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1. Introduction

The Cooperation Platform for Research and Standards (COPRAS) is an FP6 Specific Support Action (SSA) project addressing projects in calls 1, 2 and 3. It addresses Thematic Priority Area number 2: ‘Information Society Technologies’ and aims to serve as a platform for IST research projects seeking to upgrade their results through interfacing with standards bodies.

The project started 1st February 2004 and will run until 31st January 2007. It will bring together the research and standardization aspects of the eEurope activity and optimise the interface between FP6 IST projects and standardization. In doing so, it will speed up adoption of research results and generate feedback on their acceptance and usage.

For the purpose of identifying and selecting those projects that may benefit from participating in the COPRAS Programme and from developing ‘Standardization Action Plans’, several methodological steps have been defined and bundled together in Work Packages (WPs). The first set of these methodological steps establishes WP2 and encompasses the information gathering process, or the surveying of projects for standards related output.

The present document establishes the report of the information gathering process addressing IST research projects in FP6 call 1 and covers the following 10 Strategic Objectives:

2.3.1.3	Broadband for all
2.3.1.4	Mobile and wireless systems beyond 3G
2.3.1.5	Towards a global dependability and security framework
2.3.1.6	Multimodal interfaces
2.3.1.7	Semantic-based knowledge systems
2.3.1.8	Networked audio-visual systems and home platforms
2.3.1.9	Networked businesses and governments
2.3.1.10	eSafety of road and air transport
2.3.1.11	eHealth
2.3.1.12	Technology-enhanced learning and access to cultural heritage

The report describes the objectives of the information gathering process as well as the methodological steps followed through the processes. It describes and addresses the results, both in a qualitative and quantitative way and – to the extent possible – reviews the procedures implemented to obtain the results. The report does not address or interpret the actual contents of the information gathered but establishes the basis for implementing the next methodological steps that are encompassed by WP3: information analysis and project selection.

It should be noted that the data provided in this report reflect the results of the information gathering process at the time this process was formally concluded. The work as such will however continue and additional information may be obtained due to projects starting their activities close to or after the conclusion of the process or due to responses to questionnaires being received after this point in time. This additional information will be included as much as possible in the methodological steps and Work Packages following the information gathering process.

2. Objectives

As previous experiences have shown, the interface between standardization and research can be crucial to the success of both activities. Moreover, specifically where ICT development is concerned it is important to ensure standardization and research proceeding in parallel, enabling cross-fertilization and allowing standards bodies to receive contributions from the research community rapidly while at the same time updating research projects on those developments in standardization that could be relevant to their projects.

In view of the hundreds of organizations and industry groups active in ICT standardisation worldwide, COPRAS’ objective is to act as a platform for FP6 IST projects that wish to upgrade their deliverables or otherwise touch upon standardisation issues during the course of their research by providing a catalytic focal point for standardization activities. Consequently, it intends to provide

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research projects with a cost-effective way of meeting their contractual obligation of setting up an interface with the standards world while giving them a high control over the output of these processes as well as a means to validate their work with a wider audience.

For this purpose, the project will build a 'COPRAS' Community (encompassing those FP6 IST projects in calls 1, 2 & 3 that are expected to benefit from interfacing with standards bodies on a regular basis), as well as a 'COPRAS' Programme (encompassing those projects within the COPRAS Community that seek to cooperate with standards bodies and will benefit from a 'Standardization Action Plan' tailored to the needs of their project).

In order to build the COPRAS Community and COPRAS Programme, a number of methodological steps have been defined aiming to select projects. The first of these steps are encompassed by the information gathering process. Its objective is to survey all research projects in either one of the 3 calls for standards-related output (or other standardization related requirements) ensuring those projects needing an interface with standardization are identified at the start of their lifecycle and can be invited to participate in the COPRAS Community or the COPRAS Programme already during the course of their project, rather than at the end of their lifespan, as is often the case now.

The present report, reflecting the information gathering process for call 1 and documenting the methods applied, aims to provide a systematic summary of the results achieved during the process and to establish an overview as broad and comprehensive as possible of all projects in call 1 and their interfacing requirements with respect to standardization. The report, together with the actual information gathered during the process, aims to serve as a basis for further activity in COPRAS and establishes the starting point for the information analysis and project selection processes for call 1, starting July 2004.

3. Process description

The information gathering process targeting FP6 IST projects in call 1 took place over a 4-month period between 16th February 2004 and 16th June 2004. The process followed the methodological steps as described in section 4.1.1 of the COPRAS Quality Plan. Resulting from the information gathering process are 4 categories of data that COPRAS will use as a basis for selecting projects requiring an interface to standardization:

- 1) A list of generic data (e.g. contact details, projects' budgets, number of partners, etc.); the bulk of this information was assembled at the beginning of the information gathering process, serving as a basis for other steps in the process. A summary of it is contained in this report.
- 2) Public information describing projects' objectives & goals (individual projects' web sites and project descriptions provided via www.cordis.lu/ist); as a result of the dynamic character of this information, it is contained as hyperlinks in the list of generic data (see above).
- 3) Generic information on research projects involvement with standardization (e.g. work packages or resources for standardization work, existing cooperation with standards bodies, etc.); this information was gathered from research projects' responses to the first – and generic – part of a questionnaire sent to all projects in call 1. A summary of this information is contained in section 3.2 of this report.
- 4) Information related to areas of ongoing or planned standardization work in specific Strategic Objectives; this information was gathered from responses to the second – and tailored – part of the questionnaire. Similar to the generic information on projects' involvement with standardization, a summary of this information is included in section 3.2 of this report as well.

During the information gathering process the project team managed to generate a virtually complete overview of generic data and public information (i.e. categories 1 & 2), however, for a limited number of projects that launched relatively late (i.e. after 30/04/2004) not all information was available by the time the information gathering process ended. Information specific to standardization related activities (i.e. categories 3 & 4) has been obtained from the majority (more than 55%) of projects.

The following sections will describe in more detail the methodological steps followed during the information gathering process (in section 3.1), as well as the results achieved (in section 3.2). Also,

in sections 3.3 and 3.4, qualitative and quantitative assessments of the results as well as a review of the processes applied are contained.

3.1 Methodological steps

During the information gathering process, the methodological steps described in the COPRAS Quality Plan were followed most of the time, although at some points these had to be adjusted according to circumstances (e.g. holiday periods). A chronological-methodological description of the process is provided below:

- 1) Development of a list of projects containing generic information. The purpose of this list is to quickly gather the information necessary to enable COPRAS:
 - i) to pre-define potentially relevant areas of standardization addressed by research projects,
 - ii) to pre-identify projects that may generate standards related output;
 - iii) to contact the projects and;
 - iv) to distribute questionnaires.

Assembling this list proved to be a continuous activity – even beyond the formal conclusion of the information gathering process – rather than a step that can be completed in the early beginning. As a single source for all data is not available (and most sources, specifically during the beginning of the information gathering process provide incomplete information), data had to be gathered from various (public and private) sources and a complete list could not be established before the end of the information gathering process. Moreover, as data may not become available until projects have actually launched, the list may not be fully completed until early summer, as several projects have only very recently started.

- 2) Development of a questionnaire for each of the Strategic Objectives. Based on information contained in the initial version of the list of projects, as well as on information provided by the COPRAS consortium partners, during February 2004 questionnaires were developed to obtain specific standards related information from the projects that could not be obtained by surveying publicly available information. The specifics of the questionnaires are described in section 3.1.2 while an example of a questionnaire can be found in Annex B.
- 3) Development of an information package for each of the Strategic Objectives. In order to provide projects addressed with sufficient background on COPRAS and to explain and underline to them the benefits from cooperating with standards bodies, an Information Package (deliverable D02) was developed during March 2004 (see also section 3.1.4). An example of an information package can be found in Annex C.
- 4) Distribution of questionnaires and information packages among targeted projects. On 13th and 14th April 2004, the questionnaires, together with the information packages were sent via e-mail to the project coordinators of those IST projects in call 1 that were known at that moment. This concerned the vast majority although a few project coordinators received the material during the second half of April. Respondents were invited to react by e-mail within one month, i.e. by May 16th or ‘t+5 weeks’ (this is one week more than originally planned, which is related to the Easter holiday period).
- 5) Distribution of reminders to those projects that have not responded. Those projects that had not responded (either by returning the questionnaire or otherwise) by 16th May, received a reminder on 17th or 18th May 2004 and were invited to return their response at the latest by 31st May 2004 or ‘t+7 weeks’.
- 6) Contacting projects that have not reacted to the reminder. Projects that did not react to the reminder by 31st May 2004 were contacted by phone or – in case this did not appear to be possible – via e-mail between 1st and 4th June or ‘t+8 weeks’. During this phase of the information gathering process, specific attention was paid to those projects that – based on publicly available information – were most likely to generate standards related output or otherwise to benefit from interfacing with standards bodies. Also specific effort was put in by the COPRAS project team to obtain responses from STREP and IP projects that are the most likely cooperation partners for COPRAS based on the nature of their activities and output.

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- 7) Aggregation of responses received. Between 17th May and 16th June 2004, responses received have been aggregated and systematically put together, in order for these to be analyzed during the execution of WP3. This aggregation of responses allows the project team to compare different Strategic Objectives, to identify similarities within Strategic Objectives or to assess the importance of specific areas within Strategic Objectives, as identified by the responding projects. A short summary of these aggregated results can be found in section 3.2.

3.1.1 Strategic objectives and targeted IST projects in call 1

As documented in the project's implementation plan, COPRAS focuses on 10 out of 12 Strategic Objectives in call 1. According to information obtained before the launch of the COPRAS project, a total of 178 projects were selected by the Commission in these Strategic Objectives, as shown in the table above. During the information gathering process, the project team however was able to sufficiently identify only 171 projects.

A few of these were however unlikely to be concerned with standards and for some projects the necessary information for contacting them could not be obtained before the end of the information gathering process (e.g. due to the fact that these projects did not launched until the beginning of June 2004). This has resulted in 164 projects in call 1 establishing the 'operational target' for the information gathering process and receiving the information package and questionnaire from COPRAS. The distribution of these projects over the Strategic Objectives is described hereunder.

Strategic Objectives in Call 1 addressed in the information gathering process		Initial target	Opera- tional target
2.3.1.3	Broadband for all	18	18
2.3.1.4	Mobile and wireless systems beyond 3G	21	21
2.3.1.5	Towards a global dependability and security framework	16	14
2.3.1.6	Multimodal interfaces	14	12
2.3.1.7	Semantic-based knowledge systems	15	14
2.3.1.8	Networked audio-visual systems and home platforms	21	19
2.3.1.9	Networked businesses and governments	23	20
2.3.1.10	eSafety of road and air transport	14	14
2.3.1.11	eHealth	20	16
2.3.1.12	Technology-enhanced learning and access to cultural heritage	16	16
	Total	178	164

A complete list of these projects, also including information on responses received, is contained in Annex A.

