



Dissemination and IPR Plans

APIDIS

Autonomous Production of Images based on Distributed and Intelligent Sensing

STREP Project, 1st FP7-216023

D8.1 Dissemination and IPR Plans

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Table of contents

1	Executive Summary.....	4
2	Introduction to Dissemination.....	5
3	Dissemination activities.....	6
3.1	What do we want to disseminate?	6
3.2	Identifying the audience	6
3.3	- Project brand	7
3.4	- Development and publishing of a web site	7
3.5	- Promotion of the publication of scientific communications and presentations in conferences	7
3.6	Design and publishing of printed materials.....	7
3.7	Publishing of a newsletter	7
3.8	Courses and other teaching and demonstration activities.....	7
3.9	Establishment of relations with other research projects	8
3.10	One-to-one relationships	8
3.11	Promotion of the active participation in conferences and fairs.	8
4	Main activities	8
5	Assessment	9
6	Contact details.....	9
7	Consortium Agreement.....	10
7.1	Notion of Joint Ownership	10
7.2	Protection of Foreground.....	11
	▪ Transfer of Foreground.....	11
7.3	Dissemination	12
	▪ Publication	12
	▪ Publication of another Party's Foreground or Background.....	12
	▪ Cooperation obligations.....	12
	▪ Use of names, logos or trademarks.....	12
7.4	Access Rights	12
	▪ Software Access Rights.....	12
7.5	Access Rights for Use	13
7.6	Confidentiality (Non-disclosure).....	14
8.	Exploitable Background/Foreground and its Use	15
9.	IP Management Group.....	18
10.	Bilateral Agreements	18
11.	Annex I.....	18

1 Executive Summary

This deliverable is the initial version of the plan for disseminating the activities and the generated knowledge and products of the APIDIS project. This plan will be completed along the life of the project and will not become final until the end of it.

The plan is designed not only as a vehicle to communicate the activities of the project and for the general awareness of opportunities but also as a “knowledge sharing” initiative, as a platform to favour the establishment of new links with industry and academic stakeholders.

The main guidelines of the dissemination plan will be:

- Development of awareness, transfer and publicity activities for the industrial and research communities, as well as for the general public
- Publication of results in relevant international scientific journals
- Organization of presentations and trials as standalone activities of the project or within relevant conferences in the area
- Design and production of publishing materials in both printed and electronic form
- Establishment of close collaboration with related projects
- Development and maintenance of a web site dedicated to the project

This document also covers audience identification, and the list of the dissemination activities, including: project brand development; development and publishing of a web site; promotion of the publication of scientific communications and presentations in conferences; design and publishing of printed materials; generation of briefings and reports; publishing of a newsletter; establishment of relations with other research projects; one-to-one relationships and promotion of the active participation in conferences and fairs.

This document also describes the way Intellectual Property is handled in APIDIS. It summarizes the general IPR agreement, which is a part of the Consortium Agreement of the project. Besides, this document introduces the IPR Management Group that has been created, and addresses the main issues of IPR management. These issues are the ownership, the protection of foreground, dissemination, the access rights, and the confidentiality.

2 Introduction to Dissemination

In the “Guide to Successful Communications” edited by the European Commission, through their Information and Communication Unit, it is stated that the aims of the dissemination of results of research projects are: knowledge sharing, greater public awareness, transparency, and education. In addition, the participants of the project benefit from several specific values in the dissemination process:

- Drawing the attention of national governments, regional authorities and other public and private funding sources to the needs and eventual benefits of the research;
- Attracting the interest of potential partners and/or correspondents;
- Encouraging talented students and scientists to join the partner institutes and enterprises;
- Enhancing the reputation of participants, at local, national and international level;
- Where appropriate, aiding the search for financial investors, licensees or industrial implementers to exploit the results;
- Generating market demand for the developed products or services.

In order to succeed, the project needs support and feed-back from both customers and the industry therefore, the dissemination of the project and its goals makes sense even at the very early stages.

