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1 INTRODUCTION

The present deliverable forms part of Work Package no 9 (“WP9”) of the collaborative project named Collaborative Information, Acquisition, Processing, Exploitation and Reporting for the Prevention of Organized Crime (“Caper Project”).

According to the document Description of Work (Annex I to the Grant Agreement no 261712 - “DoW”) the partners are required, in first place, to achieve specific results in the field of dissemination of the Caper Project and of the technical results achieved during the same.

At the same time, they are required to elaborate a plan on how the same partners are willing to exploit what they have produced in connection with the project. This being alternatively, the single pieces of knowledge developed autonomously or jointly with other partners, as well as the Caper platform as a single IT system.

In order to provide the reader with a more clear picture of the goals to be achieved in those two fields, the following sections 1.1 and 1.2 report the results that the partners undertook to reach and agreed upon at the beginning of the project.

1.1 Dissemination goals

According to the DoW, through appropriate dissemination, the partners agreed to:

- provide visibility and acceptance of the project results;
- demonstrate, to the largest number of Law Enforcement Agencies, the added value of cooperation at the EU level;
- show to citizens the measures which are taken to guarantee their security without endangering their individual liberties and privacy; and
- seek for interaction opportunities with EC authorities and other collaborative research projects.

In order to achieve the results envisaged, the partners have elaborated a set of sub-goals, summarized in Task 9.1 – Project Dissemination. In particular, this task, running from M1 to the end of the project at M40, foresees extensive and broad ranging dissemination work, aimed at promoting awareness for the project activities and results vis-à-vis several different targets.

The following sub-goals are expressly laid down in the DoW:

- development and maintenance of a website which provides information on the Caper Project’s activities and achievements;
- production of leading-edge research material suitable for dissemination through publication in international journals, magazines, conferences and other live events;
- presentation of the Caper Project in conferences, workshops, panels and other live events; and



- promotion of the Caper Project's results and methods in carefully selected technical and industrial forums.

All the partners taking part of the Caper consortium are required to contribute to the success of this task.

Given the importance of this activity, and in light of the successful contribution to the project by certain Law Enforcement Agencies, either partners or observers, the latter have been extensively involved in the dissemination. Their contribution has been particularly sought for the presentation of the project to the Legal and Regulatory authorities in their countries and have also participated in conferences and seminars at both national and international levels in order to show the beneficial aspects of the project for the LEA community.

In terms of targets, starting from the very beginning this activity has targeted European and International research projects, the research communities interested in the kind of technical results produced by the partners and, of course, business stakeholders.

1.2 Exploitation goals

At the same time, WP9 aims at laying down the framework for a correct economic exploitation of the results achieved by the partners.

According to Task 9.2 – Exploitation Plan, as a matter of fact the partners are required to develop a plan according to which they decide how to gain economic benefits from what they have produced during the project.

Key points for this exploitation plan are:

- identification of the project results, object of exploitation (foreground generated during the project);
- definition of the rights and obligations of each partner in the exploitation of the project results;
- definition of the market (sector, geographical distribution, etc.) and the way to achieve this market; and
- research on business cases for the overall project in order to transfer the developed concepts and technologies to other sectors.

1.3 Deliverable goals

This deliverable aims at explaining how the partners have generously put their best effort to achieve the widest visibility and acceptance possible of the project results, as well as how they have dealt with the economic exploitation of the project's results.

section 2 illustrates the goals and the plans pursued to achieve the same goals in the field of dissemination. Section 3 is the exploitation plan as wanted by the partners of the Caper Project. Section 4 illustrates the business plan to be adopted by the partners to possibly



develop the Caper platform after the end project. To be noted that exploitation of single Foregrounds remain excluded from this sections, and it is specifically tackled in section 3. In the end, section 5 provides for the conclusions on the work performed under this WP9.



2 DISSEMINATION IN FP7 PROJECTS

The European Union (“EU”) promotes research activities with the purpose of strengthening the scientific and technological bases of the EU. In this way, the EU ensures sustainable growth, more and better jobs, as well as industry competitiveness.

A cornerstone objective of the Seventh Framework Programme (“FP7”) is therefore to ensure a wide dissemination of the knowledge generated within the funded projects, thereby promoting further scientific developments, maximizing the impact of the funding granted in the market and demonstrating the added value of collaborative projects.

In particular, dissemination plays an important role within the FP7 projects. According to the Quick Dissemination Guidelines for FP7 Projects, timely and effective dissemination of results is an essential part of the research projects. This ensures that the gained knowledge or exploitable foreground can benefit the whole society, and that any duplication of research and development activities is avoided.

Section 2.1 explains the plan initially adopted by the partners to carry out this particular task. As a matter of fact, at the very beginning of the project, they agreed the results to be achieved and the dissemination means to be used to this end. After, section 2.2 gives a comprehensive illustration of the dissemination efforts put on the field by the partners in order to show the results obtained.

2.1 INITIAL CAPER DISSEMINATION PLAN

Having in mind the goals illustrated in section 1.1, the partners have elaborated in more details the means they have resorted to so to achieve the desired level of dissemination.

Namely, in the DoW, they have undertaken to:

- develop and maintain a website dedicated to the Caper project which is intended to provide internet users with all the information publicly available on the project's activities and achievements,
- produce scientific materials including, without limitation;
 - technical papers;
 - publications suitable for international journals and magazines;
 - leading-edge research materials suitable for dissemination;
- take part to national and international conferences, events, etc.;
- promote the project's results and methods to LEAs other than those taking part to the CAPER Project, as identified from time to time by the partners according to material circumstances;



- promote the project's results and methods in carefully selected technical and industrial forums, conventions, etc., possibly addressing potential end users of the same technologies and results produced during the project itself; and
- present the Caper Project in conferences, workshops, panels and other events open to the general public.

The potential addresses of the dissemination and sharing of knowledge have been identified in the following categories of recipients:

- research community;
- law enforcement agencies;
- policy makers;
- other stakeholders (targeted user groups, trade unions, national government organisations, professional associations, etc.), and
- general public.

In addition to the above, and in order to complete the dissemination plan, the partners have also identified in general terms the categories of instruments they wish to exploit for the dissemination exercise. These instruments are the following:

- development and maintenance of the official CAPER website www.fp7-caper.eu, which is intended to provide internet users with all the information publicly available on the project's activities and achievements;
- articles in journals and conference papers;
- scientific technical reports;
- conferences, seminars and meetings with potential end users and other stakeholders at EU / national / local level;
- Exhibitions and trade fairs;
- Press releases;
- Project newsletters;
- Project case history sheet;
- Project synopsis publication;
- Project executive summary published via CORDIS-EU RTD (project based Information and Dissemination Service- PIDS);
- Briefing of relevant Associations and Networks of Excellence;



- Briefing of relevant EU technology platforms (e.g. SECURE FORCE);
- Final project workshop (engaging dialog between researchers, EU & national policy makers and other stakeholders).

After having elaborated the general plan above, the partners have identified in detail the dissemination tools they wish to have recourse to, listing all the eligible journals and conferences which represent, in their opinion, the best way to achieve the desired level of dissemination.

Here follow a detailed list of the journals and events partners have initially identified for the present purposes. The relevant tables illustrate: (i) the targeted journal/event, (ii) the territory extent of the dissemination mean, (iii) the type of audience targeted by the journal/event, and (iv) the Caper Project's knowledge which is of interest for the relevant dissemination instrument.

