European data space
for smart communities

Deliverable D5.1

Communication and dissemination

WP 5 – Communication and dissemination

Authors: Corné Helmons (Rotterdam), Anni Joela (Tampere), Margriet Visscher (Future Insight) and Niek Verschure ('s-Hertogenbosch)
Reviewers: Jan-Hein van Beers
Delivery date: 31 August 2026
Dissemination level: Sensitive
Type: Report

Funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or of the granting authority. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them

Revision History

Author Name, Partner short name	Description	Date
Niek Verschure ('s-Hertogenbosch)	Consortium Leader	28-8-2026
Margriet Visscher (Future Insight)	Project Leader Future Insight	26-8-2026
Anni Joella (Tampere)	Project Leader Tampere	27-8-2026
Corné Helmons (Rotterdam)	Project Leader Rotterdam	30-8-2026
Niek Verschure ('s-Hertogenbosch)	V2 – editorial revision after OASC review	2-10-2026
Corné Helmons (Rotterdam)	V3 – response to OASC review: Sections 2.3 and 3.5 added, post-project arrangements and follow-on projects specified (Chapters 4 and 5)	5-10-2026

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition	Abbreviation	Definition
BIM	Building Information Model	BZK	Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (NL)
CEF	Chromium Embedded Framework	CIM	Common Information Model
DET	Data Expert Team ('s-Hertogenbosch)	DS4SSCC	European Data Space for Smart Communities
DS4SSCC-DEP	DS4SSCC Deployment project	DT-aCoGo	Digital Twinning as a Common Good
EDC	Eclipse Dataspace Connector	EDIC	European Digital Infrastructure Consortium
G4 / G40	Networks of the four largest / forty medium-sized Dutch municipalities	I&W	Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management (NL)
IKDB	Pilot area within the 's-Hertogenbosch railway zone	LDT	Local Digital Twin
MIM	Minimal Interoperability Mechanism	NLDT	Nederlandse Digital Twin (national digital twin programme)
OASC	Open & Agile Smart Cities and Communities	OUP	Open Urban Platform (Clearly.Hub)
PPB	Purple Polar Bear (semantic harmonisation layer)	SCEWC	Smart City Expo World Congress

VDI	Virtual Desktop Infrastructure	VNG	Association of Netherlands Municipalities
WP	Work Package		

Table of contents

Executive Summary 5
1 Introduction 7
1.1 Scope 7
1.2 Related deliverables 7
2 Communication and Dissemination during project 9
2.1 Channels 9
2.2 Communication and dissemination tracker 10
2.3 Main results of Communication and Dissemination during project 11
3 Communication and Dissemination after DT-aCoGo project 12
3.1 ‘s-Hertogenbosch Communication and Dissemination 12
3.2 Rotterdam Communication and Dissemination 14
3.3 Tampere Communication and Dissemination 17
3.4 Future Insight Communication and Dissemination 19
3.5 Community of Practice in the Pilot Cities 21
4 Scaling the results: two follow-on projects 22
4.1 Why evidence is needed 22
4.2 Interoperability: NexCity (Rotterdam and Valencia) 22
4.3 Scalability and the business case: replication in Groningen 22
4.4 What the two projects are expected to evidence 23
5 Consortium-level continuity 24
5.1 Project website and social channels 24
5.2 Publication of results 24
5.3 Point of contact for replication 25
5.4 Governance after the project 25
5.5 Residual risks 25
6 Conclusions 27
About the European Data Space for Smart Communities 28

Executive Summary

This deliverable reports on the communication and dissemination work carried out by the DT-aCoGo consortium during the project, and sets out what each partner will do after the project formally ends on 31 August 2026.

Chapter 2 records what was done during the project: the project website, the social media channels, and the events, trainings and presentations at which DT-aCoGo was shared. It presents the DT-aCoGo Communication and Dissemination Tracker as the verifiable record of these activities, and summarises the main results achieved during the project (Section 2.3).

Chapter 3 sets out the post-project plans of the four implementing partners. This chapter is the core of the deliverable, because for none of the partners was DT-aCoGo an end in itself. It was a way to improve what was already there, and a step towards acceptance and commissioning of a data space for digital twins. Each partner section follows the same structure — internal communication, external communication, and continuation — and closes with a table stating owner, timing and success indicator for each activity. Section 3.5 reports on the Community of Practice with stakeholders in the pilot cities foreseen in Task 5.1: how far it has been established, why it is still at an early stage, and how it will be completed.

For ’s-Hertogenbosch the focus is on internal and external communication, which was not possible earlier because the results of the work done in DT-aCoGo only became visible in the closing phase of the project, and on continuation and funding. Not all aspects of DT-aCoGo are of equal importance to the municipality, so finding the right balance is an important next step.

For Rotterdam the focus is on three tracks. The first is impact and articulation of demand: Rotterdam is not aiming at simply showing or communicating results, but at creating lasting demand and embedding the data space within the standing organisation. The second is documenting and making the results transferable, which will deliver four products: a building block register, a safeguarding passport per building block, a handover dossier, and a publication package. The third is financing and continuity, covering the 2027 budget, central government co-financing, and a bridging arrangement for the intervening period.

Tampere will use the results of DT-aCoGo to support the continued development and practical application of interoperable local digital twins, urban data spaces and data-driven planning. Communication and dissemination will focus not only on presenting the project’s technical outputs, but also on demonstrating how the developed capabilities and the knowledge gained can be applied to further development and transferred to other use cases and cities, across three lines: internal communication and uptake, external communication and European dissemination, and continuation and scaling.

Future Insight, as technical partner and provider of the Open Urban Platform, will internally focus on further scaling and on integrating recipes into its product proposition. Externally, Future Insight will present and roll out the results along three distinct tracks: local (municipal), national, and European.

Chapter 4 is new to this final version and describes how Rotterdam and Future Insight are already scaling the results. Based on the lessons learned in DT-aCoGo, two follow-on projects have been started to gather the evidence that the approach is both interoperable and scalable. In the first, NexCity (August to October 2026), Rotterdam collaborates with the City of Valencia to demonstrate

that data services and tools can be exchanged between two independently built ecosystems through data space connectors. In the second, the DT-aCoGo approach is replicated in the Municipality of Groningen, outside an EU project setting, reusing the DT-aCoGo ecosystem in order to achieve a comparable result for a fraction of the time and cost. Together the two projects are intended to provide the evidence that the approach is interoperable beyond a single ecosystem, that it is scalable to organisations without EU project capacity, and that the business case for a shared, scalable ecosystem is valid.

