounts of content that needs to be effectively managed and acquired, often from portable devices and in diverse spatial and social situations. The massive scale of content will swamp the user with information, impeding effective management and relevant acquisition by the user. By exploiting the self-awareness capability we will enable the users, content and network to cope effectively in a scalable manner, thus making unprecedented amounts of relevant content available and unleashing new classes of applications that extract maximum utility from content.</p>
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	HWU

CP partner(s) responsible	HWU
Rationale for collaboration	Common interest in inference, belief and trust.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Communication of the projects' public deliverables and exchange of knowledge on inference, belief and trust.

3.3.7 UniversAAL

CP acronym	UniversAAL
CP full title	Universal Open Platform and reference Specification for Ambient Assisted Living
CP URL	http://universaal.org/
CP launched under	Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.7.1 [ICT & Ageing]
CP Duration	February 2010 – January 2014
CP vision/scope	UniversAAL is an IP focusing on Ambient Assisted Living (AAL) that SINTEF is leading. Social isolation is a consideration for elderly, but universAAL prioritizes other platform features than social features. On the other hand, universAAL has a strong emphasis on AmI, including partners from 6 earlier EU AmI projects working together to create a reference platform. So here the projects could complement and learn from one another.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	SINTEF, TRIALOG, ITSUD
CP partner(s) responsible	SINTEF
Rationale for collaboration	The two projects share common research topics on pervasive computing related fields. Life-long learning and education of home care personnel on AAL solutions. Creating an online community of practice that will allow home care personnel to learn from each other about how to help elderly using AAL solutions. Low level of knowledge/education among home care personnel is a major barrier to uptake of AAL and eHealth solutions.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint workshop, joined book or joint demonstrations. Shared scenario white paper. A list of more specific targets can be: a workshop as part of a conference or an EU event on Pervasive and social computing in support of life-long learning (2011), a shared demonstrator in some conference or EU event (2012) and a white paper with lessons learned for a European platform for services (2013).

3.3.8 MIRROR

CP acronym	MIRROR
CP full title	Reflective Learning at Work
CP URL	http://www.mirror-project.eu/
CP launched under	STREP launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.4.2 [Technology-Enhanced Learning]
CP Duration	July 2010 – June 2014

CP vision/scope	This is an EU project focusing on social learning. SINTEF is not involved in this project, but supervises some Ph.D students who are involved. Using social media for life-long learning can be a topic for collaboration. MIRROR has a multidisciplinary consortium with psychologists and sociologists, and hence findings from the project could be interesting for SOCIETIES.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	SINTEF
CP partner(s) responsible	SINTEF
Rationale for collaboration	The two projects share common research topics on social computing related fields, as well as disaster/emergency management applications.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint workshop, joint book or joint demonstrations. Shared scenario white paper. A list of more specific targets can be: a workshop as part of a conference or an EU event on Pervasive and social computing in support of life-long learning (2011), a shared demonstrator in some conference or EU event (2012) and a white paper with lessons learned for a European platform for services (2013).

3.3.9 PLAY

CP acronym	PLAY
CP full title	Pushing dynamic and ubiquitous interaction between services Leveraged in the Future Internet by ApplYing complex event processing
CP URL	http://www.play-project.eu/
CP launched under	Integrated Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.1.2 [Internet of Services, Software and Virtualisation]
CP Duration	October 2010 – September 2013
CP vision/scope	<p>The PLAY project aims at developing and validating an elastic and reliable architecture for dynamic and complex, event-driven interaction in large highly distributed and heterogeneous service systems. Such architecture will enable ubiquitous exchange of information between heterogeneous services, providing the possibilities to adapt and personalize their execution, resulting in the so-called situational-driven process adaptivity.</p> <p>Its main goal is to provide an open highly distributed Platform for event-driven interaction between services that scales at the Internet level based on a federated architecture able to address the multiplicity and the heterogeneity of service networks and address Quality of Service (QoS) requirements (such as dependability, security and scalability) in very large scale Internet based networks.</p> <p>The PLAY platform aims to enable combining events from any services and pushing to any service on a global scale. PLAY aims to lay the foundation for the event-driven, push-based Future Internet, which enables sensing the changes in the environment/context and responds correspondingly, including affecting running business process in an ad-hoc manner.</p>
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	ICCS

CP partner(s) responsible	ICCS
Rationale for collaboration	Shares similar interests regarding aspects of context-awareness and service personalisation.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint (white) papers, communication of the projects' public deliverables, exchange of knowledge on the research areas above.