3.1.2 List of projects & project information in the public domain

As already stated in section 3.1, the list of projects establishes an important instrument for COPRAS as it contains information necessary to carry out activities in several Work Packages. For this reason it is essential, not only to establish a list as complete as possible at the earliest point in time, but also to keep it updated continuously during – and after – the information gathering process.

The objective of this part of the process is to obtain information necessary to categorize projects and to pre-identify potentially relevant areas of standardization; to address and contact projects, to determine which projects may have resources available for standardization activities and to identify the responsible Project Officer. Although information had to be gathered from various public and private sources, by the end of the information gathering process most of the following data could be provided for most of the projects:

- 1) Acronym, title and contract number of the project;
- 2) Coordinating partner, contact person and contact details

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- 3) Project web site and dedicated web page on the CORDIS web site, where information on the project can be found;
- 4) Type of project (e.g. Integrated Project, Network of Excellence, Specific Targeted Research Project, etc.)
- 5) Project budget & number of partners;
- 6) Start & duration of the project;
- 7) Responsible Commission Project Officer.

As the list of projects also contains data that have not been gathered from public sources, it is not attached in its entirety to this report; a shortened version however can be found in Annex A.

The list of projects contains hyperlinks to the two main sources of information on research projects' goals, objectives, work packages, available documentation, contacts, etc. These are the individual projects' web sites and the web pages on the CORDIS web site, providing overviews for each of the individual projects. It was decided to use – dynamic – hyperlinks rather than – static – documents in view of the evolutionary character of the information provided.

Although there are differences with respect to quantity and depth of information provided on individual projects' web sites (e.g. as a result of the variety in projects' starting dates), most of them provide a fairly consistent range of information, including a project overview, an event calendar, contact information and a project structure. Several web sites also provide generic information on interfacing with standards bodies and include the option to download public documents.

3.1.3 Questionnaires

In view of the considerable differences between the Strategic Objectives targeted by COPRAS, it was decided to send out 10 specifically tailored questionnaires, rather than using a generic one addressing all areas. Also it was decided to use 'open' questions instead of multiple choice. This was done in order to obtain a higher level of detail in the responses while at the same time avoiding a situation where respondents have to work their way through a multitude of questions that have little relevance to their specific project.

For these reasons the questionnaire contained a generic as well as a specific section and also included the opportunity to add additional comments that might be relevant to COPRAS, but were not raised either in the generic or in the specific sections. The generic section listed the following questions:

- 1) *“Will your project deliver technologies, specifications or other outputs that are intended to be European or global standards or otherwise may contribute to standardization work and if so, could you list in which areas?”*
- 2) *“Does your project have specific work packages addressing activities required to interface with standards bodies and if so, how many man/months are budgeted for this?”*
- 3) *“Is your project in the process of deploying or coordinating standardization related activity with other IST projects either in FP6 or other Framework Programmes and if so, could you please list the other projects involved?”*
- 4) *“Is your project already in the process of deploying standardization related activity in coordination with one of more standards bodies or industry consortia and if so, which activity does this concern and with organizations are involved?”*

The second section of the questionnaire contained 8 areas pre-identified by COPRAS as potentially relevant for standardization in each of the Strategic Objectives as well as an 'open' 9th area, entitled 'other'. The two main criteria used to identify the areas were an initial analysis of research projects' goals and objectives, as well as an analysis of ongoing – or planned – standardization activity among the COPRAS consortium partners.

Projects were invited to indicate whether (and if so – how) their results were expected to contribute to standardization in these areas and whether these issues were playing a key role in their project,

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or were just regarded important or even minor issues. The following areas were pre-identified for each of the Strategic Objectives:

2.3.1.3	Broadband for all
1	Next generation Internet
2	Optical equipment
3	New optical network technologies
4	Broadband access via wireless & terrestrial infrastructures
5	Broadband access through advanced satellite communications
6	Broadband access through fixed copper & CATV networks
7	Power Line Communications
8	Measurement & testing equipment, tools & procedures

2.3.1.4	Mobile and wireless systems beyond 3G
1	Transmission & reception equipment & components
2	Interconnection and inter-working of wireless infrastructures
3	Security, access control and content protection
4	Broadband Radio Access Networks
5	Broadcasting & multicasting over 3G systems
6	Advanced satellite communication systems
7	Broadband wireless IP networking
8	Network & system management

2.3.1.5	Towards a global dependability and security framework
1	Security architectures
2	Cards and Personal Identification
3	Standards & guidelines for a security frameworks
4	Network security
5	Secure transactions & payments
6	Algorithms and encryption
7	Electronic signatures
8	Privacy

2.3.1.6	Multimodal interfaces
1	Multimodal interaction management
2	Protocols
3	Web-technology & languages
4	Speech recognition & natural language processing
5	Speech synthesis
6	Intermodal coordination
7	Content abstraction & definition
8	Human-computer interaction interfaces

2.3.1.7	Semantic-based knowledge systems
1	Web-based knowledge exchange systems & tools
2	Internet search technologies, tools & systems
3	Agent based computing
4	Semantic Web supportive languages
5	Data, information & content representation technologies & tools
6	Knowledge management systems & tools
7	Classification and cataloguing systems & tools
8	Reasoning systems

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2.3.1.8	Networked audio-visual systems and home platforms
1	Intelligent home architectures, systems & applications
2	Quality management & convergence of multimedia content
3	Tools & applications for home platform management
4	Storage, security and access management of content & networks
5	User interfaces and displays
6	Infrastructures, transport & protocols
7	Interfaces between systems, terminals & networked devices
8	Network & privacy management

2.3.1.9	Networked businesses and governments
1	Open source software for eGovernment
2	Geographic Information Systems
3	Personal Identification
4	Knowledge Ontologies
5	Web services
6	Virtual enterprises
7	Interoperability in eBusiness systems & applications
8	Business modeling

2.3.1.10	eSafety of road and air transport
1	Public transport safety
2	Real time traffic & travel information
3	Air traffic security & control
4	Accident causation data
5	Short range communications
6	Road maps
7	Vehicle tracking & identification
8	Human-machine interaction

2.3.1.11	eHealth
1	Privacy & data security
2	System architecture & interoperability
3	Area specific concepts, tools & systems
4	Data & information storage & mining systems & technologies
5	Security, safety management
6	Knowledge management systems
7	Representation of data & imaging systems
8	Medical device communication

2.3.1.12	Technology-enhanced learning and access to cultural heritage
1	User Interfaces & accessibility
2	Learning content management systems and interoperability
3	Open architecture & systems
4	Learning design
5	Taxonomies, vocabularies & ontologies
6	Multimedia access to digital content
7	Digitization and preservation of cultural heritage
8	Digital libraries

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Finally, a third section invited projects to issue any additional comments with respect to the questionnaire or related to their project interfacing with standardization. An example of a questionnaire can be found in Annex B.

3.1.4 Information packages

The intention of the Information Package accompanying the questionnaire was to provide research projects with comprehensive background information on COPRAS' objectives and goals as well as on benefits IST research projects could enjoy when cooperating with standards bodies.

The Information Packages that were developed at the beginning of the information gathering process were – similar to the questionnaires – tailored at specific Strategic Objectives, in order to provide projects with more concrete information, thus emphasizing the relevance of COPRAS to their specific project as well. The Information Package contained generic information on the benefits of standardization and a description of the COPRAS project, as well as background information on the consortium partners and the ICT Standards Board. Further the project's goals, structure and methodology were explained as were the results COPRAS is aiming to achieve. An example of the information packages (that were delivered to the Commission 31st March 2004 as deliverable D02) can be found in Annex C.

3.2 Results information gathering process & responses received

By the end of the COPRAS information gathering process, a considerable amount of information in all of the 4 different categories was assembled. A set of generic data was obtained for the 164 targeted projects, close to 95% completeness; 127 individual project web sites were found to be launched and additional public information was available for 158 projects on the CORDIS pages. Moreover, more than 55% of the projects addressed had responded to the questionnaire.

Despite the encouraging overall figures, deviations across the different Strategic Objectives were considerable as the table in the following sections will show. For example, whereas all "Broadband for all" projects had their web sites launched, this was the case for only 6 out of 16 targeted projects in eHealth. Based on experience from the information gathering process it is expected the overall number of web sites will increase further to 80-85% between June and September 2004, i.e. during the COPRAS information analysis and project selection process (WP3).

Strategic Objectives in Call 1: availability of individual projects' web sites and dedicated pages on the CORDIS web site	Tar- geted projects	Web sites	Pages on CORDIS
Broadband for all	18	18	18
Mobile and wireless systems beyond 3G	21	17	21
Towards a global dependability and security framework	14	10	13
Multimodal interfaces	12	11	12
Semantic-based knowledge systems	14	13	14
Networked audio-visual systems and home platforms	19	15	19
Networked businesses and governments	20	17	18
eSafety of road and air transport	14	8	11
eHealth	16	6	16
Technology-enhanced learning and access to cultural heritage	16	12	16
Total	164	127	158

For more than 96% of targeted projects, information was available on the dedicated pages of the CORDIS web site by the end of the information gathering process. Although the information provided here has a more static character compared to the information on the individual projects' web sites, it is more consistent with respect to the categories of information it provides (project summary, consortium partners and coordinator contact information, start and end dates, type of project and the project budget).

Consequently, the combination of dynamic information from the projects' individual web sites and static – but consistent – data on the dedicated pages of the CORDIS web site is expected to provide

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adequate background supporting the analysis, in WP3, of information gathered via returned questionnaires. Moreover, as there is not a 100% overlap, public information for virtually all of the projects addressed is available either through individual projects' web sites or via the CORDIS pages.

Moreover, by the end of the process, COPRAS managed to obtain information on all of the projects addressed, either through public sources or through questionnaires, hence there is not a single project for which no information is available at all at the start of the information analysis process.

In general, the response to the questionnaire has been good although considerable deviation shows when breaking up the overall result into the separate Strategic Objectives, as the table below indicates.