Chapter 5 sets out what the consortium commits to jointly after the project ends — the project website and channels, publication of the results, and a single point of contact for cities that want to replicate the work — with the current status, the responsible partner and the timeline for each, together with the residual risks. Chapter 6 draws the conclusions.

1 Introduction

This deliverable is written in the last stage of the DT-aCoGo project. In this phase the technical solutions, data sets and connections are all available, and the actual outcomes of the promised calculations are visible.

Since the project has now delivered on its formal promises, this raises the question of how to continue after the project. All partners have invested substantially, and each of them now wants to exploit the results to the full. This deliverable therefore has two purposes: to record the communication and dissemination activities carried out during the project, and to set out the activities each partner has planned for after the project has formally ended.

For a complete overview, the deliverable starts with the communication tracker, showing the communication and dissemination activities during the project, before turning to the plans of the individual partners, the follow-on projects already under way, and the commitments the consortium makes jointly.

1.1 Scope

This deliverable covers WP5. It reports on communication and dissemination only. The technical results themselves, the governance arrangements and the ethical assessment are documented in the deliverables listed in Section 1.2, and are referenced rather than repeated here.

Chapter 3 covers the four implementing partners of Pilot G: the municipalities of ’s-Hertogenbosch, Rotterdam and Tampere, and Future Insight as technical partner and provider of the Open Urban Platform. The model providers (Nelen & Schuurmans, Tygron and Goudappel) and The People Group participate in DT-aCoGo as suppliers of analytical models and of the viewer respectively; their dissemination of DT-aCoGo results takes place through their own commercial channels and is coordinated with the implementing partners rather than reported separately here.

1.2 Related deliverables

This deliverable refers to the following DT-aCoGo deliverables. Readers looking for the substance behind the assets described in Chapters 3 and 4 are referred to them directly.

Deliverable	Subject	Relevance to D5.1
D2.1	Setting up OUP hubs for use case deployment in pilot sites	The platform infrastructure that partners will continue to operate after the project
D2.2	Timelapse slider	A demonstrable result used in demos and working sessions
D2.3	Checks and guidance by Governance and Ethical Board	The governance model referred to in Sections 3.2 and 5.4
D3.1 (+ Annexes A1–A4)	Interoperability between OUP and sectoral models; CIM mappings and model API descriptions	The Common Information Model and model integrations that form the transferable core

Deliverable	Subject	Relevance to D5.1
D3.2	Model integration results	Evidence used in demonstrations to internal and external audiences
D3.6	Ethical assessment report on models	Required reading for any party replicating the approach
D4.1	Recipes for digital twins	The recipe methodology, published as a public deliverable and the primary transferable asset

Table 1 — DT-aCoGo deliverables referenced in this document

2 Communication and Dissemination during project

During the project the partners have shared project goals, progress, learnings and insights in several ways and at a number of events. This chapter records those activities.

2.1 Channels

Three standing channels were used throughout the project:

- The project website, www.dtacogo.eu, created specifically for DT-aCoGo. It carries the project description, the partners and the use cases; the public deliverables will be added after the final review (Section 5.1).
- Social media, principally LinkedIn, used by all partners to share progress at milestones. Not all messages are reproduced here.
- Events, trainings and consortium meetings, at which DT-aCoGo was presented to audiences inside and outside the consortium. These are recorded individually in Section 2.2.

2.2 Communication and dissemination tracker

The table below is an export of the DT-aCoGo Communication and Dissemination Tracker maintained on the project drive provided to the consortium by OASC. It is the authoritative record of communication and dissemination activity during the project; the export below is current as at the delivery date of this deliverable.

Date	Event/Activity Name	Organiser	Description	Link to event/activity page	Who is participating (pilot partners)
26-5-2025	Kickoff DTaCoGo	Tampere	Kickoff meeting in Tampere during 'Imagine the Citiverse'	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/jan-wester-7b361b4_imagine2025-ds4sscc-ugcPost-7333349513018957824-400n/?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_ios&rcm=ACoAADgSwBgBrC5JxhCLfx_TVY6miv0e3NEm_VQ	Den Bosch, Rotterdam, tampere FI
27-5-2025	Imagine the Citiverse	Tampere	Imagine is a yearly international event focussing on LDT and Citiverse developments	https://oascities.org/event/imagine-the-citiverse-tampere-fi-27-28-may-2025/	Tampere
3-9-2025	KDB samenwerkingslesmodule Data Driven Design (DDD)	Avans Hogeschool	Den Bosch alderman Ralph Geers highlight DT-aCoGo at the Data Driven Design (DDD) kick off at Avans Applied University.	not available	Den Bosch
14-10-2025	European Week of regions and cities	European Week of Regions and Cities	Den Bosch attended and mentioned DT-aCoGo during seminars on data.	European Week of Regions and Cities	Den Bosch
14-10-2025	Living-In.EU Digital Assembly	European Week of Regions and Cities	11:30 -13:00 pm yearly Living-In.EU Digital Assembly. Jan participates in panel	Living-in.EU Digital Assembly 2025: Empowering Cities and Regions through Data and People-Centred Digitalisation | Living in EU	Den Bosch/Jan Wester
23-10-2025	VDS Valencia	VDS Valencia	VDS 2025 Valencia. Future Insight presented	VDS 2025 | Valencia, Oct 22-23 Collaborate Today. Transform Tomorrow	Future Insight
5-11-2025	Smart City World Expo Congres	Tomorrow.City	Barcelona. Tampere leads Nordics delegation and a presentation was given on DS4SSCC. DMI leads the Dutch delegation and a seminar on DS4SSCC was held. Rotterdam gave a MVP DTaCoGo demo	https://www.smartcityexpo.com/the-event/	all
18-11-2025	GEObuzz	Sense Events	Geobuzz. Rotterdam had a stand and gave a presentation/demo in program for the Dutch Geo spatial community	https://geobuzz.nl/	Rotterdam
10-12-2025	iDays Frankfurt	OGC	Presenting DtaCoGo proposition, by Corné Helmons	https://www.ogc.org/event/innovation-days-frankfurt/	Rotterdam
6-1-2026	ESCE	Utrecht	European Smart City Experience. a New event in the Jaarbeurs in Utrecht	Home - ESCE	Rotterdam
6-2-2026	Tiel management Development programma	Gemeente Tiel	Presenting DtaCoGo and other Digital Twin initiatifs	none	Den Bosch
12-2-2026	Digital Twin Summit (Dubai)	Saifee Events	Presenting DtaCoGo proposition, by Corné Helmons	https://me.digitaltwin-summit.com/	Rotterdam
26-2-2026	Internal technical meetuing	FI	FI, Rotterdam and Modelprovidors, The People group and Purple Polar Bear.	https://eur01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.linkedin.com%2Fposts%2Frickklooster_dt-horizoneurope-openurbanplatform-activity-7433048967606599680-c3sK%3Futm_source%3Dshare%26utm_medium%3Dmember_desktop%26rcm%3DACoAAAEvBN4BGJQVlRgKAUkSRWnlMbwNYfyGu-g&data=05%7C02%7Cn.verschure%40s-hertogenbosch.nl%7C396aa913ff2743a2882b08de9a23186e%7C3c4d006777b947959f8877f48d23fce5%7C0%7C0%7C639117672781636467%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiIwLjAuMDAwMCIsIlAiOiJXaW4zMiIsIkFOIjoiTWFpbCIsIldUIjoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=iHZKVeg%2FQAqopRUiCoPXJegR6ifjFEnc4efHcWaTfHI%3D&reserved=0	Rotterdam, PPB, FI
3-3-2026	Communitydag Digitale Tweelingen	DMI	Presenting DtaCoGo proposition, by Corné Helmons	zon-nldt@minbzk.nl	Rotterdam, PPB
11-5-2026	UN Virtual Worlds Day	ITU	UN Virtual Worlds Day - Session 2: Housing, Energy and Climate: Building Resilient Communities with AI, Digital Twins, and Spatial Technologies:	https://www.itu.int/un-virtual-worlds-day/2026/programme/	Den Bosch
24-6-2026	Digital Twin Tech Summit	Altrusia Global	About the use of digital twins in spatial planning and how an interoperable digital infrastructure helps te create inetgral datadriven areadevelopment	Digital Twin Tech Summit 2026 | Innovate Faster	Rotterdam
9-9-2026	Forum on AI and Citiverse: Building the foundations for interoperable and scalable urban innovation	UN-ITU & Tampere	Meeting on relation between AI, Citiverse and interoperable digital infrastructure	Digital Transformation for People-Centered Cities	Rotterdam, Tampere