Papers / journals	Countries addressed	Targeted audience	Caper related Work
Information Processing and Management	International	Research	Wp7
Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Law	International	Research	Wp7
IEEE TVCG 2500	International	Research	Visual Analytics
Annals of the CIRP	International	Academic	WP6 and WP 5
International Journal of Police Strategies & Management	International	Police	CAPER in general
Crime and Justice	International	Police	CAPER in general
Crime Prevention & Community Safety	International	Police	CAPER in general
Webinars	Europe	IT Professionals	ETL
Road shows	Europe	IT Professionals	ETL
Journal of Web Semantics	International	Research	Semantic Web and Web information management and integration
International Journal on	International	Research	Semantic Web and Web information



Semantic Web and Information Systems			management and integration
Speech Communication	International	Research	Audio and speech Analysis
Natural Language Engineering	International	Research	Multilingual Linguistic Analysis
Research on Language and Computation	International	Research	Multilingual Linguistic Analysis
Computational Linguistics	International	Research	Multilingual Linguistic Analysis
IEEE Transactions on Image Processing	International	Academic	Image Processing
Computer Vision and Image Understanding	International	Academic	Computer Vision
Image And Vision Computing	International Academic	Academic	Image processing
IEEE Transactions on Image Processing	International	Academic	Image Processing
Computer vision and image understanding	International	Academic	Computer Vision

Conferences	Countries addressed	Targeted audience	Caper related Work
e-crime congress	International	LEA, RTD providers	WP9
ISS World MEA	Middle East	LEA, RTD providers	WP9
International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Law (bi-annual)	International	Research	WP7
Legal Knowledge and Information Systems	European	Research	WP7
European Semantic Web Conference (ESWC) (annual)	European	Research	WP7
European Semantic Technology Conference	International	Industry	WP7
EuroVis/EuroVAST	European	Research	Visual Analytics



VAST	International	Research	Visual Analytics
CeBIT	International	General Public, IT Industry	Visual Analytics
SpeechTek	International	Industry	WP8
PROPOR	Portugal & Brazil	Research	WP5
Post graduate Lectures at Universities and/or Post graduate courses (e.g. master)	National and International	Higher education	Project motivation and Results
Newsletters and alerts of the BAK network	International	Industry	Project motivation and Results
LREC - The International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation	International	Academic and Industry	WP5
CIRP General Assembly	International	Academic	WP6 and WP 5
Open Source Intelligence and Web Mining (OSINT-WM) – part of International Conference on Information Visualisation	International	Researchers, professionals, LEA practitioner	Open Source processing, Semantic mash-up, Data visualisation, Multimedia mining
International Conference on Data Mining, Detection, Protection and Security	International	Professionals, practitioner, Security	ETL, Multilingual Text Mining
International Conference on Advances in Social Networks Analysis and Mining (SNAM)	International	SNAM researchers and practitioners	Social networking analysis and mining
The IEEE International Conferences on Intelligence and Security Informatics	International	LEA and IA experts, IT consultants and practitioners	Open Source processing, Social networking analysis and mining



(ISI)			
International World Wide Web Conference (WWW)	International	Researchers, innovators, decision-makers, standards bodies	Data Mining, Web Mining, Multimedia search, Bridging Structured and Unstructured Data Search in Social Networks
European Security Research Conference (SRC)	International	Researchers, innovators, institutions, public bodies	Security
Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational	International	Linguistics Research	Semantic Web, text Mining
International conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC)	International	Research	Semantic Web, knowledge resources, information integration
VISIGRAPP	International	Academic	Image Processing
EGPGV	European	Academic	Parallel Graphics
Interspeech	International	Research	Audio and speech Analysis
ICASSP	International	Research	Audio and speech Analysis
ISUC	International	Industry	Information analysis (image, text, audio, speech and video)
ACM Multimedia	International	Research; Industry	Information analysis (image, text, audio, speech and video)
ACL Conferences	International	Research/Industry	Multilingual Linguistic Analysis
EMNLP	International	Research/Industry	Multilingual Linguistic Analysis
COLING	International	Research/Industry	Multilingual Linguistic Analysis
LREC	International	Research/Industry	Multilingual Linguistic Analysis, Ontologies
AAAI	International	Research/Industry	Multilingual Linguistic Analysis
Shared Evaluation Tasks (e.g., SemEval, TREC, TAC, CLEF)	International	Research	Multilingual Linguistic Analysis, Evaluation



2.1.1 Dissemination adjustments

Within the framework of the dissemination plan, the partners have decided to split the above referenced dissemination effort into two separate phases which has followed the temporal development of the project.

Phase 1 of the dissemination plan is represented by the "Communication" of the project. It represents the basic part of the dissemination. It consists of raising awareness on Caper Project's aims and objectives. The main targets of this exercise can be identified in members of the research community, LEAs and, possibly, policy makers.

Phase 2 is represented by the "Dissemination" of the project's results. It consists in producing and spreading, in the most extensive way possible, any publication concerning the specific knowledge, technical results and information generated within the Caper Project. The main targets of this second phase can be searched in a wide range of stakeholders, having different natures, as well as in potential customers of the final product of the Caper Project.

The partition illustrated inevitably follows, and it is therefore due to, the developments achieved from time to time by the partners according to the relevant tasks as scheduled in the DoW. During the first half of the Caper Project (from July 2011 to December 2012) in fact the partners have focused on the Communication of the Caper Project, as described above. While during the second half of the project (from January 2013 to October 2014), the partners, having produced material results on the basis of the preparatory work carried out during the first 18 months, focused more on the Dissemination.

2.2 DISSEMINATION DURING THE PROJECT

This paragraph illustrates the goals achieved in the field of dissemination. It is important to point out that the results are listed without taking into consideration the partition illustrated in section 2.1.1. In fact, the distinction between Communication and Dissemination has been necessary for partners to rationalize their efforts in this field within a timeframe of 40 months, while the goal of this document is to show the overall figures achieved by partners in terms of dissemination (i.e. publications released or events attended) in order to achieve the goals anticipated in section 1.1.

2.2.1 Caper Identity Set

In order to put in place an effective dissemination, the partners have elaborated in first place an articulated project identity, illustrated in deliverable D9.1 – Project Identity Set.

In this deliverable are explained the main concepts laying behind the visual illustration of the Caper Project. As explained in the deliverable, for this project has been chosen to represent its values and purposes through a simplified owl: its big eyes monitors the information and its flying capacity allow to transmit the information rapidly. This element has been reproduced on all the dissemination material produced by the consortium and intended for the general public.



2.2.2 Caper Website

As a first step for an efficient dissemination, partners have realized the CAPER official website, available at www.fp7-caper.eu. There any internet user may easily retrieve information on the Caper Projects' features. The website illustrates in depth the functionalities to be implemented for assistance to LEAs activities against any kind of crime, the technical challenges to be faced when dealing with processing of data gathered through open and closed sources, and the methodology adopted in CAPER to overcome the current status of art in the relevant fields.

The CAPER official website, in addition, provides for sections dedicated to news and events celebrated, such as partners' meetings, which relate to the lifecycle of the Caper Project, as well as information and contacts of each partners taking part of it.

2.2.3 Scientific publications

Here follow a list of the scientific publication released by the technical partners of the projects:

- Sentiment Analysis on Social Media (authors: Federico Neri, Carlo Aliprandi, Federico Capeci, Montserrat Cuadros, Tomas By),
- The Semantic Web Linker: A Multilingual and Multisource (Mariantonietta Noemi La Polla, Angelica Lo Duca, Andrea Marchetti),
- Legal Crowdsourcing and Relational Law. What the Semantic Web Can Do for Legal Education (author: P. Casanovas),
- Tecnología, Inteligencia Artificial y Web Semántica. Un mundo para todos y para cada uno (author: P. Casanovas),
- Algunas líneas de investigación en gestión del conocimiento jurídico. Web semántica, ODR y derecho relacional (author: P. Casanovas),
- A Perspective from Philosophy and Sociology of Law: Agreement and Relational Justice" (author: P. Casanovas),
- A Note on Validity in Law and Regulatory Systems (author: P. Casanovas),
- Social Intelligence: A new Perspective on Relational Law (author: P. Casanovas),
- Results of the Caper Project Special Workshop on the Ethical and Legal aspects of digital security (author: P. Casanovas),
- A composite indicator of validity for regulatory models and legal systems (author: P. Casanovas),
- Organized Crime Structure modeling for European Law Enforcement Agencies Interoperability through Ontologies (authors: J. González-Conejero, R. V. Figueroa, J. Muñoz-Gómez and E. Teodoro),



- CMC Curve Properties and Biometric Source Weighting in Multi-Biometric Score-level Fusion (authors: Naser Damer, Alexander Opel, Alexander Nouak),
- Biometric source weighting in multi-biometric fusion: towards a generalized and robust solution (authors: Naser Damer, Alexander Opel, Alexander Nouak),
- CAPER: Collaborative information, Acquisition, Processing, Exploitation and Reporting for the prevention of organised crime (authors: Matteo Raffaelli, Carlo Aliprandi, Felipe Melero, Juan Arraiza Irujo, Montse Cuadros, Sebastian Maier).
- Semantic crawling: An approach based on Named Entity Recognition (authors: Giulia Di Pietro, Carlo Aliprandi, Antonio De Luca and Matteo Raffaelli).
- CAPER: Crawling and analysing Facebook for intelligence purposes (authors: Giulia Di Pietro, Carlo Aliprandi, Antonio De Luca and Matteo Raffaelli).

