MAGPiE

SMART GREEN PORTS

QUALITY PLAN

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Funded by
the European Union

Quality Plan

GRANT AGREEMENT NO.	774253
START DATE OF PROJECT	01-10-2021
DURATION OF THE PROJECT	60 months
DELIVERABLE NUMBER	D1.4
DELIVERABLE LEADER	Port of Rotterdam
DISSEMINATION LEVEL	PU
STATUS	2.0
SUBMISSION DATE	05-10-2023
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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 (MFF 2014-2020) research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement 101036594

Modification Control

VERSION #	DATE	AUTHOR	ORGANISATION
V0.1	04-03-2022	MB Flikkema	Port of Rotterdam
V1.0	29-03-2022	MB Flikkema	Port of Rotterdam
V2.0	08-09-2023	R Will	Port of Rotterdam

Release Approval

NAME	ROLE	DATE
R. Will	WP Leader	29-3-2022
R. Will	Peer reviewer 1	29-3-2022
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M.B. Flikkema	Scientific Coordinator	29-3-2022

History of Changes

SECTION, PAGE NUMBER	CHANGE MADE	DATE
Front page	Added document title	08-09-2023
Page 2	Disclaimer	08-09-2023
Page 5	Glossary	08-09-2023
Chapter 4	Transferability strategy of the project	08-09-2023

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Glossary

Table 1. Glossary

CA	Consortium Agreement
DoA	Description of Action
IP	Intellectual Property
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
MS	Milestone
PMT	Project Management Team
WP	Work Package

Executive Summary

The living lab environment created in the MAGPIE project executes a plan-do-check-act approach to quality management and quality assurance. Partners are encouraged to challenge each other to achieve the highest possible quality for the project. Partners, demo's, tasks, or WPs requiring input from another partner, demo, task, or WP communicate clearly their expectations on the (quality of the) input.

A peer review process is in place for all deliverables where for the first year, names have already been assigned to the peer reviewers. The process for peer reviewing is structured as follows:

1. Deliverable author clears the deliverable.
2. The WP leader will perform a quality check.
3. Two peer reviewers will review the deliverables.
4. Scientific Coordinator performs final contents check.
5. Project coordinator checks layout and formatting.

The Scientific coordinator oversees the quality management and deliverable reviews.

Management of knowledge coming out of the work is an essential part of quality management. All deliverables will register all knowledge, foreground, and patents described in that deliverables and underlying the work reported on.

1. Introduction

MAGPIE project is an international collaboration working on demonstrating technical, operational, and procedural energy supply and digital solutions in a living lab environment to stimulate green, smart and integrated multimodal transport and ensure roll-out through the European Green Port of the Future Master Plan and dissemination and exploitation activities. The consortium, coordinated by the Port of Rotterdam, consists of 3 other ports (DeltaPort, Sines and HAROPA), 9 research institutes and universities, 32 private companies, and 4 other organisations.

The project is divided in 10 main work packages which include energy supply chains, digital tools, 10 demonstrators for maritime, inland water, road, and rail transport, non-technological innovations and the development of a Masterplan for European Green ports.

In Work Package (WP) 1 of the MAGPIE project, coordinator Port of Rotterdam covers the administrative and scientific coordination of the project. These activities include the day-to-day project management, administration, communication with CINEA, progress control, risk management and scientific coordination. For the latter a scientific coordinator has been appointed and quality assurance plans have been drafted in this deliverable.

Proper quality management is critical in the execution of large collaborative projects. In this deliverable the quality and knowledge management procedures for the MAGPIE project are discussed. Quality management focusses on the quality of the work and interactions between partners, tasks, and Work Packages and on the quality of the reporting in deliverables. Knowledge management ensures that the knowledge developed in the project is reported and stored.

In Chapter 2 the quality management is discussed while chapter 3 focusses on the knowledge management. Conclusions are drawn in Chapter 4.

2. Quality Management

Quality is a mindset, a set of agreements between partners of how the work is being done, what is being done and the detail level of information to be shared between partners, tasks, and Work Packages. In this chapter the quality management and the deliverable review process supporting quality management are described.

