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RAAdars for loNG distance maritime surveillancE and Search and Rescue operAtions

INVENTORY OF COMMUNICATION, DISSEMINATION AND RAISING AWARENESS ACTIVITIES (FIRST YEAR)

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Executive summary

This report presents the dissemination activities and related work performed to date within Task 8.1 Awareness Raising Strategies and Task 8.2 Dissemination Activities of Work Package (WP) 8 Dissemination & Exploitation Preparation.

First, it provides an overview of the specific tools and mechanisms that have been created to support the communication, dissemination and awareness raising activities of the project. Then, it provides an inventory of such activities, namely a list of activities with a brief description of each, which were carried out during the first project period.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	5
1.1 Scope	5
2. Progress overview	6
2.1 Communications plan	6
2.2 Web-based platforms	6
2.2.1 Website	6
2.2.2 Social media	8
2.3 Information kit	9
2.3.1 Print dissemination material	9
2.3.2 Newsletters	11
3. Inventory of activities	13
3.1 Workshops and other events	13
3.2 Scientific journals and conferences	16
3.2.1 Scientific conferences	17
3.2.2 Scientific journals	17
4. Conclusion	18
Annex A - List of Acronyms	19
Annex B – Ethical issues (related to the D8.5)	20

List of Figures

Figure 1: Screen shots of the RANGER website	7
Figure 2: Screen shots of RANGER social media presence (Twitter and LinkedIn platforms)	9
Figure 3: RANGER print dissemination material (poster, roll-up banner and leaflet)	11
Figure 4: Pictures of RANGER newsletters 1-4	12
Figure 5: Picture of RANGER consortium at end-user requirements workshop in France	14
Figure 6: Picture from PSCE Conference in Athens	14
Figure 7: Picture from ECGFF workshop in Warsaw 2017	15
Figure 8: Pictures from European Researchers’ Night in Athens	16

1. Introduction

The communication, dissemination and awareness raising activities of the RANGER project fall within WP8 ‘Dissemination & Exploitation Preparation’, and specifically under Task 8.1 ‘Awareness Raising Strategies’ and Task 8.2 ‘Dissemination Activities’. While WP8 sets out general objectives for the successful engagement of the RANGER project with the stakeholder community in order to increase its visibility and to raise awareness, and for the utilization of appropriate means for the effective and efficient exchange of information amongst stakeholders for the purposes of the project, Tasks 8.1 and 8.2 set the specific objectives to be met within the planned work, as outlined in the Grant Agreement (GA).

The work within Task 8.1 includes the setup and ongoing use of web-based means and mechanisms to support the communication of the project concept and outcomes to multiple audiences. Specifically, it includes the creation and content updating of the project website, the production of printed and online dissemination material and the setup and management of the project’s social media. In sections 2.2 and 2.3 of the current document, an overview on the progress of the aforementioned work and activities is provided.

The work within Task 8.2 involves the planning and organization of the project’s overall dissemination activities, including the following: creation of a detailed communications plan; creation of a calendar of events and future dissemination opportunities; monitoring of the delivery of technical papers to conferences and journals; recording of all partners’ dissemination activities; establishment of a dissemination procedure and handling of related dissemination requests; organisation of project dissemination events and other activities. A progress overview with regards to the aforementioned work and activities is provided in sections 2.1 and 3.1 and 3.2 of the current document.

1.1 Scope

Deliverable D8.5 ‘Inventory of communication, dissemination and raising awareness activities (first year)’ describes all the dissemination activities performed during the first period of project implementation. It includes a progress overview of all related activities as well as a list of publications and presentations in scientific conferences and other events organized and reported at the end of this period. Two additional reports will follow, D8.6 and D8.7, corresponding to the dissemination activities performed during the second and third project periods.

2. Progress overview

2.1 Communications plan

A comprehensive communications plan has been created in Month 6 (Deliverable D8.1 ‘Communication, Dissemination and Awareness Raising Strategies’), to plan and organize all communication activities undertaken by the consortium for the promotion and diffusion of RANGER’s results and findings. D8.1 is a working document and will be updated throughout the duration of the project, while a final version (D8.2) will be submitted in Month 30 of the project implementation. D8.1 describes the RANGER communications strategy outlining the specific objectives, the target audiences, the key messages and communication tools to be utilized and sets monitoring procedures for the regular assessment of the respective activities. As part of D8.1, a dissemination procedure has been established and a calendar of events identifying future dissemination opportunities has been put in place, and is being regularly updated and communicated to the consortium partners.

