TECHNOLOGY, TRAINING AND KNOWLEDGE FOR EARLY-WARNING / EARLY-ACTION LED POLICING IN FIGHTING ORGANISED CRIME AND TERRORISM

D8.1 – DISSEMINATION AND EXPLOITATION PLAN

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Revision history

Revision	Edition date	Author	Modified Sections / Pages	Comments
V1.0	28/09/2018	Corinna Pannofino, TRI (main author) Reviewers and contributors: David Wright, Angelo Napolano (TRI), David Diaz, Raquel Pastor, (ISDEFE), Franck Mignet, Kees Nieuwenhuis (TNL), Henrik Legind (LTA), Juan Gómez Romero, UGR	Full document	First version submitted to the EC on 28/09/2018
V1.2	30/11/2019	Corinna Pannofino (TRI, main author)	Full document review, with significant changes in sections 2.2.1, 2.4.3, 2.4.7, 2.4.8, 3 (KPIs), Annex III and IV.	The deliverable has been reread in full and revisited to evaluate the dissemination and exploitation plans for the project and make sure they are still relevant for achieving impact. The necessary changes were made in the mentioned sections.
V1.3	28/01/2020	Norbert Leonhardmair (VICESSE)	Section 4, Annex V	Section 4 was reviewed to incorporate the updated exploitation strategy since VICESSE's arrival in the consortium and the first results of the partner consultation (Annex V)
V1.4	29/01/2020	Franck Mignet (TNL)	Section 4.5.1	Update on DKMP
V1.5	29/01/2020	Corinna Pannofino (TRI, main author)	Executive summary and conclusions	Revision notes were added in the executive summary and a sentence regarding the evaluation of the DEP in the conclusions
V1.6	12/02/2020	Corinna Pannofino (TRI, main author) Raquel Pastor (ISDEFE)	Whole document review, additions to section 2.4.7	Editorial corrections, information on collaboration with EUROPOL in section 2.4.7

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Executive summary

This deliverable (D8.1) outlines COPKIT's Dissemination and Exploitation Plan (DEP), designing the dissemination and exploitation processes for COPKIT and the project outcomes.

The DEP will support the Early Warning (EW)/Early Action (EA) ecosystem that the project aims to establish by setting the strategy used by COPKIT to ensure its goals are achieved. The overall strategy focuses on defining the what, when and how we will convey key messages and outcomes of the project to stakeholders, who the stakeholders are and how we want to engage them in order to make an impact in the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) landscape and transfer knowledge and results in order to enable others to use and take up COPKIT's results.

The objectives of our DEP include the following:

- Inform LEAs about the COPKIT project and tools.
- Encourage LEAs to test and use the COPKIT intelligence-led tools.
- Define and continuously update the potential exploitable assets.
- Develop a market analysis, including identification of stakeholders, market dimensions and prospects, using, among others, feedback from LEAs about COPKIT tools and intelligence needs.
- Facilitate the realisation of the exploitation (by facilitating the formation of alliances towards exploitation of all types of COPKIT results (provision of tools, training, services...). Use COPKIT key events (e.g., workshops, demonstrations) for facilitation actions.
- Facilitate the formation of an alliance of partners to continue the exploration of the experimentation lab in the post-project exploitation phase.

The document

- outlines a dissemination and exploitation strategy;
- identifies the messages to engage and involve relevant stakeholder communities in the project's research and in taking-up its outputs;
- presents a timeline for the project dissemination and exploitation activities;
- identifies the channels to reach out to COPKIT's stakeholders;
- outlines processes within the consortium to evaluate and monitor the planned dissemination activities.

This deliverable has been integrated with deliverable D8.2 which complements it by focusing on the communication to the general public and the use of specific media (e.g., social media, press). Although these channels will be used for the dissemination of COPKIT's results, they will also be used to engage and raise awareness of the general public about COPKIT.

Revision notes

This dissemination and exploitation plans have been reviewed in M18 and overall, they have been found still relevant and appropriate to meet the goals set out in M4 (September 2018) when this deliverable was first written. However, during the first 18 months of the project, there have been delays in some of the planned activities (e.g. release of the first newsletter and first webinar) because of some concerns that have emerged regarding the method for building a contact list for the project and GDPR compliance. Once we resolved the issue, all activities have proceeded as planned. Furthermore, VICESSE joined the consortium in M9 and took charge of leading exploitation activities within the project and revisited, together with TRI, some of the planned exploitation tasks upon arrival. This version of the DEP has been revisited mainly to reflect the changes in the timeline of certain dissemination activities (e.g. newsletter and webinars) and to implement

a) the agreed strategy for building a project contact list and reaching out to our stakeholders (section 2.2.1)

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b) the updated plan for new collaborations with EU projects and EUROPOL (section 2.4.7)
c) the new exploitation tasks and updated strategy (section 4) and Annex V
d) updated Annex IV with the achievements up until M18

Finally, we have also evaluated our KPIs and table 9 shows that we have already reached most of them and are on track with all planned activities.

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1. Introduction

COPKIT partners prepared an initial version of this Dissemination and Exploitation Plan (DEP) (D8.1) as section 2.2 and Task 8.1 of their proposal to the European Commission. This document elaborates from that initial version and serves as a starting point for further updates at months 18 and 36. It should be read in conjunction with the partners' Communication Plan (D8.2), which follows a similar timeline.

The consortium's DEP builds on the European Commission's recommendations and standards for effective communication of project results as well as IPR standards and recommendations for effective exploitation of results published by the IPR Helpdesk.

The dissemination activities will support the exploitation plan which aims to deliver the project's results to law enforcement agencies (LEAs) who can use and benefit from them during and after the project concludes.

Dissemination of project results to the LEAs and other stakeholders is an essential component for the success of the project and to achieve the expected impacts at all levels. It also contributes to the sustainability of the project results beyond the project's lifetime. Thus, COPKIT privileges dissemination, exploitation and outreach not just as a partial function of the project designated in one of its WPs, but as a holistic undertaking embedded in every work package (WP), explicit or not. Furthermore, the partners will use a range of tools and events for reaching targeted stakeholder groups. The partners will measure the effectiveness of these various events and tools in terms of connecting with LEAs and their uptake of the project outputs. If necessary, the partners will change the emphasis of the dissemination and exploitation plan if it becomes apparent that some tools and events are better than others in achieving the expected impacts.

1.1. Project background and objectives

The COPKIT project addresses the problem of analysing, preventing, investigating and mitigating the use of new information and communication technologies by organised crime and terrorist groups. This question is a key challenge for policymakers and LEAs due to the complexity of the phenomenon, the number of factors and actors involved, and the great set of criminal and terrorist technological activities in support of Organised Crime and terrorist actions.

To be able to act earlier, earlier and better knowledge and intelligence are required. To that end, we will develop a toolkit supporting the Early Warning (EW)/Early Action (EA) methodology and enabling LEAs to stay ahead of the curve of new developments in the use of technology by organised crime and terrorist groups.

More specifically, COPKIT has the following objectives: (1) develop and apply an Early Warning (EW)/Early Action (EA) system and apply it to use-cases, (2) develop a toolkit for knowledge production and exploitation, tested by LEAs in their premises, (3) ensure the respect of EU legal and ethical principles, (4) develop innovative curricula for all aspects of the EW/EA methodology and eco-system to facilitate the uptake by LEAs.

1.2. Document Structure

The dissemination and exploitation plan is organised into sections to guide partners in disseminating the project key messages, exploiting results and in using the necessary tools to achieve the strategic and quantitative goals of COPKIT. The document covers the following:

- The dissemination strategy, including the main messages emerging from COPKIT that need to be shared with our target audiences, the key target groups as well as the tools and channels we will use to reach them;

- how we will implement the dissemination activities, including the guidelines for using project materials (visual identity), how we will build our network, and the timing of COPKIT's dissemination activities;
- how we will monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of COPKIT dissemination;
- the strategy and plan for exploitation

1.3. Applicable and Reference Documents

- Grant Agreement number 786687 - COPKIT - H2020-SEC-2016-2017/H2020-SEC-2016-2017-2.
- The EC's "Dissemination and Exploitation in Horizon 2020" fact sheet
- The EC's "The Plan for the Exploitation and Dissemination of Results in Horizon 2020" fact sheet
- H2020 "Guidelines For Your Dissemination And Exploitation Activities"
- IPR Helpdesk "Making the Most of Your H2020 Project - Boosting the impact of your project through effective communication, dissemination and exploitation"

1.4. Glossary

Term	Explanation
Communication	Reaching out to society and communicating about the project and its results to a multitude of audiences, including the media and the public [1]
Dissemination[2]	The public disclosure of project results tailored to stakeholders that may exploit/reuse project results, i.e. sharing research results with potential users - peers in the research field, industry, other commercial players and policymakers[3].
Early Action/Early Warning	Early Warning explains how crimes are evolving, identifying "weak signals", warnings, new trends, and forms a basis for assisting decision-makers, at both strategic and operational levels, in order to develop Early Action (preparedness, mitigation, prevention and other security policies).
Exploitation	The use of project results for any purpose (further research, development and commercial exploitation, policy support, education, standards, etc.)[4]
Intelligence-led policing	Having intelligence (encompassing all types and timescales of intelligence) guiding the operations as a means to optimize resources and prioritizing case investigation
Key messages	The main points COPKIT wants target audiences to hear, remember, and act upon.
Stakeholder	A relevant actor (persons, groups or organisations) who: (1) might be affected by the project; (2) has the potential to implement the project's results and findings; (3) has a stated interest in the project fields; and, (4) has the knowledge and expertise to propose strategies and solutions in the fields of law enforcement, communication technologies, computer science and engineering
Target Audience	Group targeted by COPKIT's communication and/or dissemination activities.

[1] EC definitions taken from https://www.iprhelpdesk.eu/sites/default/files/EU-IPR-Brochure-Boosting-Impact-C-D-E.pdf
[2] EC definitions taken from https://www.iprhelpdesk.eu/sites/default/files/EU-IPR-Brochure-Boosting-Impact-C-D-E.pdf
[3] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/grants/grant-management/dissemination-of-results_en.htm
[4] EC definitions taken from https://www.iprhelpdesk.eu/sites/default/files/EU-IPR-Brochure-Boosting-Impact-C-D-E.pdf

Table 1 Glossary of terms

1.5. List of acronyms/abbreviations

Abbreviation	Explanation
EA/EW	Early action/Early Warning
COPLAB	COPKIT Living Lab
DEP	Dissemination and exploitation plan
DKMP	Data and Knowledge Management Plan
DoA	Description of Action
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
KPIs	Key performance indicators
LEAs	Law Enforcement Agencies
RTOs	Research and Technology Organisations
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
ESIAB	Ethical and Societal Impact Advisory Board
EUSAB	End user and Stakeholder Advisory Board
SAB	Security Advisory Board
ELP	Ethical, Legal and Privacy
DPO	Data Protection Officer
DKMP	Data and Knowledge Management plan

Table 2 List of acronyms and abbreviations

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2. Dissemination strategy and plan

The COPKIT dissemination strategy outlines the plan for developing content and deploying dissemination channels that will allow us to reach the identified stakeholder groups efficiently, convey COPKIT's key messages, and achieve the expected impact.

2.1. Objectives

The aim of COPKIT dissemination will be to raise awareness about the project, but most importantly, to disseminate the project results to target audiences (identified during the process of creating a stakeholder contact list) that may take an interest in the potential use of the results (e.g., LEAs, scientific community, policymakers).

COPKIT dissemination will focus on engaging with stakeholders to inform them about the project and its results, identify the technical requirements based on the current technology gaps and LEA needs, as well as to gather their views on how they think ethical, human rights issues and security challenges should be addressed.

Dissemination will take place throughout the project's lifespan and will continue after the project ends via initiatives taken by the consortium and by individual partners. All materials and dissemination lines will be specifically designed to address the needs of the different target groups.

2.2. Key target groups

The project's focus is the uptake of advanced tools and data handling techniques by LEAs in order to improve operational crime fighting abilities, based on the analysis of digital data sources and data processing and communication techniques that could be in use by organised crime and terrorist groups. Therefore, the primary stakeholders for dissemination and exploitation are the operational LEA agencies across Europe, including the police academies where novice police officers receive their education (e.g. European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)).

Because the project will also deliver advanced scientific and technical results that must be validated with the use of a peer-to-peer public reviewing method, a secondary group of stakeholders for dissemination are researchers and technology developers in a number of specific domains, that may be interested in intelligence-led policing applications.

Furthermore, because the exploitation of results will, to a large extent, depend on the decision making (about acquisition of tools, changes in working methods, changes in manning and organization of strategic and operational criminal investigation work) in the upper hierarchical layers of LEAs and the ministries that are responsible for them, another group of stakeholders for dissemination and exploitation are the decision makers who organise and operate the policing functions in a country (policymakers).

Other target groups include:

- LEAs
- Policymakers (i.e., Ministries of Interior or equivalent)
- Police associations
- EU-funded projects focused on or of relevance to LEAs
- Other relevant research institutions (e.g., United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI))
- Secondary markets such as first responders, local authorities, banks and insurance companies
- Market facilitators, including academics, the news media and social media

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2.2.1. Building a network

The most important stakeholder groups whom we will target during the project are EU law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and Ministries of the Interior (or equivalents, such as the UK Home Office) who can use those results.

We will dimension the size of the LEA market. Wikipedia identifies more than 200 national and local police forces in the EU alone, however, EUROPOL lists the different types of LEAs in the EU member states on their website. These will constitute our primary target market and to reach them we will develop a contact list of those forces to whom we will send e-mails, newsletters and press releases to make them aware of our project, our initiatives and to invite them to COPKIT events (e.g. workshops, final event, webinars, etc.).

The partners will create a list of contacts from LEAs (and other stakeholders) across the EU, using publicly available information (legitimate interest) and information (e.g. name and email address) gathered by networking with potential stakeholders at events or through personal collaborations (informed consent). We will only use email addresses that have either been given to partners directly by the stakeholders themselves (thereby giving their consent to be contacted via that email address) or organisation email addresses that are publicly available. All personal information collected in COPKIT's contact list will be managed and used in line with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), as detailed here below.

During the first period of the project some dissemination tasks have been quite delayed compared to the timeline foreseen in the first version of this DEP (D8.1, submitted in M4), *i.e.* the release of the first newsletter issue and first webinar, because of some concerns that have emerged regarding the method for building a contact list for the project and GDPR compliance.

The issue has been discussed in numerous meetings and emails (with partners but also with DPOs and DGJUST to obtain advice on the appropriate course of action) and during the ELP (Ethical, Legal and Privacy) team meeting held on 19/06/2019, we reached an agreement on the course of action to build the contact list for the project and to communicate with our stakeholders. As a result, the first newsletter was sent out to our contact list at the end of October 2019 and contacts were invited to attend the first webinar (held in December 2019).

In summary, our agreed method for creating a contact list for the project is now twofold:

- On the basis of informed consent (GDPR Art. 6.1.a):
    - People subscribed to the COPKIT newsletter via the COPKIT website.
    - People who expressed their interest in the COPKIT project (participation in workshops, in touch with the individual partners).
- On the basis of legitimate interest (GDPR Art. 6.1.f):
    - Each partner manages their own list of contacts and sends them information about the project. Each partner, based on the legitimate interest can send information about the project (for example, newsletters, information about events, etc.) to their own contacts without their prior consent, always adding the possibility to "unsubscribe".
    - Each partner is encouraged to use the Legitimate Interest Assessment (LIA) model prepared by TRI. Based on legitimate interest, project information can be sent without prior consent to the emails that appear on public websites of organisations, companies, ministries, universities, etc.

As a starting point for the project contact list (which will be continuously updated as the project progresses) TRI compiled a list of LEA contacts (all publicly available emails and based on legitimate interest) based on the list of European LEAs mentioned on the EUROPOL website, as well as media contacts (for communication activities).