2.1 Quality management

A demonstrator overarching living lab approach is applied to MAGPIE where various technologies are tested and compared together with industry partners, universities, and research institutes. A living lab is a learning by doing approach for testing innovations in real life conditions with regular interactions between the demonstrators and WPs on non-technological innovations, impact assessment and the Master Plan as shown in Figure 1. As part of the process regular status updates of the demonstrators will be performed throughout the project. During these status updates the progress towards the demonstrator's objectives is evaluated and the developments in the energy transition outside of the project is considered. Annex 1 shows the reporting template used by WP and demo leaders to present their WP progress in the steering committee meeting.

Where needed the demonstrators will have the flexibility to adapt to these internal and external changes to ensure a result that is relevant for the market and positively contributes to the energy transition of transport. This flexibility is necessary to keep the results of a 60-month project relevant and to achieve highest impact and exploitation. In this living lab WP 7, 8 and 9 will interact continuously with the WPs 3 to 6 and the demos to facilitate the development and upscaling.

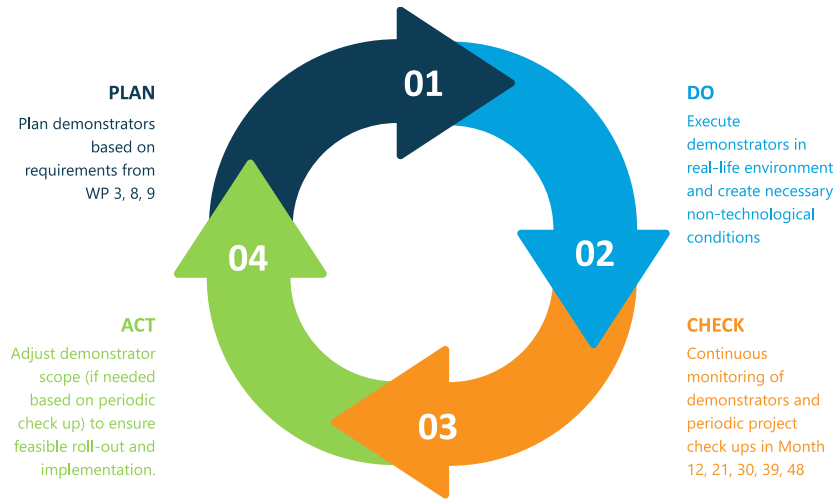

Figure 1. Plan, Do, Check, Act approach

This project combines a top-down approach from the energy supply chains with a bottom-up approach from the modality energy demands. Both streams will come together in the living labs where both the supply chain solutions and innovations on green, smart, and integrated multimodal transport are demonstrated. Following the technology demonstrators, roll-out plans will be made for these technologies in the MAGPIE ports and to other ports and transport hubs outside this consortium via dissemination and exploitation activities. This includes the nontechnological conditions that are created alongside the technological and logistical innovations with the aim to better enable and accelerate implementation. Other ports and transport hubs will be encouraged to follow similar implementation routes as the associated ports to make the energy carriers of the future widely available at the time and place that the modalities need.

The MAGPIE living lab plan, do, check, act approach shown in Figure 1 is materialised by involving all activities in a periodic project check-up. Demonstrators have a clear contribution to the overall ambition of the project but are flexible in the execution to adapt to changing boundary conditions or changing demands from the transport sector. The living labs encompass all WPs in which demonstrators and use cases are being performed which are WP 3 to WP 7 where WP 7 has a specific position as it integrates with and adds up to the demonstrators in WP 3 to 6.

To compare the outcome of the various, distinctly different demonstrators, a standard approach to measuring and evaluating the impact is needed. In WP 8 this standard will be developed in close cooperation with WP 9 where the Master Plan for the future European green port is developed. All impact evaluations and roll-out plans developed per demonstration will flow to WP 9 where partners will base the Master Plan on these results where WP 9 also provides feedback to the demonstrators to manage the input requirements for the Master Plan.