With regard to the scientific publications listed above, it is important to highlight how these have been specifically addressed to an audience of peers and scientific researchers active in the same fields of the partners. In addition, it must be noted how the same publications are not focused only on single, specific technical operative aspects of the Caper Platform. When close to the end of the project, partners have produced specific publications presenting the platform as a whole. The goal pursued has been to present the platform from a technical and operative point of view to the scientific community, thus informing the same community not only of the existence of the platform, but also of its specific functionalities.

More information on the relevant publications can be found in Annex I, where are listed all the details of the relevant releases.

2.2.4 Dissemination to Law Enforcement Agencies

Since the very beginning of the project, partners, either technical partners or Law Enforcement Agencies taking active part to the project, have presented the Caper Project to other Law Enforcement Agencies outside the project.

At the very beginning of the project the partners have brought the project to the attention of the Europol in order to get any possible feedback useful to understand the best way to develop the platform. The Europol is a EU multi-disciplinary agency founded under the Treaty on the European Union, comprising not only regular police officers but staff members from the member states' various law enforcement agencies: customs, immigration services, border and financial police, etc. Europol's aim is to improve the effectiveness and co-operation between the competent authorities of the EU Member States primarily by sharing and pooling intelligence to prevent and combat serious international organized crime. Its mission is to make a significant contribution to the European Union's law enforcement efforts targeting organized crime.

Time after, and after having developed more concrete results, the partners have presented the project and different releases of the platform – through 1 to 1 sessions – to police authorities coming from Germany, Spain, Estonia, Holland, Ireland and UK, thus directly reaching a broad range of authorities coming from countries not directly involved in the Caper Project.



In addition to the above, partners have approached the audience of Law Enforcement Agencies also through fairs and events seeing the attendance of representative of police authorities coming from all over the EU. Namely, partners have participated with stands and speeches to the following events:

- Iberosint Forum (Spain),
- Homsec Fair (Spain),
- International Cybercrime Conference (Germany),
- Civil Security Event – Protection against Organised Crime (Germany),
- 8th Interdisciplinary Workshop on Global Security (France),
- ePolice event (Spain),
- Security & Policing 2014 (UK), and
- Cyber Security Expo 2014 (UK)

Annex I provides for the detailed list of events where partners have participated and presented the Caper Project and/or the platform to Law Enforcement Agencies, along with the locations and dates when the events occurred.

2.2.1 Dissemination to other European authorities

The Caper platform represents an innovative tool in the field of crime investigation. WP7 “Embedding legal and ethical norms and standards into System Design, Development and Deployment” extensively explains the legal and ethical implications stemming from the massive processing of personal data necessary to the platform in order to achieve the desired results in the field of security.

In order to get the widest acceptance possible of the platform, the partners have organized two ad-hoc meeting, with representatives coming from several data protection offices of several EU Member States. The first meeting was hosted by the University of Barcelona on the on the 29th-30th November 2013 in Paris and the second one on the 16th May 2014 in Barcelona. They have seen the participation of representatives coming from Europol Data Protection Office, Eurojust Data Protection Office and the Spanish National Data Protection Agency.

As general remark, the meetings allowed for the Caper Regulatory Model, resulting from the work on WP/ to contain feedback from the practitioners that nowadays are working on the field of data protection in security issues. Having the opportunity to meet with the heads of the Data Protection bodies of the two security agencies of the European Union was a key element to design the Caper legal and ethical strategy and to do so in line with the work that is been done in such institutions as Europol or Eurojust, that share a field of application and the same risks for individual rights as Caper.



2.2.2 Scientific dissemination

Partners have participated to a large number of conferences, events, exhibitions, presentations and workshops, where they have had the chance to illustrate in detail either the technical results they have produced within their respective work packages, or the final platform as a whole.

In compliance with the dissemination plan illustrated in section 2.1, and in particular with the idea to disseminate particular pieces of knowledge partners have meticulously selected important events where they have had the chance to present:

- the technologies developed to produce the single module(s) they were in charge to develop according to the work package descriptions of the DoW, and
- the Caper platform.

In order to participate to such events, the partners have prepared and submitted before the relevant organizations, proper scientific papers. The overall figures of events attended amount up to 47.

With regard to the audience addressed from time to time, the partners have selected the relevant events in accordance with the distinction between Communication and Dissemination illustrated in section 2.1.1. In particular, the dissemination effort, in compliance with the mentioned distinction between Communication and Dissemination, has always kept an eye to maintain a proper balance between dissemination toward the scientific community, on the one side, and possible end users, on the other side

Annex I provides for the detailed list of events attended, with indication of kind of audience targeted, place and dates when the events occurred.

2.2.3 Cooperation with other FP7 collaborative projects

Particular attention has been paid to events and meetings with other research projects funded under the FP7. In particular, the partners have sought for synergies and exchanges of knowledge produced with the following projects:

- VIRTUOSO (Versatile Information Toolkit for end-Users oriented Open-Sources exploitation), and
- INSEC (Innovation and Research within Security Organizations).

Technical partners, as well as Law Enforcement Agencies partners have met several time representatives of both the projects, by attending events organized by latter or by inviting them to dedicated workshops. Once again, Annex I provides a list of meetings with those two projects.

2.2.4 Springer Book

A book on the Caper project will be published in the Law, Governance and Technology series of Springer (<http://www.springer.com/series/8808>). The proposal was submitted and accepted for publication by Springer and is currently in the phase of finalization of the final draft to be published in the next months.



The main asset of this Springer Volume is the contribution of all the partners involved in the project: technical, academic and LEAs. The book has the potential to become a key reference in the field of security as it contains chapter on technological development, LEAs activities and best practices, data protection in the field of police works and ethical and societal issues in such an important area as open source intelligence in the fight against organized crime. In a way the book summarizes all the aspects and disciplines involved in the Caper project and, at the same time, presents the results obtained in each one of those fields in a coherent way. It is important to highlight how all the partners have contributed to the different paragraphs.

The structure and author involved in the book is as follows:

Title: “Crawling Open Source Intelligence. Collaborative Information, Acquisition, Processing, Exploitation and Reporting for the Prevention of Organised Crime.”

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2.2.5 Caper Video

In order to maximize the impact of possible presentation of the Caper platform, the partners have decided to invest resources in producing a video footage of the project.

The video shows the goal of the project, how the platform works and how it can be used by end-users (i.e. LEAs) in their day-by-day activity. It is intended to be a presentation of the main technical capabilities of the platform, so to let the audience understand the value added by the platform in the prevention of organized crime.

Although the video is deemed as a useful marketing tool, the partners have decided not to spread it to the general public, for example, through social media. The idea behind the video is to present it during future meetings with end-users interested in the platform. In this way the partners wish to avoid any uncontrolled disclosure of information on the project that may lead to misinterpretation and misunderstanding on the use of the platform itself.

The platform is available at the link <http://vimeo.com/98113042>. However, a password is necessary to watch the video.

2.2.6 Final dissemination event – the Cyber Security Expo

As the project's final dissemination event, the partners have selected the Cyber Security Expo in London, a fair where the major sector-specific operators assembled to exhibit their solutions and products, as well as to facilitate networking and partnerships.

