EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Information Society and Media Directorate-General

INFSO-D Converged Networks and Services
INFSO-F Emerging Technologies and Infrastructures

FIF-180511 - Minutes Budapest

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SIXTH
FUTURE INTERNET FORUM OF MEMBER AND ASSOCIATED STATES (FIF)
Budapest, 18 May 2011

0.   PARTICIPANTS

See Annex I.

1.   ADOPTION OF AGENDA/MINUTES

The participants adopted the meeting's proposed agenda and the minutes from the previous meeting, without changes.

2.   WELCOME BY EUROPEAN COMMISSION & HUNGARIAN NATIONAL INNOVATION OFFICE

Mário Campolargo, Director for Emerging Technologies and Infrastructures (European Commission, DG Information Society), opened the meeting and welcomed everybody. **Megan Richards**, Director for Converged Networks & Services (European Commission, DG Information Society) introduced herself to the meeting and stated that she is looking forward to working actively with the FIF members in the Future Internet area.

Vilmos Németh, the Hungarian representative to the Future Internet Forum (FIF) welcomed the participants also and said it was a great honour to host the meeting. He passed on the apologies of **Sandor Erdő**, Vice-President of the Hungarian National Innovation Office, who could not attend the FIF as he had prior commitments in connection with the EUREKA Presidency. Mr. Németh—who also works for the Hungarian National Innovation Office—said Future Internet research had progressed significantly since the first FIF meeting took place in Prague, in May, 2009. FIF Members played an important role in this advancement through their sharing of knowledge and experience. New initiatives such as FIRE and the Internet-of-Things, and now the PPP

programme have also increased the quality of Future Internet research and innovation. In particular, the PPP on Future Internet has widened activities with applications, services and a strong involvement with industry. While the European Community needs a common effort, said Mr. Németh, it is also essential that the Future Internet goes local. Member States must prioritise national and regional Future Internet research programmes which complement Europe-wide initiatives. In Hungary, for example, the National Innovation Office initiated the Future Internet National Technology Platform, in order to contribute to European efforts in Future Internet research. Hungary also plans to establish a Future Internet Research Centre, which will pay special attention to European programmes in the area, and will assist the international cooperation of Hungarian researchers.

3. FUTURE INTERNET-DRIVEN CITIES & COUNTRIES IN EUROPE

3.a. PORTO – SMART URBAN MOBILITY

Porto is trying to solve its traffic congestion by taking a vehicular inter-networking approach, said **Michel Ferreira** from the Universidade do Porto and the spin off Geolink. Before describing Porto's pilot smart-transport system, Mr. Ferreira presented a number of facts and figures on road transportation. These included: the transport sector accounts for 25% of Europe's CO_2 emissions; car journeys comprise 70% of all European passenger kilometres; the cost of traffic congestion represents 1% of Europe's GDP; road crashes in 2004 were the 9th leading cause of death.

Porto is now a Living Lab for Intelligent Transport Systems Research. In addition to the 500 nodes in their vehicle *ad hoc* network (taxis in the DRIVE-IN project[1]), the NDrive navigation system[2] which is commercialized internationally is also tested in the city. Mr. Ferreira presented a video clip of data captured live via the DRIVE-IN infrastructure during an Academic Festival which took place in Porto on 4th May, 2011. The taxi traffic was monitored from the hours of midnight until 7.00am – up to a 60% gain in traffic management flows could be achieved during this trial. Apart from being time-stamped, all data is collected anonymously and the corresponding databases were approved by the National Data Protection Authority.

Porto's 'Smart Urban Mobility' research is also assessing the impact of 'informed navigation'. When each car contains a GPS-enabled smartphone, for example, will people be able to use such an application to avoid traffic jams? Other potential impacts include virtual traffic lights, social networking and taxi-sharing, and projecting digital content onto car windscreens.