2.2 Web-based platforms

The RANGER web-based platforms include the project website and social media presence which will facilitate communications with regard to the project objectives, results and planned events, throughout the project life. A dedicated deliverable D8.3 ‘RANGER Web-based platforms’ has been prepared in Month 4 of the project, presenting the status of implementation of the web-based resource and communication platforms developed within Task 8.1 of the project. More specifically, D8.3 provides: a) a brief description of the main functionalities of the RANGER online internal collaboration platform; b) a detailed description of the developed RANGER website, its main features, functionalities and current content; and c) a short description of the RANGER social media accounts created to support the online presence of the project towards the external audience.

2.2.1 Website

The project website (www.ranger-project.eu) is one of the most important communication channels of RANGER in creating awareness and providing continuous updates about the project’s progress. The website, already developed in the first months of the project implementation (D8.3), is designed to contain all information regarding the RANGER project, including its scope and objectives, expected impact, significant achievements updates, news, consortium contacts, as well

as all project public documents, uploaded in a timely manner, serving the purposes of Task 8.1 related to awareness raising strategies. The website content is updated on a regular basis with the latest project information, as elaborated in D8.3 ‘RANGER Web-based platforms’.

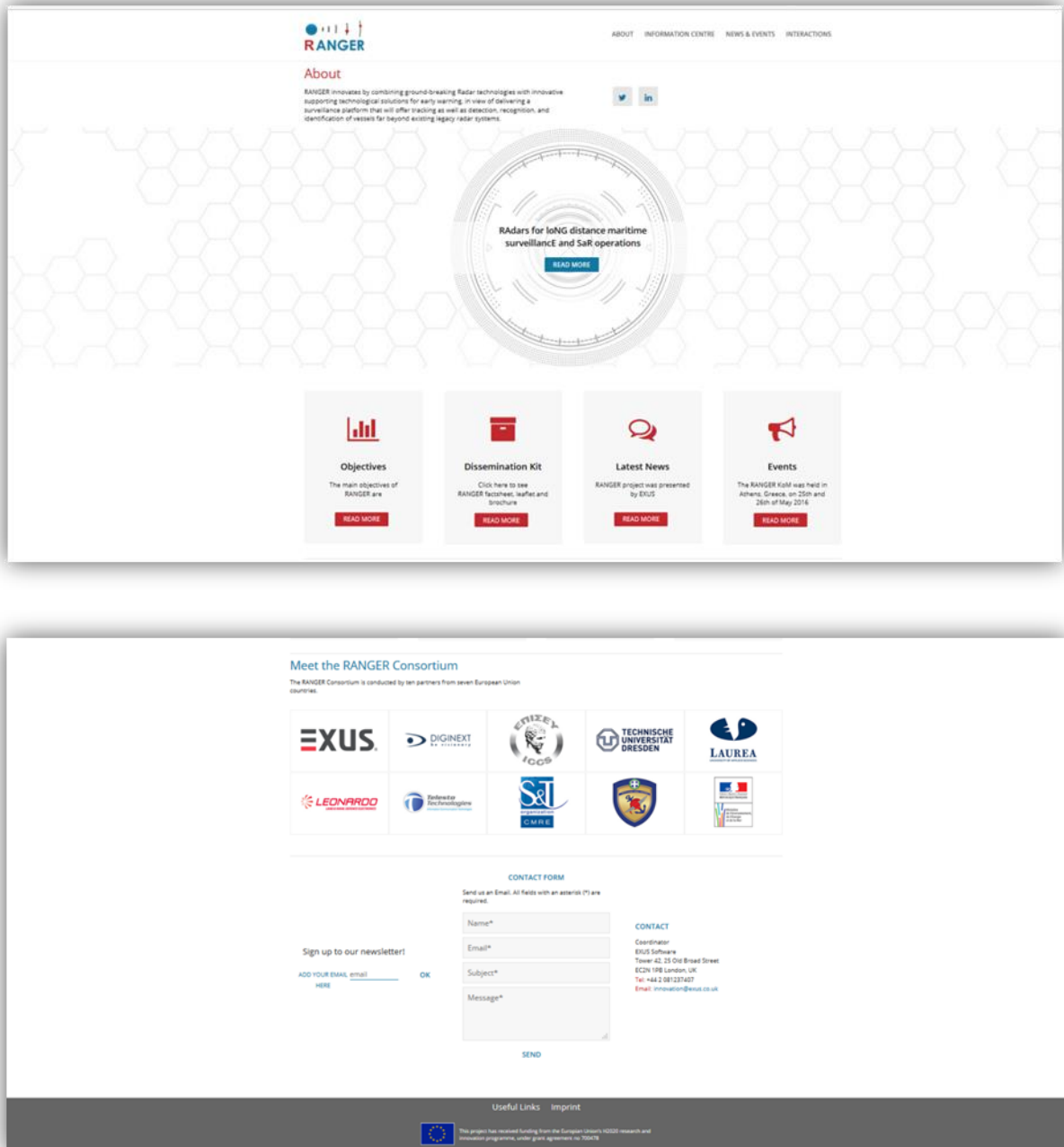


Figure 1: Screen shots of the RANGER website

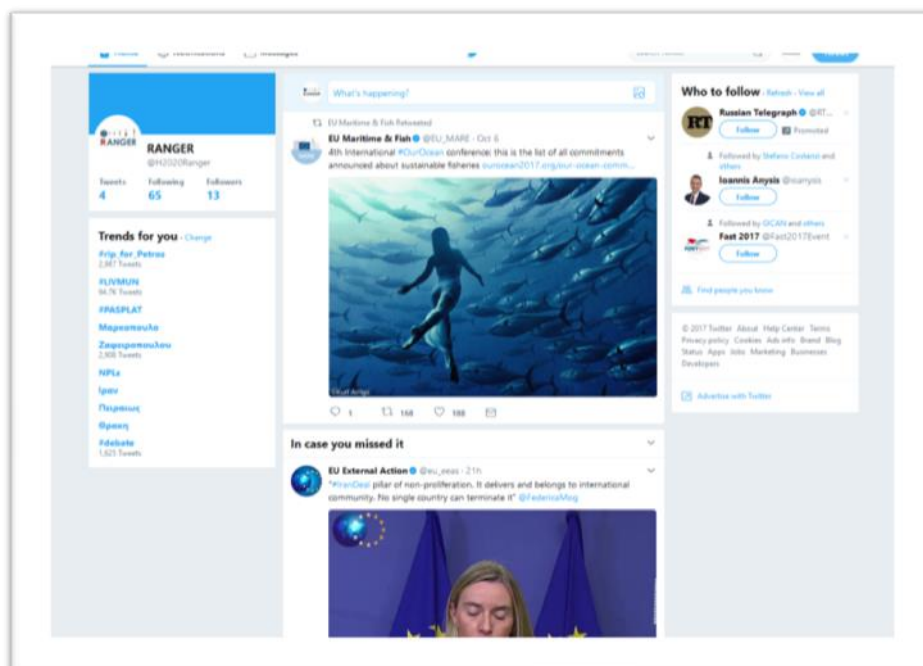
2.2.2 Social media

As elaborated in D8.3 ‘RANGER Web-based platforms’, social media platforms are considered a powerful tool to gain extra awareness and exposure to wider audiences in a highly efficient and cost-effective way. Twitter can significantly contribute to successfully engage RANGER with the stakeholder community and vice versa, and LinkedIn is the social medium with the strongest reputation in the business world and it can prove useful to promote content that will connect the RANGER project with the business industry.

To this end a LinkedIn group H2020Ranger (<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/12014068>) and a Twitter account @H2020Ranger (<https://twitter.com/H2020Ranger>) were created during the first project period.

A more intensive effort will be made from this point on to grow the project’s social media network and to establish a frequent rhythm of communication by posting brief project updates, visual material and news within the research field of the project, as well as by establishing interaction within the created network and other users.

It should be noted that all restricted information within RANGER web based platforms are managed according to the EU-Classified Information document guidelines.



