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Collaboration activities plan

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Project no. 215175

COMPAS

Compliance-driven Models, Languages, and Architectures for Services

Specific Targeted Research Project

Information Society Technologies

D7.2 Collaboration activities plan

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Abstract

This deliverable contains the plan for collaboration of the COMPAS project, including the activities of the specific working group this project will participate in. The collaboration covers mainly the liaison and cooperation activities with other ICT projects under Objective 1.2 "Service and Software Architectures, Infrastructure and Engineering" of the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7).

1. Introduction

In order to increase the impact of the research activities of FP7 ICT projects, there is an ongoing effort for establishing collaboration activities and synergies between the projects under the "Service and Software Architectures, Infrastructure and Engineering" Objective (SSAI).Some of these activities are part of the "European Community for Software & Software Services" initiative. In this deliverable we describe COMPAS activities and plans for collaboration.

The work described here refers to Task 7.2 in the COMPAS Description of Work [DoW]. The overall goal of this Task is to create liaisons and cooperation activities with other projects under the above-mentioned SSAI Objective. All partners are expected to participate in this Task.

The consortium members committed to provide several contributions related to collaboration and cooperation. In particular, the following activities are planned:

- Exploitation of synergies and technical concertation, by means of participation in workshops and working groups;
- Joint activities for experience exchange, result dissemination and personnel training;
- Production of dissemination material that can be used for communication towards the general public;
- Coordination of standardisation efforts;
- Contribution to repositories of reference implementations.
- Exploitation of similarities between architectures, models and tools with attempts to integrate and reuse them whenever possible

Task 7.2 (and this deliverable) only covers the specific activities related to the collaboration of COMPAS with other projects. The project activities in the other mentioned areas, such as dissemination, are covered by the other tasks in Work Package 7.

As requested in the DoW, this deliverable details the specific plan for collaboration, including the activities of the working group this project participates in. It will be then followed, at the end of each reporting period, by deliverables describing the activities done in the corresponding period and updating the plans for the next period.

COMPAS will identify common research issues with other projects and align with them in Collaboration Working Groups (CWGs). As a NESSI project, this technical concertation of COMPAS will be organised around some of the NESSI Working Groups. This includes: taking part in joint events, probably organised by other (bigger) projects, such as Integrated

Projects or Networks of Excellence; publishing the COMPAS project results in the common ICT Web Portal; organising joint conferences and/or workshops. As COMPAS specifically targets the standardisation of some of its results, joint standardisation efforts in these fields are an important goal. CWGs should determine which other projects can contribute to the potential standardisation efforts of COMPAS to achieve a bigger overall impact.

1.1. Purpose and scope

More specifically, the purpose and scope of this deliverable is to define the plan for collaboration between the participants of COMPAS and other projects. The plan is defined in terms of the identification of projects related to COMPAS, the list of events and working groups COMPAS participants might be involved in.

1.2. Reference documents

1.2.1. Internal documents

[DoW] "Description of Work" for COMPAS, final version of 2008-02-01

1.2.2. External documents

[AP-WG08] "Analysis of Posters and the Organisation of Working Groups (WGs)"

[CAD-WG08] "SSAI projects: Collaboration Activities. Description of Working Groups"

[FP7-O1.2] "Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) projects of Objective 1.2 – Software and Services Architectures, Infrastructures and Engineering", http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/ssai/projects_en.html

1.3. Abbreviations and acronyms

ALIVE – Coordination, Organisation and Model Driven Approaches for Dynamic, Flexible, Robust Software and Services Engineering

B2B – Business to Business

B2C – Business to Consumer

BPM – Business Process Management

BREIN - Business Objective Driven Reliable and Intelligent Grids for Real Business

CWG – Collaboration Working Group

ECSS – European Community for Software and Services

EU – European Union

FP6 – Sixth Framework Programme

FP7 – Seventh Framework Programme

ICT – Information and Communication Technologies

IRMOS – Interactive Real-Time Multimedia Applications on Service Oriented Infrastructures

