NeXt generation Techno-social Legal Encryption Access and Privacy nextleap.eu

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DELIVERABLE D6.2

DISSEMINATION PLAN

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Beneficiaries:	**IRI** (lead), INRIA
Workpackage:	**D6.2 Dissemination Plan**
Description:	A dissemination plan is outlined, where dissemination activities via various channels will be planned as described in Task 2.1
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1 Introduction

This deliverable outlines the dissemination plan, along with associated materials, for the NEXTLEAP project. This plan was reviewed by the Advisory Board (Stephen Farrell, Renata Avila, Slim Amamou, Mattias Bjärnemalm, Bernard Benhamou, and Jacques Bus) for feedback. A dissemination report will be created every 12 months outlining the significant achievements in dissemination and communication by the NEXTLEAP project, and these reports may update this initial plan as presented here in order to deal with unexpected opportunities for increased dissemination and impact. These updates are in the yearly updated Deliverable D6.3 (Due: M12, M24, M36).

The purpose of dissemination is two-fold:

- Provide all stakeholders (such as other CAPS projects, standards bodies, and so on) outside the partners with access to a reasonable level of details on the project scope, intention, and expected results so that they can anticipate any direct or indirect impact.

- Allow the NEXTLEAP partners to benefit from the interaction with external audiences, in particular those could not be full partners because of project constraints but who may have interest in the results of the project, both in order to solicit their input as well as maximize the impact of the results of the NEXTLEAP project.

The dissemination should be carried out at appropriate times via appropriate channels, aiming to maximize social, scientific, and industrial visibility of the results of the NEXTLEAP project. The main aim of Workpackage 6 (Outreach and Dissemination) is to utilize the accumulated knowledge gained throughout the project for effective and productive dissemination and possible exploitation. These will result in the advancement of both research and development of new knowledge, software and services in the European research community. All NEXTLEAP partners will be involved in making sure that all stakeholders and audiences are being reached and that their own social networks and professional contacts are made aware of the results of the NEXTLEAP project. In addition to the outreach and dissemination inherent in results such as academic papers and public events, the NEXTLEAP project will also try to have as much synergy and communication as possible with other research projects in CAPS, including but not limited to attending CAPS and Internet Science events.

Traditionally, there has been a division between dissemination, often defined as outreach to clearly defined groups with targets, and communication to the wider public. In this deliverable, we will focus on both dissemination in the narrow sense, as defined by our key audiences with specific objectives, and communication for general awareness-raising. Due to the nature of CAPS projects that focus on raising awareness not just in academia or industry, but to citizens both in Europe and beyond, a strict distinction between communication and dissemination will not be used in this deliverable. Instead, while we will clarify if the focus on a particular target audiences ('dissemination in the strict sense') or impact aimed at the general public ('dissemination and communication in a broad sense'), we purposely want many of our deliverables to have impact on both the general public in addition to the

key audience. For example, it is expected the use of the protocols and open-source software, as well as the book and draft charter of Net Rights, be aimed at the general public.

The rest of this dissemination plan is divided into the following sections

- **Dissemination Goal, Policy, and Strategy**: The aims of the dissemination plan and the agreement between partners. Then in the dissemination strategy we will outline how the dissemination plan will be implemented.
- **Target Audiences and Dissemination Channels:** Dissemination aimed at particular key stakeholders and general public, and the particular channels used by NEXTLEAP to reach them.
- **Dissemination Materials**: Website, social media presence and strategy, brochure.
- **Next Steps:** How the dissemination plan will be updated, success updated, initial logos and dissemination material.

2 Dissemination Goal, Policy, and Strategy

2.1 Dissemination Strategy

The goal of NEXTLEAP's dissemination plan can be summarized in one challenge: How can we bridge the gap between decentralized protocols that defend the rights and privacy with citizens throughout Europe?

In detail, one measurable goal is to reach the KPIs (in the grant proposal and detailed in Dissemination Phases). These KPIs ensure that the Innovation, Scientific, and Social impacts are met, as well as to raise the Innovation Capacity of both the partners and Europe as a whole. The KPIs are listed in Section 5.

By keeping accurate records and using the KPIs to measure progress, we will know we are having impact and reaching citizens when citizens both engage with the social and political aspects of this project as well as seeing uptake by ordinary citizens of the protocols developed, including the usage of these protocols in existing open-source software projects and the beginning of standardization in these areas. Just as many users are not aware of how HTML and HTTP work but nonetheless use a Web browser, we do not expect users to be always aware of the use of these protocols, although we do want their to be general awareness by ordinary citizens in the importance of new cryptographic and decentralized protocols in restoring trust to the Internet.

The dissemination plan works to fulfill the part of the grant agreement detailed in *article 38.1 Communication activities by beneficiaries*, which states that: “The beneficiaries must promote the action and its results, by providing targeted information to multiple audiences (including the media and the public) in a strategic and effective manner.”

We can summarize our Dissemination Policy by mentioning the following communication objectives:

- To create awareness among target audiences that are the key stakeholders such as standardization bodies, policy and internet governance bodies, other Collective Awareness Projects, and “at risk” human rights activists.
- To develop and participate in high-quality academic conferences and venues, including interdisciplinary events in order to impact different academic disciplines with the project results and to develop a mutual interdisciplinary understanding between disciplines over the topics of NEXTLEAP
- To communicate in a wide variety of venues, including popular venues, to make sure the key issues and results of the project are understood by the public at large;
- To have the dissemination at local, national, European and international level
- To foster the goals of the project by maximizing the impact and taking advantage of new and unforeseen opportunities.

2.1 Dissemination Policy

The **dissemination policy** of NEXTLEAP sets up a key agreement for the project:

- The purpose of dissemination is to match the objectives outlined in the Dissemination Plan, and so NEXTLEAP will use a variety of means to communicate. All partners should be informed of communication and dissemination activities.
- The primary working language of the project will be English although other national languages can be used if needed. English should be used for the website and for general communications. However, wide translation into other languages, in particular when events are happening in European countries where English is not common, is encouraged. Also encouraged is the translation of work around fundamental rights and “how to use” the open source protocols developed by NEXTLEAP into languages other than English, in particular into languages used in areas where human rights activists have a high amount of repression.
- NEXTLEAP partners should prevent the improper use or disclosure of confidential information and should follow responsible polices when doing analysis of security.
- Dissemination should acknowledge the support of the European Commission and include the Grant Number, Grant Name and if possible the graphical identity of the project.
- “Open Access” publication should be followed where possible, including for academic work.
- Dissemination should follow the provisions of the Grant Agreement, including but not limited to the following articles:

  - 38.1.1 General obligation to promote the action and its results

  - 38.1.2 Information on EU funding — Obligation and right to use the EU emblem.

  - 38.1.3 Disclaimer excluding Commission responsibility.

2.3 Dissemination Strategy

The dissemination strategy needs to answer: What is the purpose of NEXTLEAP? How is NEXTLEAP impacting European innovation? What are the projected results of NEXTLEAP? What are key terms employed by NEXTLEAP in dissemination?

The dissemination strategy detailed here will be focused outside the NEXTLEAP partners themselves. NEXTLEAP partners will also maintain their own internal communication and work-flow to keep all partners “on the same page” about their activities and to ensure the partners work together on innovation management. However, this part of communication strategy will be detailed in the deliverables of Workpackage 1. The implementation of the dissemination strategy is aligned with the planned project tasks and deliverables, as well as the monitoring of results with respect to Key Performance Indicators given in this deliverable and the grant agreement.