The event took place on the 8th and 9th of October 2014, at the ExCel Center London where it was co-located with two other top-level technology fairs, namely the IP Expo and the Data Centre Expo, having a slightly different focus but evident connection with the cyber security sector.



In addition to the stands run by the single exhibitors, one of which entirely dedicated to the CAPER project for the two days, the fair hosted a tight schedule of speeches and demonstrations, managed by the single exhibitors, and also plenary sessions, covering all the hot topics and latest technology developments in the field of cyber security, internet business and information technology in general. The event was therefore designed and perceived not only as a showcase for commercial solutions in the relevant sectors, but also as a high-quality overview on the state of the art. In this sense, it certainly was a suitable and prestigious venue to raise awareness on the cutting-edge technology developed in the scope of the CAPER project.

The CAPER stand raised a great deal of interest at the Cyber Security Expo. From a logistic standpoint, the stand the team chose for CAPER was very well positioned, it being located just in front of the entrance of the presentation room where the plenary sessions were hosted. Furthermore, almost the entirety of exhibitors were cyber-security service providers, thus presenting a quite aligned range of solutions, though of the highest standard and sharing the same positioning in the supply chain. In this context, the CAPER project, which was the only FP7 project represented at the fair, quite easily stood out for the originality of its concept, objectives and implementation.

Further to the presentation and communication activities at the stand, the CAPER team also secured a slot for a 1-hour demonstration of the product capabilities on the second day of the event. The presentation was attended by a satisfactorily large audience, and was very well received, thus contributing to raising interest and awareness in CAPER.

The professionals who attended the stand and demonstration encompass a huge variety of figures, for example: private consultants, cloud business development managers, innovation service providers, cyber advisors in the banking sectors, private intelligence service providers, information security officers, R&D officers, sales executives, as well as university researchers and lecturers.

The fair mostly being a convention of commercial operators, it is comprehensible how the majority of the questions posed to the CAPER team related to a possible practical exploitation of CAPER. Most of times, the team was asked whether a commercial release of the software as a service for public and/or private operators was envisaged. In addition, the certain attendees belonging to the academic community have expressed their interest in the concept of open source intelligence and proposed to host the CAPER team for speeches and/or demonstrations in the institutions they worked for, in the context of academic projects regarding cyber-security.



3 FINAL PLAN FOR USING KNOWLEDGE

The goal of the Caper Project is to create innovative technologies in the fields of visual analytics and data mining to be integrated in a platform which has the goal to fight organised crime. Namely, the Caper Project focuses on the fusion and validation of existing state of the art to solve current bottlenecks in order to produce advanced solutions needed to successfully overcome the difficulties faced by law enforcement agencies in their daily investigative, crime prevention and suppression activities.

To this end, the Caper platform has been built recurring to the diversified knowledge of the partners. This knowledge can be identified in the information already in the hands of partners before the start of the project, or developed in due course of it alone or jointly with other partners.

The first set of information is defined as “Background”, which identifies the information, knowledge and any other partners’ intellectual property right that are related and relevant to the Caper Project and that partners hold before the project or that are generated independently of the Project.

The second set of information is defined as “Foreground”, which means the tangible and intangible results, including for example the information and knowledge that are generated during the lifecycle and after completion of the Caper Project and the intellectual property rights that are related to said project results.

It is clear then that the project requires a strict cooperation and interaction among the partners involved in order to successfully reach the desired results and benefits. This cooperation leads to the sharing of partners' knowledge (i.e. Background), as well as to the joint achievement of commercially profitable results (i.e. Foreground). Therefore, the correct development of the Caper Project, the competitiveness of the project and outcomes with respect to potential competitors projects as well as the protection of the partners' interests, as identified above, are strictly depending on the correct management of the intellectual property rights that may arise in connection with such a cooperation.

As a matter of fact, intellectual property rights represent a key element in FP7 collaborative projects and therefore in the Caper Project, since at the basis of the rationale of the Commission to fund research projects it is the aim to foster and strengthen the level of competitiveness of the European market and industry and therefore protection and management of the results of the funded projects is of essence in terms of carrying out of the project and after completion, dissemination and exploitation of project results.

The partners, within their exploitation plan of intellectual property rights connected to the project, have in first place elaborated a specific guidance on how to create, use and protect Background and Foreground. Their management is tackled by deliverable D9.4 "IPR Management Guide". It clarifies and elaborate the management structure and procedures for the correct exploitation of Foreground and Background, which includes any intellectual property that partners possess and that may be brought to the project and may somehow be accessed as a side effect of co-operation in the project, and which includes the tangible and intangible results generated during or after completion of the Caper Project lifecycle.



Being understood that Foregrounds and Backgrounds are protected and can be exploited in accordance with the guidelines of the IPR Management Guide, the partners have additionally discussed how to gain economic benefits from the final result of the project: i.e. the Caper platform, intended as a whole.

The partners have discussed and agreed a plan on how to let the use of the platform by Law Enforcement Agencies that have contributed to the project, either as partners or observers. At the same time, they have agreed on a business plan having the goal to guide the marketing of the platform vis-à-vis other potential customers (i.e. third Law Enforcement Agencies).

Hereinbelow, it follows a summary of the main rules governing the exploitation of the single pieces of Background brought to the project by the partners, and the single pieces of Foreground (e.g. modules) jointly developed by partners during the project. The complete set of rules governing these fields can be found in the IPR Management Guide. Then it follows the rules according to which the platform is granted to Law Enforcement Agencies. In the end, in light of the extensive use of Opens Source Software to develop the platform, section 3.4 tackles the main legal issues connected to this kind of software.

The IPR Management Guide is modelled on the basis of the relevant provisions laid down by the Grant Agreement No 261712 between the European Commission and the consortium generated among Partners and which details the duties and liabilities of the Partners vis-à-vis the European Commission. The same duties and liabilities also find further specification in the Consortium Agreement entered into by the partners and which sets forth, among the others, binding obligations with regard to IPRs.

In spite of the above, it remains understood that partners' obligations, additional to those already described in the IPR Management Guide, can find their origin in possible future undertakings occurred among partners, provided that the latter obligations do not prove to be contrary to the other partners' interests in the Caper Project, as described in the relevant contractual documentation above mentioned, and do not represent a violation of their obligations already undertaken.

3.1 Exploitation of Background

In general terms, the Project Partner that owns the Background remains the owner of the same, and can grant different kinds of rights to the other Project Partners (e.g. Access Rights, use).

Background are deemed particularly important. In fact, according to the IPR Management Guide, the partners have agreed that 45 days prior to any dissemination activity, it is necessary to inform the other concerned project partners, also providing sufficient details on the intended dissemination and the data to be disseminated. Then the other concerned project partners have the possibility to object to the dissemination when their legitimate interests on the Background intended to be disseminated could suffer great harm. An objection is justified if (i) the dissemination activity compromises the legitimate academic or commercial interests of the objecting project partner; or (ii) the protection of the objecting project partner's Background is adversely affected.



3.2 Exploitation of single Foregrounds

In general terms, the Project Partner that generates the Foreground is its owner, and it is therefore free to commercially exploit it to its best, without involving any other project partner.

However, it may happen that Foreground is the result of the participation of different project partners. In case it is possible to define the specific piece of Foreground pertaining to each project partner participating to the creation of Foreground, each participant remains the owner of that specific piece. In contrast, if it is impossible to distinguish the individual contribution provided by the participant project partners, then the Foreground is subject to joint ownership of all the project partners who provide contribution in generating the Foreground. In some cases, the ownership percentage might be defined taking into consideration the criteria of the efforts deployed by the relevant partners (e.g. Person Months) for the specific task giving rise to the Foreground.

