



FINAL PROJECT REPORT

– MEDiATE –

Please send this report ELECTRONICALLY to the Central Management Unit (CMU) as well as a copy to the National Contact Persons (NCPs) of the coordinator and project partners

The coordinator of the project must submit this report within 60 calendar days after the final date of the project, on behalf of the consortium.

***If you have any additional question,
please contact the AAL CMU at CMU@aal-europe.eu,
or your NCP (see details on www.aal-europe.eu/aal-ncp)***

Report date	31/08/2015
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PUBLISHABLE PROJECT INFORMATION (TO BE USED BY AALJP)

1A. PROJECT	
Project full title	<i>Collaborative and intermediating solution for managing daily activities for the elderly at home</i>
Project acronym	MEDiATE
Project No.	AAL-2012-5-171
Project Website	http://www.mediate-aal.eu/
Project duration	- Starting date: 01/06/2013 - Termination date: 31/08/2015
Coordinator's name and details	Full name: Dr. Djamel KHADRAOUI E-mail address: djamel.khadraoui@list.lu Telephone number: +352 42 59 91 2286

1B. PROJECT PARTNERS					
NO.	PARTNER ORGANISATION NAME	PARTNER ORG. ACRONYM	TYPE*	PROJECT COSTS: PUBLIC GRANT IN EURO	PROJECT COSTS: PARTNER OWN CONTRIBUTION IN EURO
1 (coord.)	Luxembourg Institute of Sciences and Technology	LIST	RTD	411.091	7.002
2	Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne	EPFL	RTD	121.600	121.600
3	Camera Contact	CCC	SME	209.845	256477
4	Fondation Suisse pour les Téléthèses	FST	END USER	239.616	239.616
5	Pôle de Gérontologie Interrégional Bourgogne Franche-Comté	PGI	END USER	128.705	128.705
6	SIVECO	SIV	Large	96.337	75.377
7	G4S Security Solutions S.à.r.l	G4S	Large	0	n/a
8	EGLU	EGLU	SME	166.488	166.488
8	Dessine-Moi Mon Répit	DMMR	END USER	120.665	120.665

1C. PUBLISHABLE PROJECT RESULTS SUMMARY (1 PAGE)

MEDiATE stands for “Collaborative and interMEDiating solution for Managing Daily Activities for The Elderly at home”. The aim of the project is to design, build and test the first decentralised collaborative solution that allow all individuals involved in providing care and support, whether informal carers or professionals, to communicate and work together in a coherent manner. It provides a rich and open service environment to support all caregivers and allow all tasks taking place within the elderly person's social environment to be facilitated and coordinated, enhancing the capacities of each actor. MEDiATE is independent of any specific technology and is based on web services, focusing on interoperability by ensuring compatibility with existing systems. The solution has been tested through confrontation with several technologies and platforms via touchscreens, mobile phones and tablets. As a business intermediary between Tier-1 and Tier-2, MEDiATE provides technical and organizational means to benefit from and multiply the offered services by local services provider platforms through its interoperability capacities and the variety of facilitators who can take advantage of it. In addition, new services and/or new platforms can be easily connected to the MEDiATE-compliant platforms network thanks to its service-oriented approach and its flexible data model and dispatched through the entire MEDiATE community, pan-Europeanwise.

The project's main result is the development of a prototype. It allows to interconnect heterogeneous communication platforms and support. It convey the basic functionalities developed for the pilot tests, namely: message exchange among all tier players of the senior ecosystems, from simple notifications to more critical message such as service requests and alerts, agenda and calendar management, elearning options. In order to achieve those goals, MEDiATE, as a technological platform had :

- to become an efficient communication platform architecture providing a service-oriented approach (SOA), so as to enable interoperability with all existing Tier-2 technological platforms ;
- to define and be capable of instantiating a complete and effective data model for the exchange of information between heterogeneous systems, in support of Tier-2 activities.
- to integrate a set of algorithms to implement specific APIs and interaction with a focus on security aspects (authorization, authentication and access control).

Elearning capacities have been developed, helping care-givers for elderly-related problems to be coped with, testing and identifying ways forward for more topics and variety of training contexts and forms.

Different users (seniors, formal and informal care-givers, tier 3 level players) have been considered at all stages of the project, making it truly user-consistent since the prototype has been tested with real users in several contexts. Additionally, we have built upon existing Living Labs and opened ways for developing new ones.