2.3.1 Messaging around Purpose

- NEXTLEAP is an European Commission supported **interdisciplinary project on decentralized Internet architectures involving sociology, philosophy, cryptography, open-source, and privacy research**, based on the emerging field of Internet Science.
- It provides an approach to **cybersecurity based on the fundamental rights of end-users,** with a focus on their **user-centric privacy and security.**
- NEXTLEAP's aim is to promote the **sovereignty and empowerment of ordinary citizens by restoring trust in a decentralized Internet.**

2.3.2 Messaging for European Innovation

- NEXTLEAP will produce a new decentralized architecture that allows both **privacy-preserving data-mining** and respects the European **protection of personal data**, giving Europeans the “best of both worlds” in terms of privacy and data.
- Europe needs new protocols that ensure the **privacy of their communications from e-mail to chat** in a manner that does not centralize all data in large (and possibly untrusted non-European companies).
- European institutions from across the public and private sector can benefit from **deployments of these decentralized protocols in real-world open-source libraries** that scale.
- We will try to standardize these protocols and re-use **open standards** such as those from bodies like the **IETF and W3C** to make sure the intellectual property is available for all to use.

2.3.3 Projected Results of NEXTLEAP

The projected results of NEXTLEAP should be summarized as:

- A **holistic and interdisciplinary understanding of decentralization** that will be crucial for the Future Internet.
- **Formally verified protocols for federated identity and encrypted messages** made by some of the best cryptographers and privacy researchers in Europe – the same groups that helped reveal attacks on Tor and vulnerabilities in TLS.
- Detailed work with **with real users and their needs for security decentralization**, including “at risk” human rights activists.
- Fulfilling the promise of Berners-Lee and Snowden to begin a **global participatory discussion on fundamental rights for the Net**
- **A book that gives the “big picture” about the intersection between philosophy and the Internet,** including work by some of Europe's most recognized philosophers of terminology such as Bernard Stiegler.

2.3.4 Keywords

The dissemination strategy will focus on a number of key terms, which are described in the interdisciplinary vocabulary and questions given in D2.2.

- Decentralization
- Protocols
- Cryptography
- Security
- Data Protection
- Data Portability
- End-to-Encryption
- Federated Identity
- Internet Science
- Net Rights
- Collective Intelligence
- Digital Hermeneutics
- Trust

2.4 Implementation Phases

The dissemination plan will have a number of phases that are aligned with the project deliverables and will follow the maturity of the project. They can be characterized as 1) Strategic Planning (M1-M6) where the goal is mostly internal facing, in order to get the interdisciplinary partners working together, 2) Development (M7-24) where the bulk of the research is carried out and the primary goal is to obtain input from key audiences and academic dissemination, 3) Promotion where the primary goal is awareness of the results of the project among the general public, and finally 4) Post-project where the work of the project will be continued, such as in open standards bodies. The milestones are co-ordinated with the NEXTLEAP project milestones (note that the administrative “Yearly report” milestones are left out).

Phase I. Strategic planning	
Timeline	M01-M06
Focus	Awareness of the issues and understanding between NEXTLEAP partners, initial outreach and dissemination to other CAPS projects and key audience groups.
Materials	First version of website, social media presence, and leaflet
Actions	● Project announcement ● Internal co-ordination and awareness (including awareness of new hires) ● Work on a common dissemination policy and strategy

Milestones	• NEXTLEAP Website (M2) • Interdisciplinary Foundations (M6)

Phase II. Development	
Timeline	M7-M30
Focus	Specifying and implementing the protocols, including outreach to key audiences and academic dissemination around particular deliverables in order to gain as much feedback as possible to assure the protocols designed and implemented by NEXTLEAP are of highest quality. Also, outreach and dissemination to the general public in the form of education on the issues and discussion of net rights is crucial.
Materials	Finalized leaflet, stickers, and an attractive and contentiously updated website with links to ongoing work in Github and on draft of net rights.
Actions	• Wider communication and dissemination actions with clearly-defined channels (press releases, publications, seminars, etc.). • Seminars and videos for education on the general public. • Collaboration with key audiences from academics, policy, and industry, and other research projects in order to create and gather feedback on the protocols. • Social and ethnographic work with user communities of the protocols, including privacy-preserving data analysis. • Launch of public commentary on an initial version of Net Rights. • Formation and meetings of the Project Stakeholder Committee to engage the key audiences. • Engaging in as many relevant events as possible, with a focus on key audiences and outreach to general public.

Phase III. Promotion	
Timeline	M25-M36
Focus	Heavy promotion of project results and achievements for a large adoption, based on privacy-preserving analysis of the usage of the protocols and the discussion of net rights.
Materials	Finalized book on net rights, finalized documentation and open-source libraries for code, revisions of leaflets and website.
Actions	● Large public events to promote the final results of the project, including the book and finalized version of the net rights. ● Demos of developed systems and services. ● Engagement with standards bodies over possible standardization of protocols. ● Engagement with other institutions for adoption of the protocols. ● Engagement with policy bodies over adoption of policy based on net rights and privacy-preserving protocols.

Phase IV. Sustainability	
Timeline	M36+
Focus	Ensure that the project information is maintained on the Web site for at least two years after the project end (December 2018). Ensure publications, where possible, have long-term open access archives and that the open source communities around the protocols have documented guidelines for future governance. If possible, protocols should be given to standards bodies for further development.
Materials	Finalized website with accurate links and adequate infrastructure for long-term storage of results.
Actions	● Find the best open-source projects, standards bodies, networks and institutions to adopt and maintain research of NEXTLEAP topics.

3 Target Audiences and Dissemination Channels

NEXTLEAP will aim for a multi-channel communication and dissemination activity to maximize the opportunities to connect with and engage our target audiences and the general public. As NEXTLEAP aims to widely spread its results and help trigger of the use and adoption of their protocols in the future, particular focus will be on concrete user groups. A special emphasis has also been put on citizen groups concerned with net rights, open source and free software developers, and standardization bodies in order to engage groups that can lead to the long-term sustainability of the results.

Decentralized networks and access to cryptography is a key technological, industrial and political issue that spans many key audiences. To summarize where NEXTLEAP can engage and what are our target dissemination audiences, we can list:

- Citizens, including activists.
- Collective Awareness Platforms Projects
- Internet governance policy
- Industry (Security, Networks, Blockchains, and the like)
- Standards bodies
- Academics (including philosophers, sociologists, and other interdisciplinary theorists in addition to computer scientists)

3.1 Citizens

NEXTLEAP will engage in general outreach to citizen groups concerned with fundamental rights and the internet. Our goal is greater public awareness around the issues of decentralization, privacy, and security. It is a clearly present in the minds of many citizens since the Arab Spring and the issue seems to be gaining prominence, as shown by the Apple - US government dispute related to access to iPhone private data as well as the current hype around Bitcoin. NEXTLEAP will bring solid and grounded pedagogical and scientific guidance to citizens who are interested in trends around privacy and decentralization, countering possible misinformation from the media if needed. We will also put these issues in a wider historical and philosophical perspective, as these issues have a long history since the origin of the World Wide Web with the coining of the term “hypertext” by Ted Nelson in his “Computer Lib” book. Finally, decentralized networks must be considered not just a technical issue but an educational one and a political issue if we consider that decentralized systems bring freedom and democracy but also favor a new kind of Internet in direct support of local communities and citizens.

In particular, we will attend popular events aimed at the general public and host events like ENMI (a yearly conference organized for the general public at Centre Pompidou) ourselves. We will often partner with well-established NGOs where possible, such as EDRI in Europe and EFF in the United States. In general, we will also aim to go outside Europe by promoting our work directly to “at risk” human rights defenders outside of Europe in places such as Russia and Tunisia where having access to secure and privacy-enhanced infrastructure can be a matter of life or death. For a limited subset of human rights activists, we will be working with them closely, particularly via the sociological and fieldwork specified in Workpackage 3, using methodologies around participatory design (Further details to be provided as Workpackage 3 develops). As the project matures, we will aim increased amounts of attention at general publicity in media.