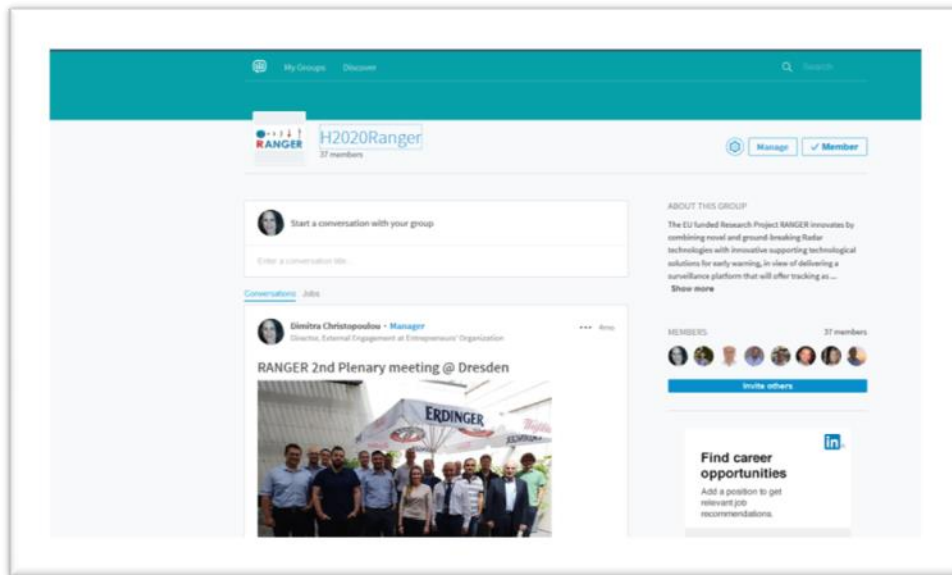


Figure 2: Screen shots of RANGER social media presence (Twitter and LinkedIn platforms)

2.3 Information kit

A RANGER "information kit" will be delivered in Month 42 of the project implementation (D8.4). As already described in D8.1 'Communication, Dissemination, and Awareness Raising strategies (first version)' this kit will contain informative documents, texts and pictures, printable dissemination material of high quality, project brochures and poster, and project newsletters that will all be used for presenting RANGER and promoting available results in a variety of events. So far, the "information kit" has been populated with a general poster and roll-up banner, a general project leaflet and the four published newsletter issue.

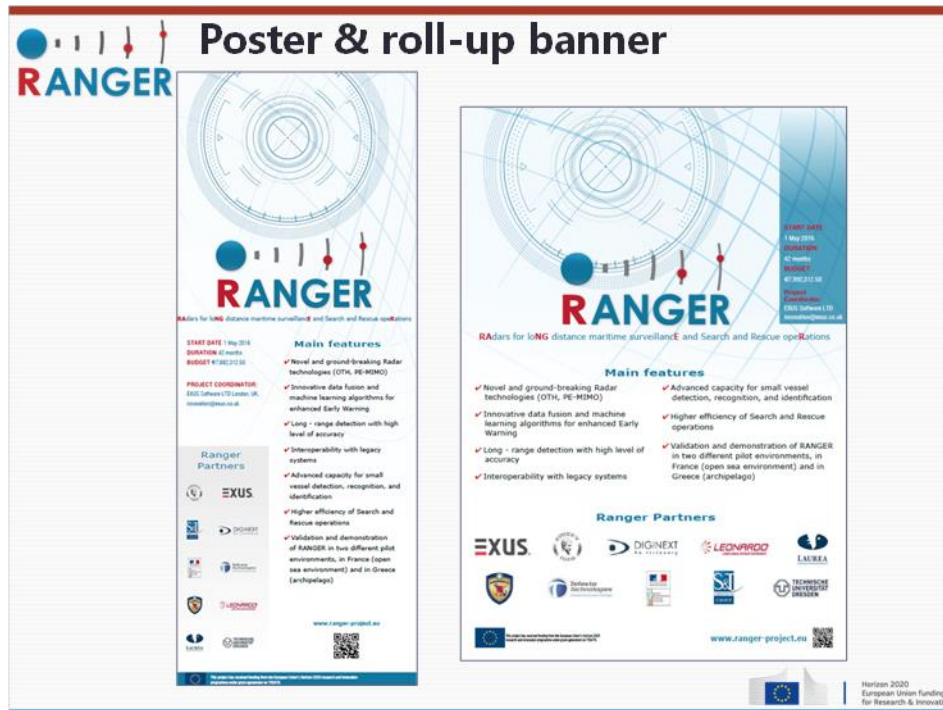
2.3.1 Print dissemination material

A project leaflet, a poster and a roll-up banner have been created in order to provide a brief overview of the project, improving the project's visibility at conferences, exhibitions, workshops, meetings and other dissemination events. The material is available, in printable format, on the RANGER website and on the consortium's online collaborative space, so that partners can print and distribute material during the planned dissemination events.

The poster and roll-up banner contain the same information, namely the project title, logo and facts, the main features of RANGER, a presentation of the consortium partners with their logos, contact information, website QR code, as well as the EU flag and required acknowledgement text. In addition to the above, the leaflet includes additional information about the project aim and objectives, the validation pilots that will take place in the frame of the project implementation, and

the expected impact of the project. A diagram of the RANGER platform and social media links are also included.