Figure 1 — Export of the DT-aCoGo Communication and Dissemination Tracker

2.3 Main results of Communication and Dissemination during project

The tracker in Section 2.2 lists 17 activities between the kick-off in Tampere in May 2025 and September 2026. Apart from the kick-off and one internal technical meeting, all of them are external: conferences, expert sessions and seminars in Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Germany and the United Arab Emirates, and two sessions organised with the ITU, at the UN Virtual Worlds Day and at the Forum on AI and the Citiverse. All three pilot cities and Future Insight presented DT-aCoGo at one or more of these events.

The most important of these were the Smart City Expo World Congress 2025 in Barcelona, attended by all partners; the European Week of Regions and Cities and the Living-in.EU Digital Assembly, where DT-aCoGo was introduced in seminars and a panel to a European audience of cities and regions; VDS 2025 in Valencia, the city with which Rotterdam now cooperates in NexCity (Section 4.2); GEObuzz, the main event of the Dutch geospatial community; and presentations of the DT-aCoGo proposition at the OGC Innovation Days in Frankfurt, the Digital Twin Summit in Dubai and the community day on digital twins of the Dutch national programme. These activities were supported by the project website and by LinkedIn posts from the partners and the DS4SSCC channels.

Within the municipalities DT-aCoGo has become well known. In ’s-Hertogenbosch the consortium leader has received requests for information about the project on a weekly basis since the grant was announced, not only from water, traffic and climate specialists but equally from IT and policy staff. In Rotterdam and Tampere the project is connected to the cities’ wider digital twin and data space work (Sections 3.2 and 3.3).

The communication has also led to concrete follow-up outside the consortium:

- Rotterdam and Tampere take part in other EU projects that build on the DT-aCoGo results, among them TWINE;
- cities in Finland, the Netherlands and other European countries have shown interest in the data space and its technical capabilities;
- Future Insight has gained new customers that are implementing the Open Urban Platform, the technical core of the DT-aCoGo data space (Section 3.4); and
- two follow-on projects have been started to test the results outside the original pilot: NexCity with Valencia, and a replication in Groningen (Chapter 4).

3 Communication and Dissemination after DT-aCoGo project

In this chapter each partner explains the communication and dissemination it intends to carry out after the formal end of DT-aCoGo. The four partner sections (3.1–3.4) follow the same structure — internal communication, external communication, and continuation — and each closes with a table giving the owner, the timing and the success indicator for the activities described. Section 3.2 (Rotterdam) and Section 3.4 (Future Insight) refer forward to Chapter 4, which describes the two follow-on projects through which the results are already being scaled. Section 3.5 reports on the Community of Practice in the pilot cities.

3.1 ‘s-Hertogenbosch Communication and Dissemination

The project results only became visible at the very end of the project. At that point not only were all data sets connected and at the minimum quality level, but the connections between the Open Urban Platform, the Unreal viewer and all model providers were established and running. That was also the first moment at which it became possible to run calculations using the municipality’s own data sets, the OUP and the viewer. In the same closing phase a substantial amount of time had to be spent on reporting. As a result, the actual results and technical capabilities of DT-aCoGo could not yet be shared internally or externally within the project period; the activities set out below constitute the uptake phase that follows on from it. The communication and dissemination carried out by ’s-Hertogenbosch during the project itself is recorded in Chapter 2.

Internal communication
Communication and dissemination will start internally, by showing the results of the calculations and the technical capabilities created by the DT-aCoGo project to internal stakeholders. Our expectation is that this helps colleagues to see the benefits, and helps to continue the use of the environment and to extend it with other use cases.