Strategic Objective	Projects targeted	Re-sponses received	Re-sponse rate
Broadband for all	18	11	61,11%
Mobile and wireless systems beyond 3G	21	10	47,62%
Towards a global dependability and security framework	14	7	50,00%
Multimodal interfaces	12	6	50,00%
Semantic-based knowledge systems	14	3	21,43%
Networked audio-visual systems and home platforms	19	17	89,47%
Networked businesses and governments	20	16	80,00%
eSafety of road and air transport	14	7	50,00%
eHealth	16	8	50,00%
Technology-enhanced learning and access to cultural heritage	16	6	37,50%
Total	164	91	55,49%

Overall, 91 replies were received as a result of the questionnaire. 89 of these replies were filled-in questionnaires, while 2 e-mails were received from projects that either didn't expect to touch upon standards related issues at all, or were not able to judge whether their project would generate standards related output.

The complete feedback from all projects' responses to the questionnaire has been put together in a single document for internal use by the COPRAS consortium partners and for the purpose of analyzing the information provided during the execution of COPRAS' WP3 (information analysis and project selection). The following sections summarize the feedback received from the research projects per Strategic Objective, thereby focusing on the overall interest in cooperation with standards bodies as well as highlighting those areas that were most frequently identified as important or key issues.

3.2.1 Broadband for all

With 11 responses out of 18 questionnaires send, feedback in this Strategic Objective is well above average. Most of the projects that responded expect to deliver standards related output and state to be already in the process of deploying standards related activities. Standards bodies mentioned in this respect include ETSI/ITU, IEEE, DVB, IETF and CENELEC/IEC.

Specifically where the areas 'Next generation Internet', 'New optical network technologies' and 'Broadband access via wireless and terrestrial infrastructures', were concerned, many projects claimed to deliver output (e.g. technologies, specifications or other results such as guidelines or 'best practice' documents) potentially relevant to further standardisation.

As many projects are already involved in standardisation, the overall quality of feedback (i.e. the level of detail and completeness of the response) is satisfactory as well and, together with the additional information available on all of the projects through individual project's web sites as well as the via the dedicated pages on the CORDIS web site, is expected to establish sufficient input for the analysis and selection process encompassed by WP3.

3.2.2 Mobile and wireless systems beyond 3G

With 10 responses, almost 48% of the projects addressed replied to the questionnaire. Although this is somewhat below average, all of the projects providing feedback indicated their intention to contribute to standardization. Moreover, the majority of these indicated having allocated resources or work packages to standards related activities and stated several of these activities had already been deployed. With respect to the latter, ETSI, 3GPP, MPEG, IEEE, OMA and FIPA were mentioned as organizations projects (plan to) interface with.

Of those standardization areas that were pre-defined in the questionnaire, 'Transmission & reception equipment & components', was clearly pointed out as the most relevant to the respective projects. In addition, 'Interconnection and inter-working of wireless infrastructures' and 'Security, access control & content protection' were also identified as relevant.

Public information is available on the CORDIS pages for all of the projects in this area while in addition over 80% have launched their web site. Although the level of detail provided in several projects' responses to the questionnaire is somewhat limited, the overall quantity of responses in this Strategic Objective reasonable and the project analysis and selection process in WP3 will most likely not show a need to acquire additional data completing the available set of information.

3.2.3 Towards a global dependability and security framework

In this Strategic Objective, the response rate was comparable to Strategic Objective 2.3.1.4 with 7 responses out of 14 projects addressed (50,00%). One project could not be taken into account because contact information was not available until the information gathering process was already close to its completion. All projects responding indicated they would produce output relevant to standardization; most of them have resources allocated to standards related activities and half of them so far have deployed concrete activities with IETF, ISO/IEC and OASIS.

In this Strategic Objective it is not possible to clearly identify one or more areas of standardization that as being regarded more important than others according to the responding projects. However, judging from the feedback received, 'Security architectures', 'Network security', 'Algorithms & encryption' and 'Privacy' appear to be considered slightly more important items than the other areas mentioned.

For most of the projects generic information was available from the CORDIS pages by the end of the information gathering process, and more than 70% of projects had launched a web site. The level of detail provided in projects' feedback is rather good, for which reason there will most likely not be a necessity for obtaining additional information.

3.2.4 Multimodal interfaces

In this area, 6 responses were received out of 12 questionnaires send. 2 projects could not be addressed due to the fact that these did either not launch until the end of the information gathering process, or contact information was not know to COPRAS at the time questionnaires were send out. With 50% the quantity of the response therefore is slightly below average but still on target when compared to the goal originally set in the Quality Plan.

Several of the projects responding stated they expected to deliver standards related output, but most of them have not yet deployed any activities in this direction and have not allocated work packages or resources to standardization work. Those that currently do engage in standardization activities focus mainly on cooperation with W3C. Areas that are pointed out as most relevant to projects in this include 'Multimodal interaction management', 'Intermodal coordination' and 'Human-computer interaction interfaces'.

The overall level of detail provided in the responses to the questionnaire is relatively limited, however the general information provided via the CORDIS pages and individual projects' web sites is fairly complete. In order for COPRAS to be able to select projects in this Strategic Objective to participate in the COPRAS Community or the COPRAS Programme, it may however prove to be necessary obtaining some additional information from specific projects during the analysis and selection process in WP3

3.2.5 Semantic-based knowledge systems

Only 3 projects out of 14 addressed (21,43%) responded to the questionnaire, making this the Strategic Objective with the lowest response rate. Those projects that did respond, however all indicated to expect to be contributing to standardization. Although only one project indicated having allocated specific resources to standardization, two projects had already deployed activities, notably with MPEG.

Although the limited number of responses makes it difficult to point out specific areas of standardization that were identified as most relevant by all projects, 'Data, information & content representation technologies & tools' as well as 'Classification & cataloguing systems & tools' are identified as important areas by those projects responding in this Strategic Objective.

Similar to the quantity of the response received, the overall level of detail of the information provided is rather limited. Despite the fact that generic information on projects is fairly complete with almost all projects having launched web sites and data for all projects being available on the CORDIS pages, it will most likely prove to be necessary to gather some additional information in order to select as least one project from this Strategic Objective for the COPRAS Programme.

3.2.6 Networked audio-visual systems and home platforms

Response to the questionnaire has been very high in this Strategic Objective. By the end of the information gathering process 17 out of 19 projects addressed had provided feedback and all of these expect to contribute to standardization. Most projects are already in the process of deploying standards related activities, specifically with ETSI/ITU, IETF, MPEG, DVB and CENELEC, and most have made resources available for this activity, often in work packages combining dissemination, exploitation and standardization of their results.

Areas considered specifically important by many projects as far as standardization activities are concerned include 'Intelligent homes, architectures, systems & applications', 'Quality management & convergence of multimedia content', 'Infrastructure, transport & protocols' and 'Interfaces between systems, terminals & networked devices'.

Overall, the level of detail of the information provided by the projects in this Strategic Objective is very high. Taking into account generic information for all projects is available on the CORDIS pages and more than $\frac{3}{4}$ had launched its own web site when the information gathering process was concluded, it is not likely there is a need to collect additional data during the project analysis and selection process (WP3).

3.2.7 Networked businesses and governments

With an 80% response rate to the COPRAS questionnaire, feedback from research projects in this Strategic Objective has been very good as well. Most of the projects that responded also expect the results of their work to contribute to standardization, although in many cases it would concern indirect contributions (e.g. by producing specific knowledge that may trigger or improve future standardization processes, or by producing results that may generate spin-of relevant to (other) areas of standardization).

Most projects in this Strategic Objectives do not have specific work packages or man/months reserved for standards related activity and very few of them are already in the process of cooperating with standards bodies.

When evaluating the specific areas of standardization, 'Web services' and 'Interoperability in eBusiness systems and applications' are identified as most important by the research projects, followed closely by 'Open source software for eGovernment', 'Knowledge ontologies' and 'Business modeling'.

The response rate is good in this Strategic Objective, as well as the overall quality of detail provided by many of the projects, although feedback from some projects suffered from a lack of detail. Combined with the fact that most projects launched their own web site and that public information is available on virtually all projects via the CORDIS pages, it is not likely there will be a need to gather additional information.

3.2.8 eSafety of road and air transport

The 7 projects (50%) that responded to the questionnaire targeting Strategic Objective 2.1.3.10 all indicated potential contributions to standardization (both new and existing processes) could be expected from their work and some of them have identified work packages or allocated man/months to standardization activities. Despite this, only few projects have already deployed these activities; those that have focus on a variety of standards setting bodies such as CEN, OMA, OSGi, and ER-TICO (as far as road transport is concerned), and EUROCONTROL (as far as air traffic is concerned).

Strategic Objective 2.3.1.10 encompasses projects working on road, as well as on air transport safety. When looking at the projects focusing on eSafety in road transport, 'Real time traffic and travel information' is the area considered most relevant to projects in terms of standards related activities, while this is the 'Air traffic security and control' area for those projects focusing on eSafety of air transport. Nevertheless, as several projects in this Strategic Objective have very specific focus areas, feedback also pointed out several other relevant standardization areas that were not pre-identified in the questionnaire, such as 'Ramp metering technology for motorways' and 'Electromagnetism and electromagnetic compatibility'.

A relatively limited number of eSafety of road and air transport projects had their web sites up and running by the end of the information gathering process and for some (other) projects, information was not yet available on the CORDIS pages. In view of the fact that feedback from several projects provides a rather limit level of detail, some additional information may have to be gathered during the project analysis and selection process in WP3.

3.2.9 eHealth

Out of the 8 eHealth projects (50%) that responded to the COPRAS questionnaire, 5 indicated to expect contributions to standardization from their work's results. The vast majority of all responding projects however have not yet deployed any standards related activity and have no specific work package or resources dedicated to this particular activity either. Two projects for which information did not become available until the beginning of June 2004, could not be addressed in the questionnaire.

The three areas of standardization identified by the research projects as most relevant to them are 'Privacy and data security', 'System architecture and interoperability' and 'Data & information storage & mining systems & technologies'.

Although several projects indicated a clear interest in interfacing with standards bodies and provided a good level of detail with respect to the specifics of their potential contributions to standardization, deviation in quality across the total feedback provided by projects was relatively large in this Strategic Objective. In addition, only few eHealth projects have launched web sites (although information for all of the projects is available on the CORDIS pages). Pending the analysis of the information gathered so far, it may therefore be necessary to gather some additional data.

3.2.10 Technology-enhanced learning and access to cultural heritage

With 6 responses received out of 16 questionnaires sent (37,5%), feedback in this Strategic Objective remains a few percent below the target set (40-50%). One project could not be addressed due to contact information not yet being available. Nevertheless, of those projects responding, most expected to be contributing to standardization, specifically where the enhancement or improved usage of existing standards was concerned. Several of the projects have work packages or resources allocated to standards related activities and have also deployed these activities. In this respect, IMS and EUN (European School Net) are indicated as the standards bodies involved.