In the process of designing the dissemination actions, it is necessary to bear in mind the three main possible kinds of dissemination regarding the level of involvement of the targeted audiences to fully understand the scope and the activities of the plan:

- **Dissemination for Awareness**
It can be assumed that, at the very least, we wish people to be aware of the work of the project. This may be useful to audiences that do not require a detailed knowledge of the work and results, but that the activities and outcomes of APIDIS could be helpful to them. Creating such an awareness of the project's work will help the “word of mouth” type dissemination and help us build an identity and profile within the community.
- **Dissemination for Understanding**
There will be a number of groups that we will need to target directly with the dissemination. This would be a win-win situation where these groups would benefit from the outcomes of the project and the project itself would benefit from their support and favourability. In such case we would need to provide to such groups a much deeper understanding of the project work.
- **Dissemination for Action**
“Action” refers to a change of practice resulting from the adoption of products, materials or approaches offered by the project and its partners. These are the people whom we will need to offer the full knowledge and understanding of the project's work in order to establish a close relation with, allowing their future involvement with the project and their partners.

These three different ways of involvement will lead us to think about a variety of contents and presentations to address the needs of the different audiences to whom we wish to communicate the outcomes generated by the project.

3 Dissemination activities

3.1 *What do we want to disseminate?*

As in any research project, one of the tasks to be developed is the dissemination of the activities and outcomes of the project itself. But what will be disseminated? That list must be completed by the partners of the project themselves, but it is possible to set up an initial list of items:

- The idea behind APIDIS: Aims and objectives of the project and the final benefits to the end users.
- The innovative technologies derived from the research activities and their applications in the world.
- The scientific achievements resulting from the project.
- The activities of the different research groups, such as publications, seminars, workshops, presentations, videos produced, trials, showcases, etc.

3.2 *Identifying the audience*

We can identify a preliminary list of stakeholders considering their relation with the project:

- APIDIS (internal)
 - o Project research staff
 - o Partners' department heads and senior staff.
 - o Evaluation staff
 - o Management staff
- External
 - o Media (Local TVs, Press groups, Delivery infrastructures)
 - o Security Management
 - o Government
 - o General public
- Connected
 - o Off-project researchers
 - o Potential clients or users
 - o Funding bodies
 - o Other research related projects

Taking into account the Awareness, Understanding and Action model, we will plan the content delivered for each group. As the audience's level of involvement evolves; the related information will also progress.

3.3 - Project brand

The communication strategy includes the design of a logo and the establishment of design for communications.

3.4 - Development and publishing of a web site

A web site with specific areas targeted to different levels of interest has been created: <http://www.apidis.org/>.

This website will also likely host some datasets generated within APIDIS and made available to the research community for free, but subject to a signed agreement.

3.5 - Promotion of the publication of scientific communications and presentations in conferences

Most developments lead to internal reporting but some of them are made available to the general public through conferences and their proceedings and in reviewed journals. However, the academic partners have the right and duty to publish many research results. This will be the case during the length of the APIDIS project, as long as it does not hamper the exploitation of foreground by the non-academic partners.

The targeted conferences are related to vision and signal processing:

- IEEE international conference on image processing (ICIP),
- IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing (ICASSP),
- IEEE International conference on Multimedia and Expo (ICME),
- IEEE workshop on image analysis for multimedia interactive services (WIAMIS),
- IEEE International workshop on visual surveillance (VS, generally scheduled during CVPR).

but also to AI:

- International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence (IJCAI)
- National Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AAAI)
- International Conference on Automated Planning and Scheduling (ICAPS), International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML),
- Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence (UAI),
- and European Conference on Artificial Intelligence (ECAI)

A preliminary list of past and future presentations and scientific communications is found in annex I.

3.6 Design and publishing of printed materials

Design and publishing of printed materials to disseminate the activities and outcomes of the project in exhibitions and related professional activities.

3.7 Publishing of a newsletter

The number of recipients of the project newsletter will be made available for impact assessment.

3.8 Courses and other teaching and demonstration activities

One of the best ways to disseminate the approaches, technologies and products resulting from the research activities would be by means of teaching activities. Those activities will be publicised through the available dissemination platforms.

3.9 Establishment of relations with other research projects

APIDIS intends to favour interaction with related European projects by initiating contacts with these projects and inviting their representatives to the APIDIS trials.

3.10 One-to-one relationships

Establishment and maintenance of one-to-one relationships with key individuals in the industry, media, and academic fields to exchange ideas, initiatives, and strategic validation

3.11 Promotion of the active participation in conferences and fairs.

One of the most influential dissemination activities could be the participation in conferences and fairs, demonstrations and trials with members of the user group.