The people and departments that will be included first are:

- Sector Stadsbeheer — water and sewerage specialist
- Sector Stadsbeheer — heat stress specialist
- Sector Stadsontwikkeling — water and sewerage specialist
- Sector Stadsontwikkeling — heat stress specialist
- Management team, Sector Stadsbeheer
- Management team, Sector Stadsontwikkeling
- ICT department
- Geospatial department
- SIM (Sector Information Management) department
- Programme ‘Den Bosch Datacity’

External Communication
Second to that, the outcomes and the technical solution will be communicated to a number of external stakeholders:

- Regional Safety Authority (Veiligheidsregio Brabant-Noord)
- Province of Noord-Brabant
- IoT Citylab (IoT Stadslab)
- Jheronimus Academy of Data Science (JADS)

Communication on continuation
It is our intention to continue the use of the DT-aCoGo data space within the Municipality of 's-Hertogenbosch. There are, however, some concerns that have to be taken into account in order to do so. These are listed below and will be investigated immediately after the DT-aCoGo project formally ends.

Licence costs of continuing. DT-aCoGo uses a substantial set of professional software solutions: the OUP, the Unreal viewer, PPB, Rana, Tygron and dat.Mobility. All of these components carry licence costs. Added together for the municipality as a whole, these are estimated at an order of magnitude of EUR 300,000 per year. This figure is an indicative estimate based on list prices for full municipal coverage of all six components; it has not been validated with the suppliers and should not be read as a quotation. Without external subsidy an amount of this order is not affordable for an average-sized municipality such as 's-Hertogenbosch. We will discuss with all suppliers what adjustments can be made, for example by limiting coverage to smaller urban areas or to specific projects.

Governance. During DT-aCoGo we made use of the Governance Board of Rotterdam. It is not the intention of either party to continue that arrangement outside the project scope, so 's-Hertogenbosch will have to establish its own governance structure, most probably closely modelled on the one described in D2.3. Because the municipality also operates a data platform governed by the DET (Data Expert Team), we will investigate the possibility of combining the two into a single governance body covering both the data platform and the Open Urban Platform.

Scaling local data sets. If use of the environment is continued, it will be important to start adding all urban plans within the railway zone to the OUP. During the project only the IKDB area was included, but the complete set of plans in the railway zone is needed to give a full picture and to allow better calculations. This requires collecting the relevant BIM models, keeping them up to date, and converging a number of attributes in the same way as was done for IKDB so that the calculation models are supplied with the detail they need. Only then can these plans be fully integrated into the data space and used for new calculations. This requires a central decision, budget, and a significant amount of effort.

Activity	Audience	Owner	Timing	Success indicator
Demonstration of calculation results to domain specialists	Stadsbeheer and Stadsontwikkeling specialists (water, heat stress)	Niek Verschure	Q4 2026	At least one named follow-up use case requested by a domain team

Activity	Audience	Owner	Timing	Success indicator
Briefing of management teams	Management teams Stadsbeheer and Stadsontwikkeling	Niek Verschure	Q4 2026	Decision taken on continuation in principle
Technical session with ICT, Geo and SIM	ICT, geospatial and information management departments	Niek Verschure	Q4 2026	Placement of the OUP within the municipal application landscape agreed
External briefings	Veiligheidsregio Brabant-Noord, Province of Noord-Brabant, IoT Stadslab, JADS	Niek Verschure	Q1 2027	At least two external parties express concrete interest in reuse
Supplier negotiations on licence scope and cost	OUP, viewer, PPB, Rana, Tygron, dat.Mobility	Niek Verschure	Q4 2026 – Q1 2027	A licence proposal within the municipal budget envelope
Establishment of a governance body	DET, data platform owners, OUP owners	Niek Verschure	Q1 2027	Single governance body covering both platforms constituted

Table 2 — 's-Hertogenbosch: activities, owners, timing and indicators

3.2 Rotterdam Communication and Dissemination

The Municipality of Rotterdam is working along three tracks: impact and articulation of demand, documenting and making the results transferable, and financing and continuity.

Internal communication — impact and articulation of demand
Rotterdam is not focusing on simply showing or communicating results. The focus is on creating real, lasting demand and on embedding the data space within the standing organisation for the long term. In practice this means persuading internal departments to establish internal demand: demand from colleagues whose own work requires the use of this data space solution and its components and connections.

The table below sets out the target groups, what is shown to them, and what is asked of them in return.

Target group	What we show	What we ask
Area development (via the Bouwregisseur / Building Director)	A dedicated area showing flooding, heat and traffic outcomes side by side in the viewer	Name a specific area and moment at which you would like to use this
Climate adaptation, water and green spaces	The Rana integration: running scenarios directly from the digital twin	Confirmation that this solves an existing operational need
Mobility and traffic	dat.Mobility results in the same environment and on the same timeline	Confirmation that this solves an existing operational need

Target group	What we show	What we ask
Urban planning, spatial planning and the Environment and Planning Act	BIM models of buildings to be constructed and demolished, in the current and future situation	Alignment with participation and decision-making moments
CIO Office and architecture	Open standards, MIMs, data space connectivity, no vendor lock-in	Positioning within the architecture frameworks and the digital agenda
Procurement and Legal Affairs	The contractual issue, not the technology	Contribute ideas for a sustainable contract model, now rather than afterwards
Finance and corporate control	The distinction between structural operations and one-off further development	A place in the 2027 budgeting cycle

Table 3 — Rotterdam: internal target groups, message and request

Beyond the municipal organisation, the same approach is applied to national and consortium audiences:

Target group	What we show	What we ask
Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK) and Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management (I&W)	A working, reusable example of a federated urban data ecosystem	Co-financing and positioning as a national reference instrument
Geonovum, VNG, G4 and G40	The recipe methodology (D4.1) and the CIM approach (D3.1) as transferable assets	Inclusion in national programmes (NLDT, Common Ground)
's-Hertogenbosch, Tampere and market parties	What is needed to continue together	Commitment to continuation and to cost allocation

Table 4 — Rotterdam: external target groups, message and request

The following formats will be used:

- A 20-minute executive demonstration — one domain, one question, one conclusion. No architecture diagrams.
- A 90-minute working session with a team, focusing on their own domain. They bring the question; we provide the environment. The session always concludes by addressing concrete next steps.
- A recipe session, in which a team walks through a use case themselves, from question to result. This simultaneously tests whether the methodology works without us, which is the best indicator of sustainability.
- A technical deep dive for architects and vendors, covering the interfaces and the information model.