3.3.10 SUNSET

CP acronym	SUNSET
CP full title	SUstainable social Network SErvices for Transport
CP URL	http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=PROJ_ICT&ACTION=D&DOC=25&CAT=PROJ&QUERY=012d9d3465b4:1ac9:00f00bb6&RCN=97445
CP launched under	Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.6.2 [ICT for Mobility of the Future]
CP Duration	February 2011 – January 2013
CP vision/scope	<p>The yearly growth of personal mobility results in increasing safety, economic and environmental concerns. SUNSET alleviates these concerns by taking a new approach to urban mobility management using the latest ICT technologies. It is about cooperation by information sharing and provision of positive incentives between travellers, road authorities and other parties. The information is targeted on individual travel behaviour, and thus allows road authorities to fine-tune their transport policies and individuals to meet their personal objectives. The personalized approach can also help to alleviate other societal problems as social safety, social exclusion and even personal health.</p> <p>SUNSET uses three mechanisms: - Web 2.0 technology to create communities that are involved in mobility - ICT technology to collect individual travel patterns and to distribute information - Positive incentives to encourage and help travellers to adopt a more sustainable mobility behaviour.</p>
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	AMITEC
CP partner(s) responsible	Novay
Rationale for collaboration	SUNSET will be running in parallel with SOCIETIES and its focus includes a subset of SOCIETIES' targets. Transport is an important area, interesting for SOCIETIES (carpooling scenario), while the more complete view in SOCIETIES can help SUNSET. Exchange of information can in our opinion be mutually beneficial.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Knowledge sharing can lead both projects to better results, possible joint workshops, joint (white) papers, communication of the projects' public deliverables.

3.3.11 SM4ALL

CP acronym	SM4ALL
CP full title	An Embedded Middleware Platform for Pervasive and Immersive

	Environments For-All
CP URL	http://www.sm4all-project.eu/
CP launched under	Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2007.3.7 [Network embedded and control systems]
CP Duration	September 2008 – August 2011
CP vision/scope	<p>Embedded systems are specialised computers used in larger systems or machines to control equipments such as automobiles, home appliances, communication, control and office machines. Such pervasiveness is particularly evident in immersive realities, i.e., scenarios in which invisible embedded systems need to continuously interact with human users, in order to provide continuous sensed information and to react to service requests from the users themselves.</p> <p>The SM4ALL project investigates an innovative middleware platform for inter-working of smart embedded services in immersive and person-centric environments, through the use of composability and semantic techniques for dynamic service reconfiguration. By leveraging on P2P technologies, the platform is inherently scalable and able to resist devices' churn and failures, while preserving the privacy of its human users as well as the security of the whole environment. This is applied to the challenging scenario of private houses and home-care assistance in the presence of users with different abilities and needs (e.g., young able bodied, aged and disabled).</p>
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	AMITEC
CP partner(s) responsible	Sapienza - University of Roma
Rationale for collaboration	SM4ALL is in a mature stage, has almost reached its end, so AMITEC and SOCIETIES can benefit from knowledge gathered in the smart homes and real-time context management areas.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Communication of the projects' public deliverables. Possible incorporation of SM4ALL results in SOCIETIES logic.

3.3.12 SOFIA

CP acronym	SOFIA
CP full title	Smart Objects for Intelligent Applications
CP URL	www.sofia-project.eu
CP launched under	European Artemis programme under the subprogramme SP3 Smart environments and scalable digital services
CP Duration	January 2009 – December 2011
CP vision/scope	The mission of SOFIA project is to create a semantic interoperability platform for new services that enables and maintains cross-industry interoperability. Concurrently the solution will foster innovation while maintaining value of existing legacy multi-vendor interoperability platform.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	AMITEC
CP partner(s) responsible	NOKIA

Rationale for collaboration	Task 3.3 can benefit from knowledge sharing. Solutions from the SOFIA project should be considered by SOCIETIES, based on the investment, the consortium and the timeframe.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Knowledge sharing, communication of the projects' public deliverables.