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[1] http://drive-in.cmuportugal.org/ (there was more than 90% approval from the membership of a taxi cooperative to participate in the project)
[2] http://www.ndrive.com/

3.b. PORTO – LIVING PLANIT

Steve Lewis is the founder and CEO of *Living PlanIT*[3], an international business that develops novel sustainable city-scale technologies. Mr. Lewis stated that while urbanisation is growing at a fast rate[4], there is low penetration of technology in the construction industry. *Living PlanIT* has three core markets: New City, Urban Regeneration, and Retrofit. They are currently building a new city in Portugal (*PlanIT Valley)* close to Porto, and will soon begin retrofitting Silicon Valley, where they will coordinate all transport systems. They also have regeneration projects in London and Seoul.

Living PlanIT embeds sensing and actuation technology into building materials when developments are being constructed and applies IT system design approach to construction developments. The Network can then talk directly to these sensors via an Urban Operating System (UOS)[5]. All sensing operations are distributed, and hence there is no central CO_2-producing system. Every building constructed expands computer capacity. The gathered data is used to create services for the building occupants - a robust privacy policy monitors this data collection.

2,875 partners are involved with *Living PlanIT,* including Microsoft and Cisco, with nearly 5,000 direct jobs to be created during the first phase of their Portuguese *PlanIT Valley* project.

3.c. HUNGARY – NATIONAL INITIATIVES

There are several fields where the Hungarian R&D community is active and has contributed to EU goals, said **Peter Bakonyi** of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Additionally, many Hungarian SMEs are taking part in the Future Internet programme. As well as this wider EU work, Mr. Bakonyi also outlined the Hungarian Future Internet Research Programme (2008-2010), which had three separate strands: theoretical research, applied research, and network experiments. The results from this programme include:

- Getting support from the National Science Foundation towards basic Future Internet research (2010-2012): 135 MFt (€500,000)

- Hungarian participation in EU Framework programmes increased significantly

- The Future Internet is now part of the curriculum in several universities.

To extend the scope of the Future Internet programme, Hungary has now established a Future Internet National Technology Platform. In particular, this will address services and applications, in order to include the business community. Three National Ministries participate in the Platform, with more than fifty organisations involved. Among them are some major multinational ICT companies including Hungarian Telekom, Hewlett Packard, CISCO, and SAP. Also represented in this initiative are a number of Hungarian universities, research institutions, SMEs (represented by IVSZ: Association of ICT

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[3] http://living-planit.com/
[4] Estimate: 70% of global population will live in cities by 2050
[5] Licensable from *Living PlanIT*

Companies), Scientific and Technical Associations, and some SMEs who are already directly involved in EU FP7.

4. INTERNET IS GOING LOCAL

4.a. UPDATE FROM EUROPEAN COMMISSION

The Public-Private-Partnership[6] is in operation, said **Peter Fatelnig** from the EC, with projects now in the "ramp up" phase. Mr. Fatelnig said that openness is driving the PPP process, and that more use cases, for example would come from Celtic-Plus[7]. The negotiations with PPP projects have established a clear roadmap for the success of the initiative, and an overall governance structure is now in place. Putting such a structure in place was quite an achievement, since it involved 158 organisations, the business models of private companies, liability clauses, etc. The discussions were challenging, said Mr. Fatelnig, but arriving at solutions meant that project partners now understood the importance of their work. Implementing the PPP projects also means addressing questions such as: Can ad-hoc relationships between partners be established? Can structural/regional funds be channelled towards ICT research?

4.b. PRELIMINARY IDEAS ON FI ACTIVITIES AND COOPERATION

A bottom-up, local-level approach is important in the PPP projects, since the projects will allow interaction between industry and regional businesses. SMEs, for example, could benefit from this process as they will now have more exposure to EU-level research. Many SMEs, however, consider it relatively expensive to engage in EU-level research. This might be addressed through offering them different contracts—reflecting their required level of engagement—to those received by large industrial partners. Peter Fatelnig is currently collecting proposals on how to increase SME engagement. This is especially important in the context of Phase 3 of the PPP process, which has yet to be defined and which provides an opportunity for additional SME engagement. Note also that being *in* the PPP process does not necessarily mean being *funded by* the PPP process (a bootstrapping mechanism exists, however).

