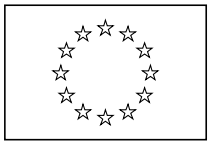

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRY DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Innovation policy
ICT for Competitiveness and Innovation

DRAFT

2009 ICT Standardisation Work Programme

20/03/2009 Version 4.2

Introduction

ICT standardisation is part of the general standardisation activities, and contributes to policy objectives to improve the competitiveness of European industry, as specified in the Lisbon strategy. The legal basis for European standardisation and standardisation policy, including the ICT domain, is Directive 98/34/EC. One of its main elements is the formal recognition of three European Standards Organisations (ESOs), CEN, CENELEC and ETSI, active in various degrees in the ICT domain. This recognition entails financial support from the European Commission. Standards produced by the three ESOs and resulting from an open consensus building process are by nature voluntary and non binding technical documents.

ICT standardisation policy is currently undergoing a revision process with the objective to better respond to the expectations of the ICT industry and at the same time to societal needs. The study on specific policy needs for ICT standardisation presented in May 2007, and the open event of 12 February 2008 set the frame for the revision of the ICT standardisation policy.

The annual ICT Standardisation Work Programme is the result of an intensive inter-service consultation and discussions with the ESOs. The work programme identifies areas of high political importance for which standardisation work is needed to achieve the policy objectives. The expected deliverables include European Standards, ETSI Standards, Technical Specifications, Group Specifications, Workshop Agreements, ETSI Guides, Technical Reports as well as the organisation of events, and actions that aim at supporting the implementation of the standardisation deliverables. The ESOs are invited to establish adequate and efficient co-operation mechanism in view of achieving the widest possible consensus amongst all parties concerned: Co-operation on international level and with relevant industry fora/ consortia, consumer organisations and civil society groups shall be established.

The annexes provide an inventory of the most relevant Community legislation and policies that can be supported by ICT standardisation work and the time schedule for the execution of the Work Programme.

The work programme is a living document and can be adjusted if deemed necessary.

Commission services priorities for ICT standardisation in 2009

Further to an inter-service consultation, the following priority domains have been identified:

Sectoral items

- **eHealth**
- **e-Inclusion**
- **Intelligent Transport**
- **ICT for the Environment**
- **E-Business**
- **e-Skills and e-Learning**
- **Protection of Personal Data, Privacy, Network and Information Security**

Horizontal items

Mandates

Public events

eHEALTH

The development of the eHealth market has shown great potential to contribute to the European economy, but this development is currently hampered by a lack of interoperability and standardisation across systems. The ESOs are invited to address as appropriate the existing standardisation gaps identified in Phase I of mandate Mandate M/403. The execution of Phase II of this mandate is of particular importance, especially in view of the following policy initiatives:

1. Commission Recommendation on cross-border interoperability of electronic health record systems
2. Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare
3. Communication on telemedicine for the benefit of patients, healthcare systems and society
4. Lead Market Initiative for eHealth

1. Recommendation on cross-border interoperability of electronic health record systems Interoperability

This Recommendation refers to Mandate 403, whose future outcome will be regarded as one of the possible standards in the area of EHR systems. A lack of standards in this field currently hampers all initiatives from Member States, healthcare providers and industry aimed at introducing EHR systems. The result is that the majority of electronic health records are scattered in multiple formats, among diverse information systems at different hospitals or general practitioners' surgeries, and for some people even in different countries.

Given the urgent need for interoperable patient data in ICT healthcare systems (hospitals, policlinics, cross-border settings), all possibilities for a swift development of standards in EHR systems should be explored (e. g. adoption of an initiative (directive) on minimum requirements for electronic health record systems).

Health records are among the most sensitive records available, containing personal information concerning an individual. Interoperability of EHR systems involves transfer of personal data concerning a patient's health. These data, based on necessity and proper context, should be accessible across boundaries. At the same time, the fundamental rights of the individual should be safeguarded. Security and privacy enhancing technologies (PETs)[1] should be embedded in the design and implementation of EHR systems before their widespread deployment ("security and privacy-by-design") in order to promote personal data protection.