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The procedure we followed for collecting the abovementioned LEA contacts is as follows:

- Collect all available email addresses for each LEA in the different countries as displayed on the EUROPOL website (e.g. all contacts on the page for Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, and so on)
- Collect general department (e.g. communications department, organised crime department, etc.) email addresses from the individual LEA websites found on the EUROPOL website
- Collect (where possible) publicly available email addresses of individuals (e.g. chief police officer, spokesperson, lead of department etc.) from the individual LEA websites found on the EUROPOL website
- Collect media contacts from news related to the topics covered in COPKIT

In each communication sent from COPKIT channels we will give the contacts the option to opt-out from any other future communication (for example when sending the newsletter, they will be provided with an unsubscribe option)

In the project's Privacy Policy, we will specify how the consortium is going to use these contacts and that these contacts will be used only within the remit of the project and not repurposed for other purposes.

Collaboration with other EC-funded projects – COPKIT will also reach out to other EC-funded projects that have or have had a focus on LEAs to benefit from their results and possibly their contact lists, to explore clustering efforts and the possibility of joint workshops (see section 2.4.7 of this document).

Interacting with the COPKIT Advisory Board members

The partners will convene a face-to-face meeting with Advisory Board members and one or two conference calls with them each year. The partners expect to add other members of the advisory board as we develop our contact list (see above).

2.3. Key messages

The key messages that the COPKIT dissemination effort will get across are focused around the **applicability** (i.e., the power of the COPKIT EW/EA-led policing technologies to improve situation awareness and the identification, understanding and counteraction of new threats and trends in crime; their transferability across national or organisational contexts; their user-friendliness; and the state of the art of the underpinning technologies) and **appropriateness** (legal compliance with GDPR and national legislations, ethical treatment of private and sensitive information, focus on the use for intended purposes, controlled access to the project and its works and outputs) of COPKIT outputs.

Furthermore, we will update the abovementioned key messages and define new ones regarding the main project results as they become available.

Table 3 shows the key messages we will be disseminating and the different target audiences.

Key message	Target audience
Informing about the project, its mission and objectives, main results, including funding, consortium, etc.	LEAs, Policymakers (i.e., Ministries of Interior or equivalent), Police associations, EU-funded projects focused on or of relevance to LEAs, Other relevant research institutions (e.g., United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI))
Showcasing the technological excellence of COPKIT tools.	LEAs, Police associations, EU-funded projects focused on or of relevance to LEAs, Other relevant research institutions (e.g., United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI))
Demonstrating the compliance with GDPR and national laws.	LEAs, Policymakers (i.e., Ministries of Interior or equivalent), Police associations, Legal and ethics community, including the project's Ethical and Societal Impact Advisory Board (ESIAB), End user and Stakeholder Advisory Board (EUSAB) and Security Advisory Board (SAB).
Demonstrating the ethical approach to privacy, data protection, citizens' rights, etc.	LEAs, Policymakers (i.e., Ministries of Interior or equivalent), Police associations, Legal community
Emphasising the usefulness of COPKIT tools to LEAs and secondary market (banks, financial firms/institutions, corporate security firms).	LEAs, Policy-makers (i.e., Ministries of Interior or equivalent), Police associations, EU-funded projects focused on or of relevance to LEAs, Other relevant research institutions (e.g., United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)), Secondary markets such as first responders, local authorities, banks and insurance companies, Market facilitators, including: academics, the news media and social media

Table 3 COPKIT key messages and target audiences

2.4. Dissemination tools and channels for sharing results

COPKIT will use different tools and channels for sharing results with different target audiences.

While we will be adopting a more direct approach to reach our main stakeholders (e.g., by sending emails and project materials, inviting them to our events, etc.), in order to reach out to the secondary stakeholder community, we will compile a list of targeted journals and conferences and identify a preliminary list of the various papers and the proposed book-captains for those different journals and conferences. The selection will, when possible, try to maximize dissemination impact in Europe and minimum boundaries to accessibility.

Decision makers in the ministries and agencies are difficult to reach via scientific or technical information channels. Furthermore, their knowledge of the policing work and the tools and techniques that are used, is less deep than that of the actual practitioners. This means that we will need to design special information carriers and special methods of delivery to reach the individuals in these positions, emphasizing more the societal, financial and operational benefits and their capitalisation related to their current state-of-the-art.

The main channels we are going to use to disseminate project results and reach the different audiences are the following:

- Project website
- Emails
- Newsletters
- Journal articles
- External conferences and events
- Project events and collaboration with other EU projects
- Webinars

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2.4.1. Project website

The project website (https://copkit.eu/) is the main online tool for public dissemination and serves as the main point of contact for the project, and its structure allows the consortium to tailor communications for different target audiences as the project progresses.

It has been set up in August 2018 (D8.3 - Project Website) and is managed by ISDEFE. It is maintained and updated regularly (e.g., at least once a month) and this will continue throughout the project's lifecycle. The website currently provides visitors with a brief overview of COPKIT, featured news and the partner logos and description. The COPKIT video is strategically embedded at the top of the website, which helps engage visitors and raise awareness about the project.

Newsletters, news, blogs and other project resources (e.g. project flyer, newsletter etc.) are posted on the website (and on social media) to create a complex 'living and breathing' website that is updated regularly with relevant information. Partners will be invited to create their own articles/blogs, which will be featured in the news section of the website and constitute the main content for the project newsletters and are expected to actively promote them to the various stakeholder communities. This will contribute to raising awareness about the project's results by increasing traffic on the website and enhancing opportunities for networking, forging collaborations and ultimately, exploitation. These and other contributions from the different partners are periodically discussed in WP8 calls led by TRI and with the participation of at least one representative per partner, in order to plan appropriate timelines and deadlines for delivering such blogs and news items, but also to discuss the topics to cover and the partner/s responsible for preparing them.

Visits to the website will be monitored throughout the project lifetime to keep track of the number of visitors and evaluate the effectiveness of dissemination (see image below). Moreover, ISDEFE will maintain the project's website for at least three years after the project ends to ensure the ongoing visibility of COPKIT and its results.

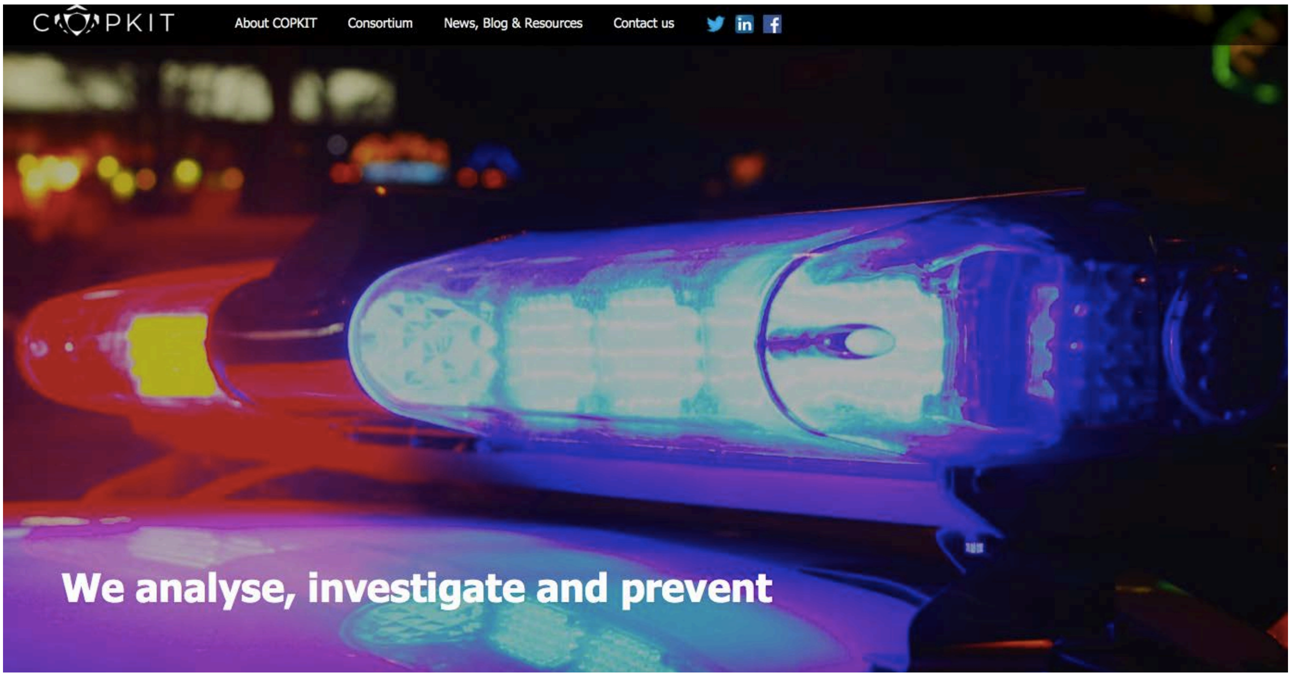

Figure 1. Screenshot of the COPKIT website

As shown in the figure below, during the first 18 months of the project, the website has been visited 62460 times by 32023 visitors, greatly exceeding our planned KPI for this task (see section 3 of this document).

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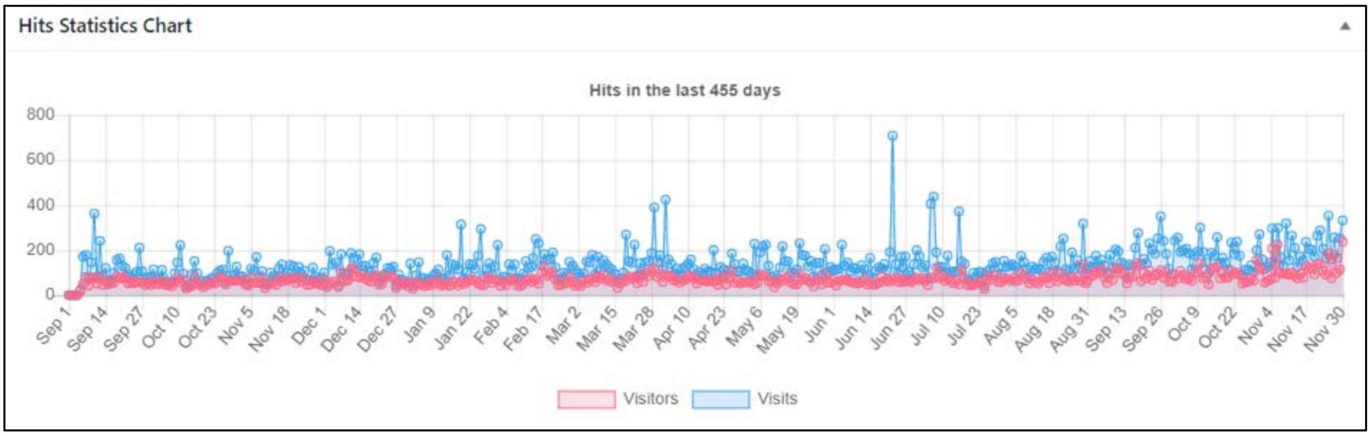
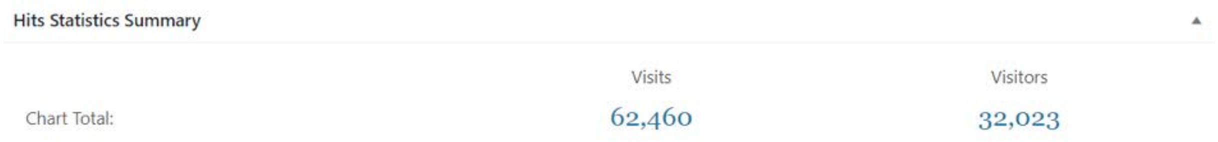


Figure 2 COPKIT website analytics



Hits Statistics Summary

	Visits	Visitors
Chart Total:	62,460	32,023

Figure 3 Visitors to the COPKIT website

2.4.2. E-mails

The partners will use e-mails to reach and interact with all of the identified stakeholder communities. Through a direct approach, the partners will be able to create a network of contacts with the various players in law enforcement at the national and international level, and to promote synergies and future collaborations.

Depending on the need, we will contact different stakeholders and send tailored information. For example, we will email LEAs, policymakers and regulators, researchers and academics, industry associations, and the media, but also members of our advisory boards, to inform them about the work being carried out in COPKIT, invite them to conferences and other COPKIT events and, when possible, gather their feedback which will help influence the outcomes of the project.

2.4.3. Newsletters

The partners will produce a newsletter every 6 months containing items on intelligence-led policing and other topics covered by the project (e.g. illegal firearms trafficking, crimes as a service, ethics issues etc.) arising from our project and posted on the project website, as well as news related to other projects and sources, events, and dissemination materials (e.g. videos), including key publications.

The newsletters will be tailored to fit with COPKIT’s visual identity (graphics will be embedded into MailChimp to create an appropriate template for distribution) which will make them easily recognisable by the stakeholders who receive them, thereby strengthening the impact of our dissemination activities.

TRI prepared the first issue of the COPKIT newsletter, which was sent out to the COPKIT partners and the stakeholder contact list at the end of October 2019. The newsletter featured an introductory piece on the project, the project video, a news piece about our collaboration with other security projects, and news about upcoming events (first webinar, MSE event, demo in Athens). The newsletter also contains a section dedicated to sister projects and in this issue, we added a video of the TITANIUM project. This is because there is an agreement with the TITANIUM dissemination team, that as part of the collaboration between the two projects, COPKIT will share TITANIUM news/materials in their newsletters and TITANIUM will

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share COPKIT's. For this reason, we have also included the TITANIUM partners in our contact list and have sent the newsletter to them as well.

We created an initial MailChimp mailing list based on the project's stakeholder and media lists (which will then get populated on an ongoing basis – as detailed in section 2.2.1 of this deliverable), thus sending the newsletters to those who we believe may have a legitimate interest in receiving news about our project or stories related to intelligence-led policing. Readers will, of course, be able to opt out if they no longer wish to receive our newsletters.

The newsletters are also published on the project website and on social media for a wider dissemination with an invitation to our stakeholders to subscribe to it to receive updates from the project. The MailChimp mailing list also gets automatically populated every time someone subscribes.

TRI leads the preparation and distribution of the newsletters, but selected partners will be in charge of preparing contents for the website which are then repurposed for the newsletter, as part of the process described in section 2.4.1 of this document. Deadlines for providing material will be planned ahead and according to the date of the newsletter issue.

2.4.4. Journal articles

Articles in scholarly journals will provide a more detailed explication of the project's findings and its principal outputs.

In accordance with the dissemination strategy, different types of journals will be targeted:

- **Industry, trade and professional association magazines** will help get the project's messages across towards non-technically oriented stakeholders and LEA personnel, in particular, the policing practitioners involved in strategic or operational criminal investigations. Dissemination will encompass both methodological and criminological results and the results relative to applications of technical innovation in the policing domain at a level suitable for readers with a technical background, both from the practitioner and the academic communities.
- Less thorough dissemination of the technical results of the project will be included in publications in **policing journals** to provide insights to readers from the policing domain regarding technical progress able to support their activities.
- **Application oriented scientific journals** will help get the project's messages towards technically oriented and scientific LEA personnel as well as the community of applied science researchers. Dissemination of results regarding the application of technical results to the domain of policing will be done through journals more geared towards applications and case studies.
- **Theory oriented scientific journals** will help get the project's messages to the research community.

The table below provides a preliminary list of identified topics that are expected to have publication potential (and the task or work-package in which they are produced), together with an initial responsible partner and an indicative and non-exhaustive list of possible target journals for the corresponding technical field. This table should be seen as a template to be used in the course of the project and rows will be added as the activities in the various WPs and tasks progress. It should further be noted that scholarly journals often follow a theme-based publication scheme. COPKIT dissemination will be required to act opportunistically, to follow the themes chosen by editors. With the long lead times required from acceptance to publication of many journals, one or more may not be published until after the project finishes.