"We are currently collecting topics from the PPP use case projects," said **Pauli Kuosmanen**, the Finish representative to the FIF. This involves assessing and describing Finish initiatives as well as identifying related topics in the use case projects. This Member State approach to connecting with the PPP process could be considered to be exported by other Member States, said **Mario Campolargo**. People will not engage just because they have similar objectives, said **Luis Magalhaes** from Portugal, who recalled that Member States contribution to PPP could as well include substantial amounts *in-kind* through human resources and equipment in projects from public institutions and universities similar to the contribution of the private sector. He also mentioned that financial involvement requires some sort of Joint Programming but there are also other kinds of value sharing which could be considered. Possible non-financial transactions include providing value back to the Member State and generating

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[6] www.fi-ppp.eu
[7] http://www.celtic-initiative.org/

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knowledge from within the project itself (e.g. sharing IPR, influencing Standards and regulatory frameworks, sharing testbeds and pilots, sharing knowledge and experience, etc.). Another approach, said ceFIMS coordinator **Willie Donnelly**, was to get a number of Member States' initiatives to begin a pilot collaboration project, along concepts such as ERANet+ or joint programming initiatives. They could then report back to the FIF on their experiences of same (including any barriers encountered which may need to be resolved at EU-level).

A reflection paper based on the ideas mentioned during this discussion—regarding ways to integrate national and stakeholders' Future Internet initiatives to be exploited at EU-level in the PPP—will be sent to FIF Members for their input in the following weeks.

4.c.   INFINITY FI-PPP PROJECT

INFINITY is a Future Internet PPP Support Action[8]. During his presentation, project coordinator **Federico Alvarez** from Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM) outlined INFINITY's objectives and its expected impact. The chief objectives include:

- Identify, analyse and catalogue existing and emerging advanced experimental infrastructures;

- Establish a Web Repository that describes available infrastructures as a 'living organism';

- Put in place a partnership and relationship liaison strategy between external Future Internet initiatives and the infrastructure owners and operators, local/regional authorities, stakeholders and end-users;

- Establish interactions with public authorities at EU, national, regional and local levels;

- Develop interactions with industry involved in public/private and private infrastructures and other experiments;

- Analyse results from PPP Phase 1 "Use Case scenarios and early trials" to prepare for the integration of identified infrastructures and SME innovation in Phase 2.

INFINITY has a number of different stakeholders who will be impacted by the project's work: *infrastructure owners* will gain access to new European-scale markets; *public agencies and end-users* will see new service platforms as a result of the data repository and information-sharing; *PPP use case projects* will be able to integrate infrastructures to support their Phase 2 trials; and, *PPP core platform project* FI-WARE[9] will receive more support to reach its desired level of virtualisation. These are just some of the headline impacts INFINITY will make.

Mr. Alvarez also issued a call for collaboration to FIF Members, including actions on engaging with national/regional infrastructures, profiling and cataloguing of

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[8] http://www.fi-infinity.eu/
[9] http://www.fi-ppp.eu/projects/fi-ware/

infrastructures (incl. social-economical-technical assessment), and creating a European-wide information repository.

5. ceFIMS

5.a. Data Gathering

ceFIMS gathering of data on Future Internet projects and initiatives from across Europe continues, said project coordinator **Willie Donnelly**. Taking a previously complied compendium as its starting point, ceFIMS is now collecting data via two main channels: (a) Through FIF Members, who pass on information from their own Member State using a specially prepared template[10]; and (b) Through the Future Internet Award, which provides an incentive for projects/initiatives to share their data. The result of these efforts is that ceFIMS now has information on 70+ European Future Internet projects/initiatives from across 18 Member States. Each of these is stored in the publicly available ceFIMS database[11], and each is broken down into four categories: Overall Scope, R&D Scope, Expected Impact, and Involved Constituency. The database—which can be searched by Member State and by topic (keyword)—feeds directly into the ceFIMS synergies work.