3.3.13 P2P-Next

CP acronym	P2P-Next
CP full title	Next generation Peer-to-Peer (P2P) content delivery platform
CP URL	http://www.p2p-next.eu
CP launched under	Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2007.1.5 [Networked Media]
CP Duration	January 2008 – December 2011
CP vision/scope	<p>Distribution of radio and television programmes, movies, music, ring tones, games, and various data applications to the general public is today possible via a variety of dedicated networks and special end user terminals. As broadband Internet becomes ubiquitous, all content distribution services will be combined (bundled) and conveyed to the general public via a common pipeline – the Internet. Today several technologies are used for the media distribution across the Internet: unicast, IP multicast, content distribution networks, and most recently – Peer-to-Peer (P2P).</p> <p>P2P still has a somewhat dubious reputation as an illegal file sharing mechanism akin to Napster, Kazaa, Glocster, etc. Nevertheless, today it is considered by many as an efficient, reliable, and low cost mechanism for distributing any media file or live stream, and it is extensively used.</p> <p>Broadcasters and content providers consider P2P as a future-proof, universal, and ubiquitous two-way (interactive) distribution mechanism. Initially, P2P will complement the existing distribution mechanisms such as satellite, cable and terrestrial networks, but ultimately it may supersede them. The P2P-Next Project extends the notion of a conventional media distribution network. It introduces a concept of on-demand, personalised, and social network.</p>
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	SETCCE
CP partner(s) responsible	Josef Stefan Institute
Rationale for collaboration	The goal is to investigate trust and privacy in P2P service and content sharing scenarios. P2PNext's sharing of streaming content and videos is based on a modified version of the bit torrent protocol. Because of this the trust and privacy has to be managed at the level of each bit-torrent swarm. The concept of a bit torrent swarm in the context of content sharing seems to be analogous to service sharing in the context of a pervasive community. The collaboration aims to explore similarities and differences between the concepts and approaches to maintain trust and privacy
Form of collaboration / expected results	Potential joint workshop

3.3.14 RESUMENET

CP acronym	RESUMENET
CP full title	Resilience and Survivability for Future Networking: Framework, Mechanisms, and Experimental Evaluation
CP URL	http://resumenet.eu/
CP launched under	Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2007.1.6 [New Paradigms and Experimental Facilities]
CP Duration	September 2008 – August 2011
CP vision/scope	ResumeNet proposes a fundamentally new architectural approach to Internet resilience. The project defines resilience as the ability of the network to provide and maintain an acceptable level of service in the face of various faults and challenges to normal operation. This service includes the ability for users and applications to access information when needed, the maintenance of end-to-end communication association, and the operation of distributed processing and networked storage. It is generally recognized that the Internet has evolved over many years without the resilience, manageability, and security needed for the future. Enhancements to the existing Internet infrastructure are hampered by the need for backward compatibility, and this in turn has resulted in important, yet isolated, tweaks to particular parts of the infrastructure, such as the optical ring restoration mechanisms. It is therefore the main objective of ResumeNet to propose a multilevel, systemic, and systematic approach to network resilience.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	NEC
CP partner(s) responsible	NEC
Rationale for collaboration	Evaluate the group's approaches and identify areas of cooperation
Form of collaboration / expected results	Evaluate the possibility of organizing joint workshops, joint (white) papers, and communication of the projects' public deliverables.

3.3.15 ANIKETOS

CP acronym	ANIKETOS
CP full title	Ensuring Trustworthiness and Security in Service Composition
CP URL	http://aniketos.eu/
CP launched under	Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.1.4 [Trustworthy ICT]
CP Duration	August 2010 – January 2014
CP vision/scope	Aniketos will help establish and maintain trustworthiness and secure behaviour in a constantly changing service environment. The project will align existing and develop new technology, methods, tools and security services that support the design-time creation and run-time dynamic behaviour of composite services, addressing service developers, service providers and service end users.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	LAKE

CP partner(s) responsible	Marianna Obrist, University of Salzburg
Rationale for collaboration	Demonstrate and evaluate practical use of security techniques, frameworks, patterns and tools in ordinary development of software and service with end-user trials.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint workshops, joint (white) papers, communication of the projects' public deliverables.

3.3.16 SEMIRAMIS

CP acronym	SEMIRAMIS
CP full title	Secure Management of Information Across Multiple Stakeholders
CP URL	http://www.semiramis-cip.eu/
CP launched under	Project launched under the Information and Communication Technologies Policy Support Programme, CIP-ICT-PSP.2009.7.1 [Internet evolution and security (including RFID) : A European infrastructure for secure information management]
CP Duration	March 2010 – August 2012
CP vision/scope	SEMIRAMIS defines a Pilot infrastructure which provides e-services in line with the required underlying secure authentication and management approach and tests it on the basis of two scenarios representing a large number of options related to ID Management and Secure Data Transfer: (i) a Scenario involving public and private organizations and their legal requirements for the exchange of sensitive information and (ii) a Scenario involving citizens worldwide with their need to exchange personal information. For all scenarios the pilot will take into consideration the information owner, the ID Provider and the Service Provider including their interactions, the data flow, the legal context and usage audit. The same infrastructure will be used across both scenarios.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	PTIN
CP partner(s) responsible	PTIN
Rationale for collaboration	Identity and privacy are two central concepts of SOCIETIES and is the theme of SEMIRAMIS. Although the projects address different scenarios, in both projects there is the need for securely sharing data within and across organizations. The collaboration will focus on the above field and the related research areas.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Collaboration between SOCIETIES and SEMIRAMIS should result in knowledge exchange between the two projects and in analysis of the applicability of results to the scenarios targeted by each project.