We will focus not only globally but locally: IRI will in particular be involved in making sure the results of the project reach citizens mostly through an ambitious territorial project in Plaine Commune, an area near Paris, leaded by IRI. The Ministries of Work, Industry and Research commissioned the *Etablissement Public Territorial Plaine Commune,* by having IRI, the association Ars Industrialis and the Maison des sciences de l'Homme Paris-Nord to cooperate with CNRS, Orange and Dassault Systèmes, and other potential partners, in order to facilitate experimentation to shape and materialize the possibility of developing a new kind of digital contributive economy based on decentralized networks such as those pioneered by NEXTLEAP. Given the time gained as a consequence of industrial automation and so widespread unemployment in this area, such a new model of economy needs to be based on the redistribution of the towards the collective production of capacities and knowledge. Bernard Stiegler will be the Contributive Research Chair that aims to document, instruct and accompany local experimentation in close collaboration with groups of citizens. The Contributive Research Chair will also aim to develop new contributive digital resources and interfaces allowing the creation of a local collective intelligence, by articulating research activity with the territory's administrative, economic and socio-political life. In this unique outreach opportunity based near Paris, we will be able to put NEXTLEAP into action for the good of ordinary citizens.

Also, NEXTLEAP will work on the the production of new book that overviews the issues for popular education. . This book should allow a deeper understanding of the issues and frame them in a manner that can gain popular attention, and we will work on publishing the book via a prominent press such as MIT Press or Oxford University Press (in English) and provide a French translation, as well as translations into other languages if there is sufficient interest and resources. Details of the book, including an overview and drafts, will be produced on a yearly basis as part of Workpackage 6.

NEXTLEAP will work with global campaigns such as Snowden and Berners-Lee's idea for a “Magna Carta of the Web.” Although currently happening under the aegis of the Web Foundation and led by Renata Avila (on the NEXTLEAP Advisory Board), the campaign is currently under-resourced. Working with any available partners, NEXTLEAP will produce a crowd-sourced and annotated suggested set of fundamental principles of Net Rights that can help crystallize and provide a contributive forum for ongoing debate and questions over Net Rights. This may include developments also related not only to privacy and security, but larger questions of equality (“net neutrality”) and ecological sustainability of the Internet that are not being explicitly explored in other research-oriented Workpackages. This work will also be delivered and regularly updated as part of Workpackage 6.

Lastly, NEXTLEAP will work on educational material, including videos that can be used in MOOCs and videos that can be annotated in order to increase discussion. Some of these videos will be interviews, others will be recordings of seminars, panels, and talks hosted by NEXTLEAP or involving NEXTLEAP participants. There is a lack of educational material in the space, so this kind of educational will also be produced. We will look into collecting general purpose articles on the topic that could be used to construct curricula material in universities. We will also host seminars open to the public, including a joint seminar between INRIA and IRI to interface the technical and social questions.

3.1.1 Conferences to Attend

The goal is to liaise as much as possible with local and international communities as well as general purpose outreach to citizen groups. Outreach to the general public will be done via attempts to get NEXTLEAP in the media, including social media, including news outlets like Wired, Liberation, Philosophie, LeMonde, Der Spiegel and the Guardian for coverage in addition to our social media strategy.

We will focus on communities identified by the Digital Social Innovation (DSI) report's website and report, which Dr. Halpin (Project Co-ordinator of NEXTLEAP) was a co-author (http://www.nesta.org.uk/sites/default/files/dsireport.pdf). Some of these communities have been supported by CAPS in the past, and there is a fast “turn-over” as some of them fade and others suddenly rise, so communities identified via the DSI site should be checked on to see if they still exist. The DSI project has listed a number of communities on a European map by sectors or area of interest at http://digitalsocial.eu.

We will attend these conferences, preferably if they provide speaking opportunities for NEXTLEAP:

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- **Ouishare** (http://ouishare.net/fr): Started in January 2012 in Paris, OuiShare is now an international leader in the collaborative economy field. A non-profit organization which has rapidly evolved from a handful of enthusiasts to a global movement in dozens of countries in Europe, Latin and North America and the Middle East. Their network of expert connectors engages hundreds of members and contributors worldwide.

- **CCC Congress** (http://www.ccc.de/): The Chaos Computer Club is a large community of privacy-focussed hacker based in Germany but with international audience and tens of thousands of participants. There are also similar events in other countries that we can attend, such as DEFCON (https://defcon.org/) and Hackers on Planet Earth (https://hope.net/) in the United States and CryptoRave (https://cryptorave.org/) in Brazil.

- **LibrePlanet** (https://libreplanet.org/wiki/Main_Page) This conference takes place every year and brings together prorammers, hackers, and activists interested in free software and topics ranging from the law to code. There also parallel events organized in Europe (https://fsfe.org) and in India (http://icfoss.in)

- **OKCon** (http://okcon.org/): The annual conference of the Open Knowledge Foundation bring interesting ideas and perspectives in the way knowledge may be alternatively produced including consideration on open graphs, open maps, open architectures.

- **Re:publica** (https://re-publica.com/): This conference brings together artists, hackers, and members of the general public for a discussion over the future of technology and politics yearly in Europe.

- **Internet Freedom Festival** (https://internetfreedomfestival.org/): This yearly grassroots workshops brings together activists and software developers working in cryptography and privacy-enhanced technologies. A version in the United States is hosted by the Open Technology Fund as the Open Technology Summit that may also be useful to attend.

3.1.2 Conferences Organized by NEXTLEAP

IRI organizes yearly an interdisciplinary conference called ENMI (Les entretiens du nouveau monde industriel) has set three main objectives: pursuing the task of defining the stakes of digital studies as a field of research, declining this field by opening new perspectives of research and contributing to an epistemology of calculation and the digital. The ENMI website archives and allows annotations, including using Twitter, of the videos: http://enmi-conf.org/. NEXTLEAP will support ENMI for public outreach to citizens.

Partners are organizing their own events and we expect NEXTLEAP to be represented. One event is INRIA's organization of European Security and Privacy 2016 (http://www.ieee-security.org/TC/EuroSP2017/), and we will host NEXTLEAP-related events and a possible launch at this event.

Finally, towards the end of the project we will host a final project meeting to disseminate the results to the public, involving as many partners as well as the Project Stakeholder Committee and Advisory Board. We expect this final result meeting to happen after Month 30, although we do not have a precise location and date. Significant resources should be spent on the final event, including ensuring media coverage and engagement with general public.

3.1.3 Seminars

Prosecco Security Seminar (IRI/INRIA) INRIA hosts a seminar on fundamental security and privacy problems, with a focus on technical problems. Some of the planned seminars will focus on NEXTLEAP and decentralization.

Digital Studies Seminar (IRI) Ongoing monthly seminar of the DSN network since 2013. 2016-2018 topics of interest include decentralized architectures and hermeneutic social network, cryptography and identity, entropy and negentropy of decentralized systems, organology of the blockchain, and other related materials. Major scholars on the intersection of the digital and philosophy have been invited to speak, such as Hidetaka Ishida (Todai University), Francesco Vitale (Universita di Salerno) and Giuseppe Longo (ENS). IRI will edit Digital studies seminars online in the form of text summaries, video chapters and video annotations (http://digital-studies.org)

Plaine Commune Contributive Territory seminars (IRI) IRI is involved with the association of citizens Ars Industrialis, the territorial administration of Plaine Commune (9 cities), Orange, Dassault Systems and the French Government, in a 10-years' territorial experimentation. The project has three main aspects: first, promoting contributive and decentralized research by setting new standards for academic research, and focusing the research programs on questions related to hermeneutic and negentropic structures. This seminar is seeking to bring about macroeconomic regeneration through

the promotion of new economics models of ‘contribution’, and especially for modeling a contributive income.