MASTER – Managing assurance, security and trust for services

MDE – Model-driven Engineering

NESSI – Networked European Software and Services Initiative

NEXOF-RA - NESSI Open Framework - Reference Architecture)

OPEN – Open Pervasive Environments for Migratory Interactive Services

Q-IMPRESS – Quality Impact Prediction for Evolving Service Oriented Software

QoS – Quality of Service

RESERVOIR – Resources and Services Virtualisation without Barriers

S-CUBE – Software Services and Systems Network

SERVFACE – Service Annotations for User Interface Composition

SHA – Semantically-enabled Heterogeneous service Architecture

SHAPE – Semantically-enabled Heterogeneous Service Architecture and Platforms Engineering

SLA – Service Level Agreement

SLA@SOI – Empowering the Service Economy with SLA Aware Infrastructures

SMARTLM – Grid-friendly Software Licensing for Location Independent Application Execution

SME – Small and Medium Sized Enterprise

SOA – Service Oriented Architecture

SOA4ALL - Service Oriented Architectures for All

SOI – Service Oriented Infrastructure

SSAI –Service and Software Architectures, Infrastructure and Engineering

UI – User Interface

WG – Working Group

WS – Web Service

XTREEMOS – Building and Promoting a Linux-based Operating System to Support Virtual Organizations for Next Generation Grids

2. Collaboration Environment for COMPAS

This section contains a brief description of the environment for collaboration, that is the projects and the activities connected to Objective 1.2 of the Seventh Framework Programme: Service and Software Architectures, Infrastructure and Engineering (under the Directorate for Converged Networks and Services).

2.1. Software and Service Architectures and Infrastructures

The “Information Society and Media” Directorate General is composed of ten directorates, one of them, the “Directorate D: Converged Networks and Services”, is then composed of

five units. COMPAS project activities are related to the unit "D.3: Software & Service Architectures and Infrastructures".

The web site of the unit[1] describes its mission as "to promote global competitiveness of European industry by supporting research activities and elaborating policies supporting the capability to competitively produce networked Software and Services in Europe".

Among the means for achieving these goals there is the definition of standards for interoperability, the increase of software quality and of productivity by means of better methods, tools and platforms, and the development of Software and Service Infrastructures.

2.2. Projects related to COMPAS

The following is a list of projects related to the Service and Software Architectures, Infrastructures and Engineering Objective in the ICT Challenge 1 of FP7. A first group of six projects has been identified during the preparation of the Description of Work [DoW]. These are the most promising partners in collaboration activities. In addition, we have listed eight projects which, on the basis of their description in [FP7-O1.2] web site, could have common interests with COMPAS.

2.2.1 NEXOF-RA (NESSI Open Framework - Reference Architecture) – This Integrated Project develops the NESSI Open Framework, which is an integrated, consistent and coherent set of technologies and associated methods and tools. As outlined in the [DoW], COMPAS can contribute an approach for end-to-end compliance to NESSI – an important part that is still missing in the plans for the NESSI Open Framework – but which would complement it well. In addition, COMPAS develops open source solutions in this area and contributes to open standards, and hence is compliant to NESSI open source and open standards principles. A tight integration with NEXOF is thus both useful and possible.
Collaboration within NEXOF-RA is also described in Section 4.1.

2.2.2 NESSI 2010 – This Strategic Action is positioned in a context of continuing support for NESSI. COMPAS can contribute an approach for end-to-end compliance to NESSI (as outlined above), develop open source solutions in this area, and contribute to open standards. COMPAS can also be included in the NESSI awareness and participation building, as well as industrial outreach, to a certain extent, and NESSI 2010 could help COMPAS to reach a broader audience.
Collaboration within NESSI 2010 is also described in Section 4.1.