3.3.17 BRIDGE

CP acronym	BRIDGE
CP full title	Bridging Resources and Agencies in Large-Scale Emergency Management
CP URL	Project has just started, so website not up and running yet.
CP launched under	Project launched under a 7 th Framework Programme SEC-2010.4.2-1

	interoperability of data, systems, tools and equipment.
CP Duration	March 2011 – 2015
CP vision/scope	The project aims to increase the security and safety of European citizens through: methods and tools that support run-time intra- and inter-agency collaboration, advanced human-computer interaction techniques for simple and effortless exploration of high-quality information and a middleware allowing data, system and network interoperability.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	Lake, SINTEF
CP partner(s) responsible	SINTEF
Rationale for collaboration	One goal of BRIDGE is to develop middleware to make data and systems interoperable in large-scale emergencies and integration with social media is an interesting topic. This will be a potential point of collaboration with SOCIETIES.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint workshops, joint (white) papers, communication of the projects' public deliverables.

3.3.18 HOLA!

CP acronym	HOLA!
CP full title	Initiative to enHance cOLlaboration and promote Advancement of future ICT services in Europe
CP URL	n/a
CP launched under	Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.1.2 [Internet of Services, Software & virtualisation]
CP Duration	September 2010 – October 2012
CP vision/scope	HOLA! aims at supporting the EC in the creation of a critical mass of SSAI stakeholders working together in building concepts for services in the Future Internet. It will be achieved by implementing successful mechanisms for long-term collaboration and knowledge management. HOLA! will help the EC manage existing collaboration mechanisms such as the organisation of workshops and the ECSS website. HOLA! will enhance the current portfolio of collaboration mechanisms in order to overcome their main limitations. HOLA! will help by increasing the visibility of projects in this area in and outside the SSAI Constituency, maximizing their impact. HOLA! will aim at raising consolidated knowledge from the European Research Projects within the SSAI area.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TSSG
CP partner(s) responsible	TSSG
Rationale for collaboration	HOLA! is able to assist SOCIETIES in increasing its visibility and extend its collaboration activities.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Participation into HOLA! events and other means they will use to strengthen the collaboration activities of FP7 projects.

3.3.19 PICOS

CP acronym	PICOS
CP full title	Privacy and Identity Management for Community Services
CP URL	http://www.picos-project.eu/
CP launched under	Integrated Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2007.1.4 [Secure, dependable and trusted infrastructures]
CP Duration	February 2008 – January 2011 (project completed but contacts are still active)
CP vision/scope	With the emergence of services for professional and private on-line collaboration via the Internet, many European citizens spend work and leisure time in on-line communities. Users consciously leave private information; they may also leave personalized traces they are unaware of. PICOS will develop and build a state-of-the-art platform for providing the trust, privacy and identity management aspects of community services and applications on the Internet and in mobile communication networks.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TRIALOG
CP partner(s) responsible	Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University, Frankfurt
Rationale for collaboration	PICOS and SOCIETIES share common/similar research topics regarding the privacy for Community Services.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Communication of the projects' public deliverables.

3.3.20 ATRACO

CP acronym	ATRACO
CP full title	Adaptive and Trusted Ambient Ecologies
CP URL	http://www.uni-ulm.de/in/atrac.html
CP launched under	Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2007.8.2 [Pervasive adaptation]
CP Duration	January 2008 – December 2010 (project completed but contacts are still active)
CP vision/scope	ATRACO considers ambient ecologies consisting of people, context-aware artefacts and digital commodities (e.g., services and content). Members of the ecology are able to adapt to each other and form trusted ad hoc collaborations to achieve specific goals resulting from the need to serve specific human activities. Key factors of the ATRACO problem space that will be examined include adaptation, interoperability, context awareness, user interaction and dynamicity of trust.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TRIALOG
CP partner(s) responsible	UNIVERSITAET ULM
Rationale for collaboration	ATRACO and SOCIETIES share common/similar research topics regarding the Trust in Ambient Systems.