2. Article 16 of the Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare

Article 16[2] of the draft Directive on patients' rights in cross-border healthcare embodied the obligation to issue an implementing measure(s) on interoperable ICT in healthcare. The Directive does not specify explicitly which particular domains should be covered, but this provision can be interpreted extensively as all domains using ICT in healthcare. This initiative will be adopted in comitology following the adoption of the Directive but, at this stage of the process, it would be desirable to start identifying the domains which would be covered by the measure(s) adopted in line with Article 16. In addition to EHR systems (covered in the M403 and the Recommendation on cross-border interoperability of electronic health record systems) and telemedicine (covered by the Communication on telemedicine), another domain to be explored is personal health systems.

3. Communication on telemedicine for the benefit of patients, healthcare systems and society

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[1] See Commission Communication on Promoting Data Protection by Privacy Enhancing Technologies (PETs) Brussels, 2.5.2007, COM(2007) 228 final.

[2] Article 16 eHealth: "The Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2), adopt specific measures necessary for achieving the interoperability of information and communication technology systems in the healthcare field, applicable whenever Member States decide to introduce them. Those measures shall reflect developments in health technologies and medical science and respect the fundamental right to the protection of personal data in accordance with the applicable law. They shall specify in particular the necessary standards and terminologies for inter-operability of relevant information and communication technology systems to ensure safe, high-quality and efficient provision of cross-border health services".

The Communication calls for actions in the area of technical issues and facilitating a functional internal market. Although some telemedicine services have existed for a long time and most of the ICT has been in place for a while, there are still areas where technical and infrastructural issues need to be addressed. For example, broadband connectivity in all geographical areas in the EU, including rural and ultra-peripheral regions, is a precondition for telemedicine deployment and for universal access of all individuals to healthcare.
Interoperability and standardisation in telemonitoring are crucial to allow widespread use of the technologies, to enable them to benefit from the single market and to contribute to its completion. Use of existing standards and adoption of new standards and standardised approaches to achieve interoperability should be supported by standards development organisations, with the active participation of industry. Coordinated community action is necessary, and indeed has been explicitly called for in the draft Directive on patients' rights in cross-border healthcare.

The Commission invites the ESOs to issue a proposal on the interoperability of telemonitoring systems, including both existing and new standards.

4. Lead Market Initiative for eHealth

The eHealth market has been chosen as one of six markets to be the focus of a Commission Communication[3] and policy support programme in order to accelerate market development by removing barriers such as market fragmentation, lack of legal clarity and funding issues. The LMI Action Plan for eHealth included the need to define required standards under the objective of enhancing eHealth interoperability, and calls for support to the efforts of the ESOs and Mandate 403 project team in establishing existing relevant standards and technical reports, and agreeing on implementable standards, technical reports, guidelines and methods.

E-INCLUSION

Following the objectives of the Riga Ministerial Declaration and the COM(2007) 694 on eInclusion to ensure that the whole population can participate effectively in the Information Society, and the COM(2008) 804 on e-Accessibility and in particular Web-accessibility, priority should be given to standardisation related to

- total conversation
- accessibility to digital television
- accessible ATMs,
- assisted geo-navigation,
- interoperability of assistive technologies with mainstream products and services
- Independent living

[3] Communication "A lead market initiative for Europe" - COM(2007)860 (21.12.2007). The Communication and all relevant documents are available at the official EC LMI microsite: http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/leadmarket/leadmarket.htm . The specific eHealth Task Force report related to the LMI Communication can be accessed at: http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/health/docs/publications/lmi-report-final-2007dec.pdf

ESOs should also address web accessibility benchmarking (in particular for public administrations websites). The obvious justification for this request is given in particular by the repeated political willingness to monitor progress, the request contained in CWA 15554 of a normative document, and by the availability of a methodology for assessing conformity to W3C/WCAG guidelines (UWEM1.2) This work should also be seen within the context of Mandate 376 as it provides also with request for specific activities including on this area.