2.2.3 RESERVOIR (Resources and services virtualisation without barriers) – This Integrated Project has the goal to increase the competitiveness of the EU economy by introducing a powerful ICT infrastructure for reliable and effective delivery of services as utilities, analogously to electricity and telephony. Such an infrastructure would benefit from an approach for end-to-end compliance, as developed by COMPAS, and COMPAS could provide this framework as an open source software framework or in terms of the standards developed in COMPAS to RESERVOIR.

2.2.4 S-CUBE (Software services and systems network) – This Network of Excellence aims to establish a unified, multidisciplinary, vibrant research community which will enable Europe to lead the software-services revolution and help shape the software-service

1 http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/ssai/

based Internet which will underpin the whole of our future society, but does not deal yet with compliance issues. COMPAS could provide its approach as an open source software framework or in terms of the standards developed in COMPAS to S-CUBE.

2.2.5 SLA@SOI (Empowering the Service Economy with SLA aware infrastructures) – This Integrated Project envisions a business-ready service oriented infrastructure empowering the service economy in a flexible and dependable way. Main objective of the project is to define a holistic approach for the management of service level agreements (SLAs) and to implement an SLA management framework that can be easily integrated into a service oriented infrastructure (SOI). Since SLA can be seen as a kind of compliance concerns, it would be interesting to compare and integrate the COMPAS and SLA@SOI modelling approaches. In addition, COMPAS can provide its open source software framework or the standards developed in COMPAS to SLA@SOI as an infrastructure.

2.2.6 SOA4ALL (Service oriented architectures for all) – This Integrated Project will help to realise a world where billions of parties are exposing and consuming services via advanced Web technology. COMPAS does not focus on Web technology for SOA, However, similarly to SOA4ALL WP2 of COMPAS focuses on users using expressive languages. These languages might be adapted for or integrated to a Web technology based infrastructure, such as the one developed in SOA4ALL.

2.2.7 ALIVE (Coordination, organisation and model driven approaches for dynamic, flexible, robust software and services engineering), coordinated by Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya. In the following text, extracted from the project description in CORDIS web site, we underline the relevant parts in view of possible intersections with COMPAS activities.

"New generations of networked applications based on the notion of software services that can be dynamically deployed, adjusted and composed will make it possible to create radically new types of software systems. In turn, this will require profound changes in the way in which software systems are designed, deployed and managed exchanging existing, primarily top-down "design in isolation" engineering, to new approaches which are based on integrating new functionalities and behaviours into existing running systems of already active, distributed and interdependent processes.

The ALIVE project is based around the central idea that many of the strategies used today to organise the vastly complex interdependencies found in human social, economic behaviour will be essential to structuring future service based software systems. More specifically the project aims to combine cutting edge Coordination and Organisation mechanisms (providing flexible, high-level means to model the structure of interactions between services in the environment) and Model Driven Design (providing for automated transformations from models into multiple target platforms) to create a framework for software and services engineering for "live" open systems of active services.

The project will:

1) develop an advanced framework for application development, deployment and management in service environments,

2) develop new engineering techniques and tools

3) develop a methodology for dynamic, "live" service design and maintenance, and

4) layer the framework directly on emerging architectures and toolkits for service oriented and web services systems.
Results will be delivered in an open content and open source manner in order to foster take-up, reuse and to support ongoing research in the domain. The project also includes three challenging case studies from the domains of information services for citizens, mobile device applications and crisis management."

2.2.8 IRMOS (Interactive real-time multimedia applications on service oriented infrastructures), coordinated by Xyratex. In the following text, extracted from the project description in CORDIS web site, we underline the relevant parts in view of possible intersections with COMPAS activities.
"IRMOS will design, develop, integrate and validate a service oriented infrastructure that enables a broad range of interactive real-time applications. It will support the development and deployment of real time applications in a distributed, managed, secure and cost effective way. The infrastructure will be demonstrated in sectors with major economic and social importance by focusing on film production, virtual and augmented reality, and interactive collaborative learning. The infrastructure will be accompanied by specification languages, toolkits and standards compliant interfaces to ensure the widest possible take-up in applications involving complex value chains and real time needs, for example in security, safety and emergency response scenarios.