MEDiATE met a lot of barriers to the adoption of a meta-platform such as MEDiATE, due to corporate self-protection or territorial control objectives, but finally made it through, most of the time, with ad hoc proposals. In this context, we developed a series of reflections on business modelling thanks to the originality of MEDiATE as a pivotal service, a series of results which is going to be part of international debates and research efforts for some time, but also translating these reflections into applicable tracks to business exit with a high potential of its the commercialization.

MEDiATE contributed to enhance chances for elderly-centered ecosystems to better function thanks to MEDiATE tools and procedures. These allow for communication, requests of services and coordination among all stakeholders to become more effective, and in particular those involving an efficient interaction between formal and informal care-givers.

CONFIDENTIAL PART OF THE REPORT

2. DELIVERABLES SUBMITTED AND MILESTONES ACHIEVED DURING THE PROJECT

In this section, please provide details in case your project deviated from the Description of Work (work plan) with respect to delivery dates, achievement of milestones or changes in planned outputs; please indicate whether and to whom (AAL NFA/NCP) the changes have been communicated.

MEDiATE did not face any deviation from its original plans. Some adaptations were made to the workplan in terms of production timing. They are minor changes that have been mainly discussed during the MTR and reflected in the response to the MTR report. All deliverables planned originally have been produced.

An important change faced during the lifetime of the project is about the request to AAL and to individual NCPs involved to extend the project duration for 3 additional months without any additional budget. This has been motivated due to

- The work achieved so far regarding the transformation of the functional requirements to technological components took longer than expected in the project planning. This step was very important because this allowed us to a strong focus on some strategic functionalities as stated in the MTR feedback reported in the answer provided to the reviewers' recommendations.
- The organization of the pilots has been adapted due to the focus that has been made on the main functionalities of Mediate. This has made an impact on their preparation and then requires more time to make them aligned to the available MEDiATE technology. The preparation of the users groups (vs. focused groups) for the pilots testing have been delayed and re-evaluated accordingly.
- The fact that MEDiATE got refined and firmly established only after several stages of user-requirement identification and therefore modelling and re-modelling of the basic concept so as to fit this learning curve, making it reasonable to disseminate what MEDiATE is finally all about only quite recently, leaving us with several operations still in the pipeline.

The 3 months extension allowed us to better communicate on the pilot results and also in the perspectives of making additional dissemination actions.

Has the project been finalised in line with the Description of Work?

YES ☒

NO ☐

PARTLY ☐

Has the project achieved its expected results as described in the Description of Work?

YES ☒

NO ☐

PARTLY ☐

IN CASE OF DEVIATION, PLEASE EXPLAIN:

3 A. PROJECT RESULTS - SCIENTIFIC/TECHNICAL PROJECT RESULTS

Provide a summary of the confidential results, including:

- The progress per work-package
- The performance of the project consortium (added value of cooperation, added value and performance of each partner etc.)
- Scientific/technical achievements during the course of the project
- End-user services developed during the course of the project
- Other confidential information

- The progress per work-package

WP2: User needs, Requirements and Usage scenarios.

WP2 has concentrated on detailed analysis of user groups and their needs in the early months of the project (M1-M6), the results of this phase was mainly documented in D2.1-Part A. Detailed analysis and iterations followed to complete a big picture on the requirements (M6-M12). The results are mainly documented in D2.1-Part B. Parallel to this work T2.2 concentrated on technical requirements in early months. Based on user requirements, initial scenarios were defined and elaborated in multiple iterations. The translation of these functional requirements (D2.2) led to the choice of an architecture for the MEDiATE solution which is described in WP3. A set of special guidelines for MEDiATE Living Lab is created based on requirements defined at European level. This has been reflected with D2.3.

WP3: Core service design and development

The achievements reading this WP are as about the technical models (design +SW) of MEDiATE components:

- Design of the architecture of the MEDiATE solution (D3.1).
- Design and implementation of a communication protocol involving the unified data model (D3.2).
- Management and Cooperation Services (D3.3)
- Development of the e-learning service (D3.4, D3.5 and D3.6)
- Design of the activities advisor services (D3.7).

Most of the deliverables of this WP have been updated during the second phase of the project according to the feedbacks regarding the pilots and experiments.

WP4: System integration and Experimentation

This WP has started with the definition of a common experimentation scenario and of the setting up of the French and Swiss living-labs. The main achievement in this WP are related to the design of common infrastructure among platforms, to the planning of pilots (D4.1). The results of the pilots experiments are reflected in D4.2. The market study for scaling up options in Switzerland and France is presented within D4.3, where a comparison and aggregation of the two pilots is elaborated under a single fieldwork.