The poster was recently displayed in the European Researchers' Night event in Athens, Greece (29 September 2017) during which a number of leaflet copies were also distributed by RANGER partner, ICCS.



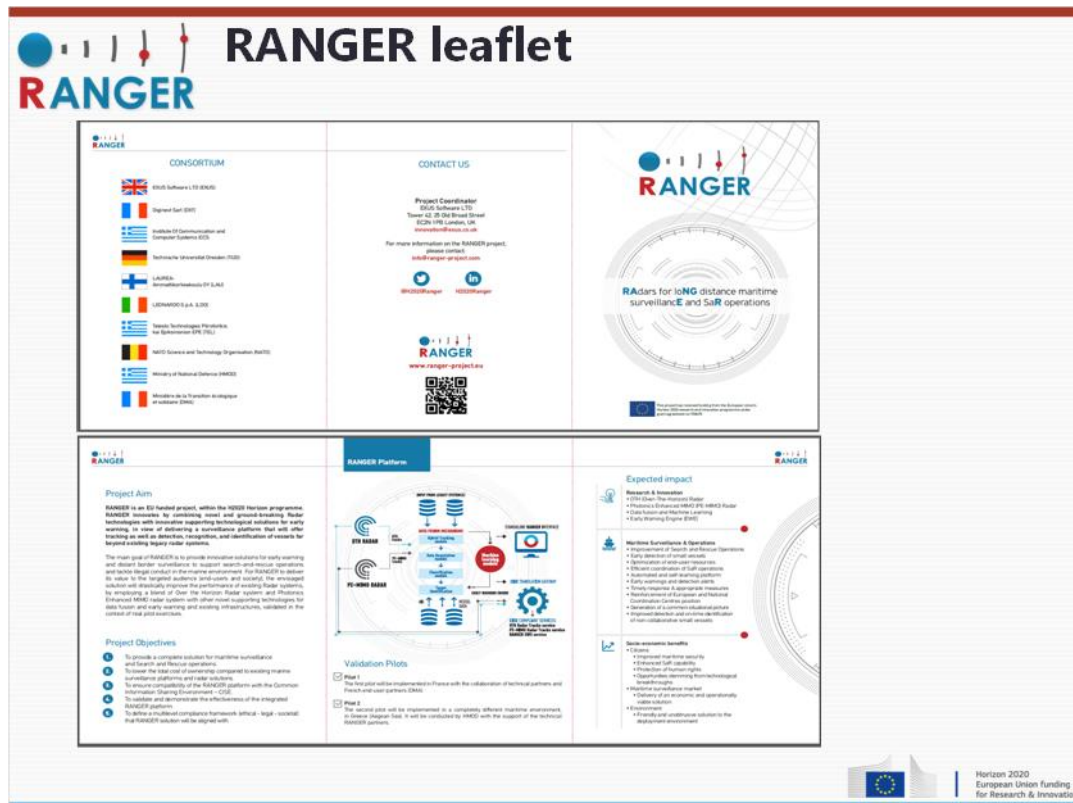


Figure 3: RANGER print dissemination material (poster, roll-up banner and leaflet)

2.3.2 Newsletters

The RANGER newsletter is foreseen to deliver information on project findings and developments and to be disseminated to stakeholders through various channels. While the specific tool primarily targets the European research community and others who already interested in the research topics that RANGER addresses, during the first period of the project, it is also addressed to the general audience, for awareness raising purposes. To date, four newsletter issues have been published and are available on the project website.

The first issue was published in October 2016. The contents included an overview of the RANGER project, an introduction to the consortium, an article about the two performed end-user requirements workshops in Athens and in France, and an article about the kick-off meeting of the project. All newsletters include information about upcoming conferences and events as well as a contact us section with all available information and social media links. The second issue was published in December 2016 and included updates about the 1st plenary and technical meeting of the consortium in Athens, dissemination activities, and an article on the ethical and societal dimensions of the RANGER project by LAU. The third issue was published in March 2017 with dissemination activities updates and information about the site surveys and technical project

meetings that took place in Chania. The fourth newsletter was published in June 2017 and included an interview with the RANGER Technical manager, and a study on Radar Cross Section by DXT. The fifth issue is currently under preparation and will include an article on RANGER solutions and societal responsibilities by LAU and other project-related updates. Finally, a targeted mailing list has been compiled and will be used to reach identified key audiences, during the second and third project periods, when more projects results will be available.