According to this default joint ownership regime, each partner that participates to the creation of joint Foreground is entitled to use the jointly owned Foreground on a royalty-free basis, without the need to obtain prior consent of the other participating partners. In addition, each participating partner is entitled to grant non-exclusive licenses to third parties, without any right to sub-license, provided the following conditions are fulfilled:

- the participant Project Partner shall provide the others with at least 45 days prior notice; and
- the participant Project Partner shall provide the others with fair and reasonable compensation.

3.2.1 Foregrounds produced by partners

Each partner has produced, individually and/or jointly, a variable number of Foregrounds. Such Foregrounds remain of their exclusive or non-exclusive availability in accordance with the rules illustrated above. It means each partner is in the position, with regard to the Foreground on which it can claim any proprietary right, to re-use the same in other research project, licence it on the market or make it available to the research community, for example, through open source licenses.

In this respect, the exercise carried out by partners has been to identify the single Foreground they are willing/capable to re-use or otherwise exploit. Then, in respect of each of them, they have elaborated a plan on what to do with the relevant piece of Foreground.

3.3 Licensing of the platform to project's LEAs

Technical partners have decided to grant the use of the platform to Law Enforcement Agencies that have been part of the project as partners or observers.

It is true that they have not materially contributed to the creation of specific platform's modules. Although, it is also true that they have facilitated the work of technical partners by providing inputs, feedbacks of information that has proven useful of the successful creation of the platform. As a matter of fact, the relevant law enforcement agencies have contributed in many different ways which can be summarized as follow:



- providing Users requirements, to allow the platform to meet their needs,
- revising documentation concerning technical aspects,
- participating and organizing bilateral and multilateral meetings, proposed by other partners, to further define the platform 's requirements,
- organizing workshops showing how the overall CAPER platform will meet LEA's system and software requirements, as well as working out integration between CAPER and LEA's systems,
- providing any other information needed to technical partners to develop a successful tools for crime prevention,
- contributing to dissemination of the Caper Project.

The goal of the licensing is to compensate them, in the best way possible, for their efforts taking into due consideration their not-for-profit nature and the impossibility to benefit from any revenues upon commercialization of the Caper Project 's final product or single Foregrounds.

For the sake of clarity, and for the present purposes, the Caper platform includes all the modules and technical solutions provided or created by the partners in accordance with the DoW, and it remains ownership of all of them in accordance with the rules of the IPR Management Guide.

3.4 Open source software in the CAPER Platform

In general terms, open source refers to a computer program in which the source code is available to the general public for use and/or modification from its original design. Therefore, it can be said that open-source code is typically a collaborative effort where programmers improve upon the source code and share the changes within the community so that other members can help improve it further. In other words, the main principle of open-source software development is peer production by collaboration, with the end-product, i.e. the source code along with the relevant documentation, available at no cost to the public.

The partners have resorted to open source software for development of specific tools and functions within the platform. In addition to open source software, the partners have deployed their own proprietary software. A complete list of components deployed can be found in Annex B to the Licensing Agreement for partners/observers LEAs. In the same Annex it can be found all the links to the relevant terms and conditions governing the use of the applicable software.

In general terms it can be said that proprietary software is governed by terms and conditions as set forth by the relevant partners. These remain excluded from the present analysis they remaining excluded from the definition of open source software. At the same time, certain partners have resorted to what is defined as open source software to develop and/or implement specific option within the platform.

While analysing the use of open source software in the project there are few preliminary questions to answer in order to shade some lights on the topic of opens source. These questions are the following:



- What is "free software" and is it the same as "open source"?
- Can Open Source software be used for commercial purposes?
- What is "copyleft"? Is it the same as "open source"?
- It is possible to write proprietary code that links to a shared library that's open source?

To this end it is necessary to resort to the information elaborated by Open Source Initiative ("OSI"). OSI is a California non-profit corporation with global scope formed to educate about and advocate for the benefits of open source and to build bridges among different constituencies in the open source community. One of its most important activities, as a standards body, is maintaining the Open Source definition for the good of the community.

In order to understand the importance of opens source software, it is necessary to make a preliminary remark. "Free software" and "open source software" are two terms for the same thing: software released under licenses that guarantee a certain, specific set of freedoms.

The term "free software" is older, and is reflected in the name of the Free Software Foundation (FSF), an organization founded in 1985 to protect and promote free software. The term "open source" was coined in 1998 by a group of people — the founders of the Open Source Initiative (OSI) — who also supported the development and distribution of free software, but who disagreed with the FSF about how to promote it, and who felt that software freedom was primarily a practical matter rather than an ideological one.

OSI has clarified that open source software can be used for commercial purpose. However, it must be noted that *commercial* is not the same as *proprietary*. If a licensor receives software under any of the open source licenses, the licensor can always use that software for commercial purposes, but that doesn't always mean s/he can place further restrictions on people who receive the software from the licensor itself. In particular, so-called copyleft-style open source licenses require that when the software is distributed, it is necessary to do so under the same license the licensor received it under.

The term "Copyleft" refers to licenses that allow derivative works but require them to use the same license as the original work. For example, if a software is written and release under the GNU General Public License (a widely-used copyleft license), and then someone else modifies that software and distributes their modified version, the modified version must be licensed under the GNU GPL too — including any new code written specifically to go into the modified version. Both the original and the new work are open source; the copyleft license simply ensures that property is perpetuated to all downstream derivatives. Most copyleft licenses are open source, but not all open source licenses are copyleft. When an open source license is not copyleft, that means software released under that license can be used as part of programs distributed under other licenses, including proprietary (non-open-source) licenses. Copyleft provisions apply only to actual derivatives, that is, cases where an existing copylefted work was modified. Merely distributing a copyleft work alongside a non-copyleft work does not cause the latter to fall under the copyleft terms.

In the end, it is necessary to understand if it is possible to write proprietary code that links to a shared library that is open source. Sometimes it is possible; it depends on the open source license. Authors often permit users to do this, so most shared libraries are licensed under a permissive license or one that allows linking under certain circumstances (e.g., the LGPL¹). A

¹ GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE available at <http://opensource.org/licenses/LGPL-3.0>.



very small number of libraries use the GPL², which only allows linking with proprietary works if the licensor grants an explicit exception. Thus, it is advisable to check the licenses that the program links to. The community expects that all code linked to GPL code will be licensed under the GPL, even if the link is made at runtime using a shared library.

With particular regard to the open source software deployed by partners, these can be identified in the following licenses:

- **Apache License V.2.0**³: the license authorizes any use of the work licensed. Particular obligations apply with regard to redistribution of the relevant software. In particular, the licensor can reproduce and distribute copies of the software and of its derivative works in any medium, with or without modifications, and in source or object form, provided that the following conditions are met:
 1. the recipients of the software or of the derivative works must receive a copy of the license; and
 2. any modified files must carry prominent notices stating that the licensor changed the files; and
 3. the licensor retains, in the source form of any derivative works that the licensor distributes, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the source form of the work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the derivative works; and
 4. if the software includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any derivative works that the licensor redistribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the derivative works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the derivative works; within the source form or documentation, if provided along with the derivative works; or, within a display generated by the derivative works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the license. The licensor may add its own attribution notices within derivative works that s/he distributes, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

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² GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE available at <http://opensource.org/licenses/GPL-3.0>.

³ License's terms available at <http://opensource.org/licenses/Apache-2.0>.



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4 BUSINESS PLAN AFTER THE PROJECT

Section 3 tackles (i) the exploitation of Backgrounds and Foregrounds, and (ii) the licensing of the Caper platform to specific recipients.

Nevertheless, in accordance with the goals set in the DoW, the partners also wish to elaborate a plan on how to further develop the platform after the end of the project. In this case it is important to bear in mind that the platform is considered as a single element (or Foreground) which is jointly developed and held by all the technical partners. They, all together, have contributed to its development and they are therefore the joint owners in accordance with the rules reported in D9.4 "IPR Management Guide".

The goal of such a plan is to bring the platform from a prototype stage to a commercial stage. It is true that the platform produced during the project matches the requirements of the DoW. However, as a matter of fact, it needs further improvements to become a product ready for the market.