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Technical Field	WP/Task	Lead Partner	Audience: Practitioner / LEA technical personnel (journals)	Audience: Applied science researchers (journals)	Audience: Theoretical science researchers (journals)
Secure distributed System architecture	T3.2	TNL	Yes	Yes **Future Generation Computer Systems**	No
Web crawling technologies	T4.1	GN	Yes	Yes	No
Natural Language Processing Semantic Analysis	WP4	AIT	Yes	Yes **Journal of Quantitative Linguistics**	Yes **International Journal of Applied Linguistics**
Knowledge representation, storage and management	WP5	UGR	Yes	Yes	Yes **International Journal of Uncertainty, Fuzziness and Knowledge-Based Systems;** **Expert Systems with Applications**
Knowledge discovery	T6.1	UGR	Yes	Yes	Yes **Knowledge-Based Systems** **Information Sciences**
Information Fusion, Situation and threat assessment	T6.2	LTA	Yes	Yes	Yes **Information Fusion;** **International Journal of Uncertainty**; **Fuzziness and Knowledge-Based Systems** **Information Fusion**
Forecasting of spatio-temporal series	T6.3	IBM	Yes	Yes **Applied Soft Computing**	Yes **Pattern Recognition**

Table 4 COPKIT topics with expected publication potential

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The potential journals in the field of policing will be refined with the progress of the technical results in discussion with LEAs (to determine the angle of the publication) but could include for instance, *The Police Journal: Theory, Practice and Principles*, *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, *Policing and Society*, *Crime Technology and Society, Journal of Information Rights, Policy and Practice*, *British Journal of Criminology, Atlantis Studies in Uncertainty Modelling, Flexible Query Answering Systems, Knowledge-Based Systems, and others.*

A key goal of the Consortium is making the results of the project known to the wider research community and the public, provided that such disclosure does not impair the use and exploitation of the results of the project by individual partners. To this end and in order to meet the requirements of the call on Open Access to scientific publications, the partners have allocated a budget for Open Access publication fees and the consortium will evaluate the appropriate Open Access options for all publications.

Over the course of the first 18 months of the project, the following papers have been submitted for publication, thereby expanding the list of potentially targeted journals.

Title	Contributing partner/s	Status
Finding tendencies in streaming data using Big Data frequent itemset mining	UGR	Published
Using Word Embeddings and Deep Learning for Supervised Topic Detection in Social Networks	UGR	Published
Generalized Association Rules for Sentiment Analysis in Twitter	UGR	Published
A comparative analysis of tools for visualizing association rules: A proposal for visualising fuzzy association rules	UGR	Published
“Policing Cybercrime – the need of technically supported approaches” for the “Policing: An International Journal (formerly PIJPSM). Special Issue: Policing Cybercrime", sent in July 31st, 2019	ISDEFE, TRI, TNL, BayHfoD	Rejected
Dissemination article “COPKIT – Technology and knowledge for Early-Warning / Early-Action led policing in fighting Organised Crime and Terrorism” for the Mediterranean Security	ISDEFE, TRI, TNL, BayHfoD	Submitted in December 2019 and pending acceptance

Title	Contributing partner/s	Status
Event (See T8.5) for publication in the Special Issue "Technology Advances and Support for Security Practitioners" of the "Security Informatics and Law Enforcement "		
Investigating 3D-STDenseNet for Explainable Spatial Temporal Crime Forecasting	IBM	Submitted and pending acceptance

2.4.5. Conferences and events

Presentations at third-party workshops and conferences provide an opportunity to network with stakeholders. The partners envisage participating in at least six events over the three-year lifetime of the project. As for the actions taken for dissemination through journals, conferences aimed at different audiences will be targeted, ranging from theoretical and applied researchers in technical matters (addressed in COPKIT) to policing and criminology researchers, or researchers active in the policing domain with a technical background (see table below), including an indicative list of possible target conference.

Technical Field	WP/Task	Lead Partner	Audience: Practitioner / LEA technical personnel (conference)	Audience: Applied science researchers (conference)	Audience: Theoretical science researchers (conference)
Secure distributed System architecture	T3.2	TNL	Yes	No	No
Web crawling technologies	T4.1	GN	Yes	Yes	No
Natural Language Processing Semantic Analysis	WP4	AIT	Yes	Yes **International Workshop on Language Technologies and Applications**	Yes **International Conference on Natural Language Processing**

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Technical Field	WP/Task	Lead Partner	Audience: Practitioner / LEA technical personnel (conference)	Audience: Applied science researchers (conference)	Audience: Theoretical science researchers (conference)
Knowledge representation, storage and management	WP5	UGR	Yes	Yes **SEMANTiCS, 13th International Conference on Flexible Query Answering Systems (FQAS 2019, 17 – 19 June 2019, Amantea, Italy (with a special session on COPKIT related research topics)**	Yes **The ACM International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management (CIKM), International Conference on Information Processing and Management of Uncertainty in Knowledge-Based Systems (IPMU), FQAS**
Knowledge discovery	T6.1	UGR	Yes	Yes	Yes **ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining (KDD)**
Information Fusion, Situation and threat assessment	T6.2	LTA	Yes **Milipol**	Yes	Yes **International Conference on Information Fusion**
Forecasting of spatio-temporal series	T6.3	IBM	Yes	Yes	Yes **European Conference on Artificial Intelligence (ECAI)**

Table 5 Conference topics and audiences

The events and conferences in which the COPKIT project might be disseminated, depending, for example, on partners' travel arrangements and acceptance of publications, are annual conferences and other particular events (this list will be finalised based on the timings of the events and availability of the project's results). The table below includes examples of events we plan to target.

Event Name	Website	Audience
Interpol 46th European Regional Conference	https://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/Events/2018/46th-European-Regional-Conference/46th-European-Regional-Conference	Police from Europe, Africa, the Americas and Asia, heads of police and police cooperation bodies

Event Name	Website	Audience
European Police Congress	https://www.european-police.eu/history/	Decision makers from police forces and security authorities and industries.
CEPOL Research and Science Conference	https://www.cepol.europa.eu/science-research/conferences/2017	Practitioners in policing and other areas of law enforcement, trainers, educators and scientific scholars from Europe and the international sphere
Europol-Interpol Cybercrime Conference	https://www.europol.europa.eu/events/6th-interpol-europol-cybercrime-conference	The management of cybercrime divisions from around the world, private industry, NGOs, CERTs and academia.
International Symposium on Foundations of OSINT and Security Informatics (FOSINT)	http://fosint-si.cpsc.ucalgary.ca/2018/	Academic researchers, government professionals and industrial practitioners
The ACM International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management (CIKM)	http://www.cikm2018.units.it/#firstPage	Leading researchers and developers from the knowledge management, information retrieval, and database communities
International Conference on Information Processing and Management of Uncertainty in Knowledge-Based Systems (IPMU)	http://ipmu2018.uca.es	Theoreticians and practitioners in the field
ICDF2C - EAI International Conference on Digital Forensics and Cyber Crime	http://d-forensics.org	Researchers and practitioners from law and law enforcement, computer science and engineering, IT operations, economics and finance, data analytics and criminal justice
ISS World Europe	https://www.issworldtraining.com/iss_europe/	Law Enforcement, Intelligence and Homeland Security Analysts, Telecoms and Financial Crime Investigators
ERA Annual Conference on Countering Terrorism in the EU	https://www.era.int/cgi-bin/cms?_SID=b126b7d7101681cc841f237f5a9178fa9dcf5fe600573787806369&_sprache=en&_persistant_variant=/Events/Browse%20all%20events&_bereich=artikel&_aktion=detail&idartikel=127588	Defence lawyers, law enforcement officers, ministerial officials, judges, prosecutors and NGOs
International Conference on Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism (ICTOCT)	http://www.ictoct.com	Law enforcement
International Conference on Information Fusion	http://www.aconf.org/conf_124812.html	Theoretical science researchers and practitioners from academia and industry

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Event Name	Website	Audience
European Conference on Artificial Intelligence (ECAI)	https://www.ijcai-18.org	Theoretical science researchers and researchers and academics in the fields of AI and
SEMANTiCS	https://2018.semantics.cc	Researchers, industry experts and business leaders in the fields of Machine Learning, Data Science, Linked Data and Natural Language Processing.
Milipol	https://en.milipolqatar.com/Milipol-Qatar/News/Milipol-Qatar-2018-will-incorporate-the-Civil-Defence-Exhibition-Conference	Professionals from the security industry
ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining (KDD)	https://www.kdd.org/kdd2019/	Researchers and practitioners from data science, data mining, knowledge discovery, large-scale data analytics, and big data
ES Horizonte	https://eshorizonte2020.es/actualidad/eventos/10a-conferencia-del-programa-marco-de-investigacion-e-innovacion-de-la-union-europea-en-espana	Researchers and academics from different fields, industry and policymakers
FQAS 2019 (the 13th International Conference on Flexible Query Answering Systems)	http://www.fqas2019.units.it/	Researchers, developers and practitioners in the fields of information retrieval, database management, data science, information filtering, knowledge representation, knowledge discovery, analytics, soft computing, management of multimedia information, and human-computer interaction
EUSFLAT 2019 (The 11th Conference of the European Society for Fuzzy Logic and Technology)	http://eusflat2019.cz/	Researchers dealing with the theory and applications of computational intelligence, fuzzy logic, fuzzy systems, soft computing and related areas.
Conference On The Human Factor In Cybercrime	https://www.rechten.vu.nl/en/research/organization/research-programmes/empirical-normative-studies/human-factor-cybercrime/index.aspx	Scholars, researchers and practitioners from all disciplines

Event Name	Website	Audience
Security Research Event 2019	https://www.sre2019.eu	Researchers, industry representatives, public security providers and practitioners - including fire departments, police, border guards, and intelligence agencies - as well as policymakers from across Europe.
Mediterannean Security Event (MSE 2019)	https://mse2019.kemea-research.gr/	Security R&D stakeholders in the European Union, including researchers from academia and industry, policymakers, public security providers and practitioners - including fire departments, police, border guards, and intelligence agencies
13th 'Community of Users' conference - Cybersecurity thematic sessions	https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/13th-community-users-conference-cybersecurity-thematic-sessions	Practitioners, experts, industry, entrepreneurs, policymakers, scientists, and civil society organisations, citizens across EU
14th CoU Thematic Workshops,Thematic Group 7: Organized Crime	https://www.securityresearch-cou.eu/14th-Meeting-CoU	Policymakers, scientists, industry (including SMEs), practitioners, NGOs and the general public

Table 6 Potential events relevant to COPKIT

2.4.6. Project events

Partners have scheduled a series of key appointments, including workshops and other events in which to present the project's results to the LEAs participating in the project and other stakeholder communities.

All project events will be promoted on the COPKIT website, in the project newsletter and on social media. However, partners are also responsible for promoting all public events organised within or connected to COPKIT. We recommend using the tools and channels described in this document to reach potential participants and encourage their engagement. Partners will report details of events they organise, or participate in, in the monitoring spreadsheet (Annex I). The monitoring activity is specifically requested by the European Commission and is therefore mandatory for reporting.

As well as being important opportunities for dissemination and exploitation, the COPKIT workshops will have a key role in the development of the COPKIT toolkit. They will bring together LEAs and practitioners in the field to define and discuss the technical, ethical, legal and societal requirements for designing the COPKIT toolkit, which will support the EW/EA ecosystem that the project aims to establish. For example, the prototype will be developed in an iterative way, each successive version supporting the findings of the previous end-user workshop and serving as a basis for discussion in the next workshop. Three workshops will be organized to regularly collect new requirements and evaluate the resulting prototype and the final results will be demonstrated at the final COPKIT conference. These workshops are not dissemination activities per se, as they are internal workshops, however, they are part of the stakeholder engagement that is necessary for the development of the project tools: LEAs in the consortium are our first end-users and thus main stakeholders. Moreover, members from our advisory board also participate in these workshops and can also be considered stakeholders.

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The first WP2-WP3 workshop, organised by ISDEFE, GDCOC and LIF, was held at the DGCOC premises in Sofia, Bulgaria, on 18-19 September 2018. The event focused on analysing the different use cases brought forward by the LEAs, analysing the technological factor in the present and future of organised crime, and identifying the technical requirements based on the current technology gaps and LEA needs. The second part of the workshop involved the analysis of the functional requirements needed to co-develop the COPKIT prototype.

In addition to the first workshop held in September 2018, six other meetings (including demos of the tools) with end users (LEAs) are planned throughout the project: in November 2018 (Madrid, Spain), in February 2019 (Delft, Netherlands), in May 2019 (Esbjerg, Denmark) in November 2019 (Athens, Greece) around May 2020, at the end of 2020 and the final one around March 2021. The aim of the first workshops will be to review LEA requirements and evaluate the prototypes, while the following will serve to test and review the results of the same, together with demonstrations, the last of which will be the final demo of the project. Privacy and ethics issues will also be tackled during the workshops by consulting LEAs and discussing measures to ensure COPKIT's technologies and applications comply with the legal and regulatory environment and data protection and ethical norms.

The final conference, which will take place in March - April 2021, will be the final and most prominent project dissemination event to present and discuss the outcomes of the project, strengthen connections between partners and stakeholders, increase stakeholder engagement and influence policymakers.

A public demonstration of the COPKIT prototype will be arranged with the participation of an extended audience at National and EU level. The scope of the public demonstration is dual. On the one hand, the COPKIT technologies will be demonstrated in an effort to grasp the feedback of local, national and international stakeholders. On the other, to disseminate project results to the maximum extent. To this end, we plan to have the final event at European Institution premises which will be chosen within T7.1. A report covering the results of the public demonstration (D7.4) will be delivered by the end of the task in M36.

2.4.7. Collaboration with other EU projects

COPKIT has been reaching out to other EU projects (e.g., TITANIUM, TENSOR, ASGARD, RAMSES, DANTE, ANITA, MAGNETO, I-LEAD) that have a focus on LEAs to benefit from their results and explore synergies and opportunities for collaboration.

In particular, COPKIT has received letters of agreement for collaboration from ASGARD, and TITANIUM and is in close collaboration with them, more than with other projects, although we are still in the process of defining the exact terms of specific collaboration activities with these two projects (e.g. opportunities for cross exploitation of results).Nevertheless, we plan to take advantage of all networking opportunities (e.g. at third-party events) that may present themselves in order to build relationships and engage with as many security projects as possible.

The table below shows a preliminary list of security projects that we have engaged with over the first 18 months of the project or that we intend to reach out to in the future.

Project	Links to COPKIT
ePOOLICE *Early Pursuit against Organised Crime using Environmental Scanning, the Law and Intelligence systems*	Support the design of a monitoring system based on environmental scanning. COPKIT will use it as an input when defining methodology and requirements for producing strategic intelligence. Several key partners in COPKIT (ISDEFE, LTA, Thales, Granada University and Guardia Civil) were partners in ePOOLICE.
DANTE	DANTE faces key questions about possible activities developed by terrorist groups and individuals on-line.

Project	Links to COPKIT
Detecting and ANalysing TErrorist-related online contents and financing activities	COPKIT will investigate the opportunities to exploit DANTE results, in particular, with respect to dataset produced.
ASGARD *Analysis System for Gathered Raw Data*	COPKIT intends to exploit ASGARD intermediary and final results in particular with respect to dataset collected by ASGARD that could be relevant for COPKIT. A letter of intent has been exchanged with the ASGARD Team. Further COPKIT intend to actively explore other synergies in dissemination and exploitation.
TENSOR *reTriEval and aNalysis of heterogeneouS online content for terrOrist activity Recognitio*	COPKIT intends to exploit TENSOR intermediary and final results in particular with respect to datasets (surface web and Social Media) that could be relevant for the “Selling firearms for terrorist purposes” use case. A letter of intent has been exchanged with the TENSOR Team. Further COPKIT intend to actively explore other synergies in technological development and dissemination and exploitation.
RAMSES *Internet Forensic platform for tracking the money flow of financially motivated malware*	RAMSES aims to design and develop a holistic, intelligent, scalable and modular platform for law enforcement agencies to facilitate digital forensic investigations. In this sense, COPKIT intends to explore possible synergies related to the used technologies in its development.
RED Alert *Real-time Early Detection and Alert System for Online Terrorist Content based on Natural Language Processing, Social Network Analysis, Artificial Intelligence and Complex Event Processing*	COPKIT will investigate possible development synergies with RED-Alert in particular in the area of the Social Network Analysis tools.
TITANIUM *Tools for the Investigation of Transactions in Underground Markets*	COPKIT intends to exploit TITANIUM intermediary and final results in particular with respect to datasets (dark-net and virtual currency transaction). A letter of intent has been exchanged with the TITANIUM Team. Further COPKIT intend to actively explore other synergies in technological development and dissemination and exploitation.
ANITA *Advanced Tools for fighting online illegal trafficking*	ANITA aims to design and develop an innovative knowledge-based user-centered cognitive investigation system for analysing heterogeneous (text, audio, video and image) online (Surface Web, Deep Web, Dark Nets) and offline (LEAs’ databases) resources for fighting illegal trafficking activities. In this sense, COPKIT intends to explore possible synergies related to the knowledge system in its development.