Figure 4: Pictures of RANGER newsletters 1-4

3. Inventory of activities

3.1 Workshops and other events

ECGFF Workshop in Warsaw (15-17 June 2016)

The RANGER project was presented by EXUS at the Workshop on Border Security related EU funded projects, organised by FRONTEX, which took place in Warsaw on 15-16 June 2016. The project was presented together with the most important currently running or recently finalized EU funded projects in the area of Border Security. During the workshop the participants had the opportunity to discuss current research trends and advances in border security, exchanging ideas with various law enforcement agencies representatives and Border Guard authorities from 15 EU countries as well as FRONTEX professionals.

End-user Requirements Workshops in Greece (26 & 27 July 2016) and in France (27 & 28 September 2016)

In the framework of Work Package 2, Task 2.2: Generic and Pilot-specific Mission and Operational Requirements Elicitation, two special workshops were organized on 26 & 27 July 2016, in Athens-Greece and on 27 & 28 September 2016, in Toulon – France. The workshops were attended by EXUS, as project Coordinator; LAU, as Work Package 2: Mission, Operational and System Requirements leader; HMOD, as Task 2.2: Generic and Pilot-specific Mission and Operational Requirements Elicitation leader; The Hellenic Navy and DMA as end-users; and ICCS, as project Technical manager.

During both workshops, special sessions took place on different possible operation scenarios during maritime surveillance i.e. safety and security, border control, environment and customs. Examples were provided to the participants on how operations currently take place and on how the consortium would expect operations to be performed after the deployment of RANGER. Each participating organization (LAU, HMOD, DMA) presented its role in such operations, providing specific examples and clarifications with regard to the way that the requirements should be provided by end-users.

The objective was to identify the specific requirements of the RANGER platform from the end-users' perspective. To that end, experienced personnel in national and international command and control centres as well as sea authentication operations, set the generic operational framework for the platform by providing their expert opinions. In collaboration with the authorities responsible for the organization of the two project pilots for the validation and demonstration of RANGER, in France (open sea environment) and in Greece (archipelago), the requirements were further analyzed and specified in the frame of deliverable D2.3 'RANGER User Requirements'.



Figure 5: Picture of RANGER consortium at end-user requirements workshop in France

PSCE Conference in Athens, Greece (23 & 24 November 2016)

The RANGER project was presented by the coordinator during the 15th Public Safety Communication Europe Conference organized on 23 & 24 November 2016 in Athens, Greece. EXUS, delivered a presentation of the RANGER project with the title: Radars for long distance maritime surveillance and SaR operations (RANGER): Serving the need for safer European seas, in a conference session on how to make border surveillance more effective. During the presentation the scope and main project objectives were discussed, while the technical concept of the project was presented. Special focus was given on the specific technological aspects and on the RANGER validation pilots which will take place in France (open sea environment) and in Greece (archipelago) in the course of the project implementation.



Figure 6: Picture from PSCE Conference in Athens

ECGFF Workshop in Warsaw (16 February 2017)

RANGER was presented at the Workshop on Coast Guard Functions: Border Control & Illegal Migration organized by the European Coast Guard Functions Forum (ECGFF) with the support of the FRONTEX, on 16 February 2017, in Warsaw. More specifically, partner organization ICCS presented the RANGER project and discussed about the use of long- range radars in support of border control, during the third panel, Information Systems for coast guard functions: Border Control.

The workshop was attended by representatives of European organizations such as Frontex and port authorities, engaged in addressing issues such as illegal migration, increased refugee flows entering Europe and coordination of Member States to better address critical issues.



Figure 7: Picture from ECGFF workshop in Warsaw 2017

European Researchers' Night in Athens, Greece (29 September 2017)

The RANGER poster was displayed at the European Researchers' Night EC Initiative which took place at National Polytechnic University of Athens, on 29 September 2017. In addition, a number of project leaflet copies were printed and disseminated at the event. The purpose of this activity was to raise awareness on the RANGER project to a broad audience.