WP5: Business model, Exploitation strategy and Dissemination

The main achievement of this WP are about the establishment of a business model with a clear commercial views considering some business exploitation scenarios. Indeed, strong exploitation are under planning with G4S (Business stakeholder) playing an important role for the business exploitation of MEDiATE platform. The result of this work has been reflected in D5.2 (MEDiATE Unique Selling Proposition) and D5.3 (Towards a business plan). A Full Economic Model Analysis and IPR Agreement is reflected in D5.1.

- The performance of the project consortium (added value of cooperation, added value and performance of each partner etc.)

The consortium is very well balanced. The technical partners are very complementary in their expertise they bring to the project (LIST, EGLU and CCC for the development the IT platform, EPFL elaborated the user requirements and the usage scenarios and SIVCO for the development of the eLearning material). The end-user organisations (FST, DMMR and PGI) are also very complementary and cover different facets of the user profiles, expectations and environment. They strongly participated in the testing phases and play a major role in the involvement of different kinds of users (seniors and other Tiers) at the different phases of the project as well as during the development of the 2 main pilots and their deployments. All roles expected in the project are well covered by the partners and all were happy working together.

- Scientific/technical achievements during the course of the project + End-user services developed during the course of the project

MEDiATE is clearly independent of any specific technology and is based on web services, focusing on interoperability by ensuring compatibility with existing systems. The solution was tested through confrontation with several technologies and platforms via touchscreens, mobile phones and tablets.

As a business intermediary between Tier-1 and Tier-2, MEDiATE provides technical and organizational means to benefit from and multiply the offered services by local services provider platforms through its interoperability capacities and the variety of facilitators who can take advantage of it. In addition, new services and/or new platforms can be easily connected to the MEDiATE-compliant platforms network thanks to its service-oriented approach and its flexible data model and dispatched through the entire MEDiATE community, pan-Europeanwise.

At the end of the action, the project's main results are the following ones:

- We have developed a prototype 1) allowing to interconnect heterogeneous communication platforms and supports ; 2) conveying the basic functionalities developed for the pilot tests, namely :
- message exchange among all tier players of the senior ecosystems, from simple notifications to more critical message such as service requests and alerts,
- agenda and calendar management,
- elearning options.

In order to achieve those goals, MEDiATE, as a technological platform had :

- to become an efficient communication platform architecture providing a service-oriented approach (SOA), so as to enable interoperability with all existing Tier-2 technological platforms;
 - to define and be capable of instantiating a complete and effective data model for the exchange of information between heterogeneous systems, in support of Tier-2 activities;
 - to integrate a set of algorithms to implement specific APIs and interaction with a focus on security aspects (authorization, authentication and access).
- ✓ We have involved users of all kinds (seniors, formal and informal care-givers, tier 3 level players) at all stages of the project, making it truly user-consistent and in fact, we have tested the prototype with real users in several contexts (pilots carried out in two countries).

- ✓ We have acknowledged and made the best of cultural and institutional differences encompassed in the different countries participating in the project, completely opening the way for a completely pan-European platform.
- ✓ We have observed and met a lot of institutional barriers to the adoption of a meta-platform such as MEDiATE, due to corporate self-protection or territorial control objectives, but finally made it through, most of the time, with ad hoc proposals.
- ✓ It was challenging to gather different technical solution to make a common shared model of information, where each entity, would map its own model. We succeed to make such an ontology and model. We succeed to make such an ontology and model for interoperability between the different solutions implied in the project.
- ✓ We have developed a series of theoretical reflections on business modelling thanks to the originality of MEDiATE as a pivotal service, a series of results which is going to be part of international debates and research efforts for some time, but also translating these reflections into applicable tracks to business exit and eventually the commercialisation of MEDiATE.
- ✓ We have disseminated information all along the way on the problems we wanted to tackle, the solutions we were developing and the results as they appeared at the end of the project, through: media presence, shared or proper conferences and workshops, posters, leaflets, video documents, scientific publications and other websites' MEDiATE valuation contributions.
- ✓ We have built upon existing Living Labs and opened ways for developing new ones, sharing intermediate results and issues in two dedicated workshops (ENOLL and AAL), leaving open many stimulating objectives for further encounters in this respect.
- ✓ We have developed elearning capacities, in phase with MEDiATE objectives (helping care-givers for elderly-related problems to be coped with), testing and identifying ways forward for more, in terms of diversity of topics and variety of training contexts and forms.