In terms of videos, we will host the videos on the NEXTLEAP website and IRI's own website. Video annotations can be provided by IRI's software Ligne et Temps. We will alert the FUN National MOOC platform (https://www.fun-mooc.fr/), a platform for online free and open courses by the Ministry of Higher Education, and see if they are interested in collaborating on a MOOC on the topics of NEXTLEAP.

3.2 Collective Awareness Platforms Projects

Adoption and dissemination to other CAPS projects is a priority for NEXTLEAP. While many NEXTLEAP projects have attempted to create decentralized data infrastructures, they have in general not investigated the security and privacy properties of their solutions. Furthermore, many of these projects such as Kune/Teem/SwellRT (based on Google Wave) from P2PValeu and Mooncake/Stonecutter/Objective8 from D-CENT have failed to gain much adoption from users, including even users inside their project. Other CAPS projects seem to be mostly working on traditional centralized solutions. Note that designing secure and decentralized software is difficult. We hope this can reversed so CAPS projects can use decentralized architectures for their own projects. The number of CAPS projects and open source projects engaging with NEXTLEAP via the Stakeholder Board will be the metric of success. Here are three examples of other CAPS projects that we will communicate with

- **MAZI:** http://www.mazizone.eu/resources/
- **Netcommons:** http://www.netcommons.eu/
- **D-CENT:** http://dcentproject.eu/
- **P2PValue:** https://p2pvalue.eu/

As CAPS is focussed on a large number of theoretical issues, we will also make sure our interdisciplinary deliverables are available to Internet Science and CAPS projects via the European Commission and ideally our own personal connections using mechanisms such as the Project Stakeholder Committee.

Related to NEXTLEAP are the following related EC projects outside of CAPS from other domains. The relationship of this projects to each other and open-source projects is given graphically in Figure 1. We represent the current NEXTLEAP strategic positioning along 4 important poles:

- Access to encryption
- Access to anonymity
- Decentralized services
- Interpretable/annotable (capable of supporting annotations) services.

The other non-CAPS project we have identified as possibly interested in NEXTLEAP dissemination are:

- **SOCRATIC:** Social Creative Intelligence Platform for achieving Global Sustainability Goals
- **PQCRYPTO:** Post-quantum cryptography for long-term security
- **CACE:** Computer Aided Cryptography Engineering
- **ERCC:** Efficient Resource Constrained Cryptography

- **HEAT:** Homomorphic Encryption Applications and Technology
- **ECRYPT-CSA**: European Coordination and Support Action in Cryptology
- **HINT:** Holistic Approaches for Integrity of ICT-Systems
- **MATTHEW**: Multi-entity-security using active Transmission Technology for improved Handling of Exportable security credentials without privacy restrictions
- **SAFEcrypto:** Secure Architectures of Future Emerging Cryptography
- **SEPIA:** Secure, Embedded Platform with advanced Process Isolation and Anonymity Capabilities
- **ENONYMITY**: Anonymity Enhancement for Information Society

3.2.1 CAPS and EC Conferences

We will alert the Project Officer to upcoming events and results that we would like shared with other CAPS projects and the wider CAPS community. We will also attend CAPS meetings such as:

- **CAPS2020** (http://projects.sigma-orionis.com/caps2020/): The yearly CAPS meeting.
- **Internet Science** (http://internetscienceconference.eu/): The yearly Internet Science conference.
- **NetFutures** (http://netfutures.eu): Represent CAPS to the rest of the European Commission.

We will also attend, if invited, the meetings of other CAPS projects and projects relevant to NEXTLEAP outside of CAPS such as events organized by CAPSSI (https://capssi.eu/).

3.2.1 NEXTLEAP CAPS Meeting

NEXTLEAP will in the first year host a meeting where we invite other CAPS projects to come and explain their use-cases and the current state of their software development projects, as well as any

hard issues they've encountered in terms of security and privacy. We may collocate this with a CAPS event to increase attendance.

3.3 Standardization

In general, NEXTLEAP is working on exploitation of the project results using open source and open standards in order to maximize the impact of the protocols designed by NEXTLEAP. Thus much of the dissemination to industry will happen via engagement with standardization bodies. In particular, the protocols developed by NEXTLEAP should be reviewed and submitted to standardization by the relevant standards body, either of the W3C or the IETF. The W3C and IETF are chosen initially as standards created there have protections against patents and are available for free of charge (unlike ISO standards), however, we will also continue to investigate interaction with other global standards bodies such as ISO and ITU, as well as national standards bodies such as ETSI and NIST as dictated by the goals of the project, and in particular the standards around cryptography that are often done via these traditional standards processes rather than the open 'multi-stakeholder' model at the W3C and IETF. NEXTLEAP will not only aim to standardize its own protocols, NEXTLEAP will engage with ongoing standards work to re-use standards and review standards in terms of privacy, security, and decentralization produced by the OpenPGP Working Group, the Certificate Transparency Working Group, and the like. In addition to the global open standards strategy, as a European Commission-funded project we will engage also in particular using a “Made in Europe” branding as our work can be trusted (unlike that of other countries government-funded work due to revelations of surveillance and standards subversion in the realm of cryptography, such as the United States of America and China).

The target of this audience is the adoption of decentralization adoption of these decentralized protocols by standards bodies, Internet companies, governments, and grassroots open-source projects in Europe and across the world. The creation of new standards is carefully indexed by the W3C and to a lesser extent by the IETF, and their adoption by implementers is tracked by interoperability testing at the W3C, where the number of inter operable products are explicitly listed.

3.3.1 IETF/W3C Open Standards Working Groups

One of the most important roles in dissemination is participation in the relevant standards Working Groups that produce standards related to NEXTLEAP. Currently we are focussed on W3C and the IETF. Participation typically happens over mailing lists and Github, although face-to-face meetings can be needed.

In this regard, the most important standards Working Group at W3C whose results will be used by NEXTLEAP are currently the **W3C Web Cryptography Working Group** (https://www.w3.org/2012/webcrypto/) to standardize Javascript cryptography, the **W3C Web Authentication Working Group** (https://www.w3.org/Webauthn/) for standardizing one-factor cryptographic authentication, and the general purpose W3C Web Security Interest Group. The W3C **Social Web Working Group** (https://www.w3.org/wiki/Socialwg), a focus of the D-CENT project, has failed to produce a coherent set of standards for decentralizing the Social Web due to management problems after the departure of Harry Halpin (in particular, there are contradictory and non-interoperability standards around JSON-based ActivityStreams/ActivityPub, microformat-based WebMention, and the currently still-in-development Social Linked Data “SoLiD” architecture), but NEXTLEAP should still inspect the security and privacy properties of these proposed standards and

see if anything can be salvaged. Lastly, there is generalized concern over Digital Rights Management (DRM) inside W3C standards such as Encrypted Media Extensions, leading to a signed petition to protect security researchers led by EFF (https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2016/03/security-researchers-tell-w3c-protect-researchers-who-investigate-browsers). NEXTLEAP should support efforts to keep DRM out of open standards or at least protect researchers, pointing out the well-known security and privacy problems inherent in DRM.