Project	Links to COPKIT
MAGNETO *Multimedia Analysis and correlation enGine for orgaNised crime prevention and investigation*	COPKIT will investigate possible development synergies with MAGNETO in particular in the area of the technologies and solutions developed by MAGNETO to support LEAs in processing massive heterogeneous data in a more efficient manner.
I-LEAD *Innovation - Law Enforcement Agencies Dialogue*	i-LEAD will conduct smart monitoring of relevant research and innovation projects and technology watching and scanning of pipe-line technology including also other security domains (defence, intelligence). The project will also provide assessment, selection and routing of promising technologies to LEAs in the Member States. COPKIT aims to explore opportunities for collaboration with i-LEAD and use its links to the industry as a potential steppingstone towards exploitation of the COPKIT tools
SIRIUS *Cross-Border Access To Electronic Evidence*	COPKIT has been discussing exploitation opportunities with EUROPOL and is in contact in particular with the EUROPOL team involved in the project SIRIUS (Tools made by LEA for LEA), investigating the opportunity of using SIRIUS as an exploitation channel for COPKIT results. Advanced discussion on exploitation of one tool (GenScraper, GN) and for the design of a specific legal agreement supporting the contribution of tools not made by LEAs

Table 7 Related security projects

We will be organising joint workshops where COPKIT and other project partners will collaborate. The joint workshops will help ensure the take-up of the COPKIT outputs, build on the results of other projects (e.g., use non-classified, non-personal data they have collected), get closer to our target markets, develop synergies with and learn from other projects. For example, we will discuss community building, communication platforms, cross dissemination activities and events, legal and ethical issues, etc. Whenever possible (always keeping confidentiality, IPR issues and data protection in mind), we will also exchange and share data sources, data, tools, models, modules, methods, techniques, knowledge, expert group experiences, analytics, new forms of crimes identified, and many other common and re-usable project resources and outcomes that can be exchanged and shared.

The end-user workshop in Sofia (see section 2.4.6 above) was followed by a joint workshop involving the participation of other H2020 EU-funded projects working in similar fields of research (TITANIUM, TENSOR, ASGARD, ANITA, MAGNETO, and I-LEAD), which also took place in Sofia, Bulgaria, on 20 September 2018. On 29-31 October 2019 COPKIT participated as co-organiser in the Mediterranean Security Event (MSE 2019), which took place in Crete, Greece and was organised by KEMEA.

Over the course of the project, we plan to organise more similar joint workshops/events in conjunction with other projects. For example, as some of these projects have kicked-off in the same period as COPKIT and have the same duration, we have considered organising a joint final event, which would certainly maximise the dissemination impact for all of the projects involved.

Finally, the partners will also participate in third-party workshops and conferences with EUROPOL and potentially with INTERPOL as well.

As the End User and Stakeholder Advisory Board (EUSAB) lead member, EUROPOL has attended COPKIT workshops (e.g. in Delft (February 2019) and in Athens (November 2019)) and will be invited to future project events to provide feedback on the COPKIT tools.

COPKIT's collaboration with EUROPOL also includes the collaboration with EUROPOL's SIRIUS project (see table 7) to explore using SIRIUS as an exploitation channel for the COPKIT tools.

As a start to this collaboration, COPKIT visited EUROPOL's premises in The Hague on 15 February 2019 for an exchange of information between COPKIT and different EUROPOL department representatives to explore possible further ways of collaboration. This meeting was followed by a second one at EUROPOL premises between the Technical Coordinator and SIRIUS project representatives on 5 April 2019 to continue the discussion on collaboration opportunities, and the SIRIUS conference on 23-24 October 2019 that COPKIT also attended.

Discussions are on-going and EUROPOL proposed to prepare a draft MoU between SIRIUS and COPKIT. Further details on this collaboration and the strategy in place will be updated in the revised version of the COPKIT exploitation plan (D8.6 Dissemination and exploitation plan v2) in M36.

2.4.8. Webinars

Webinars will be an important means for engaging with LEAs, academics, scientific/technical audiences, as well as other stakeholder groups, to inform about the project and its deliverables.

We plan to organize at least six webinars over the course of the project (hosted via the Zoom platform), each of which will cover a different topic. The webinars will be delivered by different partners and the topics they cover will be defined also according to the partners' expertise.

Our main target audience will be LEAs, although we will invite different stakeholders to attend the webinars, and we will make an appropriate selection according to the specific webinar topics. However, all webinars will be open also to the public (all attendees will have to register).

The table below shows the proposed webinar topics, the partners delivering the webinars, and the planned timeline. The first webinar was delivered on 11 December 2019 to introduce the project and its goals and presented by ISDEFE, TNL and TRI.

The following is currently a tentative list of topics and COPKIT partners will make sure that the chosen topics follow the progress of the project, are of interest to a relatively large audience, and do not pose any disclosure / security /privacy problem.

Webinar topic	Main audience	Responsible partner	Proposed date
Introduction to COPKIT	LEAs, policy makers, Police associations, advisory boards members other stakeholders, the public	ISDEFE, TNL, TRI	11 December 2019 (M19)
Knowledge discovery	LEAs, policy makers, Police associations, advisory boards members other stakeholders, the public	UGR	March 2020 (M22)

Webinar topic	Main audience	Responsible partner	Proposed date
Situation assessment	LEAs, policy makers, Police associations, academics, researchers, advisory boards members other stakeholders, the public	LTA/TNL	June 2020 (M25)
Forecasting	LEAs, policy makers, Police associations, academics, researchers, advisory boards members, other stakeholders, the public	IBM	September 2020 (M28)
Platform and HMI	LEAs, policy makers, Police associations, advisory boards members other stakeholders, the public	TNL	December 2020 (M31)
GDPR and ethics	LEAs, policy makers, Police associations, advisory boards members other stakeholders, the public	TRI	March 2021 (M34)

Table 8 Webinar topics

2.5. Dissemination management

This section defines the partners' roles and responsibilities concerning dissemination, as well as the consortium policies and procedures that will be in place for an effective dissemination and the timing of the planned activities.

2.5.1. Responsibilities

TRI will coordinate and implement the dissemination activities; however, according to the DoA and this Dissemination Plan all COPKIT partners are responsible for the online and offline dissemination and communication of project results. Resources have been allocated for all project partners for dissemination.

Moreover, partners will be responsible for the translation of materials from English into their country's principal language, e.g., press releases, subtitles for videos, copy for social media. Each partner will have a partner representative responsible for developing and implementing the project's dissemination and communication plans.

2.5.2. Dissemination policies and procedures

The technical scope of the COPKIT project is large and encompasses very different technical research areas. While there is not always a clear boundary between the different technical fields, the setup of the COPKIT project is such that work package activities roughly follow the boundaries of related fields. Therefore, the approach for the COPKIT project will be that WP leaders (in collaboration with task leaders) will be responsible for:

- Identifying results suitable for dissemination
- Choosing the most appropriate partner to lead the dissemination of the specific result (often the partner generating the result)

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- Supporting the responsible partner in identifying the potential audience (LEA practitioners, LEA technical personnel, scientific community etc…) in collaboration with WP8 lead partners
- Supporting the responsible partner in identifying the appropriate journal, in collaboration with WP8 lead partners

Furthermore, all COPKIT partners must be aware of the following:

- All dissemination materials must comply with the project branding guidelines provided in Annex I of D8.2 and include acknowledgement of EC funding
- Project Management and WP8 provides support to ensure compliance with project branding
- All project deliverables, documents and presentations must be prepared using the provided Word document and PowerPoint presentation templates.
- All partners should obtain consortium approval of all dissemination materials before distribution.
- Prior notice of any planned dissemination shall be given to the other Parties at least 20 calendar days before the implementation (publication) – see clause 8.4.2.1 of the CA
- All partners must inform the consortium of their plans to publish articles/papers etc., allowing at least 10 days' time to raise objections (see art. 29 of GA).

2.5.3. *Timing*

See Annex III (Gantt of WP8 activities)

3. Dissemination monitoring and evaluation

An important aspect of dissemination concerns achieving impact. In order to achieve impact and truly make a difference, all dissemination activities will be evaluated for efficacy. This deliverable is a living document (that will be updated as policies and plans change) and partners will evaluate their plan again before the end of the project, when the second version of this deliverable (D8.6) is due. However, all consortium partners are encouraged to keep track of each dissemination activity (and the audience reached whenever possible) as they take place. It is important to keep track also of the feedback gathered from the target audience (if applicable) and newly gained contacts are to be listed in the contact repository in the COPKIT collaborative space for further dissemination or exploitation purposes.

We have developed a monitoring tool (Annex I) for each partner to complete on an ongoing basis, but especially during the reporting periods. The tool consists of an Excel spreadsheet in which the partners will have to specify the details of the dissemination and communication actions performed and the obtained impact (i.e., audience reached with each activity). The monitoring tool is designed to meet the European Commission's requests for project promotion and dissemination of results and filling it in is mandatory for reporting. The spreadsheet, along with the guidelines for filling it in correctly (Annex II), have been shared with the consortium and regular reminders are sent to partners to update the spreadsheet.

3.1. Dissemination KPIs

The table below illustrates a list of key performance indicators (KPIs) for the different channels used in the dissemination of the project's results.

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Instruments	Target stakeholders	KPIs	Expected impact	M18 results
Project website	All stakeholders	>2500 unique visitors	Interactive and informative impact on interested audiences	Website has achieved 32023 unique visitors ✓
E-mails	LEAs, Policymakers and regulators, Researchers, Industry associations, Academics, the media	Building a mailing list of 300 contacts	Provide information to and gather feedback from stakeholders; engage them and influence the outcomes of the project; uptake of press releases by journalists; participation in COPKIT events	The COPKIT mailing list has 612 contacts ✓
Newsletters (2 issues per year)	Policymakers, Researchers, Academics	> 300 subscribers	Provide information to stakeholders about the project; engage them and influence the outcomes of the project; participation in COPKIT events	COPKIT has issued 1 newsletter campaign
Journal articles	Policymakers, Academics	At least 3	Provide information about key issues raised by COPKIT to academics	COPKIT has submitted 7 articles ✓
External conferences and events	LEAs, Researchers, Academics, industrial professional associations	At least 9	Present COPKIT results, Build connections and networks between COPKIT and researchers from other projects and	COPKIT has attended 18 third-party events, including conferences and workshops

Instruments	Target stakeholders	KPIs	Expected impact	M18 results
			other stakeholders.	✓
Project events and collaboration with other EU projects	LEAs, Researchers, Academics, industrial professional associations, policy makers	At least 3 workshops, final conference	Build connections and networks between COPKIT and researchers from other projects and other stakeholders.	COPKIT has organised 2 workshops with related EU projects
Webinars	LEAs,	At least 6	Raise awareness about COPKIT, train LEAs, wide dissemination of the project's results	COPKIT delivered 1 webinar (M19)

Table 9 Key performance indicators for dissemination activities

We will monitor these KPIs and keep track of achievements on an ongoing basis by recording the achieved KPIs in the COPKIT monitoring tool (see Annex I). Moreover, KPIs will be reviewed and monitored during WP8 calls and/or discussed in the COPKIT project management calls.

By regularly tracking our dissemination (and communication) activities, we will know if we are achieving impact and how far along we are in reaching our targets. Not reaching our KPIs may negatively impact our dissemination efforts and appropriate mitigation measures will have to be taken. As the reasons for not reaching our KPIs can be manifold – some of the project activities may be delayed, we do not obtain the expected results, other reasons – the consortium will analyse the specific situations and adapt the DEP strategy to meet project targets.

4. Exploitation strategy and plan

COPKIT aims at creating a long-lasting community of LEAs, Industry/SMEs, and RTO/Academia, which will successfully collaborate to define, develop, share, and evolve sustainable technology solutions that will help LEAs investigate criminal activities of organised crime and terrorist groups. To achieve this, the project will develop and implement an exploitation plan which will be updated along the lifetime of the project.

Exploitation of the COPKIT results will vary significantly depending on the partner group: LEA partners will mainly benefit from having access to non-vendor specific, low cost tools and applications. Industrial partners will mainly benefit from selling services (licensing, customisation, support, maintenance) to LEAs, and also by leveraging the results of the project in new generations of existing products and services. RTOs will mainly benefit from the project results by leveraging the knowledge, technologies, and collaboration with end-users in future research, development, and innovation activities.

4.1. Exploitation strategy

VICESSE officially joined COPKIT on 05/02/2019 (M9), taking on the role of Exploitation manager for the project. This section includes the current strategy in place for exploitation which has been revisited by TRI and VICESSE when the latter joined the project.

The associated tasks outlined at the proposal stage have been confirmed and updated together with TRI. These comprise of

1) an annual round of interviews with all consortium partners on the goals, strategy, status, activities, and KPIs with respect to exploitation (specific to the type of partner organisation);

2) review and update of the Dissemination and Exploitation plan (in M18/36), with special focus on the update and inclusion of exploitation activities;

3) bi-annual updates on exploitation activities (based on e-mail communication with partners);

4) mapping the status of existing IPR/knowledge as well as updating envisaged new/emerging IPR aspects of COPKIT. In addition to the specific tasks, an interview guideline has been drafted, and a timeline agreed upon.

Over the course of the project, VICESSE aims to identify for each partner:

- what they consider to be COPKIT’s main exploitable results or assets and who can exploit them
- their views on a collective COPKIT exploitation strategy
- their views on how best to implement innovation and exploitation activities
- their intentions to exploit COPKIT results on an individual basis
- any possible innovations they are introducing or might foresee whether individual partners are bound by their intentions for individual exploitation

4.1.1. *Interviews*

VICESSE conducted the interviews with consortium partners to discuss their exploitation goals, strategies, and plans between July and September 2019, covering twelve partner organisations. It is planned to finalise interviews with all consortium members within the first quarter of 2020. Based on the information obtained in the interviews, VICESSE is developing a structured overview of the envisaged plans and goals and will devise a template for updating the exploitation activities as well as allowing to identify where partners could benefit from support actions on facilitating exploitation activities.

During the interviews, in addition to individual exploitation plans, VICESSE collected potential actions for collective activities (within the consortium as well as partnering with external organisations and projects). Furthermore, the progress of partnering activities with other H2020 projects (e.g. TITANIUM and ASGARD) spearheaded by ISDEFE and TNL were documented.

While technical research partners can already more clearly identify the expected progress of the respective modules they are developing, and their associated exploitation potential, for end-user (LEA) partners it was harder to specify the impact due to the lack of tangible demonstrators at this stage of the project. However, they could generally lay out the strategies of involving their stakeholder community and facilitating access to a wider end-user audience as gate keepers. For industry partners, the exploitation potential of their modules was discussed in-depth against the background of their organisations’ division between research and marketing departments within and beyond the lifetime of COPKIT.