Today's service oriented infrastructures (consisting of networks, computer systems, applications and their combination) there is no provision for quality of service assurances and so they are insufficient for the rapid construction and provision of many interactive real-time applications, they also lack dependability and resilience. This prevents business at all levels, especially SMEs, from capitalising on the business models and services that have so much potential to emerge in this area. Whilst European business and individuals are becoming increasingly agile, today's service oriented infrastructures are simply failing to keep pace.
The IRMOS vision is motivated by combining the benefits of SOAs with the ability to support real-time applications with stringent performance, reliability and temporal constraints. We will allow real time applications to be exploited far more effectively and with dramatically lower costs. Instead of costly investment in dedicated infrastructure, it will be possible for European businesses to make full use of commodity resources by using a flexible service oriented approach that achieves guaranteed quality of service."

2.2.9 OPEN (Open pervasive environments for migratory interactive services), coordinated by Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche. In the following text, extracted from the project description in CORDIS web site, we underline the relevant parts in view of possible intersections with COMPAS activities.
"The objective of OPEN is to provide users with migratory interactive services, which enable users to change interaction platform and still continue their tasks through an interface adapted to the new context of use. The benefits of this type of service are multifaceted: migration can be used to improve user experience by switching to a more suitable device (bigger screen, better resources, …) and/or to a communication channel that can guarantee better quality of service (shorter delays, higher bandwidth, …).
In order to address such complex issues there is a need for middleware able to consider and integrate various aspects: adapt and preserve the state of the software

application parts dedicated to interacting with end users; support mechanisms for application logic reconfiguration; and define suitably flexible mechanisms from the underlying network layers. The resulting middleware should be able to interoperate with existing technologies.

Thus, OPEN will aim to offer an intelligent infrastructure able to: provide and coordinate more reliable and dynamically changing/reconfiguring services; deliver seamless and transparent support to users in carrying out their tasks when changing available services and/or devices, even in multi-user interactive applications; offer personalised user interaction by exploiting different interaction modalities and network technology.

To achieve such goals, we will develop an intelligent middleware solution supporting reconfiguration of both the application logic and the user interface software by means of an infrastructure providing the necessary context information regarding the available devices, connectivity, users. We also plan to apply the middleware solutions developed to a couple of example applications from different domains, to demonstrate the feasibility of the approach, the limited effort required of application developers, and its ability to enable new application services."

2.2.10 Q-IMPRESS (Quality impact prediction for evolving service oriented software), coordinated by FZI Karlsruhe. In the following text, extracted from the project description in CORDIS web site, we underline the relevant parts in view of possible intersections with COMPAS activities.

"The Q-ImPrESS project aims at bringing service orientation to critical software systems, such as industrial production control, telecommunication and critical enterprise applications. All these domains share a need for guaranteed end-to-end quality of service, but also a need to evolve over their long lifetimes. The Q-ImPrESS project targets this challenge by providing a method to allow developers, users and maintainers to foresee the impact of design decisions and evolutionary changes to the system not only on its overall quality of service, but also on its internal quality properties such as maintainability.

Therefore, a new service architecture meta-model is developed which is accompanied by tool-supported model-driven quality of service prediction approaches and automated quality assessment. The consortium bundles outstanding European research groups on the field of quality assessment and prediction together with leading case study providers and agile and highly innovative SMEs which guarantee practicability, sustainability and open dissemination of the results."

2.2.11 SERVFACE (Service annotations for user interface composition), coordinated by SAP. In the following text, extracted from the project description in CORDIS web site, we underline the relevant parts in view of possible intersections with COMPAS activities.

"Service oriented architecture (SOA) promise to break former monolithic applications into pieces that can be distributed across several systems and that can even be offered by external service providers. With the loose coupling of services in combination with established standards, SOA enables dynamic, flexible applications which can always change rapidly by integrating new services as well as old legacy systems even across technological platforms as well as company boundaries. The development costs can be reduced significantly by reuse of services and by dynamic reconfiguration of service compositions. With the focus on B2B scenarios, new applications can easily be built by selecting and combining services.