Deployment of geographic information and navigation systems (GIS and LBS) calls for provision of support for accessibility information. Recent research projects on this target have shown a lack[4] of standards to allow easy deployment of solutions. ESOs will be asked to start addressing the aspects where technology is mature. Digital maps need also to provide information in a format suitable for alternative presentation by assistive technology solutions.

Regarding digital television, there are accessibility issues due to lack of standardisation of remote control (menus, buttons), of interoperability of assistive content (e.g. sub-titling) between broadcasters and manufacturers / content and receivers, multi-media equipments and PC (providing already more developed accessibility interfaces) despite the convergence.

Furthermore, the ESOs are invited to support the implementation of the UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities that is currently signed by all MS and the European Community. The Convention places a number of obligations on State parties on the development of standards and the way to develop them.

The Commission Proposal for a Council Directive on implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation contains an article related to accessibility. Work on accessibility standards can complement this legislative proposal and help to facilitate its practical implementation

The execution of Phase II of Mandate M/376 on European requirements for public procurement of ICT goods and services will be an important work in 2009.

INTELLIGENT TRANSPORT

The ESOs are invited to address standardisation needs in the intelligent transport sector in particular, those rising from the i2010 Intelligent Car initiative and the ITS Action Plan. The main fields of work in this area are:

[4] Identification and inclusion of information relevant to the mobility needs of disabled people in the content structure and organisation of electronic mapping; outdoor POI information and detail level sufficient for providing guidance for the visually impaired; solutions for annotation of indoor floor plan, procedures for installing tracking system components, in order to ease permissions and to limit security risks; public transport timetable data including accessibility information; indoor localisation interfaces; choices of navigation mapping datum in applications (to avoid confusion for developers); indoor mapping for accessibility (to be part of building delivery items) simplified compared to the architects normal plans, using a standardised symbol set for all accessibility related objects, and referenced to the standard datum; definition of disable user groups characteristics and their special needs (for development of ontologies); prioritization policy (including definition of the attributes) on the user information needs in order to preserve content involved in high priority user activities; attributes of general accessibility-related data and description of potential accessible facilities or places (for development of ontologies);

- Public Transport interoperability: The ESOs are invited to complement the existing IOPTA (Interoperable public transport architecture) standard EN 15320 to provide Europe with a complete standardised data structures; the objective is to make available a common application to Transport authorities around Europe in order to develop interoperability and, as a first step, avoid the necessity for citizens to get a different media to access Public Transport when they occasionally move out of their domestic usual fare management territory

- Emergency Communications: The ESOs are invited to submit proposals in this field taking into account the current status of the eCall systems and the future evolution of the mobile communication networks and the IP environment, in particular IPv6 networks while taking into account privacy and data protection aspects. The field is not limited to the eCall inside vehicles but to any emergency Call from any communications device, e.g., PSTN fixed phones and VoIP phones.

- Electronic Fee Collection: The ESOs are invited to submit proposals included in Mandate 338 that are still missing in order to support Directive 2004/52. Privacy and data protection aspects should be taken into account.

- Co-operative systems. The ESOs are invited to develop technical standards and specifications in order to ensure deployment and interoperability of co-operative systems and services. This includes inter-vehicle communications (V2V), vehicle to infrastructure and infrastructure to vehicle communications (I2V) and infrastructure to infrastructure communications (I2I) and in particular those operating in the 5.9 GHz frequency band.

- The field of cooperative systems is in a situation that prevents available technology from gaining critical market-share. For this reason, the European Commission is considering the emission of a mandate in this domain with the aim to stimulate the market.

- In-vehicle open architectures: The ESOs are invited to consider the need of producing common specifications and standards for the adoption of an open in-vehicle architecture for the provision of ITS services and applications, including standard interfaces guaranteeing interoperability/interconnection with infrastructure systems and facilities. As explained in the ITS Action Plan, the integration of various ITS applications, such as e.g. the provisions on the transport of dangerous goods and live animals, the digital tachograph, electronic toll collection and emergency communications, within a coherent, open-system architecture could yield better efficiency and usability, reduced costs and enhanced extensibility. The ESO's are invited to follow-up the progress in this area and to address any standardisation requirements stemming from this action, taking into account the results of previous activities (e.g., the research project GST and the eSafety Working Group on SOA).

