



PART II

Future Research priorities for IST-Environment (2002-2006)



Objectives

- Identify priority actions for the next five to ten years
 - with a clear EU dimension and added value
 - taking into account the new instruments
- (Identify lines of action for the work-programme 2002 if budget is made available)



Consultation Workshop - 27 April 2001



Participation

- 30 Experts from 10 different countries
- 25 position papers presented
- Report available on paper and on the web
(www.cordis.lu/ist/ka1)



Structure

- Three overlapping themes
 - Theme 1 : data acquisition and pre-processing, sensors, telematics infrastructure
 - Theme 2: representation and communication of environmental information and knowledge
 - Theme 3 : generic applications making use of the above
- Expected results
 - documented and ranked priorities



Workshop Results 1



The Data Problem

- Europe is good at collecting environmental data
 - low take-up of modern sensor technology
- Accessing data is an increasingly laborious process
 - lack of data transparency
 - cumbersome data access policies
 - lack of univocal Geographical Information at EU level
 - cross-border issues are extremely difficult to tackle
- Production of value added information is low
 - Limited activities in knowledge extraction and DSS



Workshop Results 2



The Tool Problem

- Industry is reluctant to invest a significant amount of money in developing applications for narrow markets
- The focus should shift from specific applications development **to multi-disciplinary application enablers**
- **Technology transfer to end-users** is a major issue
- Quality of service, data, product, telematic infrastructure



Workshop Results 3



- Technology Gap
 - sensor development
 - data standards formal data models
 - metadata
 - Software tools
- Political Gap
 - EU standards for data type
 - data policy, costs
 - Partly addressed by the E- ESDI initiative



Recommendations

- ① Develop an Environment Open Architecture
 - searchable by means of semantically meaningful metadata
 - offering sophisticated methods for auto-classification
 - building on existing international standards
- ② Define a conceptual infrastructure for Environment Data Warehouse
 - accepting data sets from many sources and format
 - physically distributed but logically centralized



Recommendations

③ Build Environment Knowledge Base

- data mining, automated detection of interesting patterns in large databases, integration of knowledge discovery tools, environmental DSS methods
- innovative visualization of spatial data and data mining results
- classification indexing and search of non-structured environmental information
- intelligent data fusion, multiple models integration



Recommendations

- ④ Environment Workbench for Tool Development
 - to lower the development costs while ensuring compatibility with defined interfaces and standards
 - to develop a library of common application routines
 - to ensure interoperability at all level by building on GRID technology

- ⑤ Environment Data Acquisition
 - explore potential :suitable technology transfer from military to civilian domain
 - explore the potential of digital radar technology
 - develop smart sensors and sensor networks



Recommendation for implementation



- Maximal benefit if all recommendations are implemented
- Few large integrated projects to ensure co-ordination and adherence to standards
- Accompanying measure for dissemination of best practices
- Thematic network to help building sub-communities
- A few small high risk RTD to explore new technologies