In terms of the IETF, there is a much larger range of Working Groups than at W3C and so a comprehensive list of not possible. The main focus should be on the **IETF OpenPGP Working Group** that is working to update the cryptographic primitives used in OpenPGP, and work on metadata protection may be viewed as fruitful (https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/openpgp). The **IETF Public Notary Transparency Working Group** is of interest, with a focus on the use of Merkle Trees in efforts that are more generic than the storage of certificates (https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/trans). This is exemplified by the use of Binary Transparency for software updates or general purpose data storage, as it is particularly close to the proposed CONIKS solution for transparency of public key material. The **Web Authorization Working Group (OAuth)** may be interested in privacy-preserving options for the popular Oauth protocol that could enable privacy-preserving federated identity (https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/oauth). The use of gossiping protocols and trusted auditors proposed by Certificate Transparency may also be generalized. The IETF work of the **CryptoForum Research Group** (https://irtf.org/cfrg) is important to maintain trusted cryptographic primitives. Lastly and most importantly, the new work on **Human Rights Considerations for Protocols (HRCP) Research Group** to have a “human rights” review process for new and existing protocols dovetails with the work of NEXTLEAP (https://datatracker.ietf.org/group/hrpc/). In particular, NEXTLEAP should closely co-ordinate with this group as NEXTLEAP's focus on “net rights” is aimed at the general public while HRCP is aimed at the engineers developing the protocols themselves. This list of IETF Working Groups that are of interest to NEXTLEAP is far from complete, in particular there may be future IETF work on distributed ledgers and key management, as well as current work DNSSEC/DANE. In detail, there are a number of proposals to add keys to DNS, such as using S/MIME with DANE (https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-dane-smime-11) , retrieving OpenPGP keys with DANE (https://tools.ietf.org/id/draft-ietf-dane-openpgpkey-12.txt) , and using DNS SRV records to store keys (https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-bhjl-x509-srv-02), as well as new work on DNS privacy (http://noiseprotocol.org/noise.html). Lastly, secure messaging as given by the Signal Protocol (https://whispersystems.org/blog/signal-inside-and-out/) and the Noise Protocol (http://noiseprotocol.org/noise.html) do not currently have a home in a standards body, and it is currently unclear where they would make the most sense and if the development community in secure messaging is interested in standards.

3.3.2 IETF/W3C Open Standards Meetings

IETF Meetings: Face-to-face meetings organized quarterly where IETF Working Groups may meet jointly. https://www.ietf.org/

W3C Technical Plenary (TPAC): W3C Working, Interest, and Community Groups meet jointly face-to-face at least once a year. Also, there are a number of W3C Advisory Board meetings that NEXTLEAP may need to attend. https://www.w3.org/

It is also important to attend Working Group Face-to-Face meetings and one-time meetings for standards. We will attend and, if needed, help co-organize and even co-finance standardization workshops. For example, W3C organizes workshops to see if there is interest in organizing pre-standards workshop such as “Blockchains and the web” (https://www.w3.org/2016/04/blockchain-

workshop/) to explore future open standards. This workshop is of extreme importance, given the likely use of blockchain technology and the lack of open standards currently for blockchains, as NEXTLEAP would want to re-use or help create an open standard for our protocols that use blockchains or related technologies

3.3.3 Industry and Open Source Events

There are also a number of other events from industry and the open source community we plan to attend in possible. In general, these events are aimed at the adoption of the open-source versions of the protocols and broadening the community, as done in the open source community. We'll also include face-to-face meetings with open-source developers that we are doing work with as part of Workpackage 3, such as the developers of the LEAP codebase and possibly the Signal or Tor developers.

- RSA Conference https://www.rsaconference.com/
- Trust in Digital Life https://trustindigitallife.eu/
- ISSE http://www.isse.eu.com/
- Internet Identity Workshop http://www.internetidentityworkshop.com/
- European Identity Workshop https://identityworkshop.eu/
- Mozilla Conference: https://mozillafestival.org/
- OSCon http://conferences.oreilly.com/oscon
- OSCal http://oscal.openlabs.cc/
- South by Southwest https://www.sxsw.com
- EuroPython https://www.europython.eu
- FOSDem https://fosdem.org
- OpenPGP Summit/Conference: https://gnupg.org/conf/
- LEAP Developer face-to-face meetings
- Signal Developer face-to-face meetings
- Tor Developer face-to-face meetings

3.3.4 NEXTLEAP Hack-a-Thon

At some point in the second year, we will commence a “hack-a-thon” - a multi-day meeting with NEXTLEAP and associated projects to solve problems that will need support and co-financing (ideally with the help of other projects) from NEXTLEAP. Although the exact venue and dates have yet to be decided, this will be an important endeavor that we hope brings diverse programmers together and leads to major breakthroughs.

3.4 Internet Governance

Without new models of governance and a widespread support and ideally adoption of legal frameworks that are supportive of decentralization and encryption, any purely technical work will encounter severe difficulties even if it is technically sufficient to defend larger social European rights and promote sustainable and decentralized socio-technical ecosystems. So, our objective is targeted dissemination to existing governments and policy-makers on city, regional, national, and European level.

We will interface also on the national level in the countries of the members where opportunities present themselves. In particular in France, as Francesca Musiani (CNRS) and Bernard Stiegler (IRI) work with the Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés (CNIL) and Conseil National du Numérique. Francesca Musiani, is also member of the Prospective Units for Digital Affairs of the CSA (Conseil supérieur de l'audiovisuel) and of the ARCEP (Autorité de régulation des communications électroniques et des Postes) - the latter of which Bernard Stiegler (IRI) is also a member. In this capacity, they should be able to work towards a close integration of NEXTLEAP's work into relevant public and policy spaces in France.

3.4.1 European Internet Governance Events

NEXTLEAP will also participate in events in conversations in European Parliament and European Internet governance to allow Europe to establish unique “Made in Europe” perspective based on fundamental rights, diversity, and decentralization, like Europe itself ideally.

- EuroDIG http://eurodigwiki.org
- Conference on Privacy, Data Protection, and Computers: http://www.cpdpconferences.org/
- Events at European Parliament and European Commission as needed.
- Think tanks such as the Digital Enlightenment Forum https://digitalenlightenment.org/

3.4.2 International Internet Governance Events

We'll work on the global level with the United Nations, OECD, and other bodies to defend fundamental rights around privacy and security in a global framework.

- United Nations Internet Governance Forum (IGF) http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/
- Local ad-hoc IGFs may also be useful to attend, such as the “Arab IGF”
- Internet Society (ISOC) meetings/leadership retreats http://www.internetsociety.org/
- ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) http://icann.org/
- Internet Social Forum (http://internetsocialforum.net/isf/) - an event as part of the World Social Forum that focusses on the Internet as part of social justice.
- OECD (Organization for Econonomic Co-operation and Development) ITAC (Internet Technical Advisory Committee). Note that project co-coordinator Dr. Halpin is a member of ITAC. http://www.internetac.org/
- RightsCon: https://www.rightscon.org/

3.4.3 NEXTLEAP Event(s) at European Parliament

During the duration of NEXTLEAP, we will work with our Advisory Board to organize one or more events at European Parliament about encryption, cybersecurity, privacy, decentralization, and fundamental rights. As per the advise of our Advisory Board, events will be narrow-scoped and so focus likely on only one topic at a time given current events and related regulation. This event will be open to all parties in European Parliament and emphasize the role of end-user rights and appropriate legal frameworks, including the General Data Protection Regulation, in enforcing these rights throughout Europe in order to make Europe an example to other countries and encourage European innovation.

3.5 Academia

NEXTLEAP intends to bring a deep and contextual understanding of the political, industrial and technological issues to decentralized systems and cryptography. As we will conduct a large investigation via technical, sociological, philosophical and anthropological issues, our dissemination will cross-cut and involve participation in diverse academic communities.

One important distinction between “interdisciplinarity,” for instance between law and computer science, and transdisciplinarity, which is based on generic epistemic shifts due to digital technologies that transform all knowledge regardless of discipline. NEXTLEAP believes the issue of decentralization is not just a technical issue but an epistemological one, and so ultimately part of the larger transdisciplinary shift. This shift so far has been explored by the Digital Studies Network created by Bernard Stiegler at IRI and gathering 40 universities over the world (http://digital-studies.org). In order to tackle this epistemic issue, not only peer-reviewed and high quality academic papers and conferences will be targeted (measured by the amount of papers published in high quality conferences and journals) but also exciting transdisciplinary and interdisciplinary events and exciting new journals and fields that may not be easily defined, such as *software studies.* For example, in terms of explicitly interdisciplinary conferences, NEXTLEAP will prioritize presenting its work at the interdisciplinary yearly *Internet Science* and *Web Science* conferences where the full synergy between the social and technical aspects of decentralization can be explored.