In order to achieve a fruitful business plan, the partners have decided to assign the role of leader to S21sec. The latter has proved to be the entity having the resources needed to (i) study the market, (ii) elaborate a proper strategy to advance the platform to a more mature product, and, in the end (iii) face the challenges that the marketing of such a complex product could lead to.

S21sec has then produced the business. It is based on the canvas below. It illustrates the elements to be leveraged in order to understand which position the platform can get on the market in respect of potential competitors. Namely, it deepens the following aspects:

- key partners toward whom promote the platform,
- key activities to bring the platform to a more mature stage,
- key resources to achieve the desired result,
- the possible cost structure,
- best features of the platform to become an effective player on the market (i.e. value proposition)
- customer relationship to offer
- channels through which promote the platform,
- revenue streams, and
- potential customers'



Key partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Commission • Own company relations (providers, customers) • Public Administrations 	Key activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continual development of the platform: bugfixing, testing, packaging and others 	Value Propositions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated platform with latest technologies in Video, Text, Audio, Image and Social Analysis • Multilingual text analysis in 14 languages (IT, ES, EN, GE, HE, CA, BA, RO, FR, PT, AR, RU, CN, JP) • Speech and speaker recognition in 10 languages (EN, ES, PT, IT, GE, FR, BA) • Information exploitation set of tools (Visual Analytics) • End-user focused platform 	Customer Relationships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Assistance • Demos, presentations, etc. • Personal assistance through tech support • Communities: Facebook, Twitter, forum 	Customer Segments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement agencies from the countries in which CAPER has the language included. • Local or State Police Agencies • Federal Agencies • National Police Agencies • Intelligence Agencies • Defense Department • Private or public companies • Public Administration
	Key Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical assets (hard drives, computers, servers, high speed internet connection) • Intellectual assets (brand, customer database) • Skilled human resources 		Channels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Own company channels such as web, blog, banners, online and offline advertising • Defense/Homeland and security fairs and events • Direct commercial activities • Promotion, emailing, press release 	
Cost Structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the initial investment will go into developing the platform to reach a product. • Further investment will go into research & developing the branding elements, packaging and delivery • The recurring cost will comprise of raw materials, labor, design, overhead (travels, shipping, communication), licenses, marketing and others 		Revenue Streams <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset sale - the software will be provided in a package Lending/renting/leasing - the software will be used by the customer for a determined period of time 		



5 CONCLUSIONS

The dissemination effort put on the field by the partners has achieved the results envisaged at the beginning of the project.

These can be briefly summarized in:

- making aware the general public of the development of a tool, like the Caper platform, having the specific goal to strengthen police action, and explaining how the same complies with the ethical and legal principles acknowledged within the EU framework,
- contribute to the scientific community, by sharing the knowledge produced during the project, and
- informing industry stakeholders, EU public institutions and Law Enforcement Agencies of the existence of a tool like the Caper Platform, and of the benefits of the collaborative projects more in general.

The approach adopted by the partners has permitted to successfully complete these tasks.

In first place, the implementation of the Caper official website, the press releases connected to the project as well attendance to specific public events have permitted to communicate the start and the goals of the Caper Project to the EU community.

At the same time, the production of scientific material, and its subsequent presentation to workshops, conferences, fairs and meetings had permitted the technical partners to be an active driver of the scientific community they belong to. This goal has been achieved not only presenting the results of their day-by-day activities in public conferences. An important way of dissemination have been the meeting with other projects, with the consequent possibility to exchange experiences and results.

In the end, and also thanks to the help of Law Enforcement Agencies partners, the project and more in particular the Caper platform has been presented in several occasions to industry representatives and other police authorities, with a sufficient geo-coverage.

In the light of the above, it is possible to say that the dissemination goals have been successfully achieved by the partners.

With regard to exploitation, the partners have tackled the exploitation of both (i) the single pieces of Foreground produced by each partner; and (ii) the platform, that is the result of the combination of all the single Foregrounds produced, and that represents a Foreground itself.

Sections 3 and 4 explains how partners approach both issues, showing the possibilities and the willing to re-use the single Foregrounds, for example in future research projects, and possibly further develop the platform after the project.



6 ANNEX 1

This Annex includes the two separate templates.

Template A1: List of all scientific (peer reviewed) publications relating to the foreground of the project.

Template A2: List of all dissemination activities (publications, conferences, workshops, web sites/applications, press releases, flyers, articles published in the popular press, videos, media briefings, presentations, exhibitions, thesis, interviews, films, TV clips, posters).

TEMPLATE A1: LIST OF SCIENTIFIC (PEER REVIEWED) PUBLICATIONS, STARTING WITH THE MOST IMPORTANT ONES										
No.	Title	Main author	Title of the periodical or the series	Number, date or frequency	Publisher	Place of publication	Year of publication	Relevant pages	Permanent identifiers ⁴ (if available)	Is/Will open access ⁵ provided to this
1	Sentiment Analysis on Social Media	Federico Neri, Carlo Aliprandi, Federico Capeci, Montserrat Cuadros, Tomas By	International Symposium on Foundation of Open Source Intelligence and Security Informatics, FOSINT-SI 2012, IEEE Computer Society (27-28/08/2012)	26-29 Aug. 2012	International Symposium on Foundation of Open Source Intelligence and Security Informatics,	Turkey	2012	919-926	FOSINT-SI-2012	Yes
2	The Semantic Web Linker: A Multilingual and Multisource	Mariantonia Noemi La Polla, Angelica Lo Duca, Andrea Marche	Web Information Systems Engineering - WISE 2012	n/a	Springer Berlin Heidelberg	Germany	2012	792-795	n/a	Yes

⁴ A permanent identifier should be a persistent link to the published version full text if open access or abstract if article is pay per view) or to the final manuscript accepted for publication (link to article in repository).

⁵ Open Access is defined as free of charge access for anyone via Internet. Please answer "yes" if the open access to the publication is already established and also if the embargo period for open access is not yet over but you intend to establish open access afterwards.



		tti,								
3	Tecnología, Inteligencia Artificial y Web Semántica. Un mundo para todos y para cada uno	P. Casanovas	Manual de Teoría y Filosofía del Derecho, vol. I	Volum e 1 Chapter 25	Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas, UNAM, México	México	2012	467-519	n/a	Yes
4	Algunas líneas de investigación en gestión del conocimiento jurídico. Web semántica, ODR y derecho relacional	P. Casanovas	Representación y organización del conocimiento.,	Vol 18 Nº1	SCIRE,	Spain	2012	15-28	ISSN: 2340-7042	Yes
5	A Perspective from Philosophy and Sociology of Law: Agreement and Relational Justice"	P. Casanovas	Agreement Technologies	Law Governance and Technology Volume 8	Springer Verlag	Germany	2012	17-42	ISBN 978-94-007-5583-3	Yes
6	A Note on Validity in Law and Regulatory	P. Casanovas	Quaderns de Filosofia i Ciència n. 42	Nº 42	Universidad de Valencia	Spain	2012	n/a	ISSN 0213-5965	Yes