The flow of activities and information through the project is shown in Figure 1. The living lab process will start by formulating the requirements for the demo output by WP 8 and 9, including measurement and impact evaluation approaches. Stakeholders of the involved modalities provide through WP 2, input on the expected energy requirements from the individual modalities to Task 3.1. Subsequently the living lab demonstrations in WP 3 to WP 6 will follow an iterative process where WP 7, 8 and 9 provide feedback from their respective standpoints. WP 4 will provide, in two steps following an agile methodology, sets of digital tools that will be instantiated in the demonstration activities in WP5-WP7 in an iterative process, where the operational conditions will be regularly assessed and incorporated into the tools' development cycle.

In this iterative process, regular "periodic project check-ups" are scheduled in which the scientific coordinator together with the demo and WP leaders review the status of the demos and judge if any demo requires course adaption based on technical process or developments of the sectors outside the influence of this project. The periodic project check-ups are defined as milestones MS4, MS5, MS7, MS10, MS11. Throughout the iterative process WP 8 and WP 9 partners and external stakeholders will be involved in the progress updates and can steer the direction of the research. After the finalisation of the demonstrations, the results feed into WP 3 where a review of the modality energy needs is performed and into the Master Plan in WP 9.

2.2 Deliverable review

Quality tracking is achieved by partners presenting their work to each other in Work Package meetings and in the General Assembly meetings. This gives partners the opportunity to ask critical questions and to identify their input needs in relation to the presented work. Furthermore, a deliverable review procedure will be in place where the following steps will be followed:

1. Deliverable author clears the deliverable for submitting to the quality assurance process.
2. The WP leader will perform a quality check on the technical work, deliverable content and reporting style. Once the feedback of the WP leader is adequately addressed, the next step in the quality assurance process will be taken.
3. Two peer reviewers, which are not involved in the work reported in the deliverable, will review the deliverables, and provide feedback. Once this feedback is adequately addressed, the next step in the quality assurance process will be taken.
4. A final check will be performed by the Scientific Coordinator checking the quality of work, quality of reporting, consistency with the Description of Action (DoA). Once this feedback is adequately addressed, the next step in the quality assurance process will be taken.
5. The project coordinator performs a final check on deliverable layout and uploads the deliverable to the EC portal.

For this process, authors of deliverables will need to account for one-month lead time. Meaning that when a deliverable is due to the end of a month, it should be with the WP leader for step 1 on the first of that month. Peer reviewers and the reviewer in the Steering Committee (step 3 and 4 above) are shown in Annex 2.

A key role in quality management is assigned to the Project Management Team (PMT). The PMT will have a strong say in the acceptance of deliverables. Ultimately, in case of dispute regarding quality, it is the Project Coordinator as chair of the PMT who will decide in close cooperation with the Scientific Coordinator.

3. Knowledge management

3.1 Knowledge management

Knowledge management will focus on the optimal use of the knowledge (foreground and background) to develop new insights for the energy transition of the transport sector. Each deliverable will include a dedicated appendix on knowledge management, including a statement on the knowledge developed, dissemination level, ownership, and application area. The tables that need to be filled in for each deliverable are shown in Annex 3. Collating all these appendices will at the end of the project generate a complete overview of the IP portfolio (D1.5).

With the work plan and the supporting organisational structures, a suitable structure is in place for efficient knowledge sharing and obtaining the envisaged project results and impacts. The knowledge will be reported in an efficient way in the project deliverables and in external communication and dissemination activities.

Knowledge can be stored in numerous ways, most used in MAGPIE will be:

- Deliverable report: document where the results of a task will be discussed. Deliverables will be stored on the EU site and in the project management tool. Public deliverables will be posted on the project public website.
- Internal presentation: presenting progress of work to other partners is confidential, although it will also contain publicly available information.
- External presentation: disseminating project results or communicating about the project will be publicly available. Only possibly limited by the dissemination level of presentations presented at conferences.
- (Scientific) Paper: disseminating project results will be done as much as possible in open access papers, making them publicly available. The papers will then be stored by the organisations responsible for the paper publications and by the partners on the project management tool.
- News item: disseminating and communicating about MAGPIE through news items will be publicly available where the movies will be posted on the project website.
- Movie: disseminating and communicating about MAGPIE through movies will be publicly available where the movies will be posted on the project website and YouTube channels.
- Data: dissemination levels of data is discussed in the previous section.