3.5.1 Academic Conferences

A wide variety of academic conferences will be targeted for publication, from purely technical conferences ranging from cryptography to peer production. Special effort will be made to attend interdisciplinary conferences. Finally, members may be involved in organizing conferences. For example, INRIA is organizing European Symposium of Security and Privacy in 2017 (http://www.ieee-security.org/TC/EuroSP2017/) in Paris, and can use this conference to showcase NEXTLEAP work. Note that conference proceedings in computer science are usually valued more than journal publications. As these conferences often have their website change every year, the websites will not be provided.

Technical Conferences:

- World Wide Web Conference (WWW)
- International Conference on Weblogs and Social Media (ICWSM)
- International Semantic Web Conference (ISWC)
- International Workshop of the Semantic Web (ISWS)
- Computers and Human Interaction (CHI)
- International Conference on Knowledge Engineering and Knowledge Management (EKAW):
- Advances on Cryptology (CRYPTO)
- Advances on Cryptology (EUROCRYPT) (MyCrypt, LatinCrypt, AsiaCrypt)
- IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy
- ACM Conference on Computer Security
- USENIX
- Network and Distributed System Security Symposium

- Workshop on Privacy in the Electronic Society
- Privacy Enhancing Technologies Symposium
- IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy
- IEEE European Symposium on Security and Privacy
- ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security (CCS)
- International Conference on Cryptology and Network Security (CANS)

Philosophy and Sociology Conferences

- Web Science Conference (WebSci)
- Internet Science Conference (INSCI)
- International Association for Media and Communication Research
- International Association for Computing and Philosophy
- Theorizing the Web
- Philosophy of the Web
- European Sociological Association Research
- Society of Philosophy and Technology Conference

3.5.2 Academic Journals

For academic researchers in sociology and philosophy, as well as emerging fields such as science and technology studies (STS) and internet policy, journal publications are usually the most important. Researchers will aim to publish the work conducted within the NEXTLEAP project in journals such as:

Technical Journals

- IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/RecentIssue.jsp?reload=true&punumber=10206
- IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking http://www.ifp.illinois.edu/ton/
- ACM Transactions on the Web: http://tweb.acm.org/
- IEE Intelligent Systems https://www.computer.org/web/computingnow/intelligentsystems
- IEEE Internet Computing https://www.computer.org/web/computingnow/internetcomputing
- Communications of the ACM http://cacm.acm.org/
- Proceedings on Privacy Enhancing Technologies http://www.degruyter.com/view/j/popets

Philosophy and Sociology Conferences

- Journal of Peer Production http://peerproduction.net/

- Behavioral and Brain Sciences http://journals.cambridge.org/action/aboutTheJournal?jid=BBS
- Techné: Research in Philosophy and Technology http://www.spt.org/techne-2/
- Synthese http://www.springer.com/philosophy/epistemology+and+philosophy+of+science/journal/11229
- Cognitive Systems Research http://www.journals.elsevier.com/cognitive-systems-research
- AI and Society: http://www.springer.com/computer/ai/journal/146
- Constructivist Foundations http://www.univie.ac.at/constructivism/journal/
- Philosophical Quarterly http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1467-9213
- Representations http://www.representations.org/
- Metaphilosophy http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1467-9973
- Minds and Machines http://www.springer.com/computer/ai/journal/11023
- Philosophy and Technology http://www.springer.com/philosophy/epistemology+and+philosophy+of+science/journal/13347
- Science, Technology and Human Values http://sth.sagepub.com/
- Internet Policy Review https://policyreview.info/
- Policy and Internet http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/(ISSN)1944-2866
- International Journal of Communications
- New Media and Society http://nms.sagepub.com/
- Engaging Science http://estsjournal.org/
- Media and Communication http://www.cogitatiopress.com/ojs/index.php/mediaandcommunication
- Theory, Culture, and Society http://www.theoryculturesociety.org/
- Theory and Event https://www.press.jhu.edu/journals/theory_and_event/

3.5.3 Books

A number of books will be published by the NEXTLEAP project. These books will cross a wide variety of disciplines and earlier drafts of sections will be encouraged to be published on blogs and as journal articles. We also will publish invited and peer-reviewed chapters in books when the topic is relevant to the NEXTLEAP project. Some of the partners

CNRS plans to host an event in the final year of the project, and envisages to have proceedings in the form of an edited volume or special issue of a journal. 2016 will also be the year of release of a

general-public oriented short volume on Privacy and the Internet written by Francesca Musiani. Given the importance of books in the social science field, the CNRS team also plans to work on a volume linking the fieldwork results of NEXTLEAP to broader Internet governance and decentralization issues, although the book is most likely to be published after the end of the three years of the project lifespan, as it will take into account the work of Year 3.

IRI will publish books such as Bernard Stiegler's next volume of *La société automatique*, subtitled *L'avenir du savoir*. This book will deal explicitly with the topics of knowledge, the Web, and surveillance. IRI will publish several books containing the ENMI proceedings with FYP Editions. Related to NEXTLEAP, the following books are planned for publication. In detail, the next volume will be called *The web we want* (ENMI2015 proceedings), with support of the Web Foundation: one edition in French and one in English, including original texts from Harry Halpin, Julian Assange, Bernard Stiegler, and Yuk Hui. Future volumes, tentatively titled *Knowledge technologies and transhumanism* (ENMI 2016) and *The functions of knowledge, skills and savoir-vivre* (ENMI 2017) are also under consideration by FYP. There is also a textbook on digital studies, at the intersection of new media and politics, under discussion.

Lastly, one of the major deliverables of the NEXTLEAP project will be a book on the philosophy of the Internet, tentatively entitled *The Open World: The Philosophy of the Internet*, which will detail out the connections between philosophy, ethics, 'the extended mind', ontology, epistemology, and Web/Internet technologies, with a focus on surveillance, decentralization, and privacy. Work on this book will be reported in WP2 in the form of various deliverables, and help popularize the transdisciplinary and foundational Internet Science work done in NEXTLEAP.

3.5.4 Training

One of the part the project is a focus on education. As much of NEXTLEAP requires a high agility in technical understanding of decentralization, security, privacy and other topics, we'll encourage our Ph.D. students, postdoctoral associates, and even professors to engage in training in these topics, with an emphasis on both solid disciplinary foundations and interdisciplinary/transdisciplinary work. This education can take the form of courses, including online courses and short intensive/courses both taught in the institution or in an outside university (such as Computer Network and Security http://courses.csail.mit.edu/6.857/2016 and a course at ENS https://wikimpri.dptinfo.ens-cachan.fr/doku.php?id=start), as well as 'summer schools' and courses/trainings in practical aspects. We also will encourage new Ph.D. students to work with NEXTLEAP, even if their funding source is not the directly given by the project. A few of the summer schools will be listed below, although the list is non-exhaustive as the kinds and types of summer school vary by year:

- **Summer school on real-world crypto and privacy** http://summerschool-croatia.cs.ru.nl/