The APIDIS consortium will stimulate and coordinate relations with potential external users, through interviews, workshop (T21, informs media industry at IBC and gets User Group feedback on proof-of-concept trials), showcase by Mediapro (T20: presentation of the proof-of-concept trials, and T34: presentation of final outcomes to potential users, see Task 8.1 for a definition of what the showcase will be) and invitation to participate in trials and evaluation (see User Group consultation in Task 2.1 and 2.5). APIDIS concepts will be presented during IBC 2009. APIDIS outcomes will be presented by MP during IBC 2010. All partners will represent the project actively and establish liaisons with other EU and regional projects. Participation to standards will only be considered if recommended by the market analysis performed in Task 8.4. The contacts, potential users and exploitation plans derived from this task will be documented in the final exploitation plan report.

A preliminary list of past and future industry events where dissemination has occurred or is planned is found in annex I.

4 Main activities

The main elements of the dissemination are:

- Development of a project graphical identity (logo, colour scheme, etc) and production of leaflets and posters early in the project.
- Development of the www.apidis.org web portal
- On-line downloadable video showcase produced by MP. This is a movie that describes and promotes the APIDIS technology. It will build on the proof-of-concept and final trials described in Task 7.1 and 7.2. For each trial, the movie describes the involved technology and the trial scenario (what happens and how it works). It then presents a demonstration of the results achieved by the project. The purpose is to popularize the technological aspects of the trials, so as to highlight their novelty and potential impact.
- On-line downloadable executables and open source software to initiate a community of users around the APIDIS ideas about intelligent content creation. Here, the purpose is not to develop and maintain an open source platform, but rather to stimulate research and technological innovation, so as to validate and reinforce the key processes of a user-centric platform for semi-automatic content summarization, as developed by Task 6.3.
- Scientific journals and conferences papers, to present project results and get feedback to/from the international market.
- Attendance to IBC2009 and 2010 to diffuse and promote project concept. ACIC and/or UCL plan to attend IBC2009 to present APIDIS concepts. MP will present APIDIS results during IBC2010.
- Consortium agreement governing project resources sharing at the end of the project.

5 Assessment

An effective dissemination strategy will only continue to be effective if it is considered as an evolving process. The environment will change during the lifecycle of the project and the context within which end users are working will also change. This means that it is necessary to put in place suitable mechanisms for reviewing the progress and the extent of the dissemination. Periodical analysis of presence in the field would be carried out to address the needed adaptations.

6 Contact details

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7 Consortium Agreement

The Consortium Agreement (CA) was signed by all the project partners and has come into force as of the date of its signature by the Parties and shall continue in full force and effect until terminated in accordance with Section 3 of this project's Consortium Agreement. The APIDIS CA describes the initial agreement between partners about Intellectual Property Rights Management in its section 8.

The present document summarizes the main topics covered by the CA on IPR management strategy and introduces as well, the IPR Management Group which is responsible for monitoring the IPR issues. By IPR, we mean "Intellectual Property Rights", i.e. the rights of the Background¹ and the rights of the Foreground² generated by the APIDIS partners and partly funded by the European Commission grant under the EC Grant Agreement FP7-216023. The main concerns are naturally linked to the technology transfers mandatory in order to achieve project results. Most developments from (mostly academic) partners that will be included in a commercial product will need a license grant of some form between the granting partner (the institution that developed the foreground) and the receiving partner (the institution building the product incorporating this foreground).

7.1 Notion of Joint Ownership

The basic IPR rule devised in the CA is the notion of joint ownership explained below:

Where several Beneficiaries have jointly carried out work generating Foreground and where their respective shares of the work can not be established ("Joint Foreground"), they shall consult each other to allocate the ownership of Joint Foreground only to one of those Beneficiaries having carried out work generating Joint Foreground, under conditions to be negotiated.

Beneficiaries undertake that Joint Foreground allocation shall be done in good faith, under reasonable and non discriminatory conditions and they shall make their best efforts to decide such an allocation within a three months time period as of the Joint Foreground and in any case before any Patent filing.