In order to address the challenges for successful exploitation, VICESSE intends to facilitate workshops with representatives of LEAs, technical development and industry partners to identify requirements for a successful strategy integrating the different needs and perspectives. These we suggest in order to facilitate

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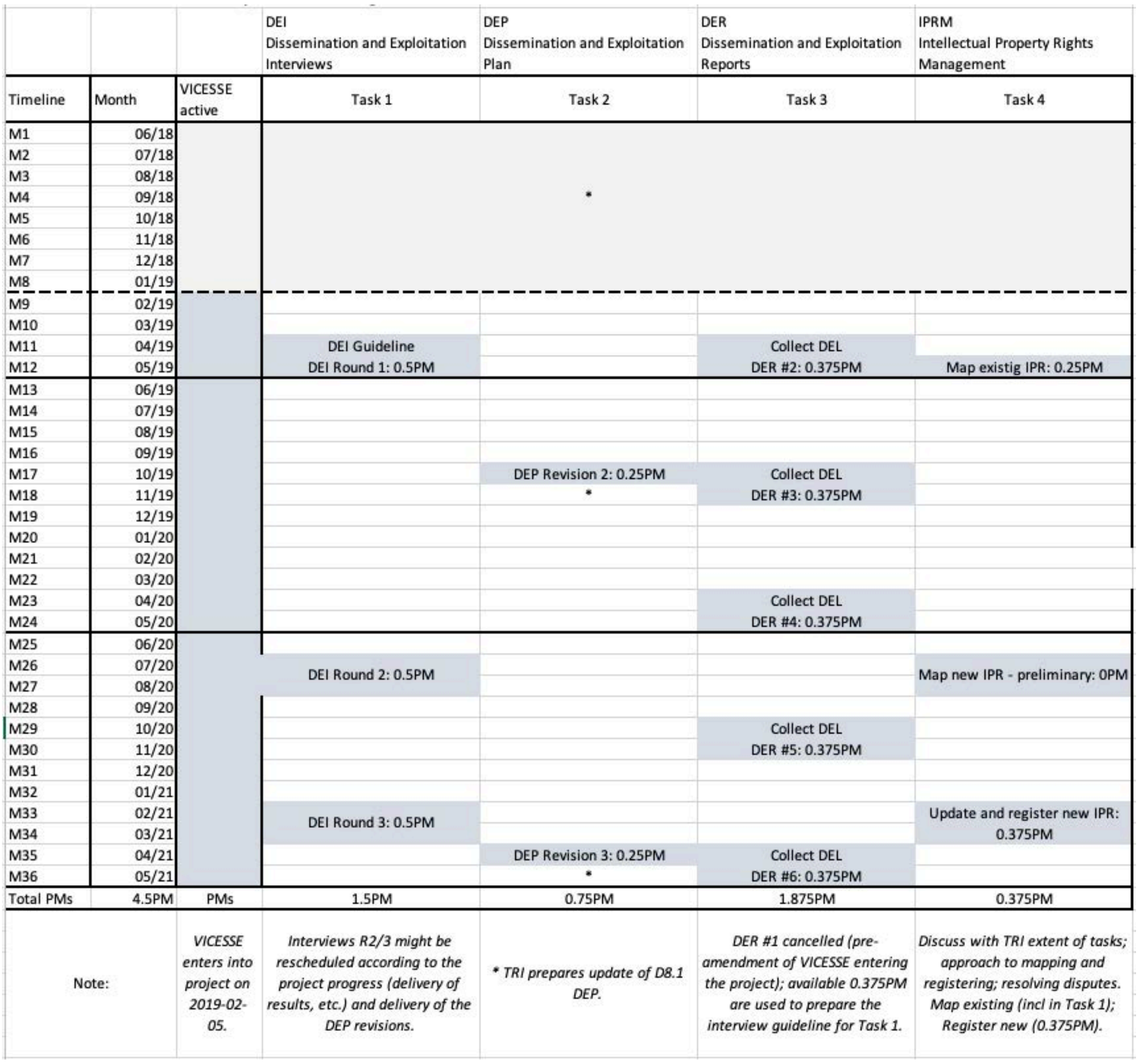
the process of collecting such information at the beginning of the second half of COPKIT in addition to individual consultation with partners.

4.1.2. Monitoring strategy and timeline

The following diagram shows the timeline of the interviews and other tasks that will be carried out to keep track of and plan individual and collective exploitation plans with the project partners.



			DEI Dissemination and Exploitation Interviews	DEP Dissemination and Exploitation Plan	DER Dissemination and Exploitation Reports	IPRM Intellectual Property Rights Management
Timeline	Month	VICESSE active	Task 1	Task 2	Task 3	Task 4
M1	06/18					
M2	07/18					
M3	08/18					
M4	09/18			*		
M5	10/18					
M6	11/18					
M7	12/18					
M8	01/19					
M9	02/19					
M10	03/19					
M11	04/19		DEI Guideline		Collect DEL	
M12	05/19		DEI Round 1: 0.5PM		DER #2: 0.375PM	Map existig IPR: 0.25PM
M13	06/19					
M14	07/19					
M15	08/19					
M16	09/19					
M17	10/19			DEP Revision 2: 0.25PM	Collect DEL	
M18	11/19			*	DER #3: 0.375PM	
M19	12/19					
M20	01/20					
M21	02/20					
M22	03/20					
M23	04/20				Collect DEL	
M24	05/20				DER #4: 0.375PM	
M25	06/20					
M26	07/20		DEI Round 2: 0.5PM			Map new IPR - preliminary: 0PM
M27	08/20					
M28	09/20					
M29	10/20				Collect DEL	
M30	11/20				DER #5: 0.375PM	
M31	12/20					
M32	01/21					
M33	02/21		DEI Round 3: 0.5PM			Update and register new IPR:
M34	03/21					0.375PM
M35	04/21			DEP Revision 3: 0.25PM	Collect DEL	
M36	05/21			*	DER #6: 0.375PM	
Total PMs	4.5PM	PMs	1.5PM	0.75PM	1.875PM	0.375PM
Note:		*VICESSE enters into project on 2019-02-05.*	*Interviews R2/3 might be rescheduled according to the project progress (delivery of results, etc.) and delivery of the DEP revisions.*	** TRI prepares update of D8.1 DEP.*	*DER #1 cancelled (pre-amendment of VICESSE entering the project); available 0.375PM are used to prepare the interview guideline for Task 1.*	*Discuss with TRI extent of tasks; approach to mapping and registering; resolving disputes. Map existing (incl in Task 1); Register new (0.375PM).*

Figure 4 Exploitation monitoring timeline

Supporting successful implementation – challenges and recommendations

The focus of exploitation activities will be within the second half and the last third of COPKIT. Within the next two quarters the necessary pre-steps and preparations can be made enabling a successful and specific implementation. To this end the following measures are suggested:

- Identify partners with shared exploitation interests and facilitate online or face-to-face workshops to define steps towards a specific implementation action.

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- Provide feedback to technical and industry partners about perceived lack of specificity of the tools which poses a requirement for end-user partners to facilitate a wider engagement of their respective community (representatives).
- Bring together industry representatives (research and business/marketing departments) together with end-users and tech developers for identifying their respective requirements for implementing an exploitation strategy.
- Research partners (technical as well as ethical-legal) shall define shared IPR and potential of co-creating modules for teaching, training, and consultancy purposes.
- Identify specific tools and modules with LEA partners in the project which can be further presented to a wider stakeholder audience; LEAs can set requirements on the format of these presentations.

4.2. Exploitable results (assets)

COPKIT's activities and results target a specific area of interest of the security community, namely, LEAs' units in charge of fighting organized crime and terrorism.

Policing is a government owned and organised activity and although the tasks and tools are the same all over Europe, and although there are significant similarities in how the police are organised and operate in the different Member States of the EU, each individual country adopts its own 'marketing and sales' approach.

An important unification force is the existence of a European and an international police organisation, EUROPOL and INTERPOL, the first one headquartered in Den Haag in the Netherlands and the second one headquartered in Lyon in France. Both these organisations have a large member-network, on which they depend and for which they work. If they can be convinced that the COPKIT solutions add value to the policing operations of their members, they will be a portal to engage with the relevant market.

Considering that the COPKIT solutions focus on the support of collaborative effort and sharing of information, a successful roll-out of the COPKIT delivered capabilities will depend on the ability to construct a dedicated gateway between the internal workflow processes (including the OSINT, HUMINT and SIGINT aspects of local intelligence gathering) of a particular LEA organisation and the networked knowledge base and sharing platform that connects all the LEAs.

The COPKIT partners will investigate the need for and exact measures to implement such an ability as part of this project. A method proposed for that investigation is a Cost-Benefit Analysis of Crime Analytics, guided by the Hands-on Guide to Cost-Benefit-Analysis, by Rasmus Højbjerg Jacobsen (2013) from the Centre For Economic And Business Research at the Copenhagen Business School. Another reference for such an investigation is the Odyssey project.

Data analytics practices in support of crime understanding and crime fighting are not uniformly organised and implemented in the LEAs across Europe.

Currently there is not a defined established market for data analytics in relation to crime fighting in Europe. Following a preliminary research, few data are available about costs and global policing expenditure mainly representative of the USA context.

This is one of the reasons why COPKIT will adopt a bottom-up approach by interviewing COPKIT LEA partners and mining them for a first set of anecdotal evidence on current and near future expenditure predictions relating to the analytics function in the policing process.

The following table presents a preliminary list of COPKIT's exploitable assets and proposed modes of exploitation. The table will be updated as the project progresses.

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Project exploitable assets	Proposed modes of exploitation
A data-sharing security solution derived from a technology platform called MARTELLO	● Commercial licensing, in combination with turn-key application or solution delivery projects. ● Open source shareware, under GPL or similar licence. "as-is".
A distributed intelligence workflow generation solution that can be used on individual LEA analytics networks and across multiple LEA analytics networks for the purpose of finding, aggregating and using crime models and crime related patterns and soft sensors.	● Commercial licensing, in combination with turn-key application or solution delivery projects ● Open source shareware, under GPL or similar licence. "as-is"
Analyst friendly dark-net collection tool available to other LEAs to build up their capabilities	● Open source shareware, under GPL or similar licence. "as-is"
Secure Test Lab framework: a set of components enabling testing of vendors' algorithms with real data at LEA premises in secure conditions	● Open source shareware, under GPL or similar licence. "as-is"
Training materials	● Focussed training and consultancy
Publications in peer-reviewed journals	● Open source and freely available
Contact list	● Extend service portfolios via training and consultancy ● Initiation of standardisation activities, exploration of certification potential ● Pitch in forthcoming projects and bids for future work ● Educational activities: e.g., webinars, workshops, and seminars. ● Marketing and public relations

Table 10 COPKIT's exploitable assets and proposed modes of exploitation

4.3. Target users and clients

Dissemination activities will pave the way for exploitation by building a good network of stakeholders and keeping them engaged in COPKIT. Therefore, the identified audiences (see section 2.2 of this document) will also be targets of our exploitation activities, given that they are most likely the ones to be interested in and benefit from the project results.

The initial market to consider would be all law enforcement agencies in Europe. The total number of potential customers in this space is a relatively small niche market, with minimal potential for growth. However, because fighting organised crime is a number one priority for these LEAs, we expect that a relatively large fraction of these LEAs will be interested in using the COPKIT toolkit.

Furthermore, we believe that a much larger secondary markets exist, particularly in the areas of corporate security, banking, and finance (e.g. financial transaction fraud, insurance fraud or commercial fraud), and that this market can contribute significantly towards the project sustainability.

For every possible field of investigation, outside of policing, the selection of datasets and data-sources that need to be 'mined', and the algorithms that are needed to extract and build the models and patterns, are specific. Hence, the models and patterns that are a result of COPKIT will not be directly applicable in other domains. However, the approach and deployment strategy and tools have the same value in other domains of application.

COPKIT LEA partners

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The extensive work in identifying and building relationships with the relevant stakeholder communities will pose the basis not only for raising awareness about the COPKIT project through our dissemination activities but will also allow to identify the relevant organisations and market segments interested in exploiting the project results.

Our LEA partners will facilitate outreach of other police forces by identifying their contacts, disseminating information about the project and its tools to them and, within the confines of our budget, supporting demonstrations and brokerage meetings with them.

COPKIT partners have already reached out to EUROPOL, to invite them to be on the COPKIT advisory board, and to host joint workshops with COPKIT or to facilitate presentations about COPKIT to EUROPOL meetings.

4.4. Business plan and business model

4.4.1. Value proposition

Several COPKIT partners are willing to consider the possibility of establishing a joint venture to exploit some or all of the assets mentioned above. The joint venture could take various forms, from a legal entity with shares distributed to the shareholders or a looser arrangement by agreement. Despite the final decision on the formal contractual agreement, a core of the COPKIT partners would form the joint venture while other partners could contribute according to their interest and availability. As a minimum level of service, the joint venture will provide training and consultancy services.

The COPKIT Living Lab (COPLAB)

In addition to, or as part of, the joint venture, COPKIT partners envisage creating a collaborative framework for exploitation activities, continuous innovation, LEA training and take-up, etc., after the end of the COPKIT RIA project. We call this the COPKIT Living Lab or, for short, COPLAB. It will support establishment of pilots at LEAs and provide a forum for ongoing feedback from LEAs to test proposed innovations. The organisation of COPLAB will be prepared during the project as an exploitation version of the Validation, Training and Experimentation lab setup in WP7, so that the lab will be operational by the end of the funded COPKIT project. The lab could be partly decentralised. For example, a meeting or training event could take place at the Thales lab and a course/training event could be in Denmark where LTA is already collaborating with a Danish university and a business academy in developing master education in technologies and methodologies for intelligence-led policing. It should be driven by the partners' interest in bringing the project results into real use, exploiting and ongoing innovating of the results. One partner will be the COPLAB leader, setting up and maintaining the COPLAB website, providing a secretariat function (membership management, calls for meetings, etc.) and providing some lab and e-learning facilities. It would be open to other stakeholders too. The COPLAB structure and business plan, to be further analysed and decided during the project as part of the exploitation plan, could be funded by memberships fees (as one among several funding mechanisms).

The potential exploitation via the COPLAB will heavily depend on the exploitability of the results obtained by the project. Therefore, a detailed exploitation plan in relation to the COPLAB will be established during the second phase of the project as it is expected that the first demonstration event will provide end-users with a clearer overview of the usability and expected maturity of the COPKIT results. Moreover, viable business cases of the COPLAB will be carefully researched. The proposed first step is to identify, by means of interviews with partner LEAs and members of the EUSAB, the current gaps that could be bridged by an external (from the LEAs' point of view) facility such as the COPLAB (i.e. delineate between demonstrations, training, experimentation, usage for special investigations etc...). This is expected to lead to a viable definition of the functions of the COPKIT Living Lab.

The second step would be to research existing initiatives in particular from international security organizations, and specialized educational institutions (such as (national) police academies) to avoid duplicating initiatives. This will lead to a refined positioning of a possible COPKIT Living Lab as well as a

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clear view on the position of other stakeholders with respect to a possible COPKIT Living Lab initiative. Support from our LEAs and EUSAB will be critical for this step that will involve meeting external organisations (such as various police academies).

Third, it is likely that such a facility will require autonomous budget. Therefore, possible funding schemes should be researched and evaluated, first based on the desired functions established in step 1, then as the project progresses, in relationship with project (expected) results.

Depending on the opportunities identified based on the first 3 steps, and as maturity and exploitability potential of the results become clearer, concrete plans will be made to further develop the proposal (function, envisioned market, possible funding schemes and resources, management structure etc...) and iteratively refined with internal stakeholders and (potentially) external stakeholders, in particular with related H2020 projects.

4.4.2. Plan and processes to develop business plans for exploitable (suite of) components or sub-systems

Exploitable results and actors

The diversity of results with exploitation potential in COPKIT is such that the development of a single business plan, at this current stage of the project, is not appropriate. Among others, the following types of results:

- knowledge,
- methodologies,
- individual technical components,
- combination or suite of components or tools, (sub-) systems

will require a diversity of approach to business plan development.

On the side of the target groups for exploitation, the main group are, of course, LEAs, in particular by means of their IT Support department. The COPKIT project will direct most of the exploitation effort to reach this group. It should be noted that this group could be addressed indirectly, by reaching out to technology providers active in the security market (other than the ones already partner in the consortium for instance with a different profile or leaders in specific niche markets).