However, SOA approaches have also a high potential to improve the development of interactive applications, e. g. in business processes or B2C scenarios. But despite of this potential, the development of interactive applications, i. e. the development of corresponding user interfaces and its flexible combination together with functional services is not properly reflected in current Web service standards and research approaches and thus, remains a major challenge and requires substantial development resources. Reasons are missing hints for user interface generation like description of parameter semantics and explicit UI descriptions that could be used to at least partially automate UI development and to select appropriate services in service repositories. Another challenge is the design of service interfaces appropriate for composing services and a correspondent UI for independently developed, autonomous interactive services. Methodologies are required that describe how to define services user interfaces and especially how to select the right granularity for such interfaces for reusing them in composed user interfaces."

2.2.12 SHAPE (Semantically-enabled heterogeneous service architecture and platforms engineering), coordinated by SINTEF. In the following text, extracted from the project description in CORDIS web site, we underline the relevant parts in view of possible intersections with COMPAS activities.

"The objective of SHAPE is to support the development and realization of enterprise systems based on a Semantically-enabled Heterogeneous service Architecture (SHA). SHA extends service oriented architecture (SOA) with semantics and heterogeneous infrastructures (Web services, agents, Semantic Web services, P2P and grid) under a unified service oriented approach.

To achieve this, SHAPE will develop a model-driven engineering (MDE) tool-supported methodology. SHAPE will take an active role in the standardisation of models and languages for SHA. The technical results will be compliant with the proposed standards to ensure high industry acceptance. In current SOA approaches, business requirements and technical details are intertwined constraining the evolution of service oriented business solutions. SHAPE will provide appropriate models and languages, methods and tools to separate the different viewpoints of SOA for the development of semantically-enabled, flexible and adaptive business services on a rich SHA infrastructure. SHAPE addresses the target outcomes of the objectives in ICT-2007.1.2."

2.2.13 SMARTLM (Grid-friendly software licensing for location independent application execution), coordinated by ATOS. In the following text, extracted from the project description in CORDIS web site, we underline the relevant parts in view of possible intersections with COMPAS activities.

"The existing licensing models for commercial applications are focusing on software used on compute resources within an administrative domain. A problem occurs when we want to use this software in a distributed service oriented infrastructure where the resources are often not in the same administrative domain that hosts the license server which is authorizing the application use. Today licenses usually are bound to hardware within the domain of the user and do not allow access from outside thus enforcing local use of the protected applications only. The Grid approach in contrary is about using distributed resources from different domains. The experience made in many recent projects trying to use commercial applications in Grid systems clearly indicates a technological barrier of current licensing mechanisms that must be overcome before the Grid becomes a fully commercial productive environment.

SMARTLM solution is to implement licenses as Grid services thus providing platform-independent access just like other Grid resources. Service Level Agreements based on evolving standards will then govern licenses. Depending on the level of trust signed or encrypted, agreements will be used to transport licenses through the Grid to the resource to which a user has been granted access to execute his application tasks. The agreement on a license and the conditions of use for an application will be reached through negotiation between service providers and service customers.

SMARTLM will provide new generic licensing virtualization technology based on standards as WS-Agreement and WS-Negotiation and integrate it in the major Grid middlewares. The project will also identify new service oriented business models for this approach. A number of widely-used license-protected commercial applications will be adapted to be executed under control of the new licensing mechanisms and will become part of a highly quality show-case to convince more code-owners to adapt their applications."

2.2.14 MASTER (Managing assurance, security and trust for services), coordinated by ATOS ORIGIN. In the following text, extracted from the project description in CORDIS web site, we underline the relevant parts in view of possible intersections with COMPAS activities.