	System s.									
7	Legal Crow sourcing and Relation al Law. What the semanti c Web can do for Legal Educati on	P. Casano vas	Journal of Australian Law Teachers Association, vol. n. 5	Vol. 5	Wolters Kluwer Busines s	Austra lia	2012	159-176	ISSN 1836-5620	Yes
8	Social Intellige nce: A new Perspec tive on Relation al Law	P. Casano vas	Erich Schweighof er/Meinrad Handstange r/Harald Hoffmann/Franz Kummer/Ed mund Primosch/G ünther schefbeck/G loria Withalm (eds.),	n/a	Weblaw 2014	Switze rland	2014	n/a	n/a	Yes
9	Results of the CAPER Project Special Worksh op on the Ethical and Legal aspects of digital security	P. Casano vas	The Ethical and Legal Aspects of Digital Security (Special Issue)	Specia l Issue Issue 4	Philosop hy and Technol ogy, Springer	Germ any	2014	In pres s	ISSN: 2210-5433 (print versio n)	Yes
10	A compos ite indicato r of validity for regulato	A. Ciambu ra, P. Casano vas	LNAI Springer Series, jointly with AICOL IV-V	Subse ries Lectur e Notes in Comp uter	Springer	Germ any	2014	In pres s	ISSN: 0302-9743	Yes



	ry models and legal systems”			Science						
11	Organized Crime Structure modeling for European Law Enforcement Agencies Interoperability through Ontologies	J. González-Conejero, R. V. Figueroa, J. Muñoz-Gómez and E. Teodoro	LNAI Springer Series, jointly with AICOL IV-V	Subseries Lecture Notes in Computer Science	Springer	Germany	2014	In press	ISSN: 0302-9743	Yes
12	CMC Curve Properties and Biometric Source Weighting in Multi-Biometric Score-level Fusion	Naser Damer, Alexander Opel, Alexander Nouak	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2014	n/a	n/a	n/a
13	biometric source weighting in multi-biometric fusion: towards a generalized and robust solution	Naser Damer, Alexander Opel, Alexander Nouak	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2014	n/a	n/a	n/a



14	CAPER : Collaborative information, Acquisition, Processing, Exploitation and Reporting for the prevention of organized crime	Matteo Raffaelli, Carlo Aliprandi, Felipe Melero, Juan Arraiza Irujo, Montse Cuadros, Sebastian Maier	CCIS series, SpringerLink Digital Library	22-27 June 2014	Springer	Online	2014	147 -152	HCI 2014	Yes
15	Semantic crawling : An approach based on Named Entity Recognition	Giulia Di Pietro, Carlo Aliprandi, Antonio De Luca, Matteo Raffaelli	Advances in Social Networks Analysis and Mining (ASONAM), 2014 IEEE/ACM International Conference	17-20 Aug. 2014	IEEE	China	2014	695 - 699	N/A	Yes
16	CAPER : Crawling and analyzing Facebook for intelligence purposes	Giulia Di Pietro, Carlo Aliprandi, Antonio De Luca, Matteo Raffaelli	Advances in Social Networks Analysis and Mining (ASONAM), 2014 IEEE/ACM International Conference	17-20 Aug. 2014	IEEE	China	2014	665 - 669	N/A	Yes



TEMPLATE A2: LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

NO	Type of activities⁶	Main leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience⁷	Size of audience	Countries addressed
1	Workshop	S21sec Vicom	Information Management in law enforcement	17 March 2011	The Hague (the Netherlands)	Public institutions Europol	N/A	N/A
2	Presentation	GC	Presentation of the Caper Project at the IBEROSINT Forum	5 September 2011	Madrid (Spain)	Public institutions belong to the Spanish intelligence community	15 people	Spain
3	Presentation	GC	Presentation of the Caper Project	22 June 2011	GC Intelligence Headquarter, Madrid (Spain)	German public institutions (SFZ TK and BKA)	10 people	Spain, Germany
4	TV News <i>TVE 1 Desconexión País Vasco</i>	S21sec	N/A	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
5	TV News <i>ETB2 – Teleberri 1 (ETB 2)</i>	S21sec	N/A	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
6	TV News <i>ETB1 – Gaur Egun 1 (ETB 1)</i>	S21sec	N/A	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
7	News Article <i>Abc.es</i>	S21sec	A platform will allow personal data processing to fight organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain

⁶ A drop down list allows choosing the dissemination activity: publications, conferences, workshops, web, press releases, flyers, articles published in the popular press, videos, media briefings, presentations, exhibitions, thesis, interviews, films, TV clips, posters, Other.

⁷ A drop down list allows choosing the type of public: Scientific Community (higher education, Research), Industry, Civil Society, Policy makers, Medias ('multiple choices' is possible).



8	News Article <i>And.es</i>	S21sec	A new platform will allow personal data processing to fight organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
9	News Article <i>Atlantico.net</i>	S21sec	Creation of a platform allowing cooperation among Law Enforcement Agencies to fight organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
10	News Article <i>Eleconomista.es</i>	S21sec	Creation of a platform allowing cooperation among Law Enforcement Agencies to fight organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
11	News Article <i>Europapress.es Economia</i>	S21sec	Creation of a platform allowing cooperation among Law Enforcement Agencies to fight organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
12	News Article <i>Europapress.es Tecnologia</i>	S21sec	A platform will allow cooperation among Law Enforcement Agencies to fight organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
13	News Article <i>Finanzas.com</i>	S21sec	S21sec, IK-4 and Ikusi create a platform allowing Law Enforcement Agencies cooperation against organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
14	News Article <i>Idg.es/Computer World</i>	S21sec	"Caper" is launched, a new initiative to fight against organized crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain



15	News Article <i>Lainformacion.com</i>	S21sec	Creation of a platform allowing cooperation among Law Enforcement Agencies to fight organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
16	News Article <i>Invertia.com</i>	S21sec	Creation of a platform allowing cooperation among Law Enforcement Agencies to fight organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
17	News Article <i>Laregion.es</i>	S21sec	Creation of a platform allowing cooperation among Law Enforcement Agencies to fight organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
18	News Article <i>Lavozlibre.com</i>	S21sec	Creation of a platform allowing cooperation among Law Enforcement Agencies to fight organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
19	News Article <i>Idg.es/PcWorld</i>	S21sec	"Caper" is launched, a new initiative to fight against organized crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
20	News Article <i>Europapress.es Tecnologia</i>	S21sec	A platform will allow cooperation among Law Enforcement Agencies to fight organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
21	News Article <i>Techweek</i>	S21sec	S21sec leads the EU Caper Project for prevention of organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain



22	News Article <i>Telecinco.es Economia</i>	S21sec	Creation of a platform allowing cooperation among Law Enforcement Agencies to fight organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
23	News Article <i>Telecinco.es Tecnologia</i>	S21sec	A platform will allow cooperation among Law Enforcement Agencies to fight organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
24	News Article <i>Cicondias.es</i>	S21sec	S21sec leads the EU Caper Project for prevention of organised crime	20 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
25	News Article <i>Deia.com</i>	S21sec	Basque companies ideate new software against organized crime	21 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
26	News Article <i>Portalic.es</i>	S21sec	A platform will allow cooperation among Law Enforcement Agencies to fight organised crime	21 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
27	News Article <i>Diariovasco.com</i>	S21sec	CAPER, crime fear	21 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
28	News Article <i>Elpais.com</i>	S21sec	Police cooperation from the computer science	21 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
29	News Article <i>Madridpress.com</i>	S21sec	A new platform will allow personal data processing to fight organised crime	21 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
30	News Article <i>Mkm-pi.com</i>	S21sec	S21sec leads the EU Caper Project for prevention of organised crime	21 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain



31	News Article <i>Noticiasdegipuzkoa.com</i>	S21sec	Guipuzcoa leads the EU Caper Project for prevention of organised crime	21 July 2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	Spain
32	Exhibitions	IGD	CeBIT 2012: presentation of the Caper Project	06-10 March 2012	Hannover (Germany)	Industry, Policy makers, Scientific Community, General Public	312.000 people	All
33	Conference	IGD	Forschungssymposium der Deutschen Hochschule der Polizei (Germany Police University)	20 June 2012	Münster (Germany)	Industry, Scientific Community, LEAs	300 people	Germany
34	Poster session	Synthesa Vicomtech	Language Processing and Linguistic Data in the Caper project	27 May 2012	Istanbul (Turkey)	Scientific Community	N/A	All
35	Presentation	S21sec Vicom	Caper Project	29 June 2012	Madrid (Spain)	German Police Force Bundeskriminalamt	N/A	Germany
37	Website	ALMA	CAPER official website	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
38	Bachelor thesis	IGD, Mondragon, Univ.	Implementation and Comparison of GPU Accelerated (CUDA) Algorithms for Feature Extraction and Matching	July 2012	Darmstadt (Germany)	N/A	N/A	N/A