In Strategic Objective 2.3.1.12 there is no area of standardization that is considered most important by the responding projects. Instead there is a distinction between 5 areas that are clearly regarded as more important and 3 areas that are regarded less important; these 5 more important areas are: 'Learning content management systems and interoperability', 'Open architecture & systems', 'Learning design', 'Taxonomies, vocabularies & ontologies' and 'Multimedia access to digital content'.

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Although the response rate is below average in this Strategic Objective, the overall level of detail provided by the projects responding is relatively good. Taking into account the fact that for all projects information is available on the CORDIS pages and ¾ had launched its own web site by the time this information gathering process ended, the need to gather additional information will most likely prove to be limited.

3.3 Overall assessment available information

As the above sections show, the questionnaire generated 91 replies or a response rate of 55,49%. This is higher than the ambitious 40-50% target the information gathering process set out with and therefore should be sufficient from a quantitative perspective as a basis for the work in WP3, although there is considerable deviation across Strategic Objectives. However, several additional aspects need to be taken into account when assessing the results of the information gathering process.

First, it should be considered projects that have standards related output or otherwise require an interface with standardization, are more likely to respond to the questionnaire. Therefore it can be assumed the total of 91 responses represents a larger part of those projects in call 1 that actually have standards related output, than the corresponding percentage suggests.

Second, as there are different types of projects, i.e. Specific Targeted Research projects (STREP), Integrated Projects (IP), Specific Support Actions (SSA), Coordination actions (CA), Programme Level Accompanying Measures (PLAM) and Networks of Excellence (NoE), not all projects' output may be equally useful to standardization work. It is therefore necessary to define which types of projects are expected to be most relevant and identify the response rates for these individual types of projects.

Third, the mere volume of responses alone is not sufficient to measure the overall result of the information gathering process. As the questionnaire contained 'open' questions, the quality (or level of detail provided in the answers) of the responses is an important issue when determining their usefulness for the continuation of the COPRAS activities in Work Packages 3 and 4.

For this reason the following sections address both the additional quantitative aspects and the additional qualitative aspects that have to be taken into account.

3.3.1 Quantity of information gathered

Although the overall quantitative target was met, it should be recognized STREPS and IP projects are generally more likely to deliver results relating to standardization activities than NoE, SSA or CA projects. As a consequence, during the process, more effort was put into obtaining responses from these first two types of projects. The question therefore is whether information from these projects is indeed over-represented.

As the table shows, the strategy has been relatively successful: while the response rates of NoE and SSA/CA projects lie considerably below average, with over 67% the response rate of STREP projects lies considerably above average, meaning the information gathering process was much more successful with respect to these projects. This is not the case where IP projects are concerned as these remain slightly below average with a response rate of 53,33%. This may however be caused by the fact that that many IP projects, due to their size, have several consortium members (e.g. larger ICT companies) that are capable of dealing with the project's standardization issues during the normal course of their activities and therefore may not feel requiring interfacing through COPRAS.

Type of project	Projects addressed	Web site available	Percentage	Responses received	Percentage
STREP	77	54	70,13%	52	67,53%
IP	45	37	82,22%	24	53,33%
NoE	26	23	88,46%	9	34,62%
SSA; CA; PLAM	16	13	81,25%	6	37,50%
Total	164	127	77,44%	91	55,49%

With respect to the generic information, it should however be recognized the situation is the other way around: although for virtually all of the projects generic information is available from the

CORDIS pages, the amount of STREP projects that have launched a web site is below average, while the percentages for all other types of projects are above average. As experience during the information gathering process shows, these percentages may continue to rise as a result of projects that have only recently started their activities getting up to speed.

3.3.2 Quality of information gathered

The quality of the information gathered strongly relates to the level of detail provided. As far as the generic information is concerned, that is contained in the CORDIS web pages, as well as the first section of the questionnaire (questions 1.1 through 1.4), a reasonably constant (and sufficient) level of detail is provided. Due to the dynamic character of individual projects' web sites it is difficult – if not impossible – to determine the level of detail of the information provided here, as this will most likely evolve over time. It should however be recognized most projects' web sites apply a fairly constant menu structure, allowing sufficient access to information required (e.g. project summaries, overview of work packages, goals & objectives, contact information, etc.) during the information analysis and project selection process in WP3.

When addressing to the level of detail provided in the responses to the questionnaires, the focus should primarily be on the second part, inviting projects to specify technologies, specifications or other output such as guidelines or 'best practice' documents, resulting from their projects, which could be relevant with respect to a number of pre-defined areas of standardisation. The level of detail provided here should be deemed sufficient in case projects have indicated which technologies, etc. are concerned and have indicated as well whether the pre-defined areas represent 'key issues', 'important issues' or 'minor issues' to their projects.

When analysing the responses, it can be concluded the level of detail provided is sufficient for 79 out of 91 responses, corresponding to 48,17 % of all 164 projects addressed, i.e. remaining within the limits of the 40-50% response target set. 10 projects did either not indicated which technologies are concerned, did not indicated the level of importance or did not fill out the second section of the questionnaire at all. 2 projects did not fill out the questionnaire but responded by e-mail.

When taking the different categories and sources of information into account, as a general conclusion it can be stated the quality, i.e. the level of detail is most likely sufficient as a basis to start the analysis and project selection process in WP3.

3.4 Quality review information gathering process

The information gathering process establishes the basis for COPRAS activities and success in WP3 and WP4. As the most important part of the information required will have to be provided by the research projects themselves, the response target for the questionnaire is as high as 40-50%. As documented in the Quality Plan, the project team should implement the following procedures to achieve its targets:

- 1) ensure it has an overview of all relevant projects containing all data, necessary for the project to carry out the work in subsequent Work Packages (i.e. WP3 & WP4);
- 2) tailor Information Packages and questionnaires to specific Strategic Objectives;
- 3) send Commission Project Officers the information package and questionnaire as well;
- 4) give project coordinators at least one month to fill out and return the questionnaire;
- 5) send projects that have not responded within this timeframe a reminder and invited them to respond within 2 weeks; contact those still not responding within that timeframe by telephone;
- 6) in case of non-response, ask the respective EU Project Officer for guidance.

When reviewing the information gathering process and its results as described in sections 3.1 through 3.3, it can be concluded these procedures have been followed as originally planned, although the last step was not implemented as it was not regarded necessary in view of the response rate already achieved after contacting the projects by phone.

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In terms of the response rate generated in each of the steps in the information gathering process, it can be concluded each of the steps does have its own specific contribution to the process although the effect on the response rate of reminders and personal contacts is larger.

Step in information gathering process	Resulting Responses	Percentage
Sending out information package & questionnaire	24	26,37%
Sending out reminders	32	35,17%
Contacting projects by phone	35	38,46%
Total	91	100,00%

Although further evaluation of the processes as well as experience from subsequent Work Packages may reveal potential areas of improvement in the information gathering process, the results so far confirm the basics of the procedures applied. Contingency measures as described in the Quality Plan were therefore not implemented.

4. Conclusions & recommendations

The information gathering process for call 1 has been fairly successful. From a quantitative perspective COPRAS has managed to achieve better results than it originally targeted, while the overall level of detail of the information gathered – and specifically of the responses to the questionnaire – appears to be overall satisfactory and useful as a basis for subsequent methodological steps building the COPRAS Community and COPRAS Programme.

Moreover, initial results show a considerable number of projects are likely to produce standards related output or have already planned to interface with standards bodies during the course of their projects. For these reasons it is expected the information gathered will be sufficient as a basis to select and invite at least 14 projects in call 1 for participation in the COPRAS Programme as planned at the start of the project, although the strong deviation of results may cause difficulties when trying to select projects in all Strategic Objectives.

When reviewing the steps in the process, the methods applied appear to be adequate to achieve the intended results however, there may be room for improvement. In this respect, better communication and marketing of COPRAS' benefits for research projects prior to or during the information gathering process (e.g. at concertation meetings) may increase response to the questionnaire. Moreover, creating an option for projects to reply to the questionnaire on line may also boost the response rate.

Despite the positive results it should however be noted it remains difficult to predict – or even judge – at this point during the course of the COPRAS project whether the quality and quantity of the information gathered will prove to be sufficient to achieve the targeted results during the execution of the consecutive Work Packages. The evaluation of results that will be achieved during the implementation of WP3 will have to provide the necessary feedback in this respect.

Finally, the information gathering process for call 1 shows a considerable period to be necessary for gathering all information. Projects in one call do not all launch at the same point in time and generic, as well as standardization-specific information will only become available over a longer period that cannot be covered by the information gathering process in its entirety. Moreover, additional information, both generic and standardization specific will become available even after the conclusion of this report. It is therefore recommended to treat the documents underlying this report and encompassing the actually gathered information, both generic and standardization specific, as 'living' documents during the further course of the COPRAS project.

Annex A: List of projects

The following FP6 IST call 1 projects were identified by COPRAS until the end of the information gathering process, 23rd June 2004.

2.3.1.3	"Broadband for all"	Type	Start date	End date	Questionnaire send	Response received
Acronym	Project name					
ATHENA	Digital Switchover. Developing Infrastructures for Broadband Access	STREP	01-01-2004	30-06-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
BREAD	Broadband in Europe for All: a Multi-Disciplinary Approach	CA	01-01-2004	30-06-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
BROADWAN	Broadband services for everyone over fixed wireless access networks	IP	01-12-2003	30-11-2005	13-04-2004	Yes
CAPANINA	Communications from Aerial Platform Networks delivering Broadband Communications for All	STREP	01-11-2003	31-10-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
COCOMBINE	Competition Contents and Broadband for the Internet in Europe	SSA	01-01-2004	31-03-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
DIADEM FIRE-WALL	Distributed Adaptive Security by Programmable Firewall	STREP	01-01-2004	30-06-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
E-PHOTON-ONE	Optical Networks: Towards Bandwidth Managability and Cost Efficiency	NoE	01-02-2004	31-01-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
Euro NGI	Design and Engineering of the Next Generation Internet Towards convergent multi-service networks	NoE	01-12-2003	30-11-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
FLEXINET	Flexible Network and Gateways Architecture for Enhanced Access network Services and Applications	STREP	01-03-2004	28-02-2006	03-05-2004	Not yet
GANDALF	Gbit/s Access Network using remote Delivery optiCAL Feeder for heterogeneous broadband wireless and wireline nodes	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Yes
LASAGNE	All-optical label swapping employing optical logic gates in network nodes	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
MOME	Monitoring and Measurement Cluster	CA	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Not yet
MUSE	Multi Service Access Everywhere	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Yes
NOBEL	Next generation Optical network for Broadband in Europe	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Not yet
OPERA	Open PLC European Research Alliance for new Generations PLC Integrated Network	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	14-04-2004	Yes
SATLIFE	Satellite Access Technologies: Leading Improvements For Europe	STREP	01-02-2004	31-07-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
SATNEX	Satellite Communications Network of Excellence	NoE	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Yes
U-BROAD	Ultra High Bit Rate Over Copper Technologies for BROADband Multiservice Access	STREP	01-12-2003	30-11-2005	13-04-2004	Yes