- The ITS Action Plan also refers to the establishment of a multi-modal European ITS Framework Architecture and the definition of an ITS Framework Architecture for urban transport mobility. The ESOs are invited to address these requirements and to complement and streamline the existing standardisation activities related to framework architecture for ITS (especially those on Communication Architecture).

- Travel and Traffic Information: The ESOs are invited to submit proposals related to the definition of common specifications for data and procedures for the provision of

EU-wide real-time traffic and travel information services, including those for the free provision of minimum universal traffic information services.

- Management Services for Traffic and Freight: The field of work includes the definition of a set of common procedures and specifications to ensure the continuity of ITS services for passenger and freight in transport corridors and in urban/interurban regions.

- On-Board Communications: The field in this area includes standards for communications between:

1. vehicle[5] to passenger

2. vehicle to telecommunications operator

3. passenger to telecommunications operator via on-vehicle gateway

[5] The Word vehicle includes any kind of transport that can take people either public or private: car, bus, train, ship, airplane, lorry (for the driver), tramway, …

ICT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Energy costs continue to rise, a trend that will continue in the future, while broadband penetration is introducing new active equipment to the network architecture. Furthermore, apart from the monetary cost, energy consumption is correlated to CO_2 emissions. Without any action, energy consumption is going to increase. The European Union is committed to reducing its CO_2 emissions.

In this context, the ESOs are invited to present proposals in the field of ICT to support the European Union commitments to fight climate change and help the introduction of renewable energies. Furthermore, the ESOs are invited to focus in their proposals on the following areas:

- Link standardisation and research into novel ICT-based solutions to increase energy efficiency and strengthen their take-up.
- Link with global standardisation to increase energy efficiency of the new ICT solutions and strengthen their take-up.
- Standards to increase the number of intelligent components, equipment and services that take into account their direct and indirect energy consumption, either to produce more detailed information that can help to localise the hot points where actions are needed or to perform these actions on those points.
- Increase energy efficiency of telecommunications networks. In this context, it is vital that the main telecommunication actors implement effective general engineering of broadband fixed access networks, data centres and associated nodes in order to highlight critical issues of energy consumption and the progressive extension of the equipment's environmental ranges to enable a greater implementation of full fresh air cooling while proposing essential solutions to true sustainable broadband deployment.
- Energy efficiency increase of end-user telecommunications, i.e. mobile phones, home routers or home modems.
- Reduction of waste caused by the disposal of obsolete ICT devices. Actions could provide for environmentally friendly development/production/packaging.
- The use of "standardised" power supplies, e.g. the mobile OMTP Common Charging Solution (common power supply using the micro USB) or the development of a new Common Power Supply for DSL modems, home gateways, optical network terminations…
- Information Technologies applied to increase energy-efficiency without reducing the comfort in the home domain.
- ICTs for managing and controlling the distributed power grid to ensure stability and reinforce security as well as in supporting the establishment of a well functioning electricity retail market.
- ICT for smarter energy-efficient lightning of indoors and outdoors public spaces

- Support of the Electra initiative.

e-Business

The ESOs are invited to address e-business interoperability issues and possible solutions. The specific topics to be covered include:

- E-business frameworks for SMEs, and e-business applications in specific sectors
- Automatisation of business processes and of document exchange
- Service-oriented architecture (SOA) in e-business
- Supply chain and financial supply chain management
- Transactions and data storage and retrieval, distributed registry and repository networks for sharing e-business data
- Semantics in data exchange, semantic collaboration platforms, and Semantic Interchange Format (SIF) for common reusable e-business schema mappings
- Electronic products data and descriptions (catalogues and classifications), identification
- Self-billing procedures in Europe and enablement of SMEs to use self-billing
- Development of a sustainable toolbox for electronic invoicing in support of companies across Europe
- Actions to enforce e-business procedures (enforceability, contract formation, etc.)
- Conformance criteria for interoperability across e-business networks and services
- New standards requirements and other possible standardisation related activities such as interoperability testing, pilot projects, reference implementations, information provision, guidelines for implementation, etc. Recommendations for further standardisation actions should be issued when appropriate
- Promoting the use of European standards on the interoperability of film databases