For lack of agreement within the three months time period following Joint Foreground, such Foreground shall be deemed joint ownership of the Beneficiaries that carried out work generating Joint Foreground. They shall consult each other to consider any protecting action to be taken;

In case of joint ownership of Foreground each of the joint owners shall be entitled to use the joint Foreground as it sees fit, and to grant non-exclusive licenses to third parties, without any right to sub-license.

¹ "Background" is information and knowledge (including inventions, databases, etc.) held by the participants prior to their accession to the grant agreement, as well as any intellectual property rights which are needed for carrying out the project or for using foreground. Regarding intellectual property rights for which an application must be filed, only those intellectual property rights for which the application was filed before the accession of the participant to the Grant Agreement are included.

² 'Foreground' means the results, including information, materials and knowledge, generated in a given project, whether or not they can be protected. It includes intellectual property rights (IPRs such as rights resulting from copyright protection, related rights, design rights, patent rights, rights of creators of topographies of semiconductor products), similar forms of protections (e.g. sui generis right for databases) and unprotected know-how (e.g. confidential material). Thus, foreground includes the tangible (e.g. prototypes, source code and processed earth observation images) and intangible (IPR) results of a project. Results generated outside a project (i.e. before, after or in parallel with a project) do not constitute foreground.

7.2 Protection of Foreground

Where foreground is capable of industrial or commercial application (even if it requires further research and development, and/or private investment), it should be protected in an adequate and effective manner in conformity with the relevant legal provisions, having due regard to the legitimate interests of all participants, particularly the commercial interests of the other beneficiaries.

Where a beneficiary which is not the owner of the foreground invokes its legitimate interest, it must, in any given instance, show that it would suffer disproportionately great harm.

Beneficiaries should, individually and preferably collectively, reflect on the best strategy to protect in view of the use of the foreground both in further research and in the development of commercial products, processes or services.

Patent applications relating to foreground, filed by or on behalf of a beneficiary must include the following statement to indicate that said foreground was generated with the assistance of financial support from the Community:

The work leading to this invention has received funding from the Seventh Framework Programme FP7/2007-2013 under grant agreement n°216023.³

Furthermore, all patent applications relating to foreground filed shall be reported in the plan for the use and dissemination of foreground, including sufficient details/references to enable the Commission to trace the patent (application). Any such filing arising after the final report must be notified to the Commission including the same details/references.

Where the foreground is capable of industrial or commercial application and its owner does not protect it and does not transfer it to another beneficiary, an affiliated entity established in a Member State or Associated country or any other third party established in a Member State or Associated country along with the associated obligations in accordance with Article II.27 of the Grant Agreement, no dissemination activities relating to that foreground may take place before the Commission has been informed. The Commission must be informed at the latest 45 days prior to the intended dissemination activity.

In such cases, the Community may, with the consent of the beneficiary concerned, assume ownership of that foreground and adopt measures for its adequate and effective protection. The beneficiary concerned may refuse consent only if it can demonstrate that its legitimate interests would suffer disproportionately great harm.

In the event the Community assumes ownership, it shall take on the obligations regarding the granting of access rights.

▪ Transfer of Foreground

Each Party may transfer ownership of its own Foreground following the procedures of the Grant Agreement Article II 27.

It may identify specific third parties it intends to transfer Foreground to in Attachment 5 to the Consortium Agreement. The other Parties hereby waive their right to object to a transfer to listed third parties according to the Grant Agreement Article II.27.3. (any addition to attachment 5 requires a decision of the Supervisory Board)

The transferring Party shall, however, notify the other Parties of such transfer and shall ensure that the rights of the other Parties will not be affected by such transfer.

The Parties recognize that in the framework of a merger or an acquisition of an important part of its assets, a Party may be subject to confidentiality obligations which prevent it from giving the full 45 days prior notice foreseen in Grant Agreement Article II 27.2.

³ This statement will have to be translated into the language of the patent filing. Translations in all Community languages will be provided.

7.3 Dissemination

Dissemination activities including but not restricted to publications and presentations shall be governed by Article II.30 of the Grant Agreement.

The Parties shall ensure dissemination of their own Foreground as established in the Grant Agreement provided that such dissemination does not adversely affect the protection or use of Foreground and subject to the Parties' Legitimate Interests. The Supervisory Board will assist the Parties in exploring methods and routes for Dissemination of their Foreground.