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2.3.1.4	"Mobile and wireless systems beyond 3G"	Type	Start date	End date	Questionnaire send	Response received
Acronym	Project name					
4MORE	4G MC-CDMA multiple antenna System on Chip for Radio Enhancements	STREP	01-01-2004	30-06-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
ACE	Antenna Center of Excellence	NoE	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Yes
B-BONE	Broadcasting and Multicasting over enhanced UMTS Mobile Broadband Networks	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	03-05-2004	Yes
DAIDALOS	Designing Advanced Interfaces for the Delivery and Administration of Location independent Optimized personal Services	IP	01-11-2003	31-05-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
E ² R	End-to-End Reconfigurability	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Not yet
EVEREST	Evolutionary Strategies for Radio Resource Management in Cellular Heterogeneous Networks	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Not yet
MAESTRO	Mobile Applications & sErVICES based on Satellite & Terrestrial inteRwOrking	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Yes
MAGNET	My Personal Adaptive Global NET	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Not yet
MOSSA	Advanced Satellite Mobile Systems-Task Force Specific Support Action	SSA	01-01-2004	30-06-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
NEWCOM	Network of Excellence on Wireless Communications	NoE	01-03-2004	31-08-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
OBAN	Open Broadband Access Network	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	03-05-2004	Yes
PHOENIX	Jointly optimizing multimedia transmission in IP based wireless networks	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
PULSERS	Pervasive Ultra-wideband Low Spectral Energy Radio Systems	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Yes
SIDEMIRROR	Structure, Integration and Dissemination of the European Mobile and Wireless Research Efforts	SSA	01-01-2004	31-12-2008	13-04-2004	Not yet
SIMPLICITY	Secure, Internet-able, Mobile Platforms Leading Citizens Towards simplicity	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Yes
SPECTRUM	Supporting European Competence in the area of Ubiquitous Mobile Communications	SSA	01-09-2003	31-08-2007	13-04-2004	Not yet
UBISEC	Ubiquitous Networks with a Secure Provision of Services, Access, and Content Delivery	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Yes
WIDENS	Wireless Deployable Network System	STREP	01-02-2004	31-01-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
WINDECT	Wireless Local Area Network with Integration of Professional-Quality DECT Telephony	STREP	01-01-2004	30-06-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
WINNER	Wireless World Initiative New Radio	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Yes
WWI AMBIENT NETWORKS	"Wireless World Initiative-Ambient Networks	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Not yet

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2.3.1.5	“Towards a global dependability and security framework”	Type	Start date	End date	Questionnaire send	Response received
Acronym	Project name					
BioSec	Biometrics and Security	IP	01-12-2003	30-11-2005	13-04-2004	Yes
Biosecure	Biometrics for Secure Authentication	NoE	01-06-2004	31-05-2007	-	Not appl.
Digital Passport	Next generation European Digital Passport with Biometric Data for Secure and Convenient Boarder Passage	STREP	01-03-2004	28-02-2007	07-05-2004	Yes
ECRYPT	European Network of Excellence in Cryptology	NoE	01-02-2004	31-01-2008	13-04-2004	Not yet
eJustice	Towards a global security and visibility framework for Justice in Europe	IP	01-03-2004	28-02-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
FIDIS	Future of Identity in the Information Society	NoE	01-04-2004	31-03-2009	13-04-2004	Yes
INSPIRED	Integrated Secure Platform for Interactive Personal Devices	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
MEDSI	Integration of Geographical Information Systems with DB	STREP	01-04-2004	30-09-2005	13-04-2004	Not yet
POSITIF	Policy-based Security Tools and Framework	STREP	01-02-2004	31-01-2007	13-04-2004	Yes
PRIME	Privacy and Identity Management for Europe	IP	01-03-2004	29-02-2008	13-04-2004	Not yet
SCARD	Side Channel Analysis Resistant Design Flow	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Not yet
SecurE-JUSTICE	Secure communication and collaboration framework for the judicial co-operation environment	STREP	01-02-2004	31-01-2007	13-04-2004	Yes
SECURE-PHONE	Secure contracts signed by telephone	STREP	01-01-2004	30-06-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
SECOQC	Development of a Global Network for Secure Communication based on Quantum Cryptography	IP	01-04-2004	31-03-2008	13-04-2004	Yes
SEINIT	Security Expert INITiative	IP	01-12-2003	30-11-2005	13-04-2004	Yes

2.3.1.6	“Multimodal interfaces”	Type	Start date	End date	Questionnaire send	Response received
Acronym	Project name					
AMI	Augmented Multi-party Interaction	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
CHIL	Computers In the Human Interaction Loop	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
DIVINES	Diagnostic and Intrinsic Variabilities in Natural Speech	STREP			13-04-2004	Not yet
ENACTIVE	Enactive interfaces	NoE			13-04-2004	Not yet
HUMAINE	Human-Machine Interaction Network on Emotion	NoE	01-01-2004	31-12-2007	13-04-2004	Not yet
HIWIRE	Human Input That Works In Real Environments		01-06-2004	31-05-2007	-	Not appl.

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MATRIS	Markerless Real-time Tracking for Augmented Reality Image Synthesis	STREP			-	Not appl.
MWeb	Multimodal Web Interaction	SSA			13-04-2004	Yes
PASCAL	Pattern Analysis, Statistical Modeling and Computational Learning	NoE	01-12-2003	30-11-2007	13-04-2004	Not yet
SIMILAR	The European research taskforce creating human-machine interfaces SIMILAR to human-human communication	NoE	01-12-2003	30-11-2007	13-04-2004	Yes
TAI-CHI	Tangible Acoustic Interfaces for Computer-Human Interaction	STREP			13-04-2004	Not yet
TALK	Tools for Ambient Linguistic Knowledge	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
TC-STAR	Technology and Corpora for Speech to Speech Translation	IP			13-04-2004	Not yet
T'n D	Touch and Design	STREP			13-04-2004	Yes

2.3.1.7	“Semantic-based knowledge systems”	Type	Start date	End date	Questionnaire send	Response received
Acronym	Project name					
aceMedia	Integrating knowledge, semantics and content for user-centered intelligent media services	IP			13-04-2004	Not yet
AgentLink III	AgentLink III: A Co-ordination Network for Agent-Based Computing	CA	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Not yet
AIM@SHAPE	Advanced and Innovative Models And Tools for the development of Semantic-based systems for Handling, Acquiring, and Processing Knowledge Embedded in multidimensional digital objects	NoE			13-04-2004	Yes
ALVIS	Superpeer Semantic Search Engine	STREP			13-04-2004	Not yet
ASPIC	Argumentation Service Platform with Integrated Components	STREP			13-04-2004	Not yet
DIP	Data, Information, and Process Integration with Semantic Web Services	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
DIRECT-INFO	Media monitoring and multimodal analysis for time critical decisions	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Yes
KB20	The European Knowledge Space	SSA			13-04-2004	Not yet
KNOWLEDGE WEB	Realizing the semantic web	NoE			13-04-2004	Not yet
METOKIS	Methodology and tools infrastructure for the creation of knowledge units	STREP	01-01-2004	31-10-2005	13-04-2004	Not yet
MUSCLE	Multimedia Understanding through Semantics, Computation and Learning	NoE	01-03-2004	29-02-2008	13-04-2004	Not yet
REVERSE	Reasoning on the Web with Rules and Semantics	NoE	01-03-2004	29-02-2008	13-04-2004	Not yet
SEKT	Semantically-Enable Knowledge Technologies	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
SIMAC	Semantic Interaction with Music Audio Contents	STREP	01-01-2004	31-03-2006	13-04-2004	Yes

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2.3.1.8	“Networked audio-visual systems and home platforms”	Type	Start date	End date	Questionnaire send	Response received
Acronym	Project name					
AVISTA	Audio Visual Systems and Home Platforms Specific Support Action	SSA	01-11-2003	31-10-2005	-	Not appl.
BIP	Boosting the International Profile of IST projects in the Networked Audio Visual Systems and Home Platforms field to capitalize on and exploit results	SSA	01-10-2003	30-09-2005	-	Not appl.
COHERENT	Collaborative Holographic Environments for Networked Tasks	STREP	01-01-2004	30-06-2006	Yes	Yes
COMMONDE-MO@IBC2003	Common Demo at IBC2003	SSA	11-07-2003	10-04-2004	-	Not appl.
DANAE	Dynamic and Distributed Adaptation of scalable multimedia conteNt in a context-Aware Environment	STREP	01-01-2004	30-06-2006	Yes	Yes
E-NEXT	Emerging Networking Experiments and Technologies	NoE	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	Yes	Yes
ENTHRONE	End-to-End QoS through Integrated Management of Content, Networks and Terminals	IP	01-12-2003	30-11-2005	Yes	Yes
EPERSPACE	Towards the era of personal services at home and everywhere	IP	01-02-2004	31-01-2006	Yes	Yes
INSTINCT	IP-based Networks, Services and Terminals for Convergence Systems	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	Yes	Yes
MCDN	Multimedia Content Discovery & Delivery	STREP			Yes	Yes
MEDIANET	Multimedia networking	IP	01-12-2003	30-11-2005	Yes	Yes
META CAMERA	Metadata Enhanced Digital Camera with Universal Format for Multiple Broadcast, D-Film and E-Cinema Applications	STREP			Yes	Yes
MHP-CONFIDENCE	MHP Conformance Testing Improvement by Development of New Conformance Tests in Europe	STREP	01-11-2003	31-10-2005	Yes	Yes
MHP-KDB	The MHP Knowledge Project	STREP	01-12-2003	30-11-2005	Yes	Yes
OLGA	A Unified Scalable Framework for On-Line Gaming	STREP	01-03-2004	31-08-2006	Yes	Yes
SEMANTIC HIFI	Browsing, listening, interacting, performing, sharing on future HIFI systems	STREP	01-12-2003	30-11-2006	Yes	Not yet
SIVSS	Scalable Intelligent Video Server System	STREP			Yes	Not yet
TEAHA	The European Application Home Alliance	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	Yes	Yes
TIRAMISU	The Innovative Rights and Access Management Inter-platform Solution	STREP	01-11-2003	31-10-2005	Yes	Yes
UNI-VERSE	A distributed interactive audio-visual virtual reality system	STREP			Yes	Yes
VISNET	Networked audiovisual media technologies	NoE	01-12-2003	30-11-2005	Yes	Yes
WCAM	Wireless Cameras and audio-visual seamless networking	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	Yes	Yes