- Other confidential information

We believe that thanks to these actions and achievements, we have innovated and contributed to enhance chances for elderly-centered ecosystems to better function thanks to the tools and procedures we have created and tested, allowing for communication, requests of services and coordination among all stakeholders to become more effective, and in particular those actions and expectations involving an efficient interaction between formal and informal care-givers.

Let's still acknowledge that, at the end of the project, the platform is functional but still needs some works/improvements to fill the gap between the advanced prototype that it is and the commercial product that it should become to really "sell". Some companies have already expressed strong interests for the platform and we (project's partners) are in discussion with them to clarify intellectual property and commercial usage aspects, as explained in detail in WP5 deliverables.

3 B. PROJECT RESULTS – BUSINESS MODELS & INDICATORS

Please insert here a short summary of the **business model** selected for your product/service (max. ½ page). If not explained in the publishable summary section, please describe:

- What **product/service** will you offer?

An IT product allowing to enrich coordination among all stakeholder in support of seniors.

- What main problem(s) does it solve or what **benefits** does it provide to the customer?

It solves the issues related to the diversity of heterogeneity of existing platforms, which suffer from the deficits of coordination and communication among formal and informal care givers.

- What is the **added value** of your product/service versus that of competitors and/or compared to existing solutions on the market? What is your **unique selling proposition**?

The main added value of MEDiATE technology is that it virtually transforms all the seniors' supportive ecosystems and platforms into a consistent market place. Our unique selling proposition is the providing interconnected system among platforms and combining local and global service delivery levels.

- How will the product be sold? Who will **provide** products/services?

Through the main players uptake of the products opting for either/or a go alone on development or multiple franchises or a combination of both. Global player (multi country) already having a market in the silver economy, in particular with city supportive schemes for seniors.

Please answer the questions below, if possible:

What is the **targeted range of manufacturing/service costs** per product/service unit (€, € per month etc.)?

We build upon a template of 2000 seniors almost 0 extra cost on top of existing platform and therefore internet access reimbursement scheme.

An estimated 30 euros a month amounting to 144K€ per year a basic metric. This reference is relevant for both main players own markets and or franchises.

What is the **estimated size of the targeted market** in Europe for your product/service (in €)?

80 – 90 millions of seniors are concerned in Europe.

Considering only 10 percent of this figure the estimated target market is about 3 billion euros per year.

In your business model, **who will pay** for the product/service (you can tick more than one box):

☒ End user (older person) ☒ Informal carers ☐ Formal care providers ☒ Public subsidies

☐ Insurance stores etc ...) ☒ Other (all sort of excursionist, cultural entrepreneurs, pharmacists, ☐ not yet decided	
In your business model, who will take the decision about purchase of the product/service (you can tick more than one box): ☒ End user (older person) ☒ Informal carers/family ☐ Formal care providers ☒ Public subsidies ☐ Insurance ☒ Other (add if necessary) ☐ not yet decided	
At what stage of development are you with your product/service (e.g. research, pilot, real life trial etc.)?	Working prototype
When will your product/service be ready for market ?	18 months
What type of further research/development is necessary to finalize the product (technical, adoption, market research etc.)?	<u>Stage 1:</u> Maturation project is required for prototype refinement as well for user interfaces <u>Stage 2:</u> Specific and additional services depending on the business case's needs (specific). For that purpose, new testing is required (under real conditions) once the product is finished.
What further investments are necessary to launch product on the market?	Marketing is required but this depends on the stakeholders willing to exploit the solution (upon existing business or as a new one).
Please insert here any other information related to the business model, such as: - <u>what is the targeted market niche?</u> The main business model which is to better coordinate and enrich with additional services including eLearning, the coordination platform for seniors and care givers and beyond that opens ways for bottom up proposal for new services that can be dispatched to the entire MEDiATE community. - <u>do you need certification for your product/service before gaining access to the market?</u> No but we hope to contribute of a standard in a market which is very fragmented with a multiplicity of platforms. - what type of certification and from who? - do you need to perform reliability testing? Once the product is mature. - Any other information 	

3 C. PROJECT RESULTS – END USER INDICATORS

In the section below, please provide the information you have gathered during your project on primary, secondary and tertiary end-users¹ of your product/service. Note that secondary end-users can be formal and informal carers (see footnote). For the indicators cited below, please provide information if available; any other qualitative or quantitative information on beneficiaries can be provided instead.