External communication — documenting and making transferable

This track is the least visible but possibly the most determining. It is the communication of the results to anyone outside the project, including our future selves, and it is elaborated in the Rotterdam safeguarding plan (borgingsplan). It will deliver four products:

- Building block register — a single overview of everything delivered by DT-aCoGo.
- Safeguarding passport per building block — a one-page summary giving the owner, the implementation path, the costs, the dependencies, and the consequences of inaction.
- Handover dossier — source code and licences, configurations, reference data, supplier contacts, known issues and outstanding items. This explicitly includes operational knowledge currently held only by individuals, covering platform configuration export limitations, virtual desktop deployment constraints, and credential handling. Because this dossier contains security-relevant detail it is maintained as an internal document and shared on a need-to-know basis.
- Publication package — making everything that can be made public available to the public: deliverables, methodology, integration examples and mappings. This is the most cost-effective form of safeguarding available and it reduces dependency on individual parties.

Continuation — financing and continuity
This track has three items, each with a different timeline.

The 2027 budget. Alongside the incremental development of the data space, structural funding of its ongoing operation is an equally important aspect. A distinction is made between ad-hoc further development — new integrations, new use cases and extensions, which can be funded through specific requests and programme budgets — and ongoing operations — hosting, licences, security updates, a single point of contact and basic version management, which fall under standard operational management and cannot be covered by project-based funding.

Central government funding. Additional funding may be available from BZK and I&W, and potentially funding for the ecosystem as a whole. This requires a proposal that focuses not on Rotterdam specifically but on reusability: how could another municipality use this tomorrow, and how much duplicated effort does it save central government? The recipe methodology (D4.1) and the Common Information Model (D3.1) are stronger arguments here than the viewer itself. The replication project described in Section 4.3 is intended to supply the evidence for exactly this claim.

A bridging arrangement. A bridging arrangement is likely to be needed for the coming year. A project initiator is starting a process towards structural funding, but the outcome of that process is not expected in time. A bridging arrangement is therefore needed to ensure that the solutions and the knowledge are retained in the interim.

Activity	Audience	Owner	Timing	Success indicator
Executive demonstrations and working sessions	Internal target groups in Table 3	Corné Helmons	Q4 2026 – Q1 2027	At least three departments name a concrete area and moment of use
Recipe sessions run by the team itself	Domain teams	Corné Helmons	Q1 2027	At least one use case completed end to end without project support
Delivery of the four transferability products	Rotterdam organisation and external reusers	Corné Helmons	Q4 2026	Building block register, passports, handover

Activity	Audience	Owner	Timing	Success indicator
				dossier and publication package delivered
Proposal for national co-financing	BZK, I&W	Corné Helmons	Q1 2027	Proposal submitted and under consideration
Positioning in national programmes	Geonovum, VNG, G4, G40	Corné Helmons	Q1 2027	DT-aCoGo results referenced in at least one national programme
2027 budget and bridging arrangement	Finance and corporate control	Corné Helmons	Q4 2026	Structural operating budget secured or bridging arrangement in place
Follow-on projects (see Chapter 4)	NexCity (Valencia); replication in Groningen	Corné Helmons	Aug 2026 – Dec 2026	Both projects deliver the evidence described in Section 4.4

Table 5 — Rotterdam: activities, owners, timing and indicators

3.3 Tampere Communication and Dissemination

Tampere will use the results of the DT-aCoGo project to support the continued development and practical application of interoperable local digital twins, urban data spaces and data-driven planning. Communication and dissemination will focus not only on presenting the project's technical outputs, but also on demonstrating how the developed capabilities and the knowledge gained can be applied to further development and transferred to other use cases and cities.

DT-aCoGo has generated valuable knowledge on data spaces, local digital twins, related technologies, governance models, opportunities, constraints and implementation requirements. These lessons learned provide a scalable foundation for future digital development activities in Tampere and beyond.

Internal communication and uptake
Within the City of Tampere, the project results will be shared with teams working in spatial planning, geospatial information, mobility, climate adaptation, stormwater management, digital platforms and strategic urban development. The demonstrations will illustrate how city data sets, the Open Urban Platform, the analytical models and the Unreal-based viewer can be combined to examine present and future urban scenarios.

The Tampere implementation includes the Common Information Model, data set integrations, provider-specific connectors, publication through the Open Urban Platform, and recipe functionality. The core architecture, data transformations and provider integrations are operational, with the final project phase having concentrated on scenario-specific integrations, validation, formal adoption and handover.

Internal dissemination will take place through:

- demonstrations of the Tampere digital twin environment and its analytical capabilities;
- targeted discussions with relevant city experts and service areas;

- technical sessions on data integration, model interoperability and platform architecture;
- exploration of additional urban planning, mobility and climate-related use cases; and
- documentation and lessons learned.

The objective is to connect the project outputs with Tampere's wider digital city development and to identify where the approach can support operational planning, cross-sectoral collaboration and evidence-based decision-making.

External communication and European dissemination

Tampere will communicate the results as part of its broader national and European work concerning smart cities, local digital twins, data spaces and the Citiverse. The emphasis will be on interoperable and replicable approaches that allow technical solutions and lessons learned in one city to be adapted and reused elsewhere.

A key dissemination opportunity will be the European Twinning and Citiverse Plaza pavilion at the Smart City Expo World Congress 2026 in Barcelona, in November 2026. Tampere is coordinating the pavilion initiative together with OASC, the LDT CitiVERSE EDIC, Geonovum and Lindholmen Science Park. DT-aCoGo's interoperability results, recipes and practical city implementation are well suited to the pavilion's programme of immersive demonstrations, city use cases, discussions and ecosystem collaboration. Future Insight will participate in the same event (Section 3.4); the consortium will present DT-aCoGo jointly rather than as separate partner contributions (Section 5.2).

Tampere will also use its networks and project cooperation to:

- present DT-aCoGo as a practical implementation of a federated urban data ecosystem;
- demonstrate how city data, modelling tools and visualisation environments can be connected;
- share the replicable recipe approach (D4.1) as a means of supporting reuse and transferability;
- link the results to the development of European data spaces, local digital twins and the Citiverse; and
- exchange experiences with cities, technology providers, research institutions and smart city networks.

Continuation and scaling

After the formal conclusion of DT-aCoGo, Tampere will assess how the implemented components and integrations can be maintained and used in future development. This includes considering the ownership and maintenance of technical connections, the availability of modelling and visualisation tools, governance requirements, and the costs associated with continued platform and licence use.

Particular attention will be given to identifying new use cases that can build on the existing architecture rather than creating separate, isolated solutions. The replicable recipes and the project documentation will support this by recording the data, technical components, roles and implementation steps required to reproduce an application in another context.