e-Skills and e-Learning

<u>e-Skills</u>

Following the Communication on "e-Skills for the 21st Century: Fostering Competitiveness, Growth and Jobs" of 7 September 2007 which is presenting a long term e-skills strategy for the European Union, the ESOs are invited to further develop European standards in the field of e-skills with a focus on ICT practitioners and advanced ICT users. Areas of interest include:

- European e-Competence Framework: methods and tools for the development, the promotion, the acceptance, the implementation and the maintenance and of a European e-Competence Framework;
- ICT job profiles: definition of main job profiles based on the e-Competences Framework;
- European e-Competence Curriculum Guidelines: development, the promotion and the implementation of European e-Competence curriculum guidelines to facilitate the mutual recognition of training, transparency of qualifications and credit transfer between formal, non formal and industry education and training.

e-Learning

ICT support for education and training is crucial to achieve the objectives of the **European i2010 strategy** (COM(2005) 229 final). The Seventh Framework Programme is continuing the support for use of ICT in education, in particular for innovation. Following the report of the Commission on "**The use of ICT to support innovation and lifelong learning for all - A report on progress**" of 9 October 2008 (SEC(2008) 2629 final) and that ICT for education has become one of the four transversal lines of the Commission's **Lifelong Learning Programme** the ESOs are invited to further develop European standards in the field of e-learning. Areas of interest include:

- Technical and semantic interoperability regarding e-learning context adaptable systems;
- E-learning content repositories and exchange mechanisms, formats and vocabularies.

PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA, PRIVACY, NETWORK AND INFORMATION SECURITY

- Protection of Personal Data and Privacy in Aviation Security

Following the adoption of **Regulation (EC) 300/2008** and with due regard to the Commission's consultation on the impact of the use of body scanners in the fields of aviation security on human rights, privacy, personal dignity, health and personal data protection, ESOs are invited to present proposals in supporting privacy and data protection friendly deployment of body scanners.

In this sense, ESOs should propose a solution on how to deploy body scanners in airports, being part of the aviation safety tool in a way that its use is fully in line with personal data protection principles and respects privacy of individuals and human dignity while serving its main purpose of identifying non-metallic objects. Such a privacy friendly solution could be e.g. to enable inspectors to see images or schematic representations of weapons or non-metallic objects, but not full and detailed images of the human body.

- Biometric Products

Biometrically enhanced identification is a valid way to improve public security, both on national and European level, as it will facilitate the enhanced usage of eMRTDs, eID and other electronic tokens, and provide the required infrastructure to develop automated procedures beyond the present Schengen IT infrastructure.

However, the deployment of biometric systems to better serve EU Member States risks to fail because of the current lack of harmonization and standards. The quality of stored data at enrolment time is not guaranteed.

Another area in which EU Member States need to cooperate closely is the appropriate way to improve the perceived value of gathering and utilizing biometric data to bolster collective public security, while unequivocally complying with stringent privacy and personal data protection schemes for each and every single individual.

Involving all stakeholders, both public and private, and enticing them to strive for the creation of competent EU certification centres which would leverage on existing ISO standards and provide application-specific testing and compliance scenarios for biometric applications is an essential step in maintaining EU-specific solutions and achieving dominance of the EU in present and future biometric technology.

The ESOs are invited to propose standards and guidelines in support of biometrically enhanced identification This includes a standard for conformity of devices and readers to support biometric passport implementation at a large scale in European countries.