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2.3.1.9	“Networked businesses and governments”	Type	Start date	End date	Questionnaire send	Response received
Acronym	Project name					
ATHENA	Advanced Technologies for Interoperability of Heterogeneous Enterprise Networks and their Applications	IP	01-02-2004	31-01-2007	25-04-2004	Yes
COSPA	A Consortium for studying, evaluating, and supporting the introduction of Open Source software and open data standards in the Public Administration	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Yes
CROSSWORK	Cross-Organisational Workflow Formation and Enactment	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
DBE	DBE - Digital Business Ecosystem	IP	01-11-2003	31-10-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
EMAYOR	Electronic and Secure Municipal Administration for European Citizens	STREP	01-01-2004	28-02-2006	05-05-2004	Yes
eUSER	Evidence-based support for the design and delivery of user-centered online public services	PLAM	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	19-04-2004	Yes
FLOSSPOLS	Free/Libre/Open Source Software - Policy Support	SSA	01-03-2004	28-02-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
GUIDE	Government User IDentity for Europe - creating an European standard for interoperable and secure identity management architecture for eGovernment	IP	01-01-2004	30-06-2005	13-04-2004	Yes
HOPS	Enabling an Intelligent Natural Language Based Hub for the Deployment of Advanced Semantically Enriched Multi-channel Mass-scale Online Public Services	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	14-04-2004	Yes
INTELCITIES	Intelligent Cities	IP	01-01-2004	30-06-2005	13-04-2004	Not yet
INTEROP	Interoperability Research for Networked Enterprises Applications and Software	NoE	01-11-2003	31-10-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
NO-REST	Networked Organisations - Research into Standards	STREP	01-03-2004	28-02-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
ONTOGOV	Ontology enabled E-Gov Service Configuration	STREP	01-01-2004	30-06-2006	04-05-2004	Yes
QUALEG	Quality of Service and Legitimacy in eGovernment	STREP	01-02-2004	31-01-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
SAFIR	Speech Automatic Friendly Interface Research	IP	01-03-2004	29-02-2008	13-04-2004	Not yet
SATINE	Semantic-based Interoperability Infrastructure for Integrating Web Service Platforms to Peer-to-Peer Networks	STREP	01-01-2004	30-06-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
SPIDER-WIN	Supply Information Dynamic Exchange and Control by Web-based Interaction Network	STREP	01-01-2004	31-08-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
TERREGOV	Impact of eGovernment on Territorial Government Services	IP	01-01-2004	31-12-2007	14-04-2004	Yes
USE-ME.GOV	USability-drivEn open platform for MobilE GOVernment	STREP	01-01-2004	28-02-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
VE-FORUM	The Portal for Projects and Communities In the Virtual Organisation Domain	SSA	01-10-2003	30-09-2006	13-04-2004	Yes

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2.3.1.10	“eSafety of road and air transport”	Type	Start date	End date	Questionnaire send	Response received
Acronym	Project name					
AIDE	Adaptive Integrated Driver-vehicle interfacE	IP	01-03-2004	29-02-2008	13-04-2004	Not yet
AIRNET	Airport Network for Mobiles Surveillance and Alerting	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
EASIS	Electronic Architecture and System Engineering for Integrated Safety Systems	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
eSCOPE	eSCOPE - eSafety Observatory	SSA	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Not yet
Euramp	European Ramp Metering Project	STREP	01-03-2004	28-02-2007	13-04-2004	Yes
GST	Global System for Telematics	IP	01-03-2004	28-02-2007	13-04-2004	Yes
HIGHWAY	breakthroughH Intelligent maps & GeographHic tools for the context-aWAre de-liverY of e-safety & added-value services	STREP	01-04-2004	30-09-2006	17-05-2004	Yes
HUMANIST	HUMAN Centred Design for Information Society Technologies	NoE	01-03-2004	29-02-2008	13-04-2004	Not yet
IM@GINE IT	Intelligent Mobility AGents, Advanced Positioning and Mapping Technologies INtEgration Interoperable MulTimodal, location based services	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	13-04-2004	Not yet
ISMAEL	Intelligent Surveillance and Management for Airfield applications basEd on Low cost Magnetic field detectors	STREP	01-02-2004	31-01-2007	13-04-2004	Yes
PREVENT	PReVENTive and active safety applications	IP	01-02-2004	31-01-2008	13-04-2004	Not yet
SAFE-AIRPORT	Development of an Innovative Acoustic System for the Improvement of Co-operative Air Traffic Management	STREP	01-01-2004	30-06-2005	13-04-2004	Yes
SAFETEL	Safe Electromagnetic Environment on Vehicle	STREP	01-01-2004	30-04-2006	13-04-2004	Yes
SPARC	Secure Propulsion using Advanced Redundant Control	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet

2.3.1.11	“eHealth”	Type	Start date	End date	Questionnaire send	Response received
Acronym	Project name					
ALLADIN	Natural Language based decision support in neurorehabilitation	STREP			Yes	Yes
AMICA	Assembling Data and Knowledge at the Point of Care To Improve Medical Decision Making and Prevent Errors	STREP			Yes	Yes
ARTEMIS	A Semantic Web Service-based P2P Infrastructure for the Interoperability of Medical Information systems	STREP			Yes	Yes
AUBADE	A Wearable EMG AUgmentation system for roBust behAvioural understanding	STREP			Yes	Yes
BIOPATTERN	Computational Intelligence for Biopattern Analysis in Support of eHealthcare	NoE	1-1-2004	31-12-2007	Yes	Not yet
CARDITIS	Simulation Based Automatied Diagnosis, Treatment and diagnosis of CARdio-vascular DISeases	STREP			-	Not appl.

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CARE-PATHS	An intelligent support environment to improve the quality of decision processes in health communities	STREP				-	Not appl.
CLINICIP	Closed Loop INSulin Infusion for Critically Ill Patients	IP				13-4-2004	Yes
COCOON	Building knowledge driven & dynamically adaptive networked communities within European healthcare systems	IP				13-4-2004	Not yet
DICOEMS	A Diagnosis Collaborative Environment for Medical relevant Situations	STREP				13-4-2004	Yes
DOC@HAND	Knowledge Sharing and Decision Support for Healthcare Professionals	STREP				13-4-2004	Not yet
INFOBIOMED	Structuring European Biomedical Informatics to Support Individualised Healthcare	NoE	1-1-2004	31-12-2006		13-4-2004	Yes
INTREPID	A Virtual Reality Intelligent Multisensor Wearable System for Phobias Treatment	STREP				13-4-2004	Yes
MYHEART	MyHeart	IP	1-1-2004	30-9-2007		13-4-2004	Not yet
NOESIS	Platform for wide scale integration and visual representation of medical intelligence	IP				13-4-2004	Not yet
PALLIANET	Decision Support and Knowledge driven Collaborative practices in Palliative Care	STREP				14-4-2004	Not yet
PIPS	Personalized Information Platform for Life and Health Services	IP				13-4-2004	Not yet
Semantic Mining	Semantic Interoperability and Data Mining in Biomedicine	NoE				13-4-2004	Not yet

2.3.1.12	“Technology-enhanced learning and access to cultural heritage”	Type	Start date	End date	Questionnaire send	Response received
Acronym	Project name					
AGAMEMNON	Pictures from the Past: A Wireless Network of Magic Digital Cameras and Palmtops for Archaeological Travels Through the Time	STREP			13-04-2004	Yes
BRICKS	Building Resources for Integrated Cultural Knowledge Systems	IP			13-04-2004	Yes
CALIMERA	Cultural Applications: Local Institutions Mediating Electronic Resource Access	CA	01-12-2003	31-05-2005	13-04-2004	Not yet
CONNECT	Designing the classroom of Tomorrow by using advanced technologies to connect formal and informal environments	STREP	01-02-2004	31-01-2007	13-04-2004	Not yet
DELOS	Network of Excellence on Digital Libraries	NoE	01-01-2004	31-12-2007	13-04-2004	Not yet
E-LEGI	European Learning GRID Infrastructure	IP	01-02-2004	31-01-2008	19-04-2004	Yes
EPOCH	Excellence in Processing Open Cultural Heritage	NoE			13-04-2004	Not yet
ICLASS	Intelligent distributed cognitive-based open learning system for schools	IP	01-02-2004	31-07-2008	13-04-2004	Yes
ITEACH/TECH	European Research Network on Integrating Technologies for Intelligent Re-	NoE				Not appl.

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NE	ording, Reconstruction and Communication of Cultural Heritage					
KALEIDO-SCOPE	Concepts and methods for exploring the future of learning with digital technologies	NoE			13-04-2004	Not yet
LE ACTIVE MATH	Language-Enhanced, User Adaptive, Interactive eLearning for Mathematics	STREP	01-01-2004	31-12-2006	13-04-2004	Not yet
MINERVA PLUS	Ministerial Network for Valorising Activities in Digitisation	CA	01-02-2004	31-01-2007	13-04-2004	Not yet
PRESTO SPACE	Preservation towards storage and access. Standardised Practices for Audio-visual Contents in Europe	IP			13-04-2004	Not yet
PROLEARN	Network of Excellence Professional Learning	NoE			13-04-2004	Not yet
TELCERT	Technology Enhanced Learning Certification - European Requirements & Testing	STREP			13-04-2004	Yes
TNT	Transforming Representational Cultural Heritage into Digital Media Popular Scientific Content and Developing A Visual Simulation Engine for Collaborative Real-time Exploration	STREP			13-04-2004	Not yet
UNFOLD	Understanding Networks of Learning Design	CA	01-01-2004	31-12-2005	14-04-2004	Yes

Annex B: Questionnaire for projects in Strategic Objective 2.3.1.3



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR IST-PROJECTS PARTICIPATING IN THE 1ST CALL OF THE EU FP6 RESEARCH PROGRAMME

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.3.1.3 'BROADBAND FOR ALL'

This questionnaire aims to identify possible standardization issues related to the results of your project, in order for these issues to be addressed through the COPRAS project and to facilitate your project's cooperation with relevant standards bodies or industry consortia.