- **Publication**

The Party objecting a publication has to show that its legitimate interests will suffer disproportionately great harm and shall include a request for necessary modifications.

- **Publication of another Party's Foreground or Background**

For the avoidance of doubt, a Party may not publish Foreground or Background of another Party, even if such Foreground or Background is amalgamated with the Party's Foreground, without the other Party's prior written approval.

- **Cooperation obligations**

The Parties undertake to cooperate to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation or thesis for a degree which includes their Foreground or Background. However, confidentiality and publication clauses have to be respected.

- **Use of names, logos or trademarks**

Nothing in this Consortium Agreement shall be construed as conferring rights to use in advertising, publicity or otherwise the name of the Parties or any of their logos or trademarks without their prior written approval.

7.4 Access Rights

For use purposes (exploitation + further research)	Yes, if a participant needs them for using its own foreground <small>(Article 50.1-2 RfP ; Article II.34.1-2 of GA)</small>	Until 1 year (unless otherwise agreed) after the end of the project or the termination of the participant concerned (Article 50.4 RfP ; Article II.34.4 of GA)
	Either royalty-free, or on fair and reasonable conditions to be agreed <small>(Article 50.1-2 RfP ; Article II.34.1-2 of GA)</small>	
Notes	Provided that the participant concerned is free to grant such access rights <small>(Article 49-50.2 RfP ; Article II.33-34.2 of GA)</small>	
	The background <i>needed</i> may be defined by the participants <small>(Article 47 RfP ; Article II.31 of GA)</small>	

- **Software Access Rights**

Parties' Access Rights to Software do not include any right to receive Source Code⁴ or Object Code⁵; ported to a certain hardware platform or any right to receive Source Code, Object Code or respective Software Documentation⁶ in any particular form or detail, but only as available from the Party granting the Access Rights.

⁴ **Source Code**: means software in human readable form normally used to make modifications to it including, but not limited to, comments and procedural code such as job control language and scripts to control compilation and installation.

⁵ **Object Code**: means software information, being technical information used or, useful in, or relating to the design, development, use or maintenance of any version of a software programme.

⁶ **Software Documentation**: means software information, being technical information used or, useful in, or relating to the design, development, use or maintenance of any version of a software programme.

The intended introduction of Intellectual Property (including, but not limited to Software) under Controlled License Terms in the Project requires the approval of the Supervisory board to implement such introduction into the Consortium Plan.

Parties agree that Access Rights to Software which is Background or Foreground only include: access to the Object Code and, where normal use of such an Object Code requires an Application Programming Interface (API)⁷, Access to the Object Code and such an API; and, if a Party can show that the execution of its tasks under the Project or the Use of its own Foreground is technically or legally impossible without Access to the Source Code, Access to the Source Code is to the extent necessary.

The Source Code shall be deemed as Confidential information and the use of the Source code shall be strictly limited to the necessary extent.

For the avoidance of doubt, any grant of Access Rights not covered by the CA shall be at the absolute discretion of the owning Party and subject to such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the owning and receiving Parties.

7.5 Access Rights for Use

By "use" we mean the direct or indirect utilisation of foreground in further research activities other than those covered by the project, or for developing, creating and marketing a product or process, or for creating and providing a service. Direct utilisation is done by the beneficiary owning the foreground (e.g. through further research or commercial or industrial exploitation in its own activities) while indirect utilisation is done by other parties (e.g. through licensing)

Access rights for use purposes may be requested by a participant only if it needs them for using its own foreground resulting from the project. In all other situations, appropriate access rights may be freely negotiated, but there is no requirement to grant them.

Access Rights to Foreground if Needed for Use of a Party's own Foreground including for third-party research shall be granted on fair and reasonable conditions.

A third party shall not be granted direct Access to Foreground generated by other Parties unless those Parties explicitly agree to it.

Access rights for internal research activities shall be granted on a royalty-free basis.

Access Rights to Background if Needed for Use of a Party's own Foreground shall be granted on fair and reasonable conditions.