The continuation work will be connected to Tampere's broader development of digital city services, urban data capabilities and European cooperation. In this way DT-aCoGo's value will extend beyond the

individual pilot: its results will contribute to a longer-term, interoperable ecosystem for urban digital twins and data-based services.

Activity	Audience	Owner	Timing	Success indicator
Demonstrations of the Tampere digital twin environment	Spatial planning, geospatial, mobility, climate adaptation, stormwater, digital platforms	Anni Joela	Q4 2026	At least two service areas identify a follow-up use case
Technical sessions on integration and interoperability	City technical experts	Anni Joela	Q4 2026	Architecture and integration knowledge transferred to the standing organisation
European Twinning and Citiverse Plaza pavilion	European cities, OASC, LDT CitiVERSE EDIC, Geonovum, Lindholmen Science Park	Anni Joela	November 2026	DT-aCoGo presented at SCEWC 2026; contacts established with cities interested in reuse
Dissemination through national and European networks	Cities, technology providers, research institutions	Anni Joela	2026 – 2027	DT-aCoGo referenced in at least two external programmes or events
Assessment of maintenance, ownership and licence continuation	City of Tampere	Anni Joela	Q1 2027	Decision on which components are maintained and by whom

Table 6 — Tampere: activities, owners, timing and indicators

3.4 Future Insight Communication and Dissemination

Internal communication
Both during implementation and following project completion, Future Insight actively shares technical capabilities and opportunities for further rollout within the organisation. Technical development continues across a range of local, national and European clients and projects. Further scaling is anchored by integrating recipes into the Future Insight product proposition, so that the recipe concept developed in DT-aCoGo becomes a standard capability of the Open Urban Platform rather than a project artefact.

External communication
Future Insight presents and rolls out the results along three distinct tracks: local (municipal), national and European.

Local. At the local level results can be applied immediately, which allows concrete feedback to be gathered. Dutch municipalities such as Groningen and Leeuwarden follow developments closely; they procure Clearly.Hub and can put the results to use directly. Through intermediate demonstrations this group provides direct feedback on the deliverables developed within DT-aCoGo. In parallel, third-party applications are being connected to the ecosystem in close collaboration with partners including Imagem, Geosignum, The People Group and Droneview.

National. At the national level, discussions are under way with the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK) within the Zicht op Nederland programme. Further development of the recipes takes place partly within the NL-DT Testbed. For broader dissemination, a joint presentation with the Municipality of Rotterdam is being prepared for GEObuzz. Participation in the DigiGO BIM working group provides a further platform to share the outcomes and potential of DT-aCoGo.

European. At the European level, Future Insight is active in various networks and cross-border collaborations. The application of the recipe concept is being explored with Estonia, building on existing cooperation regarding BIM permit checks. For further technical development, Future Insight participates in the European projects TWINE and TRIVE to refine, develop and apply the concept. Future Insight is also connected to the 5CC+ network, a group of frontrunner European cities working on 3D urban digital twins, and will showcase DT-aCoGo on international stages, including the Smart City Expo World Congress 2026 in Barcelona.

The two follow-on projects described in Chapter 4 are carried out together with Rotterdam and form the principal vehicle for scaling the results beyond the original pilot.

Activity	Audience	Owner	Timing	Success indicator
Integration of recipes into the product proposition	Future Insight product organisation and customers	Margriet Visscher	Q4 2026 – 2027	Recipes available as a standard OUP capability
Intermediate demonstrations to municipal customers	Groningen, Leeuwarden and other Clearly.Hub municipalities	Margriet Visscher	Q4 2026	Structured feedback collected from at least two municipalities
Connection of third-party applications	Imagem, Geosignum, The People Group, Droneview	Margriet Visscher	2026 – 2027	At least two third-party applications connected to the ecosystem
National programme engagement	BZK (Zicht op Nederland), NL-DT Testbed, DigiGO BIM working group	Margriet Visscher	2026 – 2027	Recipes taken up in the NL-DT Testbed work programme
Joint presentation at GEObuzz	Dutch geospatial community	Margriet Visscher with Rotterdam	Q4 2026	Presentation delivered
European projects and networks	TWINE, TRIVE, 5CC+, Estonian partners	Margriet Visscher	2026 – 2027	Recipe concept applied in at least one project outside DT-aCoGo
Smart City Expo World Congress 2026	International audience	Margriet Visscher with Tampere	November 2026	DT-aCoGo presented jointly with the consortium

Table 7 — Future Insight: activities, owners, timing and indicators

3.5 Community of Practice in the Pilot Cities

Task 5.1 foresaw the development of a Community of Practice with stakeholders in the pilot cities. This has been implemented only in part. This section sets out what was done, the deviation and its cause, and how the Community of Practice will be completed after the project.

What was done. At the start of DT-aCoGo each municipality informed its internal stakeholders about the project and its aims. During the project the stakeholders for each of the climate topics were identified, together with the GIS, data and IT specialists who supply and manage the data. Exchange between the pilot cities took place through the consortium meetings, the joint technical sessions with the model providers, and the events recorded in the tracker (Section 2.2).

Deviation and cause. The step from informing stakeholders to a working community, in which they use the results themselves and exchange experience with one another, was not made during the project. For most of the project the municipalities had to concentrate on collecting and preparing the data on which all calculations depend, and the results only became available in the closing phase (Section 3.1). Until then the members of a Community of Practice had nothing to practise with.

Current status. The Community of Practice has been set up in the sense that its members and domains are known in each city, but it is at an early stage and has to develop over time. It is organised around four domains:

- Digital twins and data spaces in general — GIS specialists, supported by IT staff for the data space and open standards;
- Flooding — water management experts;
- Traffic congestion — traffic engineers;
- Heat stress — spatial planning specialists.

Completion. The Community of Practice will be built up through the activities in Sections 3.1 to 3.3: the demonstrations and working sessions with domain specialists in each city, planned from Q4 2026, and in Rotterdam the recipe sessions in which teams take a use case from question to result themselves. Exchange between the cities will continue at the European Twinning and Citiverse Plaza at the Smart City Expo World Congress 2026 and through Future Insight's contacts with other Clearly.Hub municipalities such as Groningen and Leeuwarden (Section 3.4). Each city's project leader is responsible for the community in that city. The aim is that by mid-2027 each pilot city has at least one domain team that uses the environment for its own questions, and that the three cities have held at least one joint session to exchange experience.