Activities for the development of exploitation and business plans addressing LEAs as a target

Different potential exploiters (including end-users such as LEAs), may want to exploit different modules/tools of the COPKIT toolkit depending on

- their needs, organizational constraints or preferences
- the current state of Crime Analytics in their organization

For instance, a certain LEA may have the need for a specific component and be ready to buy licences for such a component, while another LEA may be willing to buy a combination of components suiting a specific use-case. Exploitation models in COPKIT should therefore be flexible and driven by the exploitation desires and models expressed by LEAs.

The exploitation activities for COPKIT will therefore attempt at identifying for each results the potential for exploitation as well as the suitable business model.

The following process is proposed to organize the exploitation activities. The exploitation activities will make use of end-user workshops.

At each end-user workshop, we will:

- present how the results can respond to concrete needs

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- leverage demos for example combination

For each event with LEAs, LEA representatives will be requested to provide feedback indicating their views on:

- the presented results / combination of results as something:
  - directly exploitable
  - possibly exploitable after modification
- (depending on the results and their IPR status), whether they envisage to:
  - buy the product / licences
  - buy technical services (installation configuration)
  - buy training services
  - other mode/s of exploitation

Analysis of the feedback will drive the following steps during which the we will, as suitable:

- identify the (set of) components with exploitation potential and the most suitable exploitation models
- take contact with and bring together the partner(s) owning the IPR(s) for the (set of) results based on their exploitability potential and support them to assess and propose a suitable exploitation model
- organize and support the owning partners on the construction and evaluation of a business plan and model.
- organize the contacts with the potential exploiters to verify the validity of the business plan and model.

Indirect exploitation potential

COPKIT has a strong strategy to reach out and foster collaboration with other H2020 research projects active in the security domain, in particular with the main goal of enabling the shared (technical) solutions and results, capitalizing on the strong point of each project to ensure efficient use of the resources. In itself, the use of COPKIT results by another project is already an exploitation opportunity. However, such collaboration can lead to exploitable results that rely on results of assets from different projects, for instance through the creation of high value toolchains. The COPKIT Exploitation Manager will monitor the activities including collaboration with other projects to ensure that the exploitation opportunities of cross-projects' results towards LEAs are used. For more details about COPKIT activities with respect to fostering collaboration with other H2020, please refer to section 2.4.7 of this document.

Exploitation in other markets or activity domains

It is expected that a number of COPKIT results will show a potential for generalization, that is, that their value is not limited to the targeted end-users and exploiters (analysts from LEAs). In particular, a number of methodological and technical results may have value for other domains and secondary markets.

A number of such domains has already been identified in the proposal such as first responders, local authorities, banks and insurance companies. An important step to enable such exploitation is to identify, for each result (already candidate for exploitation), the level to which it is generalisable and the underlying characteristics that the potential different activity domain should have. This can be done as part of the development of a business plan for this candidate result. Furthermore, defining business plans and models for exploitation in different markets or activity domains is expected to be particularly costly, among other barriers, due to the difficulty to find expertise in the targeted market. Therefore, COPKIT will not systematically attempt this activity and will act on an opportunistic basis, leaving the systematic exploration to individual partners after the project.

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4.4.3. Individual partner business plan

Exploitation goals and plans per partner-type

Annex V features a detailed overview of the updated exploitation plans, listing the individual modules partner organisations are involved in, existing or envisaged IPR, types of exploitation activities, restrictions in engaging in commercial exploitation activities (not-for-profit organisations or public administrations) as well as potential for partnering activities utilising synergies among partners for COPKIT. Against this background, shared interests shall be identified, challenges raised, and recommendations made for the implementation of exploitation activities in the second half of the project.

Industry

Of the interviewed partners, industry partners were the ones with the clearest view on potential modules for exploitation and ways to do so. The Annex V lists the individual modules and corresponding commercial exploitation for industry partners. The following gaps could be identified:

- Envisaged readiness level foreseen in the project and the readiness level needed for integrating a technical module into a business and marketing portfolio
- Bridging the gap between research department and business-marketing department
- Develop the potential of modules for the project specific target group of LEAs and beyond the project scope to further end-user groups
- Integration of technological modules in end user organisations can entail necessary industry requirements not part of the portfolio of industry partners (engineering tasks, maintenance tasks, training tasks, consultancy or licensing tasks). This gap could be bridged through shared and collaborative exploitation efforts of different partner organisations

Research-technical/legal/ethical

Research organisations pose the major type of partner organisations in COPKIT. As they pursue generally non-traditional exploitation in selling technical products (as not-for-profit organisations or public administrations; releasing technical development in open source; making new achievements available in their research field by publications and dissemination activities) their type of exploitation focusses on:

- Expanding the knowledge and research in their respective field (e.g. algorithm development, natural language processing)
- Evaluating and Validating existing and newly developed modules
- Providing consultation services
- Providing teaching courses and material
- Disseminating in conferences and publications
- Establishing new courses and curricula

LEAs

- Need more specific information on functionalities in order to engage a wider stakeholder audience
- Function as gate keepers to involve additional departments (digital analysts, cybercrime, organised crime units) for presentation of the COPKIT tools
- See potential in disseminating COPKIT functionalities in internal trainings and presentations to their peer-group and LEA management
- Tools and knowledge developed in COPKIT can inform the further development of national security models and policies
- COPKIT enables LEAs to build upon the newly acquired knowledge for further national and European projects
- Prerequisite for acquiring modules as end users, some LEA face the challenges of having available the necessary organisational differentiation (specific units) and specific job profiles/positions

The following table provides a **non-exhaustive list** of the **individual exploitation plans** planned by each partner **during the proposal phase of the project**, which will complement the collective dissemination and exploitation plan described here. Updates on the individual exploitation plans are listed in Annex V of this deliverable and will be finalised in the revised version of the COPKIT exploitation plan (D8.6 Dissemination and exploitation plan v2) in M36.

Partner	Exploitation plans
ISDEFE	ISDEFE has worked for years in surveillance and security projects, for the European Commission, Spanish security bodies and other administrations; the outcomes of COPKIT will be of great value for ISDEFE and will find a fertile ground for their growth within the company's activities.
TNL	TNL intends to exploit the project results for commercial gain, in both government and private markets, as embedded application in TNL MARTELLO and DPIF platform, under a B2B agreement with other companies. TNL is interested in discussing, with any other consortium partners, other possible venues for economic benefit. TNL is working on a first business proposition in the domain of multi-municipality collaborative operations, in which TNL is already an actor.
TCS	Thales intelligence and cyber-security business lines will be the first internal dissemination targets in order to enlarge in a second step its communications with its client and end-user networks.
IBM	The COPKIT project is aligned with IBM strategic business imperatives aimed at Cognitive Analytics & AI technology solutions applied to the security industry sector. IBM will explore the possibility of extending its existing suite of solutions through generating separate SaaS on IBM Bluemix (https://www.ibm.com/cloud-computing/bluemix/), abstracting the analytics techniques developed in COPKIT for the sake of benefiting and impacting a wider range of applications. Such applications include Watson Retrieve and Rank, Watson Machine Learning and other cognitive applications.
TRI	COPKIT will advance TRI's dissemination and marketing portfolio. The project will enable TRI to acquire knowledge, capacities and experience that will give it an advantage in relation to its competition when bidding for new security projects and work. The project will help build its network of potential partners and clients, which can give us advantages with respect to understanding their needs and designing solutions that respond to those needs.
LTA	LTA plans to promote products that provide functionalities of interest to LEAs, based on own technology enriched and matured during the project. LTA will promote it directly in its network, as well as in collaboration with relevant consortium partners. The latter provide the opportunity to promote larger and more "complete" COPKIT solutions. Further, LTA is already collaborating with a Danish university and a business academy in developing master education in technologies and methodologies for intelligence-led policing. An important aspect of this is a dissemination platform for COPKIT outcomes. The curricula will partly be web-based, allowing LEAs all over Europe to attend.

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Partner	Exploitation plans
UGR	UGR's main exploitation interest relies on the academic and educational purpose. The aim is to test innovative ideas and includes the dissemination of results by publications, conferences and further research funding.
KEMEA	The incorporation of COPKIT solutions into the daily operational business of the Hellenic Police is a top priority of KEMEA's exploitation plan. The scope is to have the system prototypes up and running for at least one year after as convincing argument towards the development of new commercial project ideas by the Hellenic Police in the implementation of the National Programme for the Internal Security Fund for the programming period 2020-2027.
LIF	LIF will use and upscale the knowledge from the research conducted under the COPKIT project in future initiatives., integrate relevant research findings in students' education. And use its position to promote the project's innovations in Bulgaria.
AIT	Security is an integral part of the research, development, and marketing strategy of AIT's Centre for Digital Safety and Security (DSS), and DSS will position itself as a Product Specialist, providing consulting, training, and customisation services based on COPKIT results and will provide support for SMEs and spin-offs built around those results.
GC	Guardia Civil extended and close relations with the police networks and organisations, at national and European levels as well as universities or private actors are an opportunity to disseminate knowledge about the project. The Centre of Analysis and Foresight will exploit the results through the courses and events it organises, and its own publications "Cuadernos de la Guardia Civil".
BayHfoD	BayHfoD will acquire knowledge and experience through the project and COPKIT results will be disseminated through BayHfoD network nationally and internationally. The results of COPKIT will also be included in the training courses of the educational system of the Bavarian police and offered to other LEA organisations.
IGPR	IGPR is the main authority in Romania in the field of crime prevention and investigation. It will disseminate and exploit the results through its large international networks and its participation in training or technical assistance for (neighbouring) countries (R. Moldova, Ukraine, Turkey, etc.).
SPL	The State Police of the Republic of Latvia is the main law enforcement agency in Latvia (~90 % of all criminal proceedings) and needs tools for better intelligence work. In this position, together with the Information Centre of the Ministry of Interior, the State Police will test, disseminate and directly exploit results of the COPKIT project internally, and use its central position to share knowledge with other LEAs in Latvia.

Table 11 Partners' individual exploitation plans

4.5. Data and Knowledge Management and IPR

IPR, data and knowledge management are closely related to COPKIT's dissemination and exploitation activities, for they set the frames of how the data and results produced will be shared within the consortium or made publicly available.

All of these aspects will be covered in the Data and Knowledge Management Plan which will be an internal document for the consortium, given that COPKIT is not participating in the Open Research Data pilot (the project is classified, and Article 37.1 and Article 37.2 are applicable).

4.5.1. Data and Knowledge Management

A first version of the DKMP was created in M6 based on a preliminary version of deliverable D4.1 "Compilation of data sources" and updated in M8 based on the final version of the same deliverable. This version focused on a taxonomized list of potentially relevant data and described the constraints attached to their usage when relevant. A third version of the DKMP was realised in M18, covering the data actually used so far in the COPKIT project and describing the challenges they posed and the specific mitigation measures taken (when applicable) used as well as other generic measures.

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The DKMP specifies: 1) Methods that will be used for data collection, data storage and data handling, necessary analyses and purposes defined in this project. The methods will specify the types of data and the sources from which the data will be obtained, the security and privacy sensitiveness of the source, the data protection requirements that apply to that source (related to access, analysis, sharing and storing) and the restrictions, if applicable, in workflows in which the data may be used; 2) Run time handling and monitoring of actual restrictions in data access, data usage and the extraction of information, for data gathered from different sources and data or information extracted from analyses (filtering, fusion, aggregation) of this data, during the project and for realisation of the planned project results; and 3) Safekeeping of the data, in compliance with the handling restrictions, for the data items that have to be kept available after the end of the project.

The DKMP will also describe how ethical and security issues arising from the data will be managed at all stages of the project, also ensuring that the applicable approval is gained from ethical review committees. In addition, it will detail: the types of data the project will generate and collect, standards it will use, how data can be exploited and verified, whether there is any data that cannot be reused, including a justification for this and how the data will be curated and preserved.

4.5.2. IPR management

The Innovation and Exploitation Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring that all new knowledge created within the project is catalogued within an Intellectual Property Register and associated to the partner(s) who generated it. Further details concerning confidentiality, pre-existing knowledge and know-how made available to the project and the terms under which it is to be used (access rights) will be addressed in the DKMP, as well as ownership of results, jointly owned results, joint inventions and joint patents.

5. Potential barriers that may hinder dissemination and exploitation

Risk relating to dissemination and exploitation	Level	Mitigation
Some of the projects linked to COPKIT fails to collaborate to share data for any reason	Low	Contacts with COPKIT linked H2020 projects have been already initiated and currently letters for collaboration have been signed by TENSOR, ASGARD and TITANIUM project coordinators. Besides consortia running the main projects identified for collaboration have at least several partners in common with COPKIT what can improve collaboration possibilities.
GDPR requirements for privacy notices and opt-in procedures could hinder recruitment of newsletter subscribers and use of stakeholder contact list.	High	Strategy to mitigate this risk has been discussed, agreed by the project coordinator, the ELP (Ethics, legal and privacy) team and the dissemination lead
Failure to communicate the complexity of the COPKIT toolkit relating to technology that is difficult to understand.	Medium	WP8 will develop anchoring strategies and framing for each technology area to support public understanding.

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Risk relating to dissemination and exploitation	Level	Mitigation
Risk that diversity in networks, languages and expertise, regions and countries make messages coming out of COPKIT irrelevant to national and regional and/or international audiences	Low	COPKIT partners will take an active role in adapting, translating and communicating messages to their networks.
Risk that public deliverable reports impede scientific publication as results are already published in the public domain	High	The exploitation manager will discuss publication plans in relation to timing of online publication of deliverable reports to ensure publication of deliverables do not interfere with plans for scholarly publication. All partners will give 20 days' notice (clause 8.4.2.1 of the CA) of their intention to publish articles and partners will have 10 days' time to object to such publications (art. 29 GA).

Table 12 Risks and mitigation measures

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6. Conclusions

This document elaborates a dissemination and exploitation plan (DEP) for the take-up of the project's innovations by targeted stakeholders, planning and executing actions with the purpose of creating added value from the project's activities and outputs. This plan elaborates and implements and updates the preliminary dissemination plan outlined in section 2.2 of the COPKIT proposal.

The DEP defines and records the strategy, tools and materials that are to be used in COPKIT dissemination and exploitation activities throughout the project lifespan. This document also provides the consortium partners with guidelines on how to disseminate the results of the projects and the knowledge gathered during the process. The DEP is a living document and the partners have evaluated and updated this DEP at the interim review (month 18) and will do so again at the end of the project to measure the achieved impact and assess whether the goals in this plan have been achieved. The candidate dissemination actions will be continuously monitored and accordingly updated to reach the defined objectives and audiences.