Form of collaboration / expected results	Communication of the projects' public deliverables.
---	---

3.3.21 4CaaSt

CP acronym	4CaaSt
CP full title	Building the PaaS Cloud of the Future
CP URL	http://4caast.morfeo-project.org
CP launched under	Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.1.2 [Internet of Services, Software & virtualisation]
CP Duration	June 2010 – August 2013
CP vision/scope	The project envisions: An Internet-scale application platform for design, operation, management, and trading of services and service compositions which can be tailored to different local or global communities. 4CaaST will provide benefits and business opportunities for the following stakeholders: Application Providers can focus on building applications integrating the latest IT and Telco interaction (NaaS) paradigms. Particular emphasis will be paid to scalability, lifecycle and resource management. Platform Providers can instantiate and efficiently operate a 4CaaST platform as a service and can establish an eco-system via the 4CaaST marketplace. Service Aggregators can focus on value added services through composition and mashup. The project will bring significant benefits to the European economy. It will provide an easy to use infrastructure for a more competitive environment, greatly simplifying design and delivery of tailored services and compositions.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TI
CP partner(s) responsible	TI
Rationale for collaboration	4CaaSt aims at researching to advance the state of the art of cloud computing. It aims at providing several enablers to expose networking, context, pub/sub mechanisms to third party application developers. SOCIETIES may be willing to reuse some of their work to achieve a fully-fledged CSS platform capable of integrating p2p mechanisms with cloud computing enablers.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint workshops, joint (white) papers, communication of the projects' public deliverables. There is a concrete possibility of alignment on the context awareness enablers' area.

3.3.22 Life 2.0

CP acronym	Life 2.0
CP full title	Geographical positioning services to support independent living and social interaction of elderly people
CP URL	www.life2project.eu
CP launched under	Project launched under the Information and Communication Technologies Policy Support Programme, CIP-ICT-PSP.2010.4.4.1 [Open Future - Open Innovation for future Internet-enabled Services in

	“smart” Cities]
CP Duration	November 2010 – October 2013
CP vision/scope	The LIFE 2.0 project aims at generating new opportunities for local interaction by creating new services for elderly people, based on the use of tracking systems. the objective of the project is to build product-service solutions that increase the opportunities for a) social contacts between elderly people in their local area, b) acquiring knowledge about people living in the areas and events occurring close by, c) getting knowledge about commercial services and assistance available in their area and d) offering their residual capabilities and skills to friends, family and other people of any age, living in their area. Geographical positioning systems are going to provide on-time localised information about those opportunities. The services based on those systems will increase elderly people's control and social contact within their living area, thereby increasing physical and social activity in the lives of elderly people, reducing the social distance between elderly people and their neighbours and reducing their sense of loneliness and isolation.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TI, ITSUD
CP partner(s) responsible	TI
Rationale for collaboration	Geographical positioning services to support independent living and social interaction of elderly people. The objective of the Life 2.0 project is to make the network of social interactions more visible to elderly people, by providing them a set of collaborative ICT based technologies that track and locate people who are relevant to them (e.g. relatives, friends or caregivers), giving them the chance to contact them with a phone call, a text message, the access to advanced multimedia content distribution systems (such as IPTV, interactive digital signage and web TV) or video telephony/conference solutions. Being a 2010 ICT PSP "Pilot Type B" it is aimed at reusing technology and SOCIETIES, being focused on this kind of technology, may certainly be a candidate provider.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint workshops, joint (white) papers, communication of the projects' public deliverables. Being a pilot project it is aimed at reusing technology and platforms. SOCIETIES may be addressing various use cases thus constituting a promising technology candidate platform.

3.3.23 Di.me

CP acronym	Di.me
CP full title	Geographical positioning services to support independent living and social interaction of elderly people
CP URL	http://www.dime-project.eu/
CP launched under	Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.4.3 [Intelligent Information Management]
CP Duration	November 2010 – October 2013
CP vision/scope	A device-centric approach will be addressed by adopting the three building blocks of the technical infrastructure required: a shared vision on software architecture, an efficient and adaptive communication layer

	due to flexible network modes and a common language and effective shared knowledge due to semantic data portability. An open trust, privacy, and security infrastructure will enable the user to securely use personal data. Trust metrics will guide the user to avoid risky behaviour. Anonymous data disclosure, data withdrawal and policies will foster privacy and trust. A semantic core with data mining, semantic mapping and reasoning, will support intelligent management of personal data and communication history including recommendations on how to take advantage of the personal sphere. Intelligent user interfaces on desktop and mobile devices will promote the intuitive usage of powerful semantic and privacy-technologies and will enable the user to monitor, control, and interpret personal data. The project implements a user-driven design process. Usability and uptake will be monitored and improved by large-scale quantitative evaluations supporting a scalable test concept.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TI
CP partner(s) responsible	TI
Rationale for collaboration	Di.me is a pilot project which aims to identify ambient assistance living services by means of smart phones. These enablers will encompass social enablers. SOCIETIES CSS platform will provide a platform which can be used to address some of those use cases, and thus collaboration maybe beneficial.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint workshops, joint (white) papers, communication of the projects' public deliverables. Being a pilot project which is aimed at reusing technology and platforms, SOCIETIES may be addressing various use cases and service enablers for these purposes.