The Parties obligations to act in good faith implies: In the case of research in collaboration with and/or for a third party where the third party needs Access Rights to confidential Foreground from the Project of another Party, the researching Party shall in a traceable form (before starting or committing to start the research) inform the third party of such need, and shall use reasonable endeavours to inform the owner of that Foreground of such need in a traceable form.

If the owner has been so informed, he shall not unreasonably delay his decision on whether or not to refuse to grant the needed third party Access Rights and not unreasonably refuse to grant such rights on fair and reasonable terms but may, in good faith, so refuse on the grounds of business interest.

However, if despite such reasonable efforts on behalf of the researching Party, the owner has not been so informed, the researching Party may carry out the research without prejudice to the owner's rights to enforce its rights in any way it deems fit against such third party.

Affiliated Entities have Access Rights under the conditions of the Grant Agreement Article II.34.3. Such Access Rights to Affiliated Entities shall be granted on fair and reasonable conditions and upon written bilateral agreement.

⁷ Application Programming Interface: means the application programming interface materials and related documentation containing all data and information to allow skilled Software developers to create Software interfaces that interface or intercat with other specified Software.

7.6 Confidentiality (Non-disclosure)

All information in whatever form or mode of transmission, which is disclosed by a Party (the "Disclosing Party") to any other Party (the "Recipient") in connection with the Project during its implementation and which has been explicitly marked as "confidential", or when disclosed orally, has been identified as confidential at the time of disclosure and has been confirmed and designated in writing within 15 days at the latest as confidential information by the Disclosing Party, is "Confidential Information".

In relation to Confidential Information, each Party undertakes not to use such Confidential Information for any purpose other than in accordance with the terms of the APIDIS Grant Agreement and CA during a period of five years from the date of disclosure by the disclosing Party, and to treat it and use reasonable endeavours in order to ensure it is kept confidential and not disclose the same to any third party without the prior written consent of the owner in each case during the aforesaid period of five years.

The above shall not apply for disclosure or use of Confidential Information, if and in so far as the Recipient can show that:

- the Confidential Information becomes publicly available by means other than a breach of the Recipient's confidentiality obligations;
- the Disclosing Party subsequently informs the Recipient that the Confidential Information is no longer confidential;

8. Exploitable Background/Foreground and its Use

In this section the intellectual property developed within the scope of the project will be detailed, workpackage by workpackage. Each topic is listed with a description of its sector and of the way it is intended to be exploited. Exploitation routes may be of commercial or non-commercial nature. The commercial exploitation route subsumes the exploitation of products and licences and patents granting. The non-commercial route subsumes standards introduction and open source software offers.

A list of foreseen exploitable foreground can be found in Table 1. As the project evolves, more exploitable products are expected to come up. Therefore, this list will be updated regularly by the Project Coordination or when requested by any partner of the consortium.

APIDIS uses a number of existing SW-tools and platforms (background). Some background items are owned by partners of the consortium; others are open source SW or usable under R&D-licences. The background items are listed in the CA.

Table1 EXPLOITABLE FOREGROUND LIST

WP	Exploitable Foreground Description	Exploitable products	Sector(s) of application	Timetable	Expected IPR protection	Owner & other partners involved
WP2	Review of the state of the art and latest developments in user studies for user cognitive processes in interaction with automatic production of multimedia content	Literature review	New interactive multimedia content development and description	2009	No	BM
WP2	Methodology tailor for gathering user requirements and validation of APIDIS Media scenarios	Methodological description	New interactive content development and description	2009	No	BM

WP	Exploitable Foreground Description	Exploitable products	Sector(s) of application	Timetable	Expected IPR protection	Owner & other partners involved
WP2	Data from the ethnography studies and user requirements	Potential users' data	New interactive content development and description	2009	No	BM
WP2	Innovative experimental methodology for evaluation of automatic production of multimedia content	Methodological description	New interactive content development and description	2010	No	BM
WP2	Data from the users' studies on user automatic production of multimedia content	Potential users' data	New interactive content development and description	2010	No	BM
WP3	Distributed acquisition of basket-ball videos, and definition of an annotation ground truth.	Public release of a data base for the development and validation of video analysis systems	Video processing research community	end 2008	No	UCL, ACIC, and QMUL
WP5	Method and algorithm to map visual features to rendering parameters.	Semi-automated browsing interface for multi-view content.	Any sector dealing with multi-camera scene rendering, typically surveillance or event summarization.	Preliminary outcomes are expected by the end of 2008, in a sport event context. Further developments scheduled along 2009.	To be defined based on obtained results.	UCL