5.b. Potential Synergies

Kieran Sullivan from ceFIMS coordinator said a major objective for ceFIMS is to identify synergies between Member State research programmes. A preliminary report on potential synergies has begun, drawing largely from the data gathered around the 70+ projects/initiatives mentioned above. Based on geography and culture, there will be natural potential synergies between neighbouring Member States. The tagging of each of the 70+ projects/initiatives on the ceFIMS database also presents potential synergies. That is, projects with keywords in common will potentially have objectives in common. Currently, the most popular keywords coming from the database are: broadband, business, digital divide, e-learning, infrastructure, mobile, security, services, social media, and testbed. To validate and cross-reference this work, each of the 70+ projects/initiatives have also been mapped onto the OSI and TCP/IP models of the Internet. See Figure:

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[10] Please contact ceFIMS Secretariat (ksullivan@tssg.org) for a copy of this template
[11] http://www.cefims.eu/database/
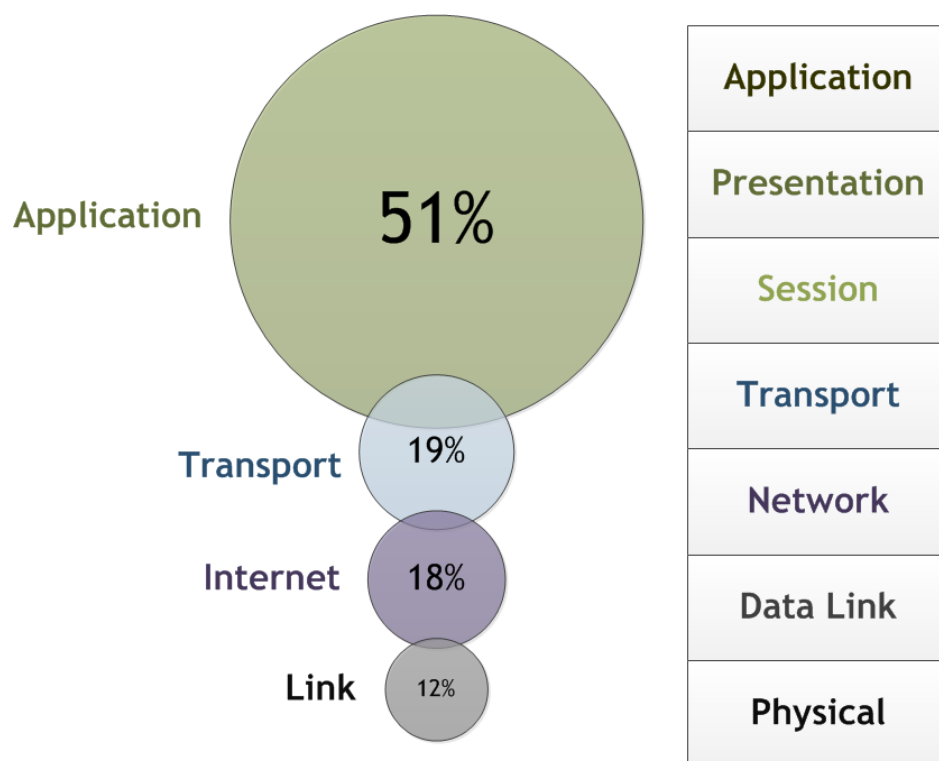
This figure shows the areas where the Future Internet projects/initiatives work is taking place. ceFIMS is also recording the area(s) in which each Member State is working (c.f. competence map of Europe). This diagram and ceFIMS's identification of synergies will be enriched as more data on European Future Internet projects/initiatives is gathered.

5.c. ROADMAPPING

To date, ceFIMS has held three consultation workshops in the context of its roadmapping activities. The participants at each workshop represented different stakeholders in Europe's Future Internet domain:

- PPP *via EX-FI* (Sept. 2010)

- European Technology Platforms (Dec. 2010)

- Research councils/funding agencies (May 2011)

Topics discussed at the PPP workshop included: developing strategic PPP–MS relationships; processes for sharing best practice/experience; and, implementation frameworks for closer alignment between MS-PPP. At the ETP workshop, each ETP presented their R&D capabilities and priorities, as well as their recommendations on future funding instruments. The roundtable discussion at this workshop centred on: user engagement; National Technology Platforms; and combining funding instruments.