3.3.24 FastFix

CP acronym	FastFix
CP full title	Monitoring Control for Remote Software Maintenance
CP URL	https://services.txt.it/fastfix-project/
CP launched under	Project launched under 7 th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.1.2 [Internet of Services, Software & Virtualisation]
CP Duration	June 2010 – November 2012
CP vision/scope	Main objectives are to develop (i) tools to gather context information on user and application, (ii) a run-time with minimum impact on application performance, (iii) a secure method to send this information to a centralized fault analysis platform, (iv) a tool to detect software failures, undesirable execution trends and performance degradation, (v) a platform to replicate failure conditions within a virtual machine and (vi) a tool to generate change strategies and necessary patches.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TRIALOG
CP partner(s) responsible	S2 Grupo (ES)
Rationale for collaboration	The FastFix project provides valuable tools for the maintenance of the SOCIETIES platform.

Form of collaboration / expected results	Communication of the projects' public deliverables. Exchange of software or specifications.
---	---

3.3.25 FITTEST

CP acronym	FITTEST
CP full title	Future Internet Testing
CP URL	http://www.pros.upv.es/fittest/
CP launched under	Project launched under 7th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.1.2 [Internet of Services, Software & Virtualisation]
CP Duration	September 2010 – August 2013
CP vision/scope	<p>The Future Internet will be a complex interconnection of services, applications, content and media, on which our society will become increasingly dependent for critical activities such as public utilities, social services, government, learning, finance, business, as well as entertainment. Consequently, Future Internet applications have to meet high quality demands.</p> <p>Testing is the most widely used quality assurance technique applied in industry. However, the complexity of the technologies involved in the Future Internet makes testing extremely challenging and demands for novel approaches and major advancement in the field.</p> <p>The overall aim of the FITTEST project is to address these testing challenges, by developing an integrated environment for automated testing, which can monitor the Future Internet application under test and adapt to the dynamic changes observed.</p>
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TRIALOG
CP partner(s) responsible	Universidad Politecnica de Valencia
Rationale for collaboration	Close collaboration and sharing of testing methodologies, techniques and their evaluation for software components towards the Future Internet applications.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Communication of the projects' public deliverables. Exchange of technologies.

3.3.26 ALERT

CP acronym	ALERT
CP full title	Active support and real-time coordination based on event processing in open source software development
CP URL	www.alert-project.eu/
CP launched under	Project launched under 7th Framework Programme, ICT-2009.1.2 [Internet of Services, Software & Virtualisation]
CP Duration	October 2010 – March 2013
CP vision/scope	ALERT's objective include the following: (i) Efficient modelling of the more reactive coordination in FLOSS development that will improve the

	awareness of the group work and the responsiveness of individuals; (ii) Efficient management of the awareness of team members that will enable interesting parties to be notified based on their interest/expertise as soon as something relevant happens without overloading them, interfering with and slowing down their work; (iii) Efficient management of information relevant for FLOSS teams, including the semantic integration of information and its flow between all stakeholders that will support better understanding of the situations which a developer should react on; (iv) Personalized and task-based access to information, by allowing developers to focus on activities to be performed to achieve a specific shared task and/or by including information about the presence and activities of other developers in the FLOSS and (v) Pilot, evaluate and impact the ALERT system in three important FLOSS communities (OW2, KDE and Morfeo) and disseminate the results in other FLOSS and relevant research communities.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	ICCS
CP partner(s) responsible	ICCS
Rationale for collaboration	Close collaboration and sharing of testing methodologies, techniques and their evaluation for software components in Open Source Approach
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint workshops, joint (white) papers, communication of the projects' public deliverables.

3.4 Collaboration with national projects

Finally, SOCIETIES will target collaboration with a few research projects that focus on areas similar to the SOCIETIES research domains and are funded by national resources. This section elaborates on the collaborations with such projects that will be targeted by SOCIETIES.

