



SECURE DYNAMIC CLOUD FOR
INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND RESOURCE INTEROPERABILITY
BASED ON PAN-EUROPEAN DISASTER INVENTORY

Deliverable 6.2

Status Report on Standardisation

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and data set used by first responders and police authorities





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	V0.3	22/04/2016	UPB	Update on Data Models + section 1
	V0.4	26/04/2016	T6 ECO	First inputs on Business models
	V0.5	10/05/2016	T6 ECO	Sending contribution on business models to the other authors
	V0.6	13/05/2016	T6 ECO	Added contribution about ADS exploitation strategy
	V0.7	18/05/2016	ADS	Document sent for the review
	V0.8	19/05/2016	UPB	Draft for crisis management models
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Executive summary

SecInCoRe is a cross-cutting activity in the 'Security' theme of the 7th research framework programme of the European Commission. Research regarding knowledge creation and dissemination, exploitation and standardisation are important aspects for ensuring the project's progress beyond the state-of-the art and for sustainability after the completion of the project. In order to support these objectives, this document describes the status on standardisation activities.

Chapter 2 describes the SecInCoRe CIS concept and then highlights the three identified aspects regarding standardisation:

- Data model of Pan European Inventory:
- ELSI Guidelines for design and use
- The Network Enabled Communication (NEC) concept

The chapter describes the standardisation strategy but also provides insights about business models and crisis management models for the CIS concept as well as for the other elements of the project. In addition, also further exploitation strategies from a commercial perspective are described in the chapter accordingly to project partners involved in the private sector, namely Airbus DS and T6 ECO (for CloudSigma, see D6.1). Business interests from companies engaged in the consortium are a relevant part for the project exploitation. Due to the diversity of companies engaged in SecInCoRe different exploitation strategies are visible according to companies' specification. ADS, indeed, is particularly interested in using the SecInCoRe results to participate to the current changes in the public safety business both in terms of business models and practices. T6 ECO, on the other side, as a consultancy, will exploit knowledge acquired in the project to enlarge its own business opening up possibility for consultancy also to other field. However, the chapter provides the strategies envisaged at the current stage of the project and, if needed, will be modified in the next deliverable following the projects developments.

Chapter 3 provides a status on standardisation activities regarding the data models for the Pan European Inventory. Here a distinction between efforts to standardize command processes is necessary and reaching de facto standards by a wider dissemination of research results. Currently a revision of the ISO 22320 is under construction, which enables Prof. Dr.-Ing. Rainer Koch, who reports for Working Group WG3 on Emergency Management, to contribute with SecInCoRe background knowledge.

Chapter 4 provides a status on standardisation activities regarding the ELSI. It explains why consideration of ELSI has transformative potential as the market for PPDR changes from dedicated PMR devices and networks to a wider range and broadband provision. Building on research in SecInCoRe, we are undertaking a range of activities that support standardisation. These include reviews of regulatory reforms, production of an ELSI inventory and development of an ELSI Whitepaper and ELSI



guidelines platform. These efforts are driven by the SecInCoRe team, but involve close collaboration with other projects, including most prominently the EPISECC project, as well as REDIRNET and SECTOR. We have also begun to expand this collaboration to include projects aiming to define requirements for PPDR innovation, like the BROADMAP project and the PSCE and ISCRAM communities.

Chapter 5 provides a status on standardisation activities regarding the NEC concept to manage communications interoperability.

European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) TETRA and Critical Communications Evolution (TCCE), OMA (Open Mobile Alliance) and TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association for P25) initiated each individually the work to create a MCPTT (Mission Critical PTT) capability based on broadband networks (namely LTE). The industry converged in 2014 by agreeing to do a single set of work in 3GPP. Work on Mission Critical Push-to-Talk (MCPTT) began in 2014 in 3GPP with the creation of a set of requirements. 3GPP has completed the MCPTT work definition in Rel-13 in March 2016. However, additional work has already been identified in order to complete the full definition of the MCPTT services. Among them is the interconnection between MCPTT systems on which a lot of effort have been already done in 3GPP Rel-13. Moreover, the interconnection with legacy systems, which was out of the 3GPP Rel-13, will be addressed in 3GPP Rel-14, based on inputs from ETSI and ATIS to ensure that key requirements are taken into account during standardisation definition.

Support for MCVideo (Mission Critical Video) and MCDData (Mission Critical Data) services for public safety users are also planned in 3GPP Rel-14.

Airbus is a key contributor in all these standardisation bodies (3GPP, ETSI, ATIS and TIA) and will continue to drive and ensure that the definition of these solutions fulfils the organisation requirements including at borders.

Chapter 6 provides a status on standardisation activities regarding the task forces in place between SecInCoRe, EPISECC, SECTOR and ReDIRNET projects.

The ELSI Task Force continues to meet periodically. Meetings are augmented by bilateral collaborations between especially EPISECC and ReDIRNET. The efforts have resulted in a series of presentations, publications, a special ELSI Track at ISCRAM 2016 and a workshop at PSCE 2016 in Brussels, as well as the design of and collaboration on an online platform for ELSI Guidelines.

The taxonomy task force want to achieve comparable understanding of the work from each project. Therefore a dedicated table to provide the ideas and vision of the taxonomy research activities are provided.

Chapter 7 provides conclusions and outlook on the further steps.