The FIF/research council/funding agency workshop took place on the morning of the FIF meeting in Budapest. Its objective was to identify common areas of interest and explore the nexus between national research activities and those funded through European

research programmes (especially in the context of FP8). This workshop was also the first step in establishing contact with research councils, who are key stakeholders in the project's roadmapping activities and the project's identification of synergies between the various funding agencies (from basic to applied research). Participants in this workshop split into four break-out groups of 8-10 persons to discuss a number of topics, including thematic areas and governance for cooperation. The conclusions from each of these discussions were then presented to the workshop's closing plenary session.

Reports from these three workshops will be made available on the ceFIMS website. Three further workshops are planned by ceFIMS, including one during Poznan's Future Internet Week, in October 2011, when the first interim roadmap will be discussed.

5.d. OUTREACH

Raising awareness of the FIF and of European Future Internet activities is a key objective for ceFIMS. To this end, the project website[12] is the main public facing contact point for dissemination. Traffic continues to increase to the ceFIMS website, with the project's database in particular being a major attraction (accounting for 28% of all traffic to the site).

The first ceFIMS newsletter was published in February 2011, and contained features on major project activities, as well as information on Future Internet projects/initiatives in a number of European Member States and regions. The newsletter also reported on the first winners of the Future Internet Award, which is an important dissemination opportunity for ceFIMS. The Award is presented to the winning entry at the closing ceremony of the Future Internet Assembly event and affords ceFIMS considerable exposure to a wide audience. To date, entries to the Award competition have been received from 14 different Member States.

The project has also been presented externally on a number of occasions, including to the Spanish National Technology Platforms, an Early Awareness conference for FP7 Call 8, and various cluster and concertation meetings.

5.e. STEERING COMMITTEE

David Pap, from the Hungarian National Innovation Office, reported on the activities of the ceFIMS Steering Committee thus far. The Steering Committee has had its first face-to-face meeting in Budapest on the 17th May, after two previous conference calls. The meeting was attended by the representatives of Hungary (as Chair), Poland, Latvia, Luxembourg and The Netherlands to the FIF together with Ireland and Portugal (*ex-officio*).

The mission of the Steering Committee is to support the ceFIMS project in meeting its objectives; in particular, by acting as a bridge between the Secretariat and the FIF. The Steering Committee also helps guide the work of the project and ensures that its work reflects the priorities of the FIF, as described in its mandate.

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[12] www.cefims.eu

Mr. Pap reported that the Steering Committee has discussed and provided inputs for the project's activities to-date, especially the collection of data for the database, the ceFIMS workshops and the different Future Internet Award editions. At the face-to-face meeting held on the previous day, the Steering Committee discussed, in particular, how to increase interaction at the FIF and how to engage more Member States to provide information for the database. One concrete suggestion was to invite Member States to present an overview of their FI initiatives at the FIF meetings – this would provide more information for the database and could also be thematically structured so as to open the possibilities for increased co-operation in particular thematic areas among Member States. The Steering Committee also discussed the series of ceFIMS-organised workshops and suggested that the forthcoming workshop in Poznan in October would (a) focus on discussing the project's interim roadmap[13] (currently under development), and (b) involve representatives of the FIF, Funding Agencies, ETPs and PPP. It was also suggested that the workshop should be aligned with the general political theme of the conference i.e. the use of structural funds, especially ERDF to fund investments in research.

The current composition of the Steering Committee will change from 1st July for the second semester to include representatives from Poland (Chair), Denmark, Slovakia, Malta, United Kingdom, Estonia, Bulgaria, and Israel.

6. FUTURE INTERNET AWARD

6.a. ABOUT AWARD

The Future Internet Award recognises excellence in projects and initiatives which have the potential to advance the Future Internet and which provide an exemplar for innovative products/services. Both Member States and individual projects can enter, via a short three-page application form. The Award is presented every six months and represents a significant opportunity for projects and initiatives to promote their work.

The criterion for the Award includes:

- Innovate use of technologies

- Inclusion of local entities, citizens, communities

- Universal usability and access

- Contribution towards reducing the Digital Divide

- Involvement and contacts with industry

- Societal impacts

- Environmentally friendly

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[13] The interim Roadmap will identify and analyse barriers to a Future Internet ERA-NET+ and propose a strategy for overcoming same. It will also identify measures for greater collaboration between the PPP and Member State activities. An updated version of the interim Roadmap will be available in M24.