The questionnaire contains 2 main sections focusing on general issues related to research and standardisation as well as specific areas in which your project may address standardisation issues. At the end of the questionnaire, you can enter additional remarks you may have.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Project acronym	Respondent	E-mail address

1. GENERAL ISSUES

1.1	Will your project deliver technologies, specifications or other outputs that are intended to be European or global standards or otherwise may contribute to standardisation work and if so, could you list in which areas?
1.2	Does your project have specific work packages addressing activities required to interface with standards bodies and if so, how many man/months are budgeted for this?
1.3	Is your project in the process of deploying or coordinating standardisation related activity with other IST projects either in FP6 or other Framework Programmes and if so, could you please list the other projects involved?

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1.4	Is your project already in the process of deploying standardisation related activity in coordination with one of more standards bodies or industry consortia and if so, which activity does this concern and with organisations are involved?	
	Standards body or industry consortium	Activity

2. STANDARDISATION ISSUES ADDRESSING SPECIFIC AREAS

In this section you are invited to identify in which of the areas specified below the results of your project may concern standardization issues.

You may do this by listing technologies, specifications or other output such as guidelines or ‘best practice’ documents, resulting from your project that you envisage being candidates for European or global standards or otherwise expect to be relevant in supporting or initiating standardisation processes.

You can indicate whether it concerns issues playing an important – or even a key – role in your project or whether they represent minor issues (please tick the appropriate box).

2.1	Next generation Internet		
	Key issue <input type="checkbox"/>	Important issue <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor issue <input type="checkbox"/>
	<i><Please list technologies, specifications or other relevant project output here></i>		

2.2	Optical equipment		
	Key issue <input type="checkbox"/>	Important issue <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor issue <input type="checkbox"/>
	<i><Please list technologies, specifications or other relevant project output here></i>		

2.3	New optical network technologies		
	Key issue <input type="checkbox"/>	Important issue <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor issue <input type="checkbox"/>
	<i><Please list technologies, specifications or other relevant project output here></i>		

2.4	Broadband access via wireless & terrestrial infrastructures		
	Key issue <input type="checkbox"/>	Important issue <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor issue <input type="checkbox"/>
	<i><Please list technologies, specifications or other relevant project output here></i>		

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2.5	Broadband access through advanced satellite communications
Key issue	<input type="checkbox"/> Important issue <input type="checkbox"/> Minor issue <input type="checkbox"/>
<i><Please list technologies, specifications or other relevant project output here></i>	

2.6	Broadband access through fixed copper & CATV networks
Key issue	<input type="checkbox"/> Important issue <input type="checkbox"/> Minor issue <input type="checkbox"/>
<i><Please list technologies, specifications or other relevant project output here></i>	

2.7	Power Line Communications
Key issue	<input type="checkbox"/> Important issue <input type="checkbox"/> Minor issue <input type="checkbox"/>
<i><Please list technologies, specifications or other relevant project output here></i>	


2.8	Measurement & testing equipment, tools & procedures
Key issue	<input type="checkbox"/> Important issue <input type="checkbox"/> Minor issue <input type="checkbox"/>
<i><Please list technologies, specifications or other relevant project output here></i>	

2.9	Other
Key issue	<input type="checkbox"/> Important issue <input type="checkbox"/> Minor issue <input type="checkbox"/>
<i><Please list technologies, specifications or other relevant project output here></i>	

3. ADDITIONAL REMARKS

3.1	<i><Please enter any additional remarks that you may have here></i>

WHEN COMPLETED. PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE TO:

	Via e-mail:	info@copras.org
	Via mail:	COPRAS c/o CEN, rue de Stassart 36 1050 Brussels, Belgium
	COPRAS Project management:	ConTeSt consultancy Bart Brusse +31-24-3448453 (phone) +31-24-3448247 (fax) +31-653-225260 (mobile) bart@contestconsultancy.com

Annex C: Information package for projects in Strategic objective 2.3.1.3



Information Package for FP6 IST Projects in call 1 addressing Strategic Objective area 2.3.1.3 'Broadband for all'

Standardization and research carried out under European Framework Programmes are closely connected. In many cases research aiming to resolve technical and scientific problems can be used to develop a new standard or to improve an existing one. It can even be used to anticipate future standards.

Moreover, research that is initiated for commercial or academic reasons and not primarily aiming at developing standards or standards related output, may still contain elements supporting ongoing or new standardisation processes or may require interfacing with standards bodies to support or improve the dissemination of its results.

The COPRAS project addresses this close connection between research and standardisation. Under the Framework Programmes, research projects are asked to keep standards bodies informed about potential contributions they can make to the standards work. COPRAS gives them the tool to fulfil this obligation.

Why choose to standardise?

Standardisation processes are carried out for a number of different reasons, such as the establishment of compatibility and interoperability, the removal of trade barriers through harmonisation or the safety and health of citizens. The three groups of stakeholders generally benefiting from standards are industry, consumers and governments.

However, although sometimes neglected, standardization is also beneficial to research projects desiring to upgrade their results and wishing to better exploit their output. For example, developing new standards can help to increase the quality of a product or even build a competitive advantage; it can create the ability to test according to internationally agreed principles or it may in some cases enable the exploitation of intellectual property.

In addition there are a number of other reasons for research projects to enter into standardisation processes, such as higher international recognition, networking opportunities, or the ability to cooperate with a variety of specialists, thus benefiting from their collective expertise. Moreover, these reasons may be specifically relevant when standardisation work proves to be expensive and time consuming. In such cases, cooperation with outside experts may provide the leverage needed when project budgets are insufficient.

A 'Cooperation Platform for Research and Standards'

Major standards bodies have initiated the Cooperation Platform for Research and Standards (COPRAS) to facilitate cooperation between the research community and standards bodies and provide research projects with information on standardisation processes –.

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COPRAS is an FP6 Specific Support Action project and will serve as a platform for FP6 IST research projects seeking to upgrade their results through interfacing with standards bodies. The project was launched 1st February 2004 by the European Standards Organizations (ESOs) CEN, CENELEC, ETSI together with The Open Group and the World Wide Web Consortium, and will run for 3 years.

COPRAS addresses Thematic Priority Area number 2: 'Information Society technologies' (IST) and is linked to the eEurope initiative. One of the objectives of the IST Programme for 2003-2004 is to ensure European leadership in the generic and applied technologies at the heart of the knowledge economy. In this respect the Programme also states that "*experience has shown that the development of common visions and consensus building is a key element of European successes in IST*".

The COPRAS project will bring together the research and standardization aspects of the eEurope activity and optimise the interface between FP6 IST projects and standardization. In doing so, it will speed up industry and market adoption of research results, and generate feedback on their acceptance and usage.

Consortium partners

The five consortium partners participating in the COPRAS project are all members of the ICT Standards Board (ICTSB), the coordinating forum for ICT standardization in Europe. Through the ICTSB they can offer the research community an entry point to ongoing or planned standardisation activities as well as access to (technical) groups focusing on standardisation of the many different aspects of IST. In addition, the three standardisation organisations CEN, CENELEC and ETSI have liaisons and arrangements in place with ISO, IEC and ITU for cooperation and standardisation on a global level.

The Members of the ICT Standards Board are listed in the table below:

European Standards Organisations
• European Committee for Standardisation (CEN)
• European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation (CENELEC)
• European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)
Industry Groups and Consortia
• The Open Group
• World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
• ATM Forum
• European Broadcasting Union (EBU)
• Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) Project
• European Committee for Banking Standards (ECBS)
• ECMA International
• European Communications and consumer electronics Technology Industry Association (EICTA)
• European Road transport Telematics Implementation Coordination Organisation (ERTICO)
• Object Management Group (OMG)
• OASIS (Organisation for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards)
• TeleManagement Forum
• The Global Initiative for Wireless E-Commerce (Radicchio)
• Internet Society

In order to address the requirement for ICT standardisation keeping up with the ever increasing speed of technological development, through COPRAS, the European Standards Organizations have adapted their processes and deliverables in ways which optimise the interface with Research and Technology Development (RTD) and specifically facilitate the participation of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs).

Consequently, they can provide a rapid, open consensus building process, involving direct participation of interested parties and resulting in consensus publications which are upwardly compatible

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to full European Standards where necessary, and have a proven track-record of acceptability as the basis for International Standards.

Project goals

It has long been recognised that the interface between standards and research is crucial to the success of both activities. Moreover, experience shows that standards emerging from co-operative research have a higher rate of success in international consensus building processes. Therefore, the way to optimise this interface has been considered at length under successive Framework Programmes, so far with varying degrees of success.

COPRAS' objective is to act as a platform for FP6 IST projects that wish to upgrade their deliverables or otherwise touch upon standardisation issues during the course of their research. Also, the project will generate generic information on the interfacing between research and standards bodies, guiding those proposing as well as those evaluating projects in future subsequent IST calls.

As far as ICT is concerned, one of the essential aspects of this interfacing process is to ensure that standardization and research proceed in parallel enabling cross-fertilization. This will ensure that the standards community can rapidly receive contributions from the research community and that research projects are familiar with the latest developments in standardization.

In this respect, traditional formal standards bodies are often outpaced by a large number of industry standards consortia currently operating in the ICT arena, causing standardization activities to be spread out over hundreds of organizations, industry forums and consortia, not encouraging interoperability in any of the key areas. However, by providing a catalytic focal point for standardization activities, COPRAS enables research projects to overcome a potential barrier to standard-based solutions by allowing them to avoid the workload of trying to find which out of hundreds of standardization and specification bodies is most relevant, and consequently gives them a high control over the output of these processes.

COPRAS therefore provides research projects with a cost-effective way of meeting their contractual obligation of setting up an interface with the standards world and gives them a means to validate their work with a wider audience.

The project

Not all IST projects may generate standards contributions, or may even be capable of participating in the platform (for example because their results may not be available in time to be addressed by COPRAS). For the purpose of determining this together with the research projects, COPRAS will survey FP6 IST projects for potential standards related issues and standards related output.

COPRAS invites FP6 IST research projects that have standards related output – or otherwise address standards related issues – to prepare together tailor-made Standardisation Action Plans for projects requiring this. These Plans will smooth the path towards standardization in an efficient way, and at a relatively early point in time.

We shall apply a number of systematic consecutive steps to each of the FP6 IST calls. During the first step, the project will set out to define the 'COPRAS community' through contacting projects and project coordinators and gathering information. For Call 1 it will primarily focus on projects in the following Strategic Objective areas:

2.3.1.3	Broadband for all
2.3.1.4	Mobile and wireless systems beyond 3G
2.3.1.5	Towards a global dependability and security framework
2.3.1.6	Multimodal interfaces
2.3.1.7	Semantic based knowledge systems
2.3.1.8	Networked audio-visual systems and home platforms
2.3.1.9	Networked businesses and governments
2.3.1.10	eSafety of road and air transport
2.3.1.11	eHealth
2.3.1.12	Technology enhanced learning and access to cultural heritage

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In all of these areas, the COPRAS consortium partners are active and participate in ongoing standardisation processes.