"The MASTER project aims at providing methodologies and infrastructures that facilitate the monitoring, enforcement, and audit of quantifiable indicators on the security of a business process, and that provide manageable assurance of the security levels, trust levels and regulatory compliance of highly dynamic service oriented architecture in centralized, distributed (multi-domain), and outsourcing contexts."

3. SSAI Collaboration activities

In this section we describe what has been done so far and what is planned for the future, within SSAI.

3.1. Collaboration Meetings

The SSAI has organised a workshop on March, 5th, in Brussels, with the title "Launch of Software & Services FP7 Projects: towards the Internet of Services". During this event, after a series of individual presentation, each project prepared on site a poster listing the possible area of collaboration with other projects, the competencies offered and needed. Based on these posters, working groups, aggregating projects with similarities (see Section 3.2 below), were proposed.

After the workshop the organisers distributed a document containing the "Analysis of Posters and the Organisation of Working Groups (WGs)", [AP-WG08] and later the document: "SSAI projects: Collaboration Activities. Description of Working Groups" [CAD-WG08]. The proposed WGs are: Service Architectures, Service Engineering, Formal Methods for SOA, Semantics, Virtualised Service Platform, Service Front End, QoS and SLA, Collecting Use-Cases, Coordination of contribution to the Standards. Some of these WGs are currently being merged. COMPAS is actively participating in these Working Groups (see Section 3.2).

On September, 22 and 23, a new meeting will be organised by SSAI. The title is “Internet of Services: Collaboration meeting for FP6 & FP7 Projects”. The event is co-organised by the EC, the BREIN and the XtreemOS projects. The event has two main goals: foster project collaboration and provide information on the “Internet of the future”.

In order to promote collaboration, the WGs will present their plans of activities, the current projects will present posters, and round tables will focus on sharing best practices between the projects. COMPAS will participate both in the role of WG coordinator (see Section 3.2), and as individual project for attending other relevant WG activities and round tables.

The second goal of the event is related to the two initiatives “Internet of the Future” and “Future Internet Assembly”. The relevant issues and the action plans for these initiatives will be addressed during panels and presentations. COMPAS will continue to actively participate and support these activities.

3.2. Working Groups

The session at the Launch Event at 5th March 2008 in Brussels for SSAI FP7 Call1 projects has reached the agreement to have a number of Collaboration Working Groups. COMPAS is mainly involved in the Service Engineering CWG. Two members of COMPAS, Schahram Dustdar and Uwe Zdun, co-chair this CWG.

As a first step in preparation for the session at the forthcoming event on 22/23 September 2008 in Brussels1 and to get the collaboration process bootstrapped, COMPAS volunteered to organise a meeting on the 29th August in Vienna. We invited all projects participating in the Service Engineering CWG.

In this meeting we can discuss the concrete plans and steps we need to follow to reach our goals for this working group and what we all would like to present and discuss in the meeting on 22/23 September in Brussels in order to advertise this group.

We hope to organise additional meetings and phone conferences in the future, participate in meetings, and present at the EU-level events, such as the event on 22/23 September 2008 in Brussels.

We have two main first goals to start collaboration work with regard to our August meeting in Vienna:

1. In order to have a sustainable impact on Service Engineering, we suggested to ultimately aim at writing a joint book on this topic and a series of events, evangelizing this research area to academics and industry alike.
2. In addition, we like to suggest organising a workshop where we present the first results of our work in the Service Engineering projects at the ServiceWave conference in December in Madrid.

In addition, we want to collect further collaboration plans at this meeting.

There is an overlap in goals and topics with the Formal Methods for SOA CWG. Hence, we invited participants from this CWG to the August meeting in Vienna to synchronise the CWGs.

3.3. Other activities

An important initiative within the SSAI Objective is the European Community for Software and Services (ECSS). The community goal is to establish a platform for both networking and knowledge transfer within the area of software and services. The involved actors are all the relevant scientific and industrial entities and communities. The ECSS published a Green Paper describing the major challenges that will influence the area of software services and grid computing. The Green Paper has been complemented by an On-Line Consultation Process that is a collaborative space based on wiki.