- **Summer Research Institute** https://suri.epfl.ch/doku.php

- **Foundations of Security Analysis and Design** https://fosad.sti.uniurb.it/

- **Bitcoin Summer School** www.bitcoinschool.gr

- **Pharmakon Philosophy Summer School** http://pharmakon.fr

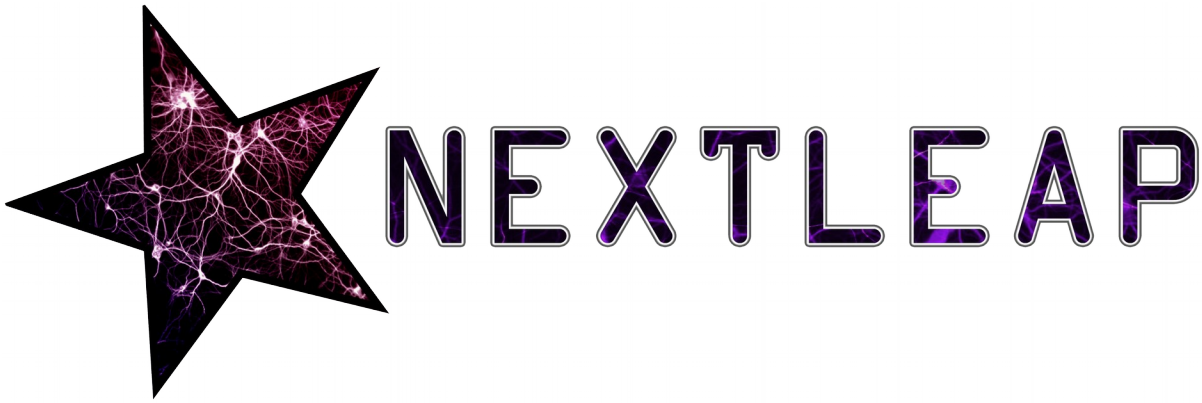
4 Dissemination Materials

Our dissemination material consists of

- Project logo
- The NEXTLEAP website (http://nextleap.eu described in detail in D6.1), including a calendar of events and "news" section updated on the website (for a more complete description of the website, see D6.1 and the website itself. A brief project factsheet and presentation available on the web at the EC CAPS site:
  http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/document.cfm?action=display&doc_id=13809
  http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/document.cfm?action=display&doc_id=13810
- A social media presence on Twitter and Facebook
- A printed brochure

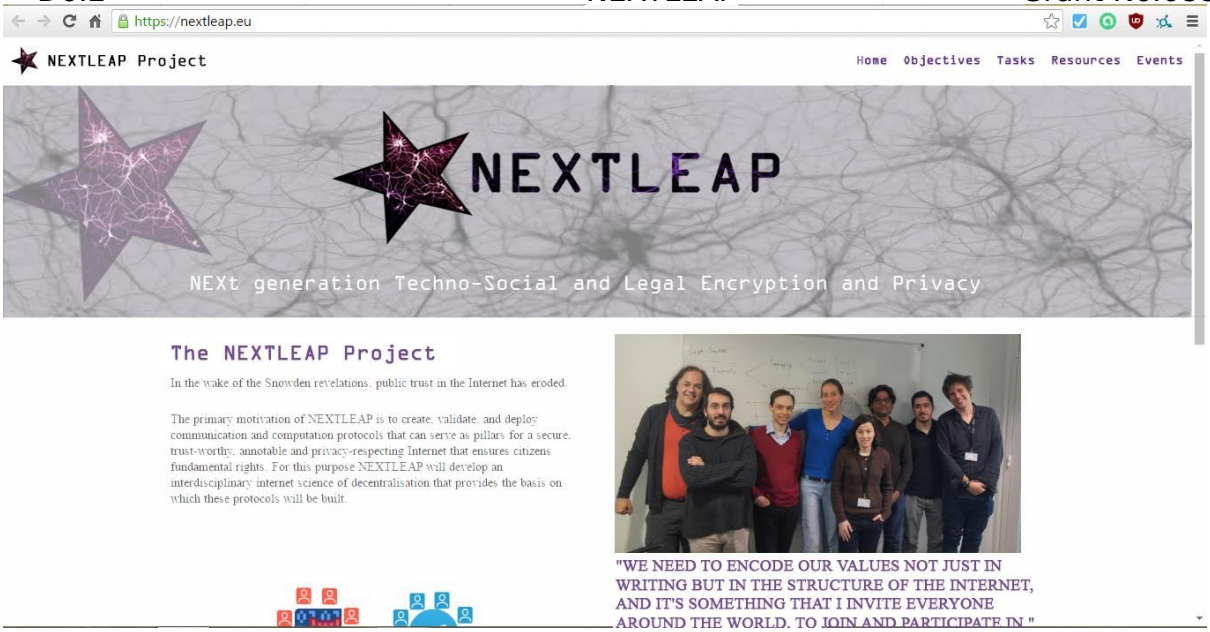
4.1 NEXTLEAP Logo

The old logo was considered not visually appealing enough, and a new logo was designed by Ksenia Ershomina of CNRS. The mycelium inside the logo symbolize the decentralization, and the colours are considered to be more appealing by the consortium members.



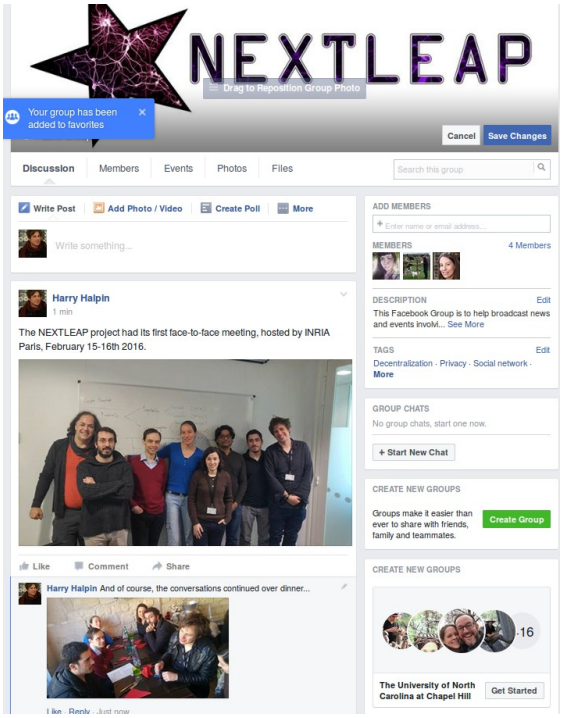
4.2 Website updates

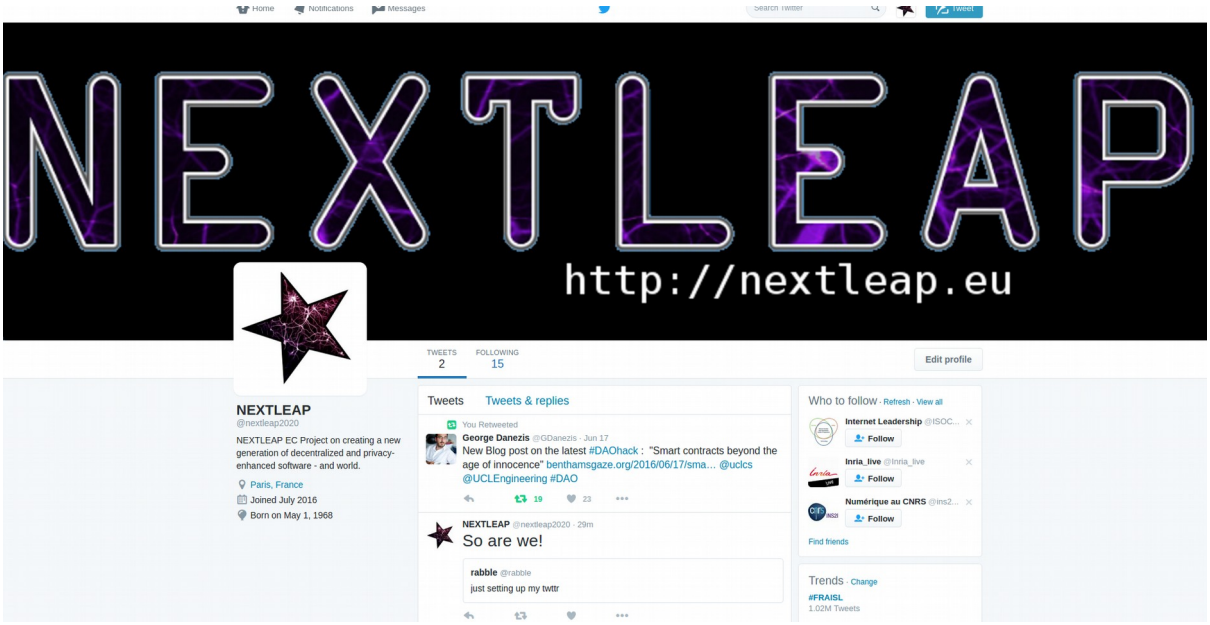
Likewise, the website (http://nextleap.eu) described in D2.1 needed to be updated to take into account the new logo and visual design, as well as linking to the social media presence and other updated material. A screenshot of the new website is given below. There is still consensus from the consortium that the website needs more work to have better aesthetics, so IRI will commence this work by the end of the first year and an update will be included in the first dissemination update.