Preservation of this knowledge is done storing this on the project management tool and partners are encouraged to store the knowledge on their local servers.

3.2 Intellectual Property Rights

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) refers to the protection of partner's background knowledge and the foreground developed in the project. The strategy to protect IPR, access rights, sharing and use of knowledge will be agreed on in the MAGPIE Consortium Agreement (CA) which will be based on the DESCA model. The basis for IP management is:

- The principles from the DESCA model Consortium agreement and the Horizon 2020 Annotated Model Grant Agreement will be followed.
- The CA covers all provisions related to IPR management referring to ownership, protection, publication, access right, background knowledge, confidentiality, dispute settlement and liability. Access rights will at least address foreground and background knowledge, exploitation, and non-disclosure issues.
- Ownership of the results and the use of these will be regulated by the CA, for instance:
    - Use of results for further developments and R&D.
    - Licencing and joint ventures within and outside the MAGPIE consortium.
    - Transfer of ownership of results.

The PMT will also be responsible for the IP management and advise partners on IPR issues. In case IPR issues cannot be resolved by the Project Coordinator these will be addressed by the Steering Committee, any adjustments to the IPR in the CA will require a decision of the General Assembly. IPR-management activities will be carried out within WP 2.

4. Transferability strategy of the project

4.1 Introduction

The main objective is to, based on information collected on ports through secondary data and interviews, commonalities and a set of categories that can be used for, the development of best practices and recommendations that will define energy transition pathways. These best practices and recommendations will contribute to the definition of a masterplan for the energy transition in ports that includes a vision for European ports and a roadmap. The strategy is based on a review of the state of the art and the development of a categorization, as a tool to investigate how the energy transition can be advanced, in the sense that the project results are normative by definition.

The vision for the future green European port is built, demonstrators and other innovations in MAGPIE will be considered as main input to the bold vision to achieve zero emission transport by 2050.

4.2 Transferability strategy

Transferability strategy of project results MAGPIE. The following elements are considered to be an integral part of the project to ensure the transferability of the project result to the fellow port and ports in general:

1 The development of a Vision document for the future green European port with outlook to 2050

2 A Roadmap for implementation of sustainable solutions and to direct European ports to a vision document by 2030, 2040, 2050

3 The inputs from this document will also contribute to the preparation of the MAGPIE Handbook on how to become the future green European port with concrete guidance on planning, implementation, replication and scaling-up of MAGPIE demonstrators

A handbook is developed for ports, authorities, and other stakeholders to use in their greening ambition. Lessons learned from the demonstrators will help other stakeholders in their transition. A categorization of the ports will be used for stakeholders to easily identify what will work in their port. The MAGPIE handbook shows how to become the future European green port with concrete guidance on planning, implementation, replication and scaling-up the deployment of the MAGPIE demonstrators.

The transferability will be further supported by:

- Create a strong sense of collaboration and shared objectives among all project partners involved
- Create the appropriate groups of stakeholders
- Interact and cooperate with other innovation projects in similar and complementary developments and innovations.

5. Conclusions

The living lab environment created in the MAGPIE project executes a plan-do-check-act approach to quality management and quality assurance. Partners are encouraged to challenge each other to achieve the highest possible quality for the project. Partners, demo's, tasks, or WPs requiring input from another partner, demo, task, or WP communicate clearly their expectations on the (quality of the) input.

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Annex 1: Template for WP / demo reporting

WP / Demo title: **WP / Demo leader:**	**Reporting date:**

Activities since last meeting	**Planned activities until next meeting**
Main Results	**Requirements from other WPs / Demos**

Deviations from plan

Risk status and updates

#	Risk	P / I	Mitigation measure	Status / Update
1				
2				
3				
4				

WP / Demo title: **WP / Demo leader:**	**Reporting date:**

EU Deliverable status

D #	Title	Deadline	Status
			Open / Complete / Delayed
			Open / Complete / Delayed
			Open / Complete / Delayed
			Open / Complete / Delayed

EU Milestone status

MS #	Description	Deadline	Status
1			Open / Complete / Delayed
2			Open / Complete / Delayed
3			Open / Complete / Delayed
4			Open / Complete / Delayed