3.4.1 Vabene

CP acronym	Vabene
CP full title	“Verkehrsmanagement bei Großereignissen und Katastrophen“: Translation: Transportation Management at major events and during crises
CP URL	http://vabene.dlr.de/
CP launched under	DLR funded research project
CP Duration	2010-2013
CP vision/scope	The aim of the DLR transport research division is to develop relevant and significant solutions to alleviate traffic problems, to continue to secure mobility for people and goods and to preserving the environment and resources and increase safety in traffic, without losing the efficiency. Vabene places specific reference on applications for traffic management at major events and during disasters. This solution developed will support police and other emergency services. A serious obstacle to large-scale events and disasters is that statutory

	duties/limitations/mandates cause division of the bodies involved. In order for an efficient and targeted traffic management to be possible, a reliable system needs to be linked to decision-making authorities and organizations. For this purpose current traffic information and situation assessments and forecasts yield optimal decision options through an integrated management and visualization workflow. The necessary data are obtained in real time by an airborne transport and infrastructure monitoring platform with optical and radar-based sensors.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	DLR
CP partner(s) responsible	DLR
Rationale for collaboration	Vabene is dedicated to real-world systems and goes well beyond the demonstration objective. By coordinating the reactions, interaction and decisions of official bodies during large events and crises it is addressing an important SOCIETIES use-case. We expect SOCIETIES to be of value for Vabene by expanding the focus to group-based data gathering and dissemination.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint development/demonstrations

3.4.2 France-Asia collaboration

CP acronym	I-CROSS
CP full title	I-CROSS: Impromptu, context aware and trustworthy service provision in heterogeneous and unfamiliar spaces
CP URL	http://www.ict-asia-france.org/projects
CP launched under	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
CP Duration	2 years
CP vision/scope	Service discovery and provision in smart spaces
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	ITSUD
CP partner(s) responsible	INRIA (France), NICT (Japan), NECTEC (Thailand), Northwestern Polytechnic University (China)
Rationale for collaboration	The consortium unifies leading partners in France and Asia in the field of pervasive services in smart spaces, and each partner has its unique and complementary expertise in designing the overall system.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Joint seminar and workshops, joint publications, exchange of researchers and students

3.4.3 Security and trust in the new generation of P2P networks

CP acronym	n/a
CP full title	Security and trust in the new generation of P2P networks
CP URL	n/a (will be available after the project reaches the phase of evaluation in a living lab)

CP launched under	Funded by ARRS - agency for research of Republic of Slovenia. Competence Centre, Project financed by Slovenian Research Agency.
CP Duration	2010 – 2013
CP vision/scope	Security and trust services provisioning for a new generation of P2P content delivery platforms. Focal project points are professional content providers' services compliance with current security related international standardization recommendations, privacy preserving user-centric identity management, core security services for content delivery platform and feature extensions, and trust and reputation provisioning mechanisms for secure user involvement in mostly anonymous environment. Developed security solutions will be validated in a real, service oriented environment with real users in a living lab.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	SETCCE
CP partner(s) responsible	Institute Jozef Stefan
Rationale for collaboration	Collaboration will investigate how societies related socio-pervasive scenarios in mobile environments and related technical prototypes can benefit from theoretical security and trust results and mechanisms developed in scope "Security and trust in the new generation of P2P networks" project. This project will benefit from collaboration because at the time they are focusing mainly on content sharing scenarios and after collaboration they will also consider socio-pervasive scenarios
Form of collaboration / expected results	Potential joint workshop

3.4.4 UbiCollab

CP acronym	UbiCollab
CP full title	Ubiquitous Collaboration
CP URL	www.ubicollab.org
CP launched under	UbiCollab is an open source project operated by SINTEF and the Norwegian University of Science and Technology.
CP Duration	The project does not have a fixed duration. Collaboration with SOCIETIES will be based on the needs of both SOCIETIES and UbiCollab.
CP vision/scope	UbiCollab's goal is to provide support for remote collaboration in ubiquitous environments, using ambient resources in e.g. smart spaces. In this respect UbiCollab overlaps with a number of research topics in SOCIETES.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	SINTEF
CP partner(s) responsible	SINTEF
Rationale for collaboration	UbiCollab technologies are related to the areas of ubiquitous computing and computer supported cooperative work, and are of high relevance for SOCIETIES. The collaboration is mainly envisioned to involve Master and PhD students in topics relevant to SOCIETIES and share results in these areas.
Form of collaboration /	Contribution to UbiCollab code base. Using UbiCollab code base in

expected results	SOCIETIES. UbiCollab is licensed under Apache 2.0.
-------------------------	--