Total number of end-users involved² (by type of end-user, gender etc., type of end-user involved:

- Tiers 1(primary) end users
- Formal Tiers 2 (secondary) end users
- Informal Tiers 2 (secondary) end users

Country	Switzerland	France
Female end-users Tiers 1	6	47
Male end-users Tiers 1	4	9
Female end users formal Tiers 2	11	39
Male end users formal Tiers 2	1	10
Female end users informal Tiers 2	6	14
Male end users informal Tiers 2	7	8
Total	35	127

age distribution of involved end-users

- the age distribution of formal Tiers 2 is not relevant and not considered as they are professionals engaged during their “working age”)

Country	Switzerland	France
End-users Tiers 1 60-70 y.o.	2	14
End-users Tiers 1 71-80 y.o.	3	18
End-users Tiers 1 81 y.o. and above	5	24
End-users informal Tiers 2 below 60 y.o.	11	8
End-users informal Tiers 2 61-70 y.o.	2	11
End-users informal Tiers 2 71 y.o. and above	0	3
Total	23	78

Location of end-user (rural :below 100 people , town: up to 10'000 people, large city: above 10'000

1 Definition of end-users in AAL Joint Programme:

- Primary end-user is the person who is actually using an AAL product or service, a single individual, “the well-being person”. This group directly benefits from AAL by increased quality of life.
- Secondary end-users are persons or organisations directly being in contact with a primary end-user, such as formal and informal care persons, family members, friends, neighbours, care organisations and their representatives. This group benefits from AAL directly when using AAL products and services (at a primary end-user's home or remote) and indirectly when the care needs of primary end-users are reduced.
- Tertiary end-users are such institutions and private or public organisations that are not directly in contact with AAL products and services, but who somehow contribute in organizing, paying or enabling them. This group includes the public sector service organizers, social security systems, insurance companies. Common to these is that their benefit from AAL comes from increased efficiency and effectiveness which result in saving expenses or by not having to increase expenses in the mid and long term.

2 The role, motivation and implication of end-users tier 2 formal and informal varies a lot from one to another.

people)

- the location of formal Tiers 2 is not relevant and not considered as they are professionals based at the premises of their employers and moving to care of elderlies

Country	Switzerland	France
Rural end-users Tiers 1	0	54
Town end-users Tiers 1	5	2
City end-users Tiers 1	5	0
Rural end-users informal Tiers 2	0	18
Town end-users informal Tiers 2	5	4
City end-users informal Tiers 2	8	0
Total	23	78

Social situation of end users (single household, couples, other kind of family setting)

- The social situation of the formal Tiers 2 is not relevant and not considered

Country	Switzerland	France
Tiers 1 Single	6	43
Tiers 1 living in couple	4	7
Tiers 1 living with other family setting	0	7
Informal Tiers 2 Single	no info	3
Informal Tiers 2 living in couple	no info	12
Informal Tiers 2 living with other family setting	no info	5
Total	10	77

Health status (disabilities, mobility, cognitive function etc.)

- Only Tiers 1 are considered, categories are cognitive deficit, physical disability and sensory impairment, only strong deficit is considered
- Tiers1 could be considered more than once if they cumulate deficits
- Tiers 1 are not obliged to answer to that question, statistic is not complete

Country	Switzerland	France
Tiers 1 with cognitive deficit	1	48
Tiers 1 with physical disability	2	48
Tiers 1 living with sensory impairment	1	30
Total	4	126

3 D. PROJECT RESULTS – OTHER INDICATORS	
Patents, which are the direct result of the project work	n/a
Collaboration to standards , which are the direct result from the project work	n/a
Publications (scientific or other), which are the direct result from the project work (please provide details)	1. W. Aggoune-Mtalaa, R. Aggoune, “An optimization algorithm to schedule care for the elderly at home” International Journal of Information Science and Intelligent Systems, 3(3): 41-50, 2014. 2. W. Aggoune-Mtalaa, D. Nicolas, Y. Djaghloul, D. Khadraoui, H. Ayed “Towards a better interoperability of platforms dedicated to seniors: the MEDiATE system architecture” Proceedings of the AAL Forum, Bucharest, Romania, 2014. 3. W. Aggoune-Mtalaa, D. Nicolas, Y. Djaghloul, D. Khadraoui, H. Ayed, S. Sondergard, S. Smidtas “The MEDiATE Approach for the collaboration of heterogeneous Elderly Platforms: first Results” Proceedings of the third International Conference on Informatics and Engineering and Information Science, Poland, 2014. 4. W. Aggoune-Mtalaa, D. Nicolas, Y. Djaghloul, R. Aggoune, H. Ayed, D. Khadraoui “Planning and recommendation services for the coordination of the help around the elderly person: First Results of MEDiATE project, Proceeding of the International workshop on Advance’s in ICT infrastructures and services, 2014. 5. L. Massa, P. Rossel, L. Jodet, “Business Model Design for network and value exchange orchestration – a new framework and application to MEDiATE, an innovative ICT platform for healthcare services to the elderly”. CSI-EPFL Working Paper series in business modelling in the Silver economy No 1 (Lausanne, EPFL), 2015. 6. L. Massa, “A comparative analysis of elderly and technology projects in the context of AAL-EU projects: putting the MEDiATE concept into perspective”. CSI-EPFL Working Paper series in business modelling in the Silver economy No 2 (Lausanne, EPFL), 2015. 7. P. Rossel, L. Massa, “Why the canvass approach does not match with elderly-centered social care business models?” CSI-EPFL Working Paper series in business modelling in the Silver economy No 3 (Lausanne, EPFL), 2015.