Internal deliverable status

D #	Title	Deadline	Status
			Open / Complete / Delayed
			Open / Complete / Delayed
			Open / Complete / Delayed
			Open / Complete / Delayed

Internal Milestone status

MS #	Description	Deadline	Status
1			Open / Complete / Delayed
2			Open / Complete / Delayed
3			Open / Complete / Delayed
4			Open / Complete / Delayed

Annex 2: Deliverable per reviewers

Del	Title	Due date	Authors	Peer 1	Peer 2
D1.1	Management plan and project process handbook	December 2021	POR – Reyer Will	POR – Arne-Jan Polman	POR – Homeira Hakimi
D1.2	Templates for minutes of consortium meetings	December 2021	POR – Reyer Will	POR – Homeira Hakimi	POR – Arne-Jan Polman
D1.3	Templates to collect reporting information for periodic EC progress reports	March 2022	POR – Reyer Will	POR – Homeira Hakimi	POR – Arne-Jan Polman
D1.4	Data Management and Quality Plan	March 2022	POR – Maarten Flikkema	POR – Reyer Will	POR – Arne-Jan Polman
D1.5	IP Portfolio	September 2026	POR	TNO	TUD
D1.6	Exploitation plan	September 2026	POR	HARPOR	DeltaPort
D1.7	Management Plan and project process handbook rev 1	February 2023	POR – Reyer Will	POR – Arne-Jan Polman	POR – Homeira Hakimi
D1.8	Management Plan and project process handbook rev 2	August 2024	POR	POR	POR
D2.1	Communication & dissemination plan	December 2021	AIVP – Theo Fortin	POR – Arne-Jan Polman	SPB – Khalid Tachi
D2.2	Updated communication & dissemination plan	March 2024	AIVP	POR	NMTF
D2.3	Website & social media channels	March 2022	POR – Marleen de Hoog	POR – Reyer Will	DeltaPort – Alexandra Nitsche
D2.4	Communication tools & implementation	July 2025	AIVP	POR	HARPOR
D2.5	Dissemination impact evaluation	September 2026	AIVP	TNO	TUD
D2.6	Port-City activation plan	September 2025	AIVP	HARPOR	APS
D3.1	Modalities transport energy requirements specification	June 2022	POR – Reyer Will	EWI	PLANCO
D3.2	Gaps and developments Electricity supply chain for future demand	March 2023	EDP CNET - João Vieira Silva	ENECO - Jiska Schimmelpennink	EWI – Eren Çam
D3.3	Gaps and developments Electricity supply chain for future demand	September 2026	EDP CNET	ZCS	ENECO
D3.4	Gaps and developments Hydrogen supply chain for future demand	March 2023	EDP CNET - João Vieira Silva	PLANCO – Gunnar Platz	DeltaPort – Alexandra Nitsche
D3.5	Gaps and developments Hydrogen supply chain for future demand	September 2026	EDP CNET	PLANCO	ZES
D3.6	Gaps and developments Ammonia supply chain for future demand	March 2023	ZCS - Peter Lystrup Christensen	APS – Miguel Castro	ZES – Koen van Eig
D3.7	Gaps and developments Ammonia supply chain for future demand	September 2026	ZCS	APS	DeltaPort
D3.8	Gaps and developments BioLNG supply chain for future demand	March 2023	POR – Reyer Will	EUR – Martijn Streng	INESC TEC – David Rua
D3.9	Gaps and developments BioLNG supply chain for future demand	September 2026	POR	EUR	INESC TEC