The ESOs are invited to report the gaps where current international standards and projects fail in giving an adequate level of conformance and interoperability across European borders, assessing issues such as:

- biometric (and non-biometric) modality selection,
- Sensors,
- Data quality and data quality assurance,
- Spoof prevention and other security aspects,
- Interfaces and exchange formats,
- Scalability,
- Reliability, robustness, maintainability and safeguarding,
- Environmental conditions,
- Privacy and personal data protection,
- Health, societal, cultural and ethnical aspects,
- Usability, ergonomics, and user acceptance,
- Applications and reference implementations,

The ESOs are invited to identify standards specifying interoperability tests for biometric products, and to initiate any further European activity that might be needed in relation to the testing and validation of biometric products. Noting that standardisation work is already happening at international level, the ESOs are invited to address European specific requirements in biometrics standardisation work, as could arise from European legislation, or from specific considerations in relation to data privacy, accessibility, etc.

The ESOs are invited to address standardisation of new encryption technologies considering the developments in computation performance of computer systems, and he

future availability of vast computation resources to private individuals via future GRID platforms.

- RFID

  The work on standards for data protection and privacy in RFID applications, including PETs and "privacy by design" as well as on security, should be continued. Secure operation of the Internet of things with RFID (with or without privacy issues) should be addressed. Phase 1 of mandate M/436 is of significant importance.

HORIZONTAL ACTIONS COVERING ALL PRIORITY DOMAINS

Standardisation is one important way to widespread the application of research results under the condition that it is part of an overall approach to encouraging innovation through market uptake and commercialisation of innovating technologies, the dissemination of scientific results and the development of common specifications and standards. Initiatives to better link ICT standardisation and ICT R&D it appears to be most effective when carried out already at the research planning stage. Standardisation awareness thus needs to be considered early in the research life cycle:

- ESOs are invited to address, as appropriate, standardisation issues that may be identified in the Commission's research programmes, relating to technologies and systems for the Future Internet, future spectrum management techniques, ad hoc networking, sensor and actuator networks, Quantum Key Distribution, and mobile payment systems and technologies. Furthermore, the ESOs are invited to consider whether and how it is possible to ensure that projects have access to an innovation rating system for standards, and also how companies' innovation performance can be enhanced (for instance by addressing standardisation needs arising from the IMP³rove[6] initiative)

- Further development and maintenance of standards that support the interoperability of information exchanged across organisational and administrative borders are activities essential for areas as e.g. eBusiness, eHealth, eGovernment, eProcurement. They are also needed for the successful implementation of the Services Directive (2006/123/EC) and the Public Sector Information Directive (203/98/EC). [7]The ESOs are invited to present appropriate proposals that support the correct registration of names of people, places, products, companies and other legal entities in a consistent, interoperable and easily comprehensible manner.

- The ESOs are invited to address ICT standardisation needs related to the Lead Market Initiative

- The ESOs are invited to propose standardisation related initiatives to further support the effective take up and implementation of standards in the priority domains identified by the 2009 Work Programme. These actions should cover awareness,

[6] The objective of the IMP³rove (https://www.improve-innovation.eu) initiative is to foster innovation efficiency in Europe by providing:
1. Development of new and better Innovation Management tools for SMEs and innovation facilitators
2. Strong and early involvement of intermediaries and SMEs
3. Provision of tangible means for financial institutions for evaluation of SME and their financial risks
4. Better insights for policy makers in the needs of innovative SMEs, targeted innovation policy measures in the future
5. Integration with other Europe INNOVA initiatives

[7] These Directives should also be mentioned in Annex I

promotion, information and education, as well as the implementation of pilot projects and interoperability testing.

MANDATES

- Mandate M 376 on European accessibility requirements for the public purchase of goods and services in the ICT domain , Phase II
- Mandate M 403 in the field of Information and Communication Technology, applied to the domain of e-health, Phase II
- Mandate M 436 on RFID, Phase I to start
- Mandate on cooperative systems, to be issued
- Mandate on e-signatures, to be issued

PUBLIC EVENTS

- Exploratory workshop on ePublishing, 17 June 2009
- Workshop on standards education, 18 November 2009

Annexe I: EU legislation, policies and actions for which ICT standardisation support is relevant

1. General policy framework

1.1) **Regulation (EC) No 717/2007** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2007 on roaming on public mobile telephone networks within the Community and amending Directive 2002/21/EC (Text with EEA relevance)

1.2) **Directive 1999/5/EC:** Radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity.

