

Annex – List of Lighthouse Projects under the Digital Agenda

1. Extending Europeana

<u>Title:</u> Europe's cultural heritage online	
<u>Objective:</u> To develop the existing online portal to Europe's cultural heritage, promote large-scale digitisation projects, and set up a European rights registry that brings down costs for right clearance and accessibility (in particular of books). By 2020 there should be 75 million items available to the public.	
<u>Timeframe:</u>	2010 – 2020
<u>Legal base</u>	The action will start under the CIP programme (art. 167 TFEU). A separate legal base needs to be in place no later than end 2013.
<u>Total budget:</u>	1,000 million € EC funding
<u>Abstract:</u> Despite strong public interest and support from the Council, only a small part of cultural content has so far been digitised, mainly due to lack of funding. A large public and private funding programme will have a significant impact on research and creativity and be immediately visible to citizens. A large portal to Europe's cultural heritage is even more important following the Google books initiative. The EP would be upset if we do not keep the pace with these developments.	

2. Catch-up TV Europe 27

<u>Title:</u> Catch-up TV Europe 27/ TV.Europa.eu	
<u>Objective:</u> To establish a Pan-European Catch-up TV service (online and mobile) to make TV programmes available after their broadcast, provide European consumers with access to premium near-live content (without frontiers), enhance the demand for broadband fibre to home and mobile services.	
<u>Timeframe:</u>	2010-2013
<u>Total budget:</u>	600-950 million € (EC funding: 300-500 million €)
<u>Legal base:</u>	Articles 172, 173.3 TFEU. The action could be implemented under the CIP programme (Art.167 TFEU).
<u>Abstract:</u> A pan-European digital platform would strengthen the trans-national consumer demand for broadband and mobile phone-based products and services and create a European market for public and private broadcasters and for the advertising sector. It promote pan-European content by establishing efficient models for cross-border licensing and would meet the demands of the many citizens frustrated by having access to Catch-up TV services from other Member States blocked.	

3. eHealth Passport

<u>Title:</u> eHealth Passport	
<u>Objective:</u> To enable citizens a secure, fast and multilingual access anywhere in the EU to personal health data via their mobile phone.	
<u>Timeframe:</u>	2010-2014
<u>Total budget:</u>	Would depend on number of participating countries and on coordination of different funding programmes. Maximum foreseen is €150 M.
<u>Legal base:</u>	CIP (Art. 167 TFEU) and FP7
<p><u>Abstract:</u> The expected benefits will be better and safer healthcare; reduced administrative burden of patient registration at a healthcare facility outside their country of residence; patient education and improved support in managing his/her health.</p> <p>The personal health data will be accessible only by the patient. He/she may choose to share it at the point of need.</p> <p>The action would build on research and CIP projects and on existing national and regional services or pilots on providing online access to patients to their health records.</p>	

1. Electronic identity (eID) for users and business

<u>Title:</u> eID for users and business - A platform for EU-wide public services responding to citizen needs based on electronic identity management	
<p><u>Objective:</u> The system would provide secure and trusted authentication management to make ICT-based services in a set of areas of public interest more trustworthy and easier to use. This could include EU-wide health information system, emergency systems, electronic commerce, and financial services all centred on service portability by users.</p>	
<u>Timeframe:</u>	Starting in 2010 to deliver it in 2013-2014
<u>Total budget:</u>	€ 300-400 million to be implemented via CIP and PPPs (e.g. following the Galileo model)
<u>Legal base:</u>	Art. 114 TFEU
<p><u>Abstract:</u> The development of trusted and privacy protecting eID authentication systems can be launched in the following areas: <u>health service interoperability</u> (to reach interoperability of health records); <u>electronic commerce</u>, <u>zero-red tape for European companies</u> (to mainstream simplification in administrative procedures for companies) <u>authorisations, license portability and official registrations</u> (especially for transport and police authorities and financial services, such as insurance companies).</p> <p>It would build on CIP pilots and the pilots on 112 (European emergency number) and eCall.</p>	

2. Solid State Lighting for Energy Efficiency

<u>Title:</u> Solid State Lighting for Energy Efficiency	
<u>Objective:</u> Development and deployment of intelligent Solid State Lighting. By 2012, all tenders for new public light installations should include specifications for total life costs (rather than initial purchase costs). By 2015, all new buildings and public spaces should use intelligent solid state lightings (SSL). By 2020, there should be at least a 12% overall reduction in energy use.	
<u>Timeframe:</u>	2010-2020
<u>Total budget:</u>	Requested funding from EC: € 50 M per year
<u>Legal base:</u>	CIP (Art. 167 TFEU) and FP7
<p><u>Abstract:</u> Solid State Lighting is one of the quickest and most cost-effective ways to reduce energy use and meet Europe's low carbon emission targets (including those of the new Energy Performance of Buildings Directive) and to improve the competitiveness of the European lighting industry.</p> <p>SSL will address large commercial buildings and public buildings (e.g. hospitals and schools) as well as private homes and also address energy-efficient and smart lighting in cities (street lighting) and outside (e.g. highways).</p> <p>Using the existing instruments of CIP and FP7, the proposed actions will include deployment, efficiency and performance targets, and standards, together possibly with some specific elements of R&D.</p>	