Del	Title	Due date	Authors	Peer 1	Peer 2
D3.10	Long-term assessment energy supply and demand model	March 2026	TUD	ENECO	ZCS
D3.11	BioLNG demonstrator specification, implementation, demonstration and roll-out	March 2026	PitPoint	TUD	CEA
D3.12	Smart Energy demonstrator software	October 2025	TUD	HARPOR	POR
D3.13	Smart Energy demonstrator report	October 2025	EUR	HARPOR	POR
D3.14	Conceptual Design of Smart Energy System	March 2022	Blab – Jan Joost	TNO – Jorrit Harmsen	CEA – Yves-Marie Bourien
D3.15	Report on physical mock-up of the integrated system in factory settings	September 2022	TNO – Jorrit Harmsen	DeltaPort – Alexandra Nitsche	INESC TEC – David Rua
D3.16	Report on pilot smart network solution (Caland Peninsula)	March 2023	ENECO – Jiska Schimmelpennink	TUD – Jeroen Pruyn	APS – Ana Rita Rosa
D3.17	Report on pilot performance dashboard with real-time surveillance possibility	October 2023	ENECO	EUR	DeltaPort
D3.18	Report on and evaluation of roll-out smart system shore power	January 2024	TNO	POR	TUD
D4.1	Digital Platforms and Services for Port Operation	September 2022	APS	POR	DeltaPort
D4.2	Modular Architecture for Port Digital Twin	March 2023	TNO	EUR – Marcel Oosterhout	Haropa – CedericVirciglio
D4.3	Digital Representation of Assets and Systems in Ports	May 2023	TNO	TUD	APS
D4.4	Data Models and Data Analytics for Green Ports	September 2023	CEA	EUR	CIRCOE
D4.5	Digital Twin Platforms and Services – initial version	March 2024	INESC TEC	DeltaPort	APS
D4.6	Digital Twin Platforms and Services – improved version	September 2025	INESC TEC	POR	HAROPA
D5.1	Ammonia bunkering demonstration report	August 2025	ZCS	PROTON	TUD
D5.2	Ammonia fuel roll-out plan	February 2026	PROTON	NMTF	HAROPA
D5.3	Buoy demonstration and feasibility report	April 2023	BES	ZCS	TUD
D5.4	Business case report and roll-out plan to offshore refuelling	September 2023	POR	HAROPA	DeltaPort
D5.5	Autonomous barge and transhipment evaluation report	December 2024	TUD	MARIN	SPB
D5.6	Autonomous e-barge demonstration report	October 2025	WTI	APS	MARIN
D5.7	Port logistics impact report and roll-out plan	December 2025	POR	DeltaPort	ZCS
D5.8	Green Energy Container evaluation report	August 2025	ZES	MARIN	POR
D5.9	Roll-out plan for Green Energy Containers	February 2026	TUD	DeltaPort	Haropa
D6.1	Demonstration report zero-emission locomotives	August 2025	TNO	DeltaPort	EUR
D6.2	Demonstration report on electric driving with heavy transport trucks in combination with operation of a decoupling point in the port area	September 2025	TNO	TUD	NIAG
D6.3	Demonstration report on automated docking for recharging of electric heavy trucks	September 2025	DAF	RIG	APS

Del	Title	Due date	Authors	Peer 1	Peer 2
D6.4	Digital tools for peak management of road traffic	December 2023	POR	VOLVO	DAF
D6.5	Report on hinterland hub design for proper road spreading and connection to the last mile	December 2023	POR	NMTF	VOLVO
D6.6	Demonstration report synchro-modal hinterland logistic	April 2026	PLANCO	TNO	TUD
D6.7	Logistic model for sustainable hinterland networks and hubs	April 2026	PLANCO	VDL	DAF
D7.1	Overview of non-technological issues/barriers	March 2022	TNO – Jorrit Harmsen	EDP – Joao Vieira Silva	Haropa – CedericVirciglio
D7.2	Long list of potential non0tech innovations, described, categorised and ranked	June 2022	TUD – Jeroen Pruyn	POR – Floor Schipper	DeltaPort – Alexandra Nitsche
D7.3	Selected set of non-tech innovations including requirements for the development	September 2022	TUD – Jeroen Pruyn	GoodFuels – Bart Hellings	BES – Govert Wagenaar
D7.4	Development, assessment, and feedback system for non-tech innovations	September 2022	EUR – Larissa van der Lugt	POR – Maaike Dalhuisen	APS – Ana Rita Rosa
D7.5	Eight detailed developed and assessed non-tech innovations, where appropriate with readiness for wider implementation in the lighthouse and translated to fellow ports	September 2025	EUR	POR	APS
D7.6	Policy recommendations for introduction and upscaling of new non-tech innovations including a timeline	March 2026	TUD	POR	NMTF
D7.7	Implementation monitoring tool	MARCH 2026	EUR	HAROPA	DeltaPort
D8.1	Measurement requirements, method and KPIs framework	June 2022	TNO – Igor Davydenko	ZCS - Peter Lystrup Christensen	PLANCO – Gunnar Platz
D8.2	Baseline evaluation and prioritization of demo-specific scenarios	September 2022	EUR – Martijn Streng	POR – Maaike Dalhuisen	BES – Govert Wagenaar
D8.3	Baseline comparison report based on measurements 2 years into the project	November 2023	EUR	ENECO	NMTF
D8.4	Impact assessment and ex-post evaluation results	September 2025	TNO	DeltaPort	APS
D8.5	Scale-up potential at different levels	June 2026	TUD	POR	HAROPA
D9.1	Status report on sustainable and GHG-neutral initiatives within European ports	September 2022	AIVP – Theo Fortin	TNO - Annette Rondaij	TUD – Dingena Schott
D9.2	Vision document for the future green European port with outlook to 2050	September 2025	POR	AIVP	SPB
D9.3	Roadmap for implementation of sustainable solutions and to direct European ports to D10.2 vision document by 2030, 2040, 2050	July 2026	POR	HAROPA	NMTF