WP	Exploitable Foreground Description	Exploitable products	Sector(s) of application	Timetable	Expected IPR protection	Owner & other partners involved
WP5	Method and algorithms for object detection and recognition	A tool for automatic annotation of sport event video content.	Sport production.	<p>Prototype in 2009</p>	To be defined based on obtained results.	UCL + QMUL
WP6	Methods and algorithms for autonomous production of sport event.	An engine that takes as input multi-camera content + relevant metadata, and produce video summaries according to preferences expressed by the user.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Content generation. ▪ Sport production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ June 2008: metadata definition. ▪ September 2008: metadata collection and user preference definition. ▪ First prototype December 2008, 	To be defined based on obtained results.	UCL + ACIC and QMUL
WP6	Methods to support semi-automatic switch between cameras when following an object of interest in a large area covered by a network of cameras.	Semi-automated browsing interface for multi-view content.	Video surveillance.	<p>Not yet decided whether this will effectively be investigated within the APIDIS project. Decision will be made based on user case definition.</p>	To be defined based on obtained results.	UCL + BM

9. IP Management Group

The IP Management group will be chaired by BM and will advise on Consortium level decisions about patenting or other protection, and publication. It will also help the partners negotiate transparent arrangements between inventors and would-be exploiters before going through formal and legal channels.

The members of the IP Management Group are the following:

IP Management Group	
UCL	Christophe De Vleeschouwer
QMUL	Andrea Cavallaro
EPFL	Pascal Frossard
BM	Pamela Miller
ACIC	Jean-François Delaigle
MEDIAPRO	Eric Martrou

10. Bilateral Agreements

A general model of agreements related to intellectual property (i.e., a consortium-wide IPR Agreement) is included in the APIDIS Consortium Agreement. Beyond the CA, specific agreements are necessary. This is due to a considerable variety of intellectual property issues (and contractors’ agreements on these issues may also vary significantly), ranging from agreements on confidentiality, licensing agreements among the contractors or with third parties, commercialisation agreements, joint ownership agreements, etc. For this reason, every necessity related to IPR issues that may arise along the project will be handled by means of bilateral agreements between the interested parties. Each of the bilateral agreements will require the authorisation by the Supervisory Board.

Throughout the project, an up-to-date list of exploitable background will be maintained. Besides, an APIDIS IPR portfolio will be built up and maintained. The term “portfolio” subsumes in this case the list of IPR products and theoretical achievements.

11. Annex I

Planned Publications, Communications

Planned/ actual Dates	PAPERS / Talks	Partner responsible /involved
London, January 21, 2008	FP6-IST Project Caretaker stakeholders meeting (flyer distribution) (attendee list available)	ACIC and QMUL
London, July 21- 22, 2008	My e-director 2012 project (presentation)	QMUL
Sydney, Australia Sept14- 18, 2008	ICAPS	BM
St.Malo, France 13- 15 Oct 2008	NEM Summit 2008 (submitted paper)	UCL
Hannover, June 23- 26, 2008	IEEE ICME 2008	EPFL
Lyon 25- 27 Nov 2008	ICT2008 (flyer distribution)	BM and UCL
Lausanne, 25-29 August, 2008	EUSIPCO 2008	EPFL
San Diego, October 12-15, 2008	IEEE ICIP 2008	EPFL
Marseille, 18 Oct 2008	Workshop on Multi-camera and Multi-modal Sensor Fusion Algorithms and Applications, held in conjunction with the ECCV conference (paper to be submitted)	QMUL and possibly UCL
Tampa, December 8-11, 2008	ICPR 2008	EPFL
London 6-8 May 2009	WIAMIS 2009 (paper to be submitted)	UCL

Cairo, Egypt Fall 2009	ICIP 2009 (paper to be submitted)	UCL
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Planned Events

Planned/ actual Dates	Event	Partner responsible /involved
Amsterdam, 11- 16 Sept 2008	IBC 2008	MP
Amsterdam	IBC 2009	MP, UCL ACIC
Amsterdam	IBC 2010	MP