The ECSS web site is available at the address www.eu-ecss.eu. Events and Workshops have been organised to complement ECSS activities. The web site contains a very useful list of events related to the community area of interest.

COMPAS members have been following ECSS activities, and one of the goals of Task 7.2 is to promote active participation in the community activities, both in term of producing material and of communicating relevant events via the community itself.

SSAI collaboration activities are summarised in Table 1:

Dates	Venue	Activity	(Expected) Results
5/03/2008	Brussels	Workshop "Launch of Software & Services FP7 Projects: towards the Internet of Services"	Creation of WGs
29/08/2008	Vienna	Kick-off meeting of the Service Engineering WG	Define further collaboration plans Discuss a possible book Organize a workshop
22/09/2008-23/09/2008	Brussels	Internet of Services: Collaboration meeting for FP6 & FP7 Projects	Foster project collaboration Provide information on the "Internet of the future"
		European Community for Software and Services	Green paper with challenges in the area of software services and grid computing Organize workshops and other events

Table 1: The list of SSAI collaboration activities and expected results.

4. Other Collaboration activities

In this section, we list other relevant activities, outside SSAI framework.

4.1. NESSI

The COMPAS Project will also collaborate with NESSI1 ETP2 since being awarded as a "NESSI Project" of FP7 Call 1. As such, COMPAS will through its commitment to NESSI overall objectives and goals, be engaged in a number of collaboration activities with NESSI Strategic Projects as already stated in the description of work (namely MASTER, RESERVOIR, SLA@SOI, SOA4ALL). It will also include close collaboration with NESSI support action called NESSI 2010 mainly through active participation in relevant NESSI Working Groups (i.e. BPM WG, S&SE WG, SOI WG) and/or Committees (especially Standardization committees). Last but not least, COMPAS will also cooperate with NESSI Strategic Project called NEXOF-RA defined as "NESSI Flagship" and whose aim is to deliver both reference model and reference architecture of such a generic framework. COMPAS will take here an active part in reviewing design and specification documents produced by NEXOF-RA and support the Open Specification Process by answering successive invitations to contribute for what concerns areas of expertise (e.g. compliance lifecycle management).

COMPAS will collaborate with NEXOF-RA to design an Open Service Framework where compliance concerns could be acquired, modelled, realised, enforced and validated.

Focusing on a comprehensive and integrated SOA approach for Business compliance (not limited to regulations and including the whole compliance lifecycle), this COMPAS-NEXOF-RA collaboration plans to impact the design of the NESSI Open Framework by providing innovative concepts, models and/or languages, architectural patterns.

In the view of collaboration with NEXOF-RA, some of the COMPAS team members will participate in the Open Architecture Specification Process. The kick-off meeting will take place on 20-21 October 2008 in Brussels and one of the expected results is the creation of the initial set of Investigation Teams, focusing on different topics in Core Service Framework Area, User Interaction Area, Infrastructure Area, Security Area, Quality of Service Area.

4.2. Standards

While it is still too early to precisely determine the appropriate bodies for COMPAS contributions to standards, a Task in Work Package 7 (T7.3 Standardization) is devoted to continuously monitor the project advancement to detect the eventuality of submitting some work to standardisation committees. In that case, the same Task will also be in charge of identifying and providing these contributions. See [DoW] for details on Task T7.3.

5. Summary and conclusions

This document lists the main plans for collaboration activities between COMPAS and other projects. In particular, it identifies the list of projects that are related to COMPAS and the list of related events.
In progress reports deliverables (D7.4: Report of collaboration activities and updates of the collaboration activities plan), the main results of the collaboration activities will be reported

and the list of forthcoming events will be updated. These periodical reports will provide additional details about ongoing and future collaboration between COMPAS and other projects, including a plan for exchanging ideas and results, through joint or bilateral meetings between partners from different projects.