Quality Plan

Del	Title	Due date	Authors	Peer 1	Peer 2
D9.4	MAGPIE Handbook on how to become the future green European port with concrete guidance on planning, implementation, replication and scaling-up of MAGPIE demonstrators	September 2026	TNO	APS	DeltaPort
D10.1	Report on other actions supported by EU addressing similar ecosystems and/or technologies	March 2022	POR – Arne-Jan Polman		
D10.2	Joint communication plan	September 2022	AIVP – Theo Fortin	SPB	NMTF
D10.3	Signed joint alignment strategy	March 2023	POR – Arne-Jan Polman		
D10.4	Adjusted demonstration plans with KPI measurement advice to maximise synergy	September 2025	POR	TNO	TUD

Annex 3: Contribution to the Knowledge Portfolio

Background – Title / Responsible[1] Name	
Owner(s)	Partner Name(s)/third party rights, if applicable
Nature	Patent, design, software, etc.
Registration/Protection	Patent number or patent application number, copyright (year, etc), version N° (for s/w), etc.
Description	Description of background
Access conditions for research in the project / Limitations	Description of the access conditions, in particular: If a request in writing is needed and if access is conditional upon a specific licence agreement If limited to a WP
Access conditions for Use / Limitations	Description of the access conditions for use including for further research, internal usage and/or commercial usage
Licensees in the project	Names of the licensees – 1st set
	Date of allocation
	Type of licence/specific access rights granted
	Signature of parties (optional)
	Names of the licensees – 2nd
	Date of allocation
	Type of licence/access rights granted
	Signature of parties (optional)
Licensees for use	Names of the licensees – 1st set
	Date of allocation
	Type of licence
	Signature of parties (optional)
	Names of the licensees – 2nd set
	Date of allocation
	Type of licence
	Signature of parties (optional)

[1] Responsible means the organisation in charge of handling the IPR attached to the Background.

Exploitable Foreground	
Type of exploitable foreground	Please select: • General advancement of knowledge • Commercial exploitation of R&D results • Exploitation of R&D results via standards • Exploitation of results through EU policies • Exploitation of results through (social) innovation
Exploitable Foreground (description)	1. Identify the task, WP where the Knowledge has been produced 2. Description of the Foreground 3. Background required to use the Foreground
Confidential	Yes / No
Foreseen embargo date	DD-MM-YYYY
Exploitable product(s) or measure(s)	
Sector(s) of application	
Timetable for commercial use or any other use	
Patents or other IPR exploitation (licenses)	
Owner & Other Beneficiary(s) involved	

All fields must be filled

Patents, Trademarks, Registered designs, etc.	
Type of IP rights*	Please select: Patents / Trademarks / Registered Designs / Utility Models / Others
Application reference(s) (e.g. EP123456)*	
Subject or title of application*	
Confidential*	Yes / No
Foreseen embargo date	DD-MM-YYYY
Applicant(s) as on the application*	
URL of application	(Mandatory for Patents)

**Mandatory fields*