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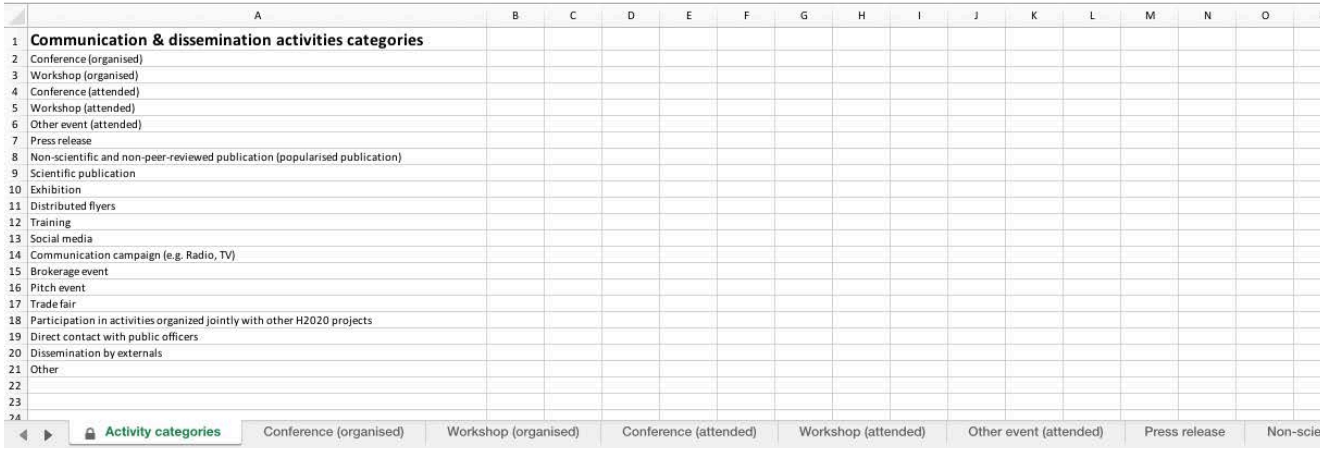
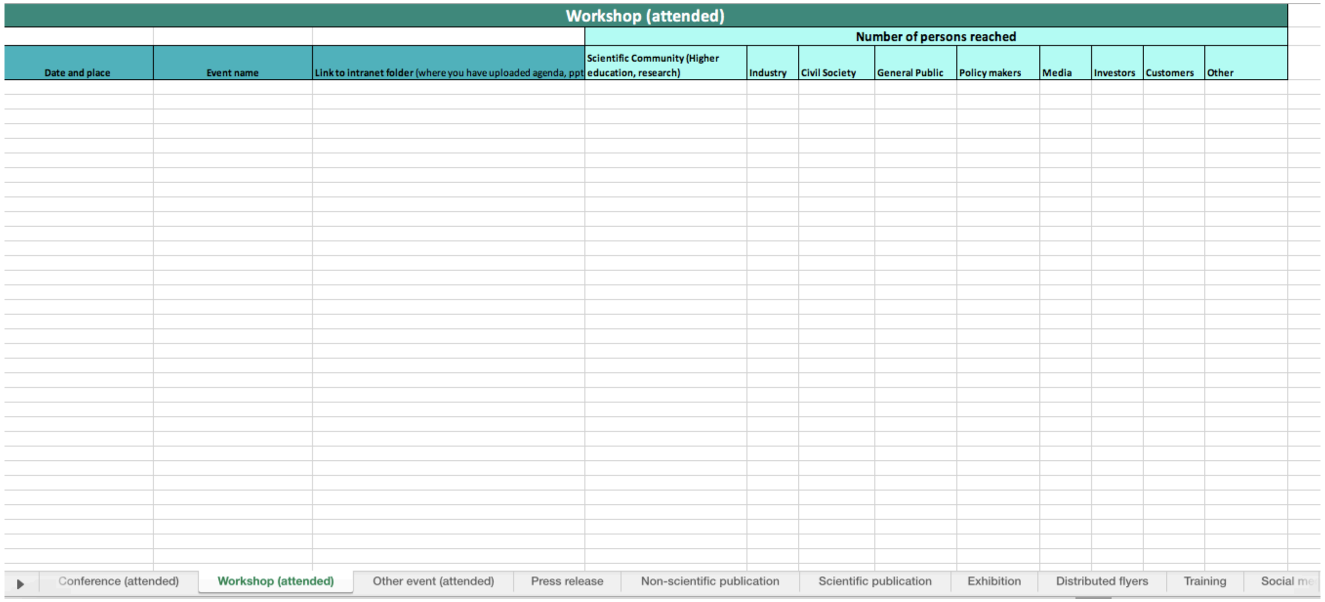
Annex I – COPKIT Monitoring tool



	A
1	**Communication & dissemination activities categories**
2	Conference (organised)
3	Workshop (organised)
4	Conference (attended)
5	Workshop (attended)
6	Other event (attended)
7	Press release
8	Non-scientific and non-peer-reviewed publication (popularised publication)
9	Scientific publication
10	Exhibition
11	Distributed flyers
12	Training
13	Social media
14	Communication campaign (e.g. Radio, TV)
15	Brokerage event
16	Pitch event
17	Trade fair
18	Participation in activities organized jointly with other H2020 projects
19	Direct contact with public officers
20	Dissemination by externals
21	Other
22	
23	



Workshop (attended)

			Number of persons reached								
Date and place	Event name	Link to intranet folder (where you have uploaded agenda, ppt	Scientific Community (Higher education, research)	Industry	Civil Society	General Public	Policy makers	Media	Investors	Customers	Other

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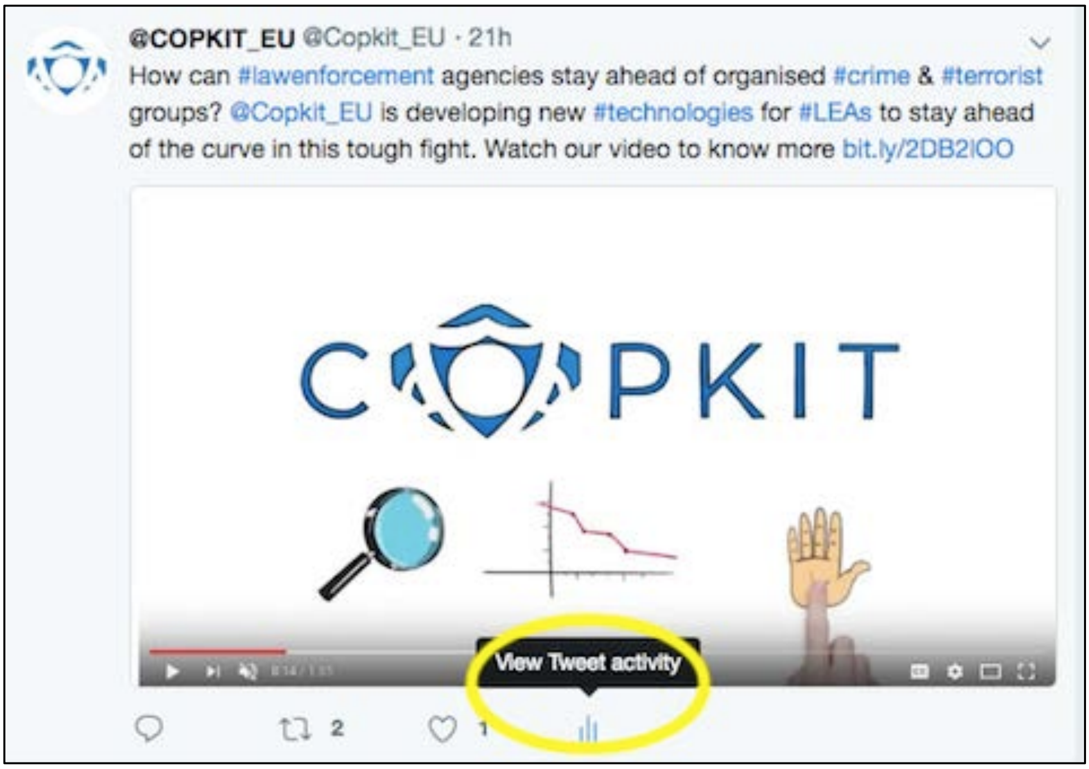
Annex II – Monitoring tool guidelines

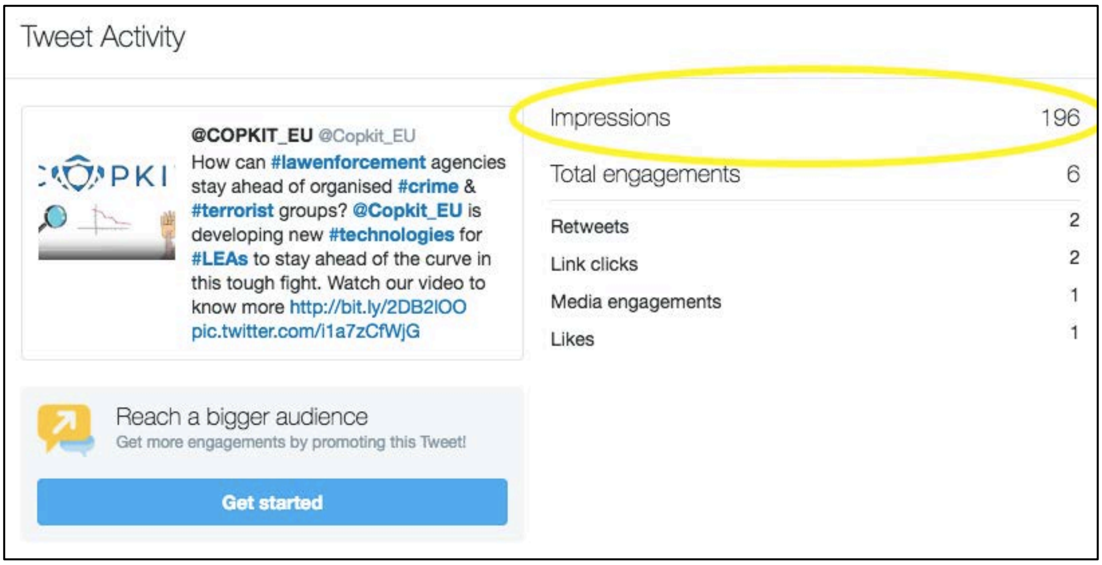
Communication & dissemination activity	Method to calculate the audience reached	Method to classify the audience reached
Conference (organised)	Attendance sheet	Attendance sheet ("Organization" field)
Workshop (organised)	Attendance sheet	Attendance sheet ("Organization" field)
Conference (attended)	Estimated number of participants (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)	Estimate (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)
Workshop (attended)	Estimated number of participants (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)	Estimate (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)
Other event (attended)	Estimated number of participants (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)	Estimate (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)
Press release	Number of media to whom the press release was sent	No need to classify, since all audience reached falls in the "Media" category
Non-scientific and non-peer-reviewed publication (popularised publication)	For publications on paper, 20% of readers – info can be retrieved online, 20% must be calculated from the total For publications online, 10% of website visitors	Estimate (according to project partner's opinion and considering publication type, e.g. newspaper, specialised magazine, etc.)
Exhibition	Estimated number of participants (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)	Estimate (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)
Distributed flyers	Number of actually distributed flyers (or an estimate)	Estimate (according to event organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)
Training	Attendance sheet	Depending on the target of the training activity
Social media	Facebook: number of post visualizations (visible only by Facebook page manager) LinkedIn: number of post visualizations ("view statistics" on each post, visible only by who posts/LinkedIn page manager) Twitter: "view tweet activity" on each post, number to report: "impressions" (=the number of people that have actually seen the post) (see images below)	All visualizations shall be classified as "General Public" (except for LinkedIn groups or other groups with limited access where it's possible to estimate the audience nature)
Communication campaign (e.g. Radio, TV)	20% of listeners/viewers (to be retrieved on the internet or, if it's not possible, estimated)	Estimate (according to project partner's opinion and considering broadcast type, e.g. news, specialised program, etc.)

Communication & dissemination activity	Method to calculate the audience reached	Method to classify the audience reached
Brokerage event	Estimated number of participants (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)	Estimate (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)
Pitch event	Estimated number of participants (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)	Estimate (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)
Trade fair	Estimated number of participants (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)	Estimate (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)
Participation in activities organized jointly with other H2020 projects	Depending on activity (e.g. attendance sheet/estimated number of participants according to activity organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)	Attendance sheet ("Organization" field) if available, otherwise estimate (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion)
Other	Depending on activity (e.g. attendance sheet/estimated number of participants according to activity organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion) For webinars: number of registered people, to be tracked by partner in charge of hosting/organising the webinars	Attendance sheet ("Organization" field) if available, otherwise estimate (according to organisers if available, otherwise according to project partner's opinion) For webinars: depending on the target, could be general public or retrieved from the "organisation" field if provided upon registration to webinar



@COPKIT_EU @Copkit_EU · 21h

How can #lawenforcement agencies stay ahead of organised #crime & #terrorist groups? @Copkit_EU is developing new #technologies for #LEAs to stay ahead of the curve in this tough fight. Watch our video to know more bit.ly/2DB2IOO



Tweet Activity

@COPKIT_EU @Copkit_EU
How can #lawenforcement agencies stay ahead of organised #crime & #terrorist groups? @Copkit_EU is developing new #technologies for #LEAs to stay ahead of the curve in this tough fight. Watch our video to know more http://bit.ly/2DB2IOO pic.twitter.com/i1a7zCfWjG

Impressions	196
Total engagements	6
Retweets	2
Link clicks	2
Media engagements	1
Likes	1

Reach a bigger audience
Get more engagements by promoting this Tweet!

Annex III – Gantt of WP8 activities

Partner	Tentative scheduling - COPKIT dissemination and	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21
	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		PROJECT REVIEW PERIOD ONE																		PROJECT REVIEW PERIOD 2																	
	EC review																		➡																		➡
ISDEFE	Website			✓																																	
TRI	Social media account - launch of Twitter			✓																																	
TRI	Social media account - launch of Facebook			✓																																	
TRI	Social media account - launch of LinkedIn			✓																																	
TRI	Social media account - launch of Youtube			✓																																	
ISDEFE	Flyer					✓																															
TRI	Press releases		✓																✓							➡					➡				➡		
TRI	Newsletters																	✓						➡						➡					➡		
TECHNICAL PARTNER	Manuscripts for submission to peer-reviewed journals							➡			➡									➡																	➡
ALL	Blogs	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓					✓				✓	✓	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡
TECHNICAL PARTNER	Presentations at third-party events		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓																		
ISDEFE	Videos (two)			✓																														➡			
ISDEFE/TECHNICAL P	Webinars (6 - 1 every 3 months)																			➡			➡			➡			➡			➡			➡		
ISDEFE/TECHNICAL P	Newsletters					➡		➡			➡			➡			➡		➡			➡			➡			➡			➡				➡		➡
ALL	Project-organised events	✓			✓		✓			✓			✓						✓			➡			➡						➡				➡		
TRI	**D8.1 Dissemination and exploitation plan v1 [M4, September 2018]**				!														◆																		◆
TRI	**D8.2 Communications plan [M4 Sepember 2018]**				!														◆																		◆
ISDEFE	**D8.3 Project Website [M3 August 2018]**			!																																	!
ISDEFE	**D8.4 Dissemination material [M 36, May 2021]**																																				!
TNL	**D8.5 Standardization Opportunities and action plan [M30, November 2020]**																															!					
TRI	**D8.6 Dissemination and exploitation plan v2 [M36, May 2021]**																																				!
	Activity completed	✓																																			
	Activity planned	➡																																			
	EC deadline	!																																			
	Update /review of activity	◆																																			

Annex IV – Achievements thus far (M18)

Type of dissemination/ communication activity	Name/Title	Date
Attended third-party events	CESEDEN (Centro Superior de Estudios de la Defensa Nacional) summer course on “The Evolution of Defence R&D in Spain by 2020”	M2 (16-18 July 2018)
	Cyberintelligence Workshops	M2 (16-17 July 2018)
	“IV course on Intelligence and security: multidisciplinary approximation of violent radicalization”	M2 (18-20 July 2018)
	MEDI@4SEC workshop	M4 (26 September 2018)
	Cyber-intelligence conference at ISDEFE	M5 (16-17 October 2018)
	ES Horizonte 2020	M6 (20 November 2018)
	13th CoU Thematic Workshops	M10 (28-29 March 2019)
	"Intelligence and foresight analysis" congress	M11 (8-9 April 2019)
	“Civil Guard and INTERPOL: A Strategic Alliance in the fight against organized crime worldwide”	M13 (12 June 2019)
	FQAS’2019 (the 13th International Conference on Flexible Query Answering Systems)	M14 (2-5 July 2019)
	“V course on Intelligence and security: Security initiatives in the European Union, a common front against new threats”	M14 (17-19 July 2019)
	EUSFLAT 2019 (The 11th Conference of the European Society for Fuzzy Logic and Technology)	M16 (9-13 September 2019)
	Elastic Paris Meetup #39 : Kpler	M16 (17 September 2019)
	14th CoU Thematic Workshops, Thematic Group 7: Organized Crime workshop	M16 (18-19 September 2019)