3.4.5 IFIForum

Group acronym	IFIForum
Group full title	Irish Future Internet Forum
Group URL	http://www.futureinternet.ie/
Group establishment	The annual IFIF (Irish Future Internet Forum) provides a platform that supports open discussion and knowledge sharing between Irish policy makers, funding agencies, industrial players and academic researchers concerning the scientific and technical challenges and ongoing work within Future Internet research.
Group mission/expertise	SOCIETIES is relatively speaking an advanced project in its use of pervasive technology, embedded sensors, and network aware services, thus it is advantageous to exchange views with other Irish stakeholders to help design and build services, infrastructure and sensors compatible with the overall Future Internet vision. As TSSG is one of the supporting members of this organisation, it will act as a contact point for SOCIETIES with this group.
SOCIETIES partner(s) responsible	TSSG
Group contact name/position	Willie Donnelly, Head of Research & Innovation, Waterford Institute of Technology.
Rationale for collaboration	SOCIETIES aims to use the opportunity presented by participation, as a dissemination opportunity for the project as a whole. In addition, SOCIETIES will use this forum as a focal point to collect supporting arguments, research and experience related to how to build a large scale scalable infrastructure for pervasive services. The results of such interaction will be used to help in the architecture specification process.
Form of collaboration / expected results	Organization of shared dissemination events. Exchange of expertise and experience of the development and deployment of service and network infrastructures.

4 Conclusions

This document presents the SOCIETIES future plans with regard to the collaboration and dissemination channels that will potentially be pursued. In the course of the project, a few targets identified in this document may eventually not be pursued, while more targets than the ones that can now be known will surely be investigated.

The dissemination plan can also be expressed in a quantifiable manner. Thus, the expected average quantities of the dissemination outputs planned are as follows: 50 peer reviewed articles to be published in journals, books or conference proceedings, 30 dissemination events to be attended, 10 white papers to be disseminated, 8 workshops or conference sessions to be organised, 5 public demonstrations to be made, 3 films to be produced, 3 press releases to be made and 5 training seminars or tutorials to be organised. Furthermore, there are expected to be about 1000 users and about 50 contributors for the SOCIETIES open source repository. With respect to collaboration, it is expected that collaborating with 15 groups or institutions will lead to successful outcomes and collaboration with 20 research projects will be fruitful. It is very important to state that these are expected targets, **not** minimum targets. These figures will be tracked internally, and used as the basis for encouraging further dissemination and collaboration activities.

Regarding the planned D&C activities timeline, the dissemination activities are expected to be more intense as the project results get more mature, while initial contacts with all projects/initiatives identified as potential collaboration targets will be made within the first 8 months of the project to familiarize both sides with the expectations and potential outcomes of each party and identify the counterparties' contact person(s).

Dedicated pages have been created on the SOCIETIES wiki (under http://wiki.ict-societies.eu/index.php/Task_9.2:_Dissemination_%26_Collaboration) to record the achieved D&C results, while dedicated folders to store the respective material have been created on the svn (under <http://svn.ict-societies.eu/svn/ict-societies.eu/DOCUMENTS/Workpackages/WP9/T9.2/>).

Annex A Dissemination Process

The dissemination process is described in detail in the Consortium agreement. The main points of this are presented in the paragraphs that follow.

For the avoidance of doubt, no Party shall have the right to publish or allow the publishing of any data which constitutes Foreground, Sideground, Background or Confidential Information of another Party, even where such data is amalgamated with such first Party's Foreground, Sideground, Background or other information, document or material. Any such publication without such other Party's written agreement justifies, in addition to any other available remedies, objection to the publication by the Party concerned in accordance with GA Article II.30.3.

A copy of any proposed publication in connection with or relating to the Project shall be sent to the Co-ordinator and by the Co-ordinator to the Parties at the earliest time possible. Any of the Parties may object to the publication within 30 days after receipt of a copy of the proposed publication on any of the following grounds: (i) that they consider that the protection of the objecting Party's Foreground would be adversely affected by the proposed publication, (ii) that the proposed publication includes the Confidential Information of the objecting Party, or (iii) the publication of such information would be contrary to the commercial interests of the objecting Party. The proposed publication shall not take place until the expiry of the above period of 30 days. In the absence of any objection within the above mentioned period, it is deemed that the Parties agree to the proposed publication. Following the end of the above mentioned period, the Co-ordinator shall inform the Parties whether or not any objection has been received.

In the event that an objection is raised on any of the above defined grounds within the above period of 30 days, the Party proposing the publication and the Party objecting shall seek in good faith to agree a solution on a timely basis whereby such objection is resolved.