1.3) **Directive 2002/21/EC:** A common regulatory framework for electronic communication networks and services.

1.4) **Directive 2004/108/EC:** Approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility and repealing Directive 89/336/EEC

1.5) **COM(2002) 96:** Next Generation Internet – priorities for action in migrating to the new Internet protocol IPv6.

1.6) **COM(2005) 474:** Implementing the Community Lisbon Programme: A policy framework to strengthen EU manufacturing – towards a more integrated approach for industry.

1.7) **COM(2005) 229 final:** – "i2010 – A European Society for growth and employment"

1.8) **COM(2007) 56:** Scientific information in the digital age: access, dissemination and preservation

1.9) **COM(2007) 836:** Creative Content Online in the Single Market

1.10) **COM(2008) 594:** Future networks and the internet

1.11) **COM(2008)798:** Action Plan on e-signatures and e-identification to facilitate the provision of cross-border public services in the Single Market

1.12) **European Parliament resolution** of 19th June 2007 on "Building a European Policy on broadband"

1.13) **COM(2008) 199:** Preparing Europe's digital future. i2010 Mid-Term Review

2. e-Health

2.1) **COM(2003)73:** Communication from the Commission concerning the introduction of a European health insurance card.

2.2) **COM(2004) 356:** Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions -e-Health- making healthcare better for European citizens: an action plan for a European e-Health Area.

2.3) **COM(2008) 689**: Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on telemedicine for the benefit of patients, healthcare systems and society

2.4) **COM(2008) 414:** Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare

2.5) **COM(2008)689 final**: Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on telemedicine for the benefit of patients, healthcare systems and society

2.6) **Commission Recommendation** on cross-border interoperability of electronic health record systems (OJ 190 18.07.2008, p. 37-43)

2.7) **Mandate M/403 (2007**) to the European Standards Organisation in the field of Information and Communication Technology, applied in the domain of e-health

3. e-Inclusion

3.1) **COM(2005) 425:** e-Accessibility.

3.2) **COM(2005) 604:** The situation of disabled people in the enlarged EU: the European Action Plan 2006-2007.

3.3) **COM(2007) 332:** Ageing Well in the Information Society, an i2010 Initiative: Action plan on Information and Communication Technologies and Ageing

3.4) **COM(2007) 694:** European i2010 initiative on eInclusion, "to be part of the Information Society"

3.5) **COM(2008) 426 :** Proposal for a Council Directive on implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation

3.6) **Council Resolution (2008/C 75/01) of 17 March 2008** on the situation of persons with disabilities in the European Union

3.7) **COM(2008) 804 :** "Towards an accessible information society"

3.8) **SEC(2008) 2975**: Digital Literacy Report: a review for the i2010 eInclusion initiative http://www.cc.cec/sg_vista/cgi-bin/repository/getdoc/COMM_PDF_SEC_2008_2975_F_EN_AUTRE_DOCUMENT_TRAVAIL_SERVICE.pdf

http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/eeurope/i2010/docs/digital_literacy/digital_literacy_review.pdf

3.9) **e-Inclusion Riga Ministerial Declaration of 12 June 2006** on the promotion of an inclusive and barrier-free Information Society which fosters social and economic inclusion.

4) INTELLIGENT TRANSPORT

4.1) **Directive 2004/52/EC:** Electronic road tolling systems in the Community.

4.2) **Recommendation C/2006/7125:** Safe and efficient in-vehicle information and communication systems: update of the European statement of principles on human machine interface.

4.3) **COM(2003) 542:** Information and Communication technologies for safe and intelligent vehicles.

4.4) **COM(2005) 431:** Bringing eCall to the citizen.

4.5) **COM(2006) 59:** The Intelligent Car Initiative – "Raising awareness of ICT for smarter, safer and cleaner vehicles".

4.6) **COM(2006) 723:** Bringing eCall back on track - Action Plan.

4.7) **COM(2006)314:** The EU Transport Policy mid-term review document "Keep Europe moving - Sustainable mobility for our continent

4.8) **COM(2007) 607:** Freight Logistics Action Plan.