Type of dissemination/ communication activity	Name/Title	Date
	"Impact of the new technologies in security" seminar	M16 (26-27 September 2019)
	EUROPOL's SIRIUS Project conference	M16 (20 September 2019)
	Lion DC Project meeting	M17 (3 - 4 October 2019)
	Conference on the Human Factor in Cybersecurity	M17 (16 October 2019)
	i-LEAD Industry days	M18 (5 November 2019)
	Security Research Event	M18 (6-7 November 2019)
Organised workshops	First end-user workshop (LEA needs/gaps analysis, workflow and HMI analysis)	M4 (18-19 September, Sofia, Bulgaria)
	Joint workshop with other EU projects	M4 (20 September, Sofia, Bulgaria)
	Second end-user workshop	M6 (13-14 November 2018, Madrid, Spain)
	Third end-user workshop	M9 (13-14 February 2019, Delft, Netherlands)
Organised conferences	Mediterranean Security Event (MSE)	M17 (29-31 October 2019)
Press releases	Launch of the COPKIT project: A new intelligence ecosystem to fight terrorism and organized crime	M2 (July 2018)
	Spanish translation: Puesta en Marcha del Proyecto Europeo COPKIT	M2 (July 2018)
	Latvian translation "Tehnoloģija, apmācība un zināšanas agrīnās brīdināšanas un atbilstīgas reaģēšanas vadītu darbību sistēmas izveidei cīņā ar organizēto noziedzību un terorismu" (COPKIT)	M2 (July 2018)

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Type of dissemination/ communication activity	Name/Title		Date
	Developing new technology to stay ahead of terrorism and organised crime		M2 (July 2018)
Non-scientific publications (popularised publications)	**Articles in non-peer reviewed journals/ magazines (published by COPKIT)**	A new intelligence ecosystem to fight terrorism and organized crime– CORDIS WIRE	M2 (July 2018)
		Algoritmos inteligentes para combatir el crimen mejor que en 'Breaking Bad' -The Conversation	M11 (April 2019)
	Press coverage for the first press release	Journalism.co.uk	M2 (July 2018)
		Difesa & Sicurezza	M2 (July 2018)
		raytodd.blog	M2 (July 2018)
		Terkko Navigator	M2 (July 2018)
	Blogs and news	COPKIT Kick-off Meeting	M1 (June 2018)
		COPKIT launched its social media	M1 (June 2018)
		New Intelligence Ecosystem For LEAs	M2 (July 2018)
		Isdefe takes part in the CESEDEN summer course on "The Evolution of Defence R&D in Spain by 2020"	M2 (July 2018)
		Cyberintelligence Workshops held in Isdefe	M2 (July 2018)
		Article, review of COPKIT project, in the ISDEFE's 6th InnovAcción bulletin on research and innovation, ed. November 2018	M2 (July 2018)

Type of dissemination/ communication activity	Name/Title		Date
		Technology, training and knowledge for Early-Warning / Early-Action led policing in fighting Organised Crime and Terrorism (COPKIT)	M2 (July 2018)
		Exploring Law Enforcement Agency needs and the requirements of new technologies – COPKIT's upcoming workshop	M3 (August 2018)
		Related projects	M3 (August 2018)
		Joining forces with like-minded projects – COPKIT's upcoming workshop	M3 (August 2018)
		COPKIT workshop: How can new technologies support Law Enforcement Agencies to stay ahead of organised crime?	M4 (September 2018)
		The first Workshop under the project COPKIT was conducted in Sofia	M4 (September 2018)
		Law Enforcement Agencies discuss their needs for the COPKIT technology in the first end-user workshop	M5 (October 2018)
		The second Workshop under the project COPKIT was conducted in Madrid	M6 (November 2018)
		How can new policing technology make our societies safer?	M6 (November 2018)

Type of dissemination/ communication activity	Name/Title		Date
		Working together to develop new tools to prevent and investigate organised crime	M6 (November 2018)
		Upcoming workshop: Exploring the Workflow & Human Machine Interface of the COPKIT's EW/EA eco-system	M8 (January 2019)
		Delving deeper into the Human Machine Interface of the COPKIT EW/EA eco-system	M10 (March 2019)
		The Fourth workshop under the project COPKIT took place in Esbjerg, Denmark	M12 (May 2019)
		Eliciting knowledge for an improved performance of law enforcement technologies	M13 (June 2019)
		"Staying ahead of the curve" – Data-driven policing tools to combat crime and terrorism	M16 (September 2019)
		How can new technologies support Law Enforcement Agencies to stay ahead of organised crime?	M17 (October 2019)
		Find out how the usage of new technologies by organised crime could be prevented from the video on COPKIT	M17 (October 2019)
		Forging new collaborations to fight organised crime and terrorism	M17 (October 2019)

Type of dissemination/ communication activity	Name/Title		Date
		COPKIT is looking for new Ethical and Societal Impact Advisory Board Members	M17 (October 2019)
		Security meets innovation: COPKIT at the Mediterranean Security Event	M17 (October 2019)
		COPKIT launches its first free webinar	M17 (October 2019)
		Data-driven policing technologies: first demo of the COPKIT tools	M17 (October 2019)
		Join the Ethical and Societal Impact Advisory Board of the COPKIT project	M18 (November 2019)
		Introducing the COPKIT project - free webinar	M18 (November 2019)
Project website	www.copkit.eu		M3 (August 2018)
Social media accounts	• Twitter • Facebook • LinkedIn • YouTube channel		M3 (August 2018)

Type of dissemination/ communication activity	Name/Title	Date
Video	• English (original version, no subtitles) • Spanish subtitles • Latvian subtitles • Greek subtitles • Dutch subtitles • Romanian subtitles • French subtitles • Bulgarian subtitles • German subtitles • Danish subtitles	M3 (August 2018) Subtitled versions were added between March and October 2019
Flyer	Project flyer	M5 (October 2018)
Poster	COPKIT poster	M6 (November 2018)
Pull-up banner	COPKIT pull-up banner for MSE2019	M17 (October 2019)
Newsletter	First issue	M17 (October 2019)
Publications	Finding tendencies in streaming data using Big Data frequent itemset mining	Published M8 (January 2019)
	A comparative analysis of tools for visualizing association rules: A proposal for visualising fuzzy association rules	Published M15 (August 2019)
	Using Word Embeddings and Deep Learning for Supervised Topic Detection in Social Networks	Published M16 (September 2019)
	Generalized Association Rules for Sentiment Analysis in Twitter	Published M16 (September 2019)
	Article for the "Policing: an International Journal (formerly PIJPSM). Special Issue: Policing Cybercrime", sent in July 31st 2019	Rejected

Type of dissemination/ communication activity	Name/Title	Date
	Dissemination article for the Mediterranean Security Event (See T8.5) for publication in the Special Issue “Technology Advances and Support for Security Practitioners” of the “Security Informatics and Law Enforcement “	Submitted in December 2019 and pending acceptance
	Investigating 3D-STDenseNet for Explainable Spatial Temporal Crime Forecasting	Submitted and pending acceptance

Table 13 Achievements thus far

Annex V – Exploitation strategies per proposal and updated exploitation goals

PROPOSAL				UPDATE					
Partner	**Country**	**Partner type**	**Exploitation goals per proposal**	**Restrictions**	**Task/Module**	**existing IPR**	**envisaged IPR**	**envisaged exploitation activities**	**potential of partnering/collective action**
ISDEFE	ES	Research/Public Administration	ISDEFE has worked for years in surveillance and security projects, for the European Commission, Spanish security bodies and other administrations; the outcomes of COPKIT will be of great value for ISDEFE, and will find a fertile ground for their growth within the company's activities.	ISDEFE state-owned; only for public, not private, non-profit (Ministry of Home Affairs), hybrid (Research-LEA)	R&D to solve problem for public administrations	N/A	N/A	internal training meeting	together with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Defense
					involve end users			beyond R&D tasks > consultancy	collaborations with ASGARD & TITANIUM: collaboration agreement, not-legal document, declaration of intent; question of data sharing for research pending at legal departments; Asgard no signed agreement, but contact with project, potential access to stakeholders
					disseminate COPKIT				

PROPOSAL				UPDATE					
ESMIR/GC-PN	ES	LEA	Guardia Civil extended and close relations with the police networks and organisations, at national and European levels as well as universities or private actors are an opportunity to disseminate knowledge about the project. The Centre of Analysis and Foresight will exploit the results through the courses and events it organises, and its own publications "Cuadernos de la Guardia Civil".	see ISDEFE					
AIT	AT	Reseach-technology	Security is an integral part of the research, development, and marketing strategy of AIT's Centre for Digital Safety and Security (DSS), and DSS will position itself as a Product Specialist, providing consulting, training, and customisation services based on COPKIT results and will provide support for SMEs and spin-offs built around those results.	open source releases	information extraction	N/A; development and resleased in open source	N/A	expand research on deep learning	
					natural language processing			evaluation/validation of algorithms	
					machine learning			integration in digital humanities platform RELOGITO	
					not restricted to LEA needs			cooperate with H2020 project TITANIUM	
								consultancies	
								publication/conferences	
								teaching	
LTA	DK	Reseach-technology	LTA plans to promote products that provide functionalities of interest to LEAs, based on own		connection finder (developed over multiple	IPR regulated in the CA,		demo was performed, next half of project next release	

PROPOSAL				UPDATE					
			technology enriched and matured during the project. LTA will promote it directly in its network, as well as in collaboration with relevant consortium partners. The latter provide the opportunity to promote larger and more "complete" COPKIT solutions. Further, LTA is already collaborating with a Danish university and a business academy in developing master education in technologies and methodologies for intelligence-led policing. An important aspect of this is a dissemination platform for COPKIT outcomes. The curricula will partly be web-based, allowing LEAs all over Europe to attend.		projects), proof of concept	nothing in addition			
					situational recognition and assessment (yet to be defined)			LEA meetings (further specify) experience, product measures	
					uncertainty management together with UOG			joint venture towards the end of project	
								when measured tools are beyond TRL 5/6 (aim of project)	
								use living lab for further testing	
								publishing envisaged, yet to be specified	
UGR	ES	Reseach-technology	UGR's main exploitation interest relies on the academic and educational purpose. The aim is to test innovative ideas and includes the dissemination of results by publications, conferences and further research funding.	technical research / university	data mining WP6, extend algoriehtms, technical migration, distributed probramming (waiting for crawler),		licencing software; managed by department	publish articles, (1 envisaged, 2 draft accepted) (1 academic, 1 LEA focussed)	
					knowledge WP5, adapt new tools and automatisation of tasks			conferences	
					contribute to NLP (WP4 together with AIT)			teach courses	

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PROPOSAL				UPDATE					
								develop post-grad MA courses for engineers, informatic studends, computer scientists	
TRI	UK/IE	Reseach-legal/ethical	COPKIT will advance TRI's dissemination and marketing portfolio. The project will enable TRI to acquire knowledge, capacities and experience that will give it an advantage in relation to its competition when bidding for new security projects and work. The project will help build its network of potential partners and clients, which can give us advantages with respect to understanding their needs and designing solutions that respond to those needs.						

PROPOSAL				UPDATE					
LIF	BG	Reseach-legal/ethical	LIF will use and upscale the knowledge from the research conducted under the COPKIT project in future initiatives., integrate relevant research findings in students' education. And use its position to promote the project's innovations in Bulgaria.	non profit		N/A	N/A	Producing publications related to the development of law, the legal and ethical challenges before predictive policing; The findings of our work can be used for updates and enrichment of the university curriculums, that are taught by our experts in different Bulgarian universities – prof. George Dimitrov is a lecturer in Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, the Technical university of Sofia, in the University of Veliko Tarnovo “St. Cyril and St. Metodius”, University of Library Science and Information Technologies, University of National and World Economy – which are the leading universities in Bulgaria. Assoc. Prof. Daniela Ilieva - University of Finance, Business and Entrepreneurship.	

PROPOSAL				UPDATE					
TNL	NL	Industry	TNL intends to exploit the project results for commercial gain, in both government and private markets, as embedded application in TNL MARTELLO and DPIF platform, under a B2B agreement with other companies. TNL is interested in discussing, with any other consortium partners, other possible venues for economic benefit. TNL is working on a first business proposition in the domain of multi-municipality collaborative operations, in which TNL is already an actor.		HMI workflow			T3.1 internal research agenda; exploitaiton for LEAs depending on their interests: not directly for fighting crime; asset exploitation; if other platform integration not interesting business case for Thales, but HMI workflow and IT paltform can be decoupled to some extent	
					IT platform			T3.1 on top of T3.2 platform, use other platform is only engineering problem, not a use case for thales business; securie platform pushed to business unit (pending whether for LEA applicability); if LEA request could result in paid licencing and consultancy to fit into LEA system; Backgrond IPR by Thales with serious internal exploitation plans; can be commercially adapted to different systems; e.g. MOD uses.	
					situational threat assessment			T6.2 machine learning	

PROPOSAL				UPDATE					
					temporal forecasting			T6.3 for forensic/investigative use as well as forecasting/preventive use, enables LEA to more efficient resource management	
TS/TSIX	FR	Industry	THALES France intelligence and cyber-security business lines will be the first internal dissemination targets in order to enlarge in a second step its communications with its client and end-users networks.	see TNL					

PROPOSAL				UPDATE					
IBM	IE	Industry	The COPKIT project is aligned with IBM strategic business imperatives aimed at Cognitive Analytics & AI technology solutions applied to the security industry sector. IBM will explore the possibility of extending its existing suite of solutions through generating separate SaaS on IBM Bluemix (https://www.ibm.com/cloud-computing/bluemix/), abstracting the analytics techniques developed in COPKIT for the sake of benefiting and impacting a wider range of applications. Such applications include: Watson Retrieve and Rank, Watson Machine Learningand other cognitive applications.						
SPL	LV	LEA	SPL The State Police of the Republic of Latvia is the main law enforcement agency in Latvia (~90 % of all criminal proceedings) and needs tools for better intelligence work. In this position, together with the Information Centre of the Ministry of Interior, the State	public administration	involved in providing server testing secure lab as soon as tools are ready	N/A	N/A	national intelligence model disseminate COPKIT on national level websites/facebook	tools make links to internal security fund projects on national level

PROPOSAL				UPDATE					
			Police will test, disseminate and directly exploit results of the COPKIT project internally, and use its central position to share knowledge with other LEAs in Latvia.					information centre for testing - internal meeting pending	
IGPR	RO	LEA	IGPR is the main authority in Romania in the field of crime prevention and investigation. It will disseminate and exploit the results through its large international networks and its participation in training or technical assistance for (neighbouring) countries (R. Moldova, Ukraine, Turkey, etc.).	public administration	on analyst level interested in knowledge increase, data repository and intelligence discovery	N/A	N/A	depending on the outcome of the tools and the efficiency further steps are possible	
								reduce gaps in knowledge and to the existing status	
								added benefit decrease manual work and automated processing of data	
								time critical events	
								access to organisation of analysts, organised crime devision, firearms devisions	
								trainings	
								secondary outcome is exchange among LEAs	
BFP	BE	LEA	N/A	public administration	secure test lab	N/A	N/A	use synergies with TENSOR project	

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PROPOSAL				UPDATE					
					provide twitter/social media data for COPKIT			involve computer crime unit	
								involve further units of BFP	
								presenting COPKIT tools to these units the modules	
BayHfoD	GE	LEA	BayHfoD will acquire knowledge and experience through the project and COPKIT results will be disseminated through BayHfoD network nationally and internationally. The results of COPKIT will also be included in the training courses of the educational system of the Bavarian police and offered to other LEA organisations.	public administration		N/A	N/A		

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PROPOSAL				UPDATE					
KEMEA	EL	LEA	The incorporation of COPKIT solutions into the daily operational business of the Hellenic Police is a top priority of KEMEA's exploitation plan. The scope is to have the system prototypes up and running for at least one year after as convincing argument towards the development of new commercial project ideas by the Hellenic Police in the implementation of the National Programme for the Internal Security Fund for the programming period 2020-2027.	public administration		N/A	N/A		
GN	FR	LEA	N/A	public administration		N/A	N/A		
GDCOC	BG	LEA	N/A	public administration		N/A	N/A		