For example, with respect to *'Broadband for all'*, ETSI are evaluating standards issues in relation to Broadband Multimedia Services. Further, broadband access activities related to wire-line networks comprise standardising home technologies, xDSL, CATV infrastructures and Power Line Communication. Also, CENELEC is active with respect to broadband access issues related to the concept of the intelligent homes. As for wireless systems, ETSI currently produces specifications for mobile broadband short-range access networks, for fixed wireless broadband access networks and for fixed wireless access networks operating below 11 GHz.

To ensure that projects with standards-related output in these areas are actually addressed and invited to participate in the platform, COPRAS will contact all FP6 IST Projects in Call 1 between April 2004 and June 2004. The results of this process will be published in a report in the beginning of July 2004.

Between July 2004 and September 2004, the results of the information gathering process for call 1 will be analysed. During this second step, research projects with relevant standards related output will be selected and – following this selection process – will be invited to participate in a kick-off meeting that will focus on the next step in the process and the actual development of tailor-made Standardization Action Plans for each of the selected projects. These Plans will contain milestones, target dates for deliverables and all other necessary arrangements to ensure a coherent and effective execution of the Plan. In this way, projects' participation in relevant existing standards groups can be ensured and – where considered necessary – new standardization activities can be promoted or initiated.

For IST projects in call 1, these Plans will be developed in cooperation with the selected projects between November 2004 and March 2005. For this purpose, COPRAS will invite the projects to come forward with contributions to (ongoing) standardization activities and will facilitate the introduction of this output into the relevant standardisation working groups.

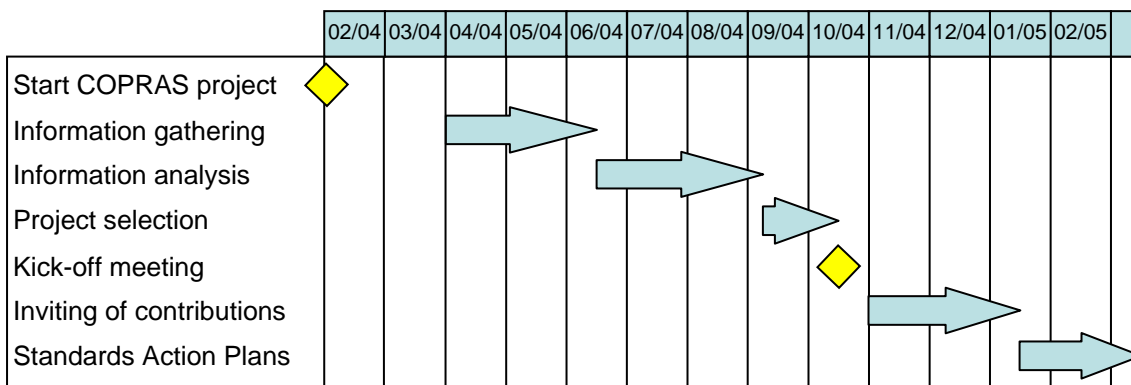
Contributions from research projects are expected to be made on a voluntary basis and – notwithstanding the possibilities contributors retain to exploit their rights – will be in the public domain. They may for example include technical specifications, guideline documents or 'best practice' statements. Moreover, contributions may contain complete drafts, may address parts of standards already in the process of being drafted, or may even focus on new areas of work.

In addition to research projects' contributions to standardisation, the Action Plans will also indicate necessary contributions from the standardisation community to research projects. This will ensure that projects requiring advice with respect to the most relevant standardization activities are adequately informed on the "state of the art" in those areas most relevant to them. Moreover, when appropriate, Standardization Action Plans will include the provision of support to projects facilitating the drafting of contributions to standardization work.

Based on results in earlier, similar projects, COPRAS aims to include 8-10% of the targeted projects in FP6 IST calls as selected projects into its cooperation platform, the 'COPRAS Programme'. With respect to research projects in call 1, its primary goal therefore is to generate and execute between 14 and 18 tailored Standardisation Action Plans, in close cooperation with selected projects.

An overview of the work involved in the first steps of the COPRAS project with respect to FP6 IST projects in Call 1 is displayed in the diagram below:

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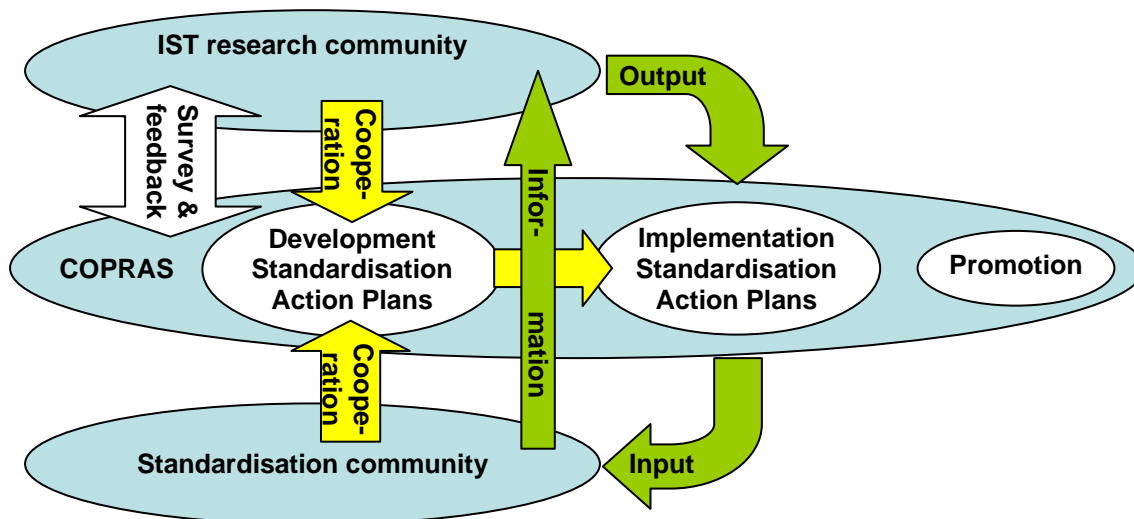


The first two steps will identify the COPRAS community (i.e. the selected projects) and the COPRAS programme (the tailored Standardisation Action Plans). The remaining steps of the project will focus on the implementation of the Plans.

To take implementation forward, COPRAS will structure and maintain cooperation and communication between standardisation groups and research projects in such a way that relevant contributions from both sides are timely and effective..

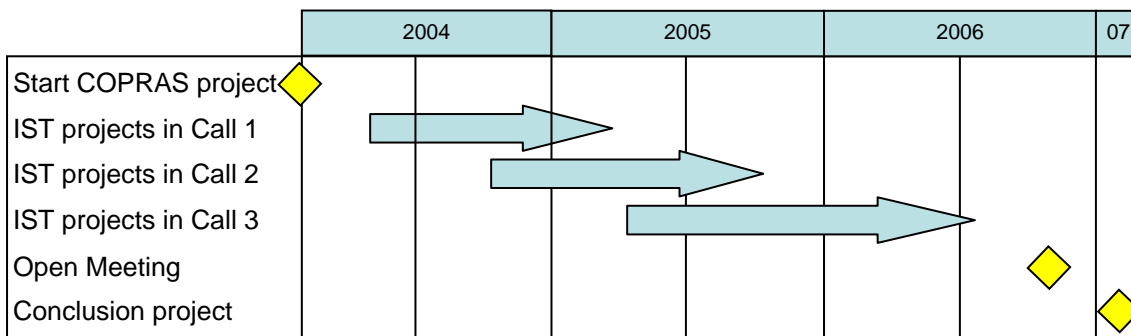
For this purpose the project will implement and maintain adequate (electronic) tools and mechanisms. Where necessary it will initiate meetings and organise presentations from research projects in standards bodies. It will arrange and maintain exchange of information between the various participating research projects, and it will make available overall information on the progress and deliverables of the COPRAS platform.

A simplified graphic display of the processes in COPRAS is shown in the diagram below:



Following the same steps as described above for call 1, research projects in subsequent FP6 IST calls will be addressed between October 2004 and June 2006.

An overview showing the planning for all three calls is contained in the diagram below:



Promotional activities

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COPRAS covers FP6 IST projects across most of the Strategic Objectives areas for its analysis. Moreover, the project's objectives reach beyond FP6; it will define ways to provide a permanent improvement and optimisation of the interface between research and standardisation. Therefore communication, information and promotion activities are of specific importance to ensure COPRAS' goals can be successfully achieved, and that research projects can actually add value to their results through cooperating via the platform.

In order to support the scope of its activities and objectives, COPRAS will deploy a variety of tools throughout the project's lifetime. These include a dedicated web site (www.copras.org), brochures focusing on (interim) results that specific research projects and standards bodies have achieved, generic information on standardisation bodies, work and processes, and presentations at relevant seminars and conferences.

The prime goal of these promotional activities will be to further improve contacts and communication between the IST research community and standardisation bodies. In addition, they will support the dissemination of the project's results beyond the research and standardisation domains, thus enhancing the visibility of both the COPRAS project and the individual selected research projects in the 'outside' world. Towards the end of the project's lifetime, overall results and relevant deliverables of the COPRAS platform will be presented at an Open Meeting in Brussels that will address both the standardisation and the IST research community.


Summary & targeted results

Many research projects may find it difficult to find the right point in time or the right way to consolidate their research efforts: while there is the need to build momentum for interfacing with standards bodies throughout the project's life time, standardisation processes take time and drafting standards is generally being done on a voluntary basis. Resources for these activities may not always be foreseen in project budgets and – specifically for SMEs – standardization processes may therefore be considered a significant burden.

COPRAS will help research projects to define the right momentum for starting these processes and will facilitate the interface between research and standardisation in such a way that the time gap between the availability of research projects' final deliverables and the availability of standards resulting from them will be shortened significantly.

This will make standards available earlier to industry and the general public. COPRAS will therefore support furthering European leadership in the generic and applied technologies at the heart of the knowledge economy. Moreover, it will help research projects upgrade their results in the most cost effective way and will help standards bodies reduce overlap and better organise the flow of relevant material.

Through COPRAS, the standards bodies have taken the initiative to address the requirement that is upon research projects to interface with the standards community, and to optimise processes involved with this requirement. This initiative, however, should not prevent research projects from pre-empting the sequential steps COPRAS intends to follow and from contacting the project either directly, or through other standards bodies that they feel could be relevant to their specific activities. For this purpose, additional information on the COPRAS project can be obtained from the COPRAS web site or from the project management as indicated below.

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