Figure 8: Pictures from European Researchers' Night in Athens

Naval Domain Intelligence meeting in Livorno, Italy (17-18 October 2017)

Consortium partner NATO – CMRE participated in the Naval Domain Intelligence meeting, focusing on technological innovations to enhance naval domain intelligence and increase beyond line of site capabilities, and attended by European, US and Australian end-users. Consortium partner HMOD also attended the meeting as observers. During the event, both NATO-CMRE and HMOD had the opportunity to network and discuss about the RANGER project with the meeting attendees. Interest about the RANGER project was expressed by the majority of the attendees. The consortium intends to build on this interest and provide more information at the upcoming Maritime Search and Rescue 2018 conference, taking place on May in Helsinki, where the project will be presented.

3.2 Scientific journals and conferences

Conference attendance and presentations has been identified as a key mechanism for the RANGER consortium to interact with the scientific and industrial community. Specifically for technical conferences, a minimum of four papers per year is foreseen. RANGER partners will also

pursue publishing contributed and invited papers in top referred scientific journals. A minimum of one publication per year is foreseen.

3.2.1 Scientific conferences

ICNF 2017

A paper entitled “A Fully Balanced Ultra-Wide Band Mixer MMIC with Multi-Tanh Triplet Input for High Dynamic Range Radar Receiver Systems” was presented by RANGER partner TUD at the 24th International Conference on Noise and Fluctuations in Vilnius, Lithuania (June 20-23, 2017).

CSICS 2017

A paper entitled “Fully Differential High Input Power Handling Ultra-Wideband Low Noise Amplifier for MIMO Radar Application” was accepted and was presented by RANGER partner TUD at the 2017 IEEE Compound Semiconductor IC Symposium, on 22-25 October 2017, in Miami, USA.

IPSN 2018

An introductory RANGER paper entitled “RANGER: Radars and Early Warning Technologies for Long Distance Maritime Surveillance” has been submitted for review at the 17th International Conference on Information Processing in Sensor Networks (IPSN 2018).

3.2.2 Scientific journals

Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience journal

A paper entitled "Stacked Auto encoders for Outlier Detection in Over-The-Horizon Radar Signals" by RANGER partner TELESTO was accepted for publication in the Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience journal (Impact Factor: 1.215). The paper presents part of the work of the RANGER project (T4.4).

4. Conclusion

This document provides an overview of the communication, dissemination and awareness raising activities carried out over the first reporting period of the project. These activities are aligned with the communication, dissemination and awareness raising strategies that were established with D8.1, in Month 6 of the project implementation.

A set of tools and mechanisms were put in place in an efficient and timely manner and a number of activities were carried out to date. Although it is needed to increase intensity of effort with regards to specific activities (i.e. social media networking, participation in conferences and exhibitions, peer-reviewed publications), in an overall view, the work that has been performed provides a solid foundation, as we move forward to the second project period.

Annex A - List of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
CSICS	Compound Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Symposium
D	Deliverable
DMA	MINISTERE DE L'ECOLOGIE, DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE ET DE L'ENERGIE
ECGFF	European Coast Guard Functions Forum
GA	Grant Agreement
HMOD	Hellenic Ministry of Defence
ICCS	Institute of Communications and Computer Systems
IPSN	International Conference on Information Processing in Sensor Networks
ICNF	International Conference on Noise and Fluctuations
LAU	LAUREA-AMMATTIKORKEAKOULU OY
NATO-CMRE	NATO Science & Technology Organizations – Centre for Maritime Research & Experimentation
PSCE	Public Safety Communication Europe Conference
SaR	Search and Rescue
TUD	TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITAET DRESDEN
WP	Work Package

Annex B – Ethical issues (related to the D8.5)

Deliverable		D8.5 Inventory of Communication, Dissemination, and Raising Awareness activities (first year)	
Activity		Main Responsibility	How are the guidelines applied?
1	<p>Development of RANGER Code of Conduct and follow-up of the current discussion on maritime surveillance</p> <p>The initial RANGER Code of Conduct provided in the Deliverable 3.1 is to be developed and specified more in detail during the RANGER project. Separate versions of the Code of Conduct are needed for RANGER as stand-alone version and for RANGER as part of EUROSUR/CISE.</p>		
2	<p>Legal framework follow-up regarding maritime surveillance and its technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Especially since RANGER may change the moral division of labor in maritime surveillance (e.g. in SAR where much more information will be available), it may even be a mean to change to the legislation (or how it will be interpreted) Follow both EU and local legislation and standards (radiation, environment, NATURA2000 etc.) from the design phase of the radars. Be especially aware of the changing legislation. 		
3	<p>Proper understanding of maritime surveillance operations & involvement of end-users</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> End-users are to be involved in the project during its <u>whole life span</u>. End-users should come from various levels of maritime surveillance and from various operations in EU and member states (search and rescue, border control, fisheries control, customs, environment). Representatives from the third countries from Mediterranean coast site also to be involved in project, as well as various non-government organizations. 		