- Strategic relevance and pilot implementations in place

- Excellence in themed areas and/or cross-domain

- Cross-regional and/or cross-national

The Award's Judging Panel comprises representatives from research, industry and public agencies:

- Lambert van Nistelrooij, MEP (Chair)

- Nicolas Demassieux, Orange-FT Group

- Danny Goderis, Bell Labs, Alcatel-Lucent Bell

- Joan Batlle i Montserrat, Barcelona City Council

- Viktor Mayer-Schonberger, Oxford Internet Institute

- Martin Przewloka, SAP

- Robert Szabo, Budapest University of Technology & Economics

The Judges scored each entry under three headings, matched to published criteria: Scientific & Technological excellence; Quality of Management; and, Potential Impact.

Robert Szabo from the Budapest University of Technology & Economics is a Member of the Future Internet Award Judging Panel. Prior to his announcing the winner of the second Award, Mr. Szabo praised the wide scope of entries that the competition attracted, as well as the rigorous scoring process to which each entry was subjected. The winning entry in the second running of the Future Internet Award was SmartSantander[14], an Internet-of-Things initiative based in the north of Spain. Mr. Szabo said SmartSantander "promotes smart services development" and provided exemplary work which "could be replicated in other countries." The rich variety of partners involved in the SmartSantander initiative caught the particular attention of the Future Internet Award's Judging Panel. One Judge said, "The consortium is a perfect example of inclusion of local entities, citizens, communities, cross-regional and/or cross-national involvement and contacts with industry." Another said, "There is a dialogue between cities, businesses, citizens, and ICT researchers and developers applying user-driven innovation methodologies."

6.b. SMARTSANTANDER

SmartSantander proposes a unique city-scale experimental research facility to support typical applications and services for a smart city. Tangible results are expected to greatly influence the definition and specification of Future Internet architecture from the viewpoints of Internet-of-Things and Internet-of-Services. The experimental facility will be sufficiently large, open and flexible enough to enable horizontal and vertical federation with other experimental facilities and to stimulate the development of new applications by users of various types, including experimental advanced research on

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[14] http://www.smartsantander.eu/

Internet-of-Technology technologies and realistic assessment of users' acceptability tests. The facility will comprise more than 20,000 devices (sensors, nodes, etc.), with 12,000 of them deployed in the city of Santander and its surroundings. The remainder will be in Lübeck, Guildford, Belgrade, Århus, and Melbourne.

7.   FIA POZNAN – OCTOBER, 2011

Piotr Kepski from the Polish Ministry of Science & Higher Education presented the schedule for Poland's Future Internet Week, which takes place in Poznan from 24th-28th October, 2011:

- 24 October   Future Internet Conference
- 25 October   Future Internet Forum

  ceFIMS Workshop (tentative)

  Future Internet Poland Conference
- 25-26 October   Future Internet Assembly
- 26-27 October   ICT Committee Meeting/Workshop
- 26-28 October   Service Wave Conference
- 26 October   FIRE Conference

  Future Internet Cluster

  ICT Cluster Forum
- 28 October   Internet-of-Things Conference
- Thematic workshops

8.   CONCLUSIONS

Mario Campolargo drew conclusions from the meeting:

- Peter Fatelnig (EC) is currently collecting ideas for a reflection paper based on the ideas mentioned during this discussion regarding ways to integrate national and stakeholders' FI initiatives to mutually reinforce activities, notably the FI-PPP and increasing SME engagement in the PPP process. This reflection document will be sent to FIF Members for comment.

- To encourage more Member State interaction at FIF meetings, one idea proposed involves getting a number of Member States to meet and discuss how they can work together. This would include identifying what barriers stand in their way that might be solved at EU-level (c.f. Interreg programme[15])

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[15] http://i4c.eu/

- The Finish approach to engaging with the PPP process involves assessing and describing Finish initiatives as well as identifying related topics in the use case projects. This approach to connecting with the PPP process could be considered in other Member States.

- FIF Members are encouraged to continue to engage with ceFIMS between FIF meetings and to submit information (or relevant contact details) regarding Future Internet projects/initiatives in their own Member State.