4.3 Social Media Presence and Strategy

The social media presence of NEXTLEAP will include both a Facebook group and a Twitter account to disseminate the results and events around NEXTLEAP. We will maintain a consistent branding and update the Facebook and Twitter accounts. We are also considering “dog-fooding” a decentralized alternative, but have yet to decide between the many non-interoperable code-bases in this space. Updates of any new (and ideally decentralized) social media presence will be given in dissemination reports.





4.4 NEXTLEAP Brochure

We've created a brochure that explains the goals of the project. The brochure will be updated and possibly re-designed throughout the project, so updates will be reported in the annual dissemination reports.

NEXTLEAP: DEVELOPING AN INTERNET SCIENCE OF DECENTRALISATION

In the wake of the Snowden revelations, public trust in the Internet has eroded.

The primary motivation of NEXTLEAP is to create, validate, and deploy communication and computation protocols that can serve as pillars for a secure, trust-worthy, annotable and privacy-respecting Internet that ensures citizens fundamental rights.

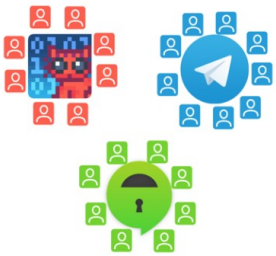
For this purpose, NEXTLEAP will develop an interdisciplinary internet science of decentralisation that provides the basis on which these protocols will be built.

DISCIPLINES INVOLVED

Engineering, computer science, law and policy, political economy, economics

OBJECTIVES

- The creation of a fundamental rights-preserving socio-technical science of decentralised internet architecture.
- Privacy-preserving contact lists and presence services supporting federated identity
- Secure messaging services that hide metadata
- Privacy-preserving analytics collection and computation.



The technical solutions developed by NEXTLEAP will be rooted in both philosophy and real-world usage of the Internet.

NEXTLEAP: PARTNERS AND ROLES

1. INRIA : Project Management

NEXTLEAP: WHO IS CONCERNED

Scientists: innovative research work that can bring closer disciplines from different "cultures of sciences".

Civil society and local authorities: empowering grassroots initiatives.

Designers and developers: open/free software and hardware.

Policy makers and politicians: regulations for defending the digital rights of the local population.

CONTACT INFO:

www.nextleap.eu
Coordinator : Harry Halpin
harry.halpin@inria.fr

5 Next Steps

5.1 Progress Monitoring

In order to update the Resource Page and the Event page of the NEXTLEAP website as well as create keep the yearly dissemination reports updated, IRI has created a Google Form that each partner shall fill in every month. This Google form is organized as follows:

- Academic and outreach publications around the project
- Publications about the project: articles from other people, videos, websites…
- NEXTLEAP events this month
- Events you are participating in this month with NEXTLEAP support
- Any other information to publish on the website this month (blog posts, software, etc.).

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and qualitative measures have been identified in the project proposal and repeated below. Achieved goals will be updated on this KPI board for every yearly Dissemination report. Of particular importance are:

1) Number of technical meetings and publications related to the NEXTLEAP issues. Partners have a strong overall visibility on the main and related technical and scientific issues.

2) Number of social events and publications related to the NEXTLEAP issues, by social issues we mainly target citizen initiatives and other “grass roots” projects. Here is the key issue of permanent connection with communities, social initiatives and help the spread of digital social innovation.

3) Number of events and publications addressing policy issues. By policy issues we mean government and public bodies initiatives, be them local, national, European or international, and which favor or support the use of cryptography and deployment of decentralized networks.

4) Number of social and philosophical events and publications mainly related to protection of personal data, rights and copyrights in the new context of decentralized networks.

Our impact will be also measured in relation to stakeholders. This means not only quantitative numbers but also quality of the stakeholders. This quality of stakeholders will be addressed via the formation of the Project Stakeholder Committee, that will also be updated in the yearly dissemination reports as part of Workpackage 6.

Performance Dimension	KPI	Target	Action (Objective)
Increase decentralized and privacy-preserving protocols	Number of Protocols produced, demonstrated, and shipped to standardization	4	Design and coding of new protocols (Task 3)
Bind social science and technical protocol design closer together	Number of case studies	30 overall (5 in depth)	Commit to doing case-studies with appropriate groups (Task 1)
Spread awareness of Net Rights	Number of people participating in seminars, conferences, and online discussion of Net Rights documents	10.000	Outreach through seminars and conferences over Net Rights (Task 2)
Demonstrate portability of decentralization across different types of domains	Different kinds of domains using the protocols	10	Outreach across a diverse set of domains (Task 3)
Demonstrate scalability and use with real-world citizens to enable bottom-up participation	Number of individual citizen users that take up our protocols	100.000	Outreach over centralization and mass surveillance in larger ethical backdrop (Task 2)
Increase co-operation and innovation capacity of Europe	Number of open-source projects, businesses and public institutions that adopt our protocols	12	Outreach to public institutions and the ‘privacy market’ (Task 2)
Demonstrate durable interdisciplinary foundations of internet science	Number of interdisciplinary panels	15	Encourage researchers from across disciplines to work together (Task 1)

Dissemination Type	Examples	Target (per year)
User-facing websites and blog posts	ZDNet, Register, CNet, Ars Technica, blogs, social media posts	30
Seminars	Seminar series on Net Rights at Centre Pompidou, Summer School at Epineuil	30
Number of participants in online discussions	Reddit AMA, online discussion of net rights, comments on social media	10,000
Research Conference	Internet Science conference, PETS, ACM CCS, WWW conference	8
Social Innovation, Industry, or Standards Conference	IETF meeting, W3C TPAC, Ouishare, Nesta event, Ouishare	3
Policy Conferences	Digital Enlightenment Forum, European Parliament, Internet Governance Forum, Netmundial, OECD	3
Grassroots Citizen Conferences	CAPS2020, ENMI, CCC Congress, OKCon, Republica, Internet Freedom workshops, Web We Want Festival	5
Research Journal	Minds and Machines, Techne, IEEE Transactions, Journal of Peer Production, International Journal of Applied Cryptography	3
Media Event	Le Monde, Wired, Guardian, BoingBoing	3
Training Courses, Videos and Documentation	YouTube videos, MOOC material, “how-to” guides	5

5.2 Conclusions

This dissemination plan has presented the primary goals and channels of the NEXTLEAP dissemination strategy, a dissemination policy, initial dissemination materials, and has provided details on how each of the target audiences is to be reached as well as success measured. This plan will be updated as a dissemination report on a yearly basis in Deliverable D 6.3 (updated yearly). This will allow us to track both our impact, our KPI usage, and make adjustments accordingly.

As NEXTLEAP is aiming for high-impact both in interdisciplinary theoretical work in decentralization and in deploying protocols as well as popular and policy engagement, dissemination and communication for NEXTLEAP are key components of creating, defining, and understanding the "web" in what Tim Berners-Lee as called "The Web We Want."