	In addition make it sure that in the research work with the end-users consent forms are always collected and the collection & processing of personal data is avoided.		
4	<p>EUROSUR/CISE collaboration in ethics work</p> <p>Since EUROSUR and CISE probably has already taken into account the critics of forgetting humanities in favour of security and new businesses, it is crucial that RANGER’s interoperability and compliance with EUROSUR and CISE covers also these ethical issues (not only technology). This includes especially the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-refoulement and the use of RANGER radar to detect vessels on high sea and on the water territories of third counties. • Seeking for the solution how we will deliver the long-distance information RANGER provides also to neighbouring third counties so that they can also enhance their SAR activities. • Seeking for the fair moral division of labour in providing assistance in a situation in which we constantly get distress information outside country’s own SAR –regions. 		
5	<p>RANGER business/governance modelling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RANGER as stand-alone solution, and especially its user processes and business/business model need to be designed carefully, including the user training and selling/procurement strategy which avoids the biased use of RANGER in border control and SAR. - Productizing a feasibility study and societal impact assessment about RANGER and its use in the proposed area before the implementation as part of the “RANGER package”, including needed activities to eliminate undesirable consequences beforehand. - When selling RANGER as stand-alone solution, follow up of the consequences of the use of RANGER technology is needed to provide as part of the “RANGER service package”. - Selling RANGER only for the use of municipalities or other authorized bodies (>the avoidance of the misuse and dual-use) - Licensing 		

6	<p>Design of the RANGER technology/Data management and security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Privacy by design” and other requirements (anonymizing etc.) defined in the coming new Data Protection legislation (Act + Directive). - Specific Data security standards are to be followed - User logs as part of the system. - Check and balance approach - Limit the access to the RANGER data only to relevant authorities (access rights, ranger business modelling) - Rules & regulation on the use of data 		
7	<p>Design of the RANGER technology/ The modifications of the user interface according the users background/maritime surveillance aspect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SAR criterion, human rights and other ethical guidelines should be taken into account when developing the RADAR technology, its processes and business model. - The language and terminology of the user interface should serve each aspect of maritime surveillance (by taking into account the status of the user logged in) 		
8	<p>Design of the RANGER technology/Physical design of the radar antennas</p> <p>Hire industrial designer etc. to create beautiful antennas and radars.</p>		
9	<p>Continuous societal impact assessment of RANGER during the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint societal impact assessment with all the work packages will be done in the mid and end of the project under the work of ethics committee and documented in D3.2. This concern especially the Mediterranean area where the system is to be piloted. Also expertise from other areas than maritime surveillance are needed in order to figure out the impacts on society (e.g. irregular immigration) • In addition each wp is expected to conduct SIA among their own stakeholders 		
10	<p>Communication and dissemination</p>	<p>The present deliverable is a</p>	<p>All preparatory and specific</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good PR and information with local communities. Make communities understand both the benefits and disadvantages - It is necessary in the RANGER dissemination and communication use the terms “irregular” “asylum” and “illegal” in a logical and informative way. 	<p>report on the work involved in Tasks 8.1 and 8.2, including the development of specific means and tools to support the communication of the project concept and outcomes to multiple audiences, and the planning, organization and initial implementation of the project’s overall dissemination activities.</p>	<p>communication and dissemination activities taken place to date have taken into consideration the ethical guidelines related to Communication and dissemination as described here.</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>Guidelines for the installation and use of the system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rules & regulation on the use of data. Training as part of the RADAR implementation on necessary also from this point of view. - Consider environmental studies when installing the antenna, and be in contact with archaeological experts before installing the system. Have agreements from local/national authorities to install and use HF waves - The installation of the radars in a places which are already occupied for same kind of activities (e.g. military bases) - Choose the right location for the radar that doesn’t cause problems to the nature, archaeological sites, tourism. To mitigate human exposure in radiation, the OTH radars can be located in unpopulated areas. Further minimize the power levels by improving the directivity of the radar. - Safety instructions are also needed for installing radars and doing maintenance work. 		



*D8.5 – INVENTORY OF COMMUNICATION,
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(FIRST YEAR)*

12	Follow-up of the implementation of these guidelines Work Packages (WPs) and their deliverables (in which an ethical and societal compliance check is to be added as an annex of each deliverable).		
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