- A new rotation of the ceFIMS Steering Committee will come into being on 1st July. FIF Members involved will be contacted directly by ceFIMS. The ceFIMS Secretariat will also send the results of their research council workshop to FIF Members.

- Next meeting of the Future Internet Forum: 25 October 2011 in Poznan.

Annex I: Participants

Future Internet Forum - 18 May 2011 Gerbeaud , Budapest, H-1051,Vörösmarty tér 7-8. Hungary	
NAME, First Name	**Role**
ALVAREZ Federico	Speaker - INFINITY Project
ASKOXYLAKIS Ioannis	GR FIF Member
AZZOPARDI Robert	MT FIF Member
BAKONYI Peter	Speaker - HU Nat. Initiative
BALODIS-BOLUŽS Rihards	LV FIF Member
BANCIU Doina	RO FIF Member
BASAK ASOK Ebru	TR FIF Member
BLOEM Roderick	AT FIF Member
BURCEAG Petronela	European Commission
CAMPOLARGO Mário	European Commission
CAÑADAS FERNÁNDEZ Jesus	ES FIF Member
COLLINS Sandra	IE FIF Member
DERAYMAEKER Didier	European Commission
DONNELLY William	FIF Member/CeFims
FATELNIG Peter	European Commission
FERREIRA Michel	Speaker - City of Porto
FOLEY Brian	CeFims
KĘPSKI Piotr	PL FIF Member/FIF Poznan
KOTELES Bernadett	European Commission
KRAAV Mihkel	EE FIF Member
KUOSMANEN Pauli	FI FIF Member
LADID Latif	LU FIF Member
LECH Till Christopher	NO FIF Member
LEWIS Steve	Speaker - City of Porto
MAGALHÃES Luis	PT FIF Member
MAZUREK Cezary	FIF Poznan

MEIHUIZEN Sjoerd	NL FIF Member
MOTA VIEGAS Maria	European Commission
NÉMETH Vilmos	HU FIF Member - HU Presidency
NÕU Peter	SE FIF Member
OPMANE Inara	LV FIF Member
PESCHKE Christoph	DE FIF Member
PILU Maurizio	UK FIF Member
PLEČKAITIS Andrius	LT FIF Member
PONTE Ana	PT FIF Member
RICHARDS Megan	European Commission
RIVIÈRE DE LA SOUCHÈRE Arnaud	FR FIF Member
SULLIVAN Kieran	CeFims
SZABO Robert	Speaker - FI Award
VAN DER VLEUTEN Joost	NL FIF Member
ZEEVI BALASIANO Aviv	IL FIF Member

Annex II: Agenda for ceFIMS Steering Committee Meeting No. 3

3RD MEETING
CEFIMS STEERING COMMITTEE

Budapest, 17 May 2011, 16h30 – 19h00

Draft Annotated Agenda

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1. Opening and adoption of the agenda

The Hungarian Presidency welcomes the participants and sets out the objectives for the meeting. Adoption of the agenda.

Information item:

2. ceFIMS activities

The ceFIMS Coordinator briefly reports on the consortium activities performed so far, namely:
   a. General activities
   b. Collection of data on FI national activities: database
   c. ceFIMS workshops: from Brussels to Budapest
   d. ceFIMS Newsletter and FI Award

Discussion items:

3. Involvement of Member States in the information sharing activities for stocktaking and analysis

Discussion on how to engage Member States in bridging the national and EU level FI activities and on how to gather and update national data for the database.

4. ceFIMS items at the FIF meeting in Budapest – 18 May, 2011

In the Ghent FIF meeting the CION asked ceFIMS to consider ways to make FIF meetings more interactive. The SC should discuss this and how to increase the

interaction between the FIF and ceFIMS. The outcomes are to be reported by the Hungarian EU Presidency, as SC's rapporteur, *to the FIF's Plenary.*

Planning item:

5. ceFIMS workshop during the FI Week in Poland (October 2011): first suggestions

Following a first overview on the plans for the FI Week in Poland, to be presented by the upcoming Polish EU Presidency, there will be a discussion on the focus and possible outline of a possible workshop to be organised by ceFIMS in that week.