	8. P. Rossel, L. Massa, "From business modelling to business exploitation for ICT-enabled social care for the elderly: defining the hierarchy for two layers –global and local- and two directions -1.0 and 2.0- , of services involved". CSI-EPFL Working Paper series in business modelling in the Silver economy No 4 (Lausanne, EPFL), 2015. 9. P. Rossel, "Supporting the elderly's ecosystems: how can innovative experiments be relevant in all contexts?" Presented in the WHO-ITU "5th Global Forum on Health Promotion", Alliance for Health Promotion (A4HP), Geneva, Nov. 16th, 2015. 10. Hédi AYED, Damien NICOLAS, Djamel Khadraoui, MEDiATE Learning Capability EcoSystem (Collaborative and interMEDiating solution for Managing Daily Activities for The Elderly at home) ICALT 2016, Austin, US (under submission). 11. Damien Nicolas, Hédi Ayed, Djamel Khadraoui, The MEDiATE Architecture: A secure and highly distributed approach for improving collaboration between heterogeneous platforms, SAI 2016, London, UK (under submission). 12. Djamel Khadraoui, Damien Nicolas, Hédi Ayed, Collaborative and brokerage platform for managing daily activities for The elderly at home, ICT4AWE, Roma, Italy (under submission). 13. Djamel Khadraoui, Hédi Ayed, Damien Nicolas, MEDiATE: Towards a smart brokerage market place for AAL based services, Smart 2016 (under submission). 14. Hédi Ayed, Djamel Khadraoui, Damien Nicolas, MEDiATE: Improving Interoperability between heterogeneous platforms based on Multi-Agents Systems IS'16, Sophia (under submission).
Other dissemination activities	Different disseminations have been achieved during the project. The categories of such activities are presented as follows: - Website - Posters - Press Release - Videos - Local and external dissemination and training
Type and size of audience reached by dissemination activities	Various types: professional, seniors' families, community leaders, service health providers, scientist, politicians and businesses and industrial products. All together might represent several hundreds of people.

4. FINANCIAL INFORMATION - OTHER COMMENTS

Please check appropriate box:

The financial part of the project ☒ is in line with (or) ☐ deviates from the partner's Grant Agreements & Work Packages plans (personal efforts, other costs, etc.)?

In case of deviation, please give a short explanation:

Other comments related to financial part of the project:

5. AAL JP PROGRAMME

Please comment, using your AAL project experience, on the main advantages and disadvantages of AALJP projects.

The main advantage of AALJP projects is that it helps cooperating with many actors over EU active in the business of AAL. This instrument as it is requiring help building IT solution that are in perspective to be in short time to the market, which makes it very useful to businesses to invest to such initiatives.

As a coordinator, I see it very challenging to manage all the risks related to the partnership management (first) but also at the level of guaranteeing that all commitments from each organization is valid and available during the whole project live cycle. It is a real full time job!

In addition to that, and from the business deployment perspective it is usually very challenging to achieve a successful business model of the product/service for different reasons (market maturity, lack of business intelligence, difficulty to estimate the effort for the product/service penetration to the market etc

6. UPDATED PROJECT PARTNERS' CONTACT DETAILS ³					
No.	PARTNER ORGANISATION NAME	CONTACT PERSON		EMAIL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
		NAME	LAST NAME		
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³ Please insert here, for every partner organization participating in your consortium, the updated email address and telephone number of the main contact person. These persons might be contacted after the closure of the project for statistical enquiries related to impact assessment.