39	Presentation	IGD	XII Spanish Meeting on Cryptology and Information Security (RECSI 2012): SURF and MU-SURF descriptor comparison with application in soft-biometric tattoo matching applications	4 September 2012	San Sebastián (Spain)	Scientific Community, Industry	N/A	All
40	Presentation	PJPT	Exchange of information with other R&D projects' end users, namely VIRTUOSO project	March 2013	The Hague, (the Netherlands)	LEAs	N/A	All
41	Presentation	S21sec Vicomt ech Synthema Guardia Civil Mossos d'Esquadra	Presentation of CAPER to Homsec fair	12-13-14-15 March 2013	Madrid (Spain)	LEAs	N/A	All
42	Press Release	S21Sec	Press release relating to participation of the Caper project to the Homsec fair	12 March 2013	Madrid (Spain)	LEAs, Industry, Policy makers, Scientific Community, General Public	N/A	All
43	Presentation	PJPT	Exchange of information with other R&D projects' end users, namely INSEC project	April 2013	Lagos, Portugal	LEAs	N/A	N/A



4 4	Presentation	UAB	Presentation of the Caper project during the seminar “La protección de los datos en el proceso penal”, held at the Escuela Judicial (Judiciary School)	2-3-5 April 2013	Barcelona (Spain)	Scientific Community	N/A	Spain
4 5	Presentation	UAB	Presentation of the Caper Project to the VIRTUOSO Project	24 April 2013	Tilburg (The Netherlands)	Scientific Community	N/A	N/A
4 6	Presentation	PJPT	Exchange of information with other R&D projects' end users, namely ??? project	May 2013	Valencia, Spain	LEAs	N/A	N/A
4 7	Presentation	UAB	Presentation of the theme : Online Dispute Resolution and Models of Relational Law. Why Ethics Matter for the Legality of Regulatory Systems at Law and Society Annual Meeting	31 May 2013	Boston (US)	Scientific Community	N/A	All
4 8	Workshop	UAB	Social Intelligence, Online Dispute Resolution, and Regulatory Models.	5-6 June 2013	Barcelona (Spain)	Scientific Community	N/A	All
4 9	Presentation	UAB	Presentation of the theme: Caper Regulatory Model on regulatory models and the Notion of validity	10-11-12-13-14 June 2013	Rome (Italy)	Scientific Community	N/A	All



50	Presentation	Mossos d'Esquadra	Presentation of the Caper Project in Master course at the UAB university	3 December 2013	Barcelona (Spain)	Scientific Community, Industry	N/A	Spain
51	Presentation	Mossos d'Esquadra	Presentation of the Caper Project to other LEAs	20 June 2013	Barcelona (Spain)	LEAs	N/A	Estonia, Holland, Ireland, UK, Spain
52	Presentation	Mossos d'Esquadra	Presentation in a specific course for police investigators	11 July 2013	Sabadell (Spain)	Police officers – special units from the INSTITUT DE SEGURETAT PÚBLICA DE CATALUNYA – BARCELONA	N/A	Spain
53	Presentation	UAB	Presentation of the theme: Caper Regulatory Model	2 July 2013	Lisbon (Portugal)	Scientific Community	N/A	All
54	Workshop	UAB	Presentation of the theme: Online Dispute Resolution and Models of Relational Law and Justice at XXVI World Conference of Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy, Human Rights, Rule of Law, and the Contemporary Social Challenges in Complex Societies	25 July 2013	Belo Horizonte (Brasil)	Scientific Community	N/A	All



55	Conference	IGD	International Cybercrime Conference	4 September 2013	Eisenach (Germany)	LEAs	N/A	All
56	Presentation	Mossos d'Esquadra	Presentation in a specific course for police investigators	19 September 2013	Sabadell (Spain)	Police officers – special units from the INSTITUT DE SEGURETAT PÚBLICA DE CATALUNYA – BARCELONA	N/A	All
57	Presentation	UAB	Keynote Speech given by Dr. Pompeu Casanovas at the EUHackathon	24-25 September 2013	Brussels (Belgium)	Scientific Community	N/A	All
58	Presentation	UAB	Presentation of the theme: The Caper Regulatory Model at the International Conference Law via the Internet	26-27 September 2013	Jersey (UK)	Scientific Community	N/A	All
59	Poster presentation	IGD	Partnering event for the BMBF call for “Civil Security – Protection against Organised Crime”	24 October 2013	Düsseldorf (Germany)	LEAs, Scientific Community, Industry	100	Germany, Austria
60	Workshop	UAB	Presentation of the theme: Volitional Action, Relational Law, Legal Ontology Engineering	November 2013	Barcelona	Police, LEAs, Scientific Community, Industry	N/A	All



6 1	Workshop	UAB	Presentation of the theme: Ethical and Legal aspects of digital security	29-30 November 2013	Paris (France)	Scientific Community	N/A	All
6 2	Presentation	Mossos d'Esquadra	Presentation in a specific course for police investigators	3 December 2013	Sabadell (Barcelona)	Police officers – special units from the INSTITUT DE SEGURETAT PÚBLICA DE CATALUNYA – BARCELONA	N/A	All
6 3	Presentation	Mossos d'Esquadra	Presentation in a specific course for police investigators	3 December 2013	Sabadell (Barcelona)	Police officers – special units from the INSTITUT DE SEGURETAT PÚBLICA DE CATALUNYA – BARCELONA	N/A	All
6 4	Presentation	Mossos d'Esquadra	Presentation in a specific course for police investigators	7 January 2014	Sabadell (Barcelona)	Police officers – special units from the INSTITUT DE SEGURETAT PÚBLICA DE CATALUNYA – BARCELONA	N/A	All



65	Presentation	Technion	Presentation of the Caper Project	9 January 2014	Motorola Solutions HQ - Israel	Industry	VIP R&D, VIP business development, Project management	Israel
66	Presentation	UAB	Presentation of the theme: A composite indicator of validity for regulatory models and legal systems at at Jurix 2013, V Workshop on Artificial Intelligence and the Complexity of Legal Systems (AICOL)	January 2014	Barcelona	Scientific Community	N/A	All
67	Presentation	UAB	Presentation of the theme: Organized Crime Structure Modelling for European Law Enforcement Agencies Interoperability through Ontologies at Jurix 2013, V Workshop on Artificial Intelligence and the Complexity of Legal Systems (AICOL)	January 2014	Barcelona	Scientific Community	N/A	All
68	Presentation	Synthesma	TAL & Open Data Conference: Presentation of the Caper Project	21-22 January 2014	Turin (Italy)	Scientific Community	N/A	All



69	Workshop	Altic	8 th Interdisciplinary Workshop on Global Security	30-31 January 2014	Troyes (France)	Scientific Community	N/A	France
70	Presentation	S21sec	ePOOLICE event: presentation of the Caper Project.	March 2014	Madrid (Spain)	LEAs	N/A	Spain
71	Presentation	S21sec	Security & Policing 2014: presentation of the Caper Project.	11-13 March 2014	Farnborough, Hampshire (UK)	LEAs	N/A	UK
72	Workshop	UAB BAK	Meeting with representative of National Data Protection Agencies	16 May 2014	Barcelona (Spain)	Scientific Community	20	Spain
73	Poster session	Synthesma, Vicomtech, IGD, S21sec	HCII 2014 - Poster Title: "CAPER: Collaborative information, Acquisition, Processing, Exploitation and Reporting for the prevention of organised crime"	22-27 June 2014	Crete (Greece)	Scientific Community	N/A	Greece
74	Paper presentation	Synthesma	IBC 2014 conference: presentation of speech technologies developed in CAPER	September 2014	Amsterdam (The Netherlands)	Scientific Community, LEAs	N/A	The Netherlands
75	Presentation	S21sec	Presentation of the Caper Platform at the IEEE JISIC 2014	24-26 September 2014	The Hague (the Netherlands)	Scientific Community		
76	Presentation	S21sec BAK Synthesma	Presentation of the Caper Platform at the Cyber Security Expo '14	8-9 October 2014	London (UK)	Scientific Community, LEAs	N/A	N/A