4 Scaling the results: two follow-on projects

4.1 Why evidence is needed

DT-aCoGo makes two claims that go beyond what a single pilot can demonstrate. The first is that interoperability in this approach is achieved through shared mechanisms — a common information model, recipes, and data space connectors — rather than through bilateral integrations, and that it therefore also holds between ecosystems that were not designed together. The second is that once the ecosystem exists, adding a city costs a fraction of what the first city cost, which is the assumption on which the business case for a shared, scalable ecosystem rests.

Neither claim is proven by the pilot itself. DT-aCoGo demonstrated interoperability across three cities inside one ecosystem, built by one consortium, with EU funding and with partners experienced in EU projects. Both claims therefore need to be tested outside those conditions. Based on the lessons learned in DT-aCoGo, Rotterdam and Future Insight have already started two projects to gather that evidence. They are described below. Both are communication and dissemination instruments in the strongest sense: they do not describe the results to a new audience, they put the results in the hands of one.

4.2 Interoperability: NexCity (Rotterdam and Valencia)

Rotterdam collaborates with the City of Valencia that their data services and tools can be exchanged between the two ecosystems via data space connectors. Rotterdam and Valencia have each built an urban data ecosystem independently, with different platforms, different suppliers and different national contexts. That is precisely what makes the case relevant: it is the situation that any two European cities will find themselves in, and it is the situation the DS4SSCC blueprint and the OASC Minimal Interoperability Mechanisms are designed for.

The objective is that a data service or an analytical tool published in one ecosystem can be discovered, requested and consumed in the other, without a purpose-built point-to-point integration between them. The connector is the boundary; the common information model and the recipe describe what crosses it; and the agreements between the two cities govern under what conditions it may cross. Where DT-aCoGo tested interoperability within one ecosystem, this project tests it between two.

If the exchange works, it demonstrates that the DT-aCoGo results are not bound to the platform they were built on, and that the recipe is portable across ecosystems rather than only across cities within one. If it does not work, the points at which it fails are themselves a result worth publishing, because they identify precisely where the shared mechanisms are still insufficient.

4.3 Scalability and the business case: replication in Groningen

The second project replicates DT-aCoGo in the Municipality of Groningen, which was not part of the DT-aCoGo consortium and carries out the replication outside an EU project setting. Groningen is willing to replicate the results; the project is now being started and delivery is planned for the end of 2026. Rather than building an ecosystem, the municipality reuses the one DT-aCoGo produced: the Open Urban Platform, the Common Information Model and its mappings (D3.1 and Annex A1), the recipes (D4.1), the established connections to the model providers, and the governance model (D2.3). The aim is to reach a working use case for a fraction of the time and cost that the original pilot required.

The choice of a replication outside an EU project setting is deliberate. Most European municipalities will have to replicate in that setting, without EU funding or EU project capacity. If replication requires the capacity to run an EU project, then the approach scales only to the small group of cities that already have that capacity, and the ecosystem argument fails. If it does not, the addressable group is far larger. The project therefore tests the approach against the ordinary case rather than the favourable one.

Two things are measured. The first is effort: elapsed time to a first working use case, internal effort in person-days, external cost, and the amount of support required from the original consortium. The second is reuse: which components were taken over unchanged, which had to be adapted, and which had to be built new. Together these produce the marginal cost of adding a city to the ecosystem, which is the figure the business case in Section 3.2 depends on and which is currently an assumption rather than a measurement.

This also provides direct evidence for the proposal to BZK and I&W described in Section 3.2, which rests on the argument that the approach is reusable and reduces duplicated effort across municipalities. A measured replication is a stronger form of that argument than a description of one.

4.4 What the two projects are expected to evidence

Claim made by DT-aCoGo	Project providing the evidence	What is measured
Interoperability is achieved through shared mechanisms rather than bilateral integrations, and therefore also holds between ecosystems that were not designed together	NexCity (Rotterdam – Valencia)	Whether a data service or tool published in one ecosystem can be discovered and consumed in the other through connectors, without a purpose-built integration
The recipe is the unit of reuse and is portable beyond the ecosystem it was created in	Both projects	Number of recipes reused unchanged; nature and extent of the adaptations required
The approach is transferable to organisations without EU project funding or capacity	Replication in Groningen	Elapsed time and internal effort to a first working use case; volume of support required from the original consortium
The marginal cost of adding a city is a fraction of the cost of the first city, and the business case for a shared ecosystem is therefore valid	Replication in Groningen	Total time and cost against the DT-aCoGo baseline; share of components reused unchanged

Table 8 — Claims, evidencing project and measurement

The results of both projects will be published through the channels described in Chapter 5, so that they remain available to the wider DS4SSCC community after the DT-aCoGo project itself has closed.

5 Consortium-level continuity

Chapters 3 and 4 describe what individual partners will do. This chapter records what the consortium commits to jointly, so that the shared assets do not lapse when the project closes. Table 9 summarises the status of each arrangement, the responsible partner and the timeline for finalisation.

Arrangement	Status	Responsible	Timeline
Project website and social channels (Section 5.1)	Owned by ’s-Hertogenbosch. The site does not yet reflect the final state of the project and does not yet contain the public deliverables.	Municipality of ’s-Hertogenbosch	Content updated, deliverables published and maintenance arrangement confirmed by 31 December 2026
Point of contact for replication (Section 5.3)	Future Insight support desk: info@futureinsight.nl	Future Insight	Active; published on the website together with the deliverables
NexCity, Rotterdam – Valencia (Section 4.2)	Started on 1 August 2026	Rotterdam and Future Insight	Ends at the end of October 2026; results published afterwards
Replication in Groningen (Section 4.3)	Groningen is willing to replicate the results; the project is being started	Rotterdam and Future Insight, with Groningen	Delivery planned for the end of 2026

Table 9 — Post-project arrangements: status, responsible partner and timeline

5.1 Project website and social channels

The project website www.dtacogo.eu and the associated social media presence are shared assets. The Municipality of ’s-Hertogenbosch owns the website and is responsible for the domain, the hosting and the content after the project. At the time of writing the website does not yet reflect the final state of the project and does not yet contain the public deliverables. ’s-Hertogenbosch will update the content, add the public deliverables once the final review is complete. Target date is as shown in table 9 is 31-12-2026. After that moment the website will be kept online for the minimum of one year. So at least until 31 December 2027.