4.9) **COM(2007)541:** "Towards Europe-wide Safer, Cleaner and Efficient Mobility: The First Intelligent Car Report"

4.10) **Commission Decision (2008/671/EC)** of 5 August 2008 on the harmonised use of radio spectrum in the 5875-5905 MHz frequency band for safety-related applications of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)

4.11) **Commission Decision 2008/nnn/EC** on the definition of the European electronic toll service

4.12) **COM(2008) 886:** Communication from the Commission - Action plan for the deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems in Europe

4.13) **COM(2008) 887 final:** Proposal of a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the framework for the deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems in the field of road transport and for interfaces with other transport modes

5. RFID

5.1) COM(2007) 96: Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) in Europe: steps towards a policy framework [for the priorities related to security and privacy of RFID in Europe with particular focus on the relation between Privacy Enhancing Technologies and RFID]

6. ICT FOR ENVIRONEMENT

6.1) **COM(2006)545:** Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential

6.2) **COM (2007) 2 final** from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 10 January 2007 - Limiting global climate change to 2 degrees Celsius - The way ahead for 2020 and beyond

6.3) **COM(2007) 162 final** from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Report of the Environmental Technologies Action Plan (2005-2006)

6.4) **COM(2008) 241:** Addressing the challenge of energy efficiency through ICT

6.5) **FP7 study (9/2008):** Impacts of ICT on energy efficiency

7. E-BUSINESS

7.1) **Directive 2004/17/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 coordinating the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors

7.2) **Directive 2004/18/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts and public service contracts

7.3) **COM(2007)860:** Communication "A lead market initiative for Europe"

7.4) **Recommendation (EC) No 865/2005** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2005 on film heritage and the competitiveness of related industrial activities

7.5) **e-Business W@tch Special Report No 03:** e-Business, Interoperability and Standards: A cross-sector Perspective and Outlook

8. e-SKILLS and e-LEARNING

8.1) **COM(2007) 496**: "e-Skills in the 21st Century: Fostering Competitiveness, Growth and Jobs" followed by Competitiveness Council Conclusions of 23 November 2007 on a long-term e-skills strategy

8.1) **COM(2005) 229:** "European i2010 strategy for information society and media of 1 June 2005"

8.2) **SEC(2008) 2629**: "The use of ICT to support innovation and lifelong learning for all - A report on progress" of 9 October 2008"

8.3) **COM(2008) 865**: "An updated strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training"

9. PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA, PRIVACY, NETWORK AND INFORMATION SECURITY

9.1) **Regulation (EC) 300/2008** of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules in the field of civil aviation security and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2320/2002.

9.2) **Directive 95/46/EC:** Protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data.

9.3) **Directive 2002/58/EC:** The processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications).

9.4) **COM(2006) 251:** A strategy for a Secure Information Society – "Dialogue, partnership and empowerment".

9.5) **COM(2007) 228:** Promoting Data Protection by Privacy Enhancing Technologies (PETs)

Annexe II: Time schedule for the execution of the 2009 ICT Standardisation Work Programme

Deadline	Action
4/2/09	Transmission of the Work Programme services.
11/2/09	Transmission of the Work Programme to ESOs.
16/2/08	**Kick-off meeting with ESOs. Presentation of the process and introduction to financial and administrative rules. Clarification of priorities and discussion.**
27/2/08	Deadline for submission of comments by ESOs
10 March 09	Information of Committee 98/34 on the 2009 ICT Standardisation Work Programme.
March 09	Formal invitation to ESOs, by Directorate D, for submission of full, integrated proposals in response to priorities.
15/5/09	**Closing date for submission of proposals and launch of the evaluation exercise.**
June 09	Information of Committee 98/34 on received proposals.
30/6/09	End of first round of evaluations with subsequent notification of comments/requests of information etc to ESOs.
31/7/09	Deadline for ESOs' answers to comments/requests of change.
30/9/09	**End of the evaluation process**
Oct-Dec/09	Contracts signature