5.2 Publication of results

All deliverables carrying a public dissemination level will be published on the project website (Section 5.1) and made available through the OASC and DS4SSCC-DEP channels. D4.1, which sets out the recipe methodology, is the primary transferable asset and is published in full. Where a deliverable contains

security-relevant or commercially sensitive material — such as the handover dossier described in Section 3.2 — that material is held in an internal annex and shared on request on a need-to-know basis, so that the remainder of the document can still be published.

Where the consortium appears jointly at an external event, most immediately at the Smart City Expo World Congress 2026, partners coordinate in advance so that DT-aCoGo is presented as one result rather than as several partner contributions.

5.3 Point of contact for replication

A single point of contact is maintained for cities and organisations that wish to reuse or replicate the results. Without it, the publication package and the recipes are findable but unanswerable, and replication requests are lost. The point of contact is Future Insight, as provider of the Open Urban Platform on which any replication builds: info@futureinsight.nl. It is published on the project website alongside the deliverables (Section 5.1).

5.4 Governance after the project

The Governance Board described in D2.3 operated within the project. Its ratification was scheduled for September 2026. Rotterdam continues the board within its own organisation; ’s-Hertogenbosch establishes its own structure, as set out in Section 3.1; and Tampere assesses its governance requirements as part of the continuation work described in Section 3.3. Partners inform one another of the arrangements they adopt, so that a city replicating the approach can be pointed to a working example rather than to a project artefact.

5.5 Residual risks

Risk	Consequence	Mitigation	Owner
Website and channels lapse after the project	Public deliverables and the recipe methodology become unfindable, undoing the most cost-effective form of safeguarding	Owner ’s-Hertogenbosch updates the content, publishes the deliverables and confirms hosting and domain registration by the end of 2026 (Section 5.1); content mirrored to OASC and DS4SSCC-DEP channels	‘s-Hertogenbosch
Licence costs exceed municipal budgets	Partners discontinue use, and the ecosystem argument loses its working examples	Supplier negotiations on scope and pricing (Section 3.1); structural operating budget separated from project funding (Section 3.2)	Each partner
Governance forum disappears with the project	No body to take decisions on continuation, access or extension	Continuation arrangements per partner as set out in Section 5.4	Each partner
Knowledge held only by individuals is lost	Replication requires reconstruction of undocumented decisions	Handover dossier and safeguarding passports (Section 3.2)	Rotterdam
No answerable contact point	Replication requests from other cities go unanswered	Future Insight support desk as single point of contact, published on the website (Section 5.3)	Future Insight

Risk	Consequence	Mitigation	Owner
Follow-on projects do not deliver conclusive evidence	The scalability and business case claims remain assumptions	Both projects publish their results including negative findings (Chapter 4)	Both Rotterdam and Future Insight

Table 10 — Residual risks after the project

6 Conclusions

DT-aCoGo delivered on its formal promises, but the communication and dissemination picture at the close of the project is uneven, and this deliverable does not present it otherwise. In ’s-Hertogenbosch the results only became demonstrable in the final weeks, so the substantive internal and external communication still lies ahead. In Rotterdam, Tampere and at Future Insight, dissemination was under way during the project and continues without interruption.

What the four partner plans have in common is that none of them treats communication as an end in itself. Each is aimed at securing continuation: internal demand in Rotterdam, internal uptake and a governance structure in ’s-Hertogenbosch, connection to the wider city development agenda in Tampere, and integration into the product proposition at Future Insight. This is the correct emphasis for a pilot that intends to outlive its funding, but it also means that the success of WP5 will not be visible in reach figures. It will be visible in whether the environment is still in use in 2027, and in whether anyone outside the consortium has reused it.

That second question is the one Chapter 4 addresses. The two follow-on projects started by Rotterdam and Future Insight are the strongest dissemination instrument the consortium has, because they test the claims rather than restate them: whether the results are interoperable with an ecosystem the consortium did not build, and whether a municipality outside the consortium and outside an EU project setting can replicate the work at a fraction of the cost. Their results, positive or negative, should be published and fed back into the DS4SSCC blueprint.

The post-project arrangements are settled or have a named owner and a date (Table 9): ’s-Hertogenbosch owns the project website and will update it, publish the deliverables and confirm its maintenance by the end of 2026; Future Insight is the point of contact for replication requests; NexCity runs until the end of October 2026; and the replication in Groningen is being started, with delivery planned for the end of 2026.

About the European Data Space for Smart Communities

The European Data Space for Smart Communities (DS4SSCC-DEP) initiative is a pivotal deployment following the preparatory action for a Data Space for Sustainable and Smart Cities and Communities (DS4SSCC). Emphasising sustainability aspects and diversity in communities, DS4SSCC developed a multi-stakeholder data governance scheme, created a blueprint for the European DS4SSCC, delivered priority datasets, and developed a roadmap towards a mature DS4SSCC.

DS4SSCC-DEP's vision revolves around creating a well-governed federated territorial, place-based data space for smart communities available for developers and infrastructure providers, aligning with the prospects outlined in Europe's Digital Decade objectives. This approach distinguishes itself from sectoral data spaces by encompassing diverse domains, and underpinning governance across all levels of society. The key objectives of the project are:

- **Objective 1: Establishing a Federated and Innovative Data Space**. This phase focuses on creating a large-scale data space controlled by public data holders, ensuring alignment with the Smart Middleware Platform and broader data space ecosystems. It also aims to offer middleware service solutions facilitating data sharing and management while refining the blueprint based on gained experience.
- **Objective 2: Pilots and Refinement of the Data Space Blueprint**. Through 10-12 cross-sectoral data pilots in various EU communities, this objective aims to validate and refine the data space blueprint. Using common high-value data sets, it seeks to create added value by combining data from various domains, contributing to the sustainability plan, and minimising infrastructure investment.
- **Objective 3: Fostering Innovation and Ecosystem Alignment**. Engaging stakeholders, compliance with sector-specific legislation, establishing links with Horizon Europe missions, creating services available via trusted application catalogues, and enhancing ethical considerations and AI-enabled local solutions constitute the focus of this objective.

DS4SSCC-DEP, building upon established European networks, aims to significantly contribute to the sustainability goals of European citizens. It emphasises co-creation, standardisation, business models, strategies for data spaces, and envisions a federated platform.

DS4SSCC-DEP consortium includes the following partners: