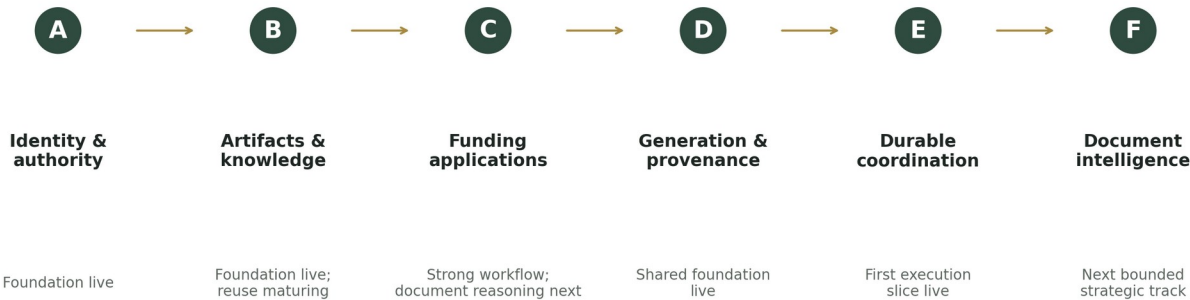


COLLECTIVE INTELLIGENCE OS

CIOS Current State, Roadmap and Strategic Direction

From project formation to durable coordination, document intelligence and governed collective memory

CIOS product transition map



The sequence is cumulative: authority and provenance make durable coordination and document intelligence safer.

Current product state: 18 July 2026
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External briefing edition • Version 1.0

1. A genuine transition point

C IOS has moved beyond the question of whether guided project formation can become a real product. It now contains production-proven foundations for identity, project authority, durable artifacts, reusable knowledge, funding applications, governed AI generation, provenance and the first durable execution object.

The central question has changed. It is no longer only: can the system generate useful plans? It is now: can C IOS preserve enough shared understanding, authority, evidence and learning to improve coordination over time without creating administrative burden or surrendering judgement to AI?

The transition

C IOS is moving from a formation product that generates structured outputs toward coordination infrastructure that preserves continuity between understanding, funding, decisions, responsibility, execution and reuse.

This transition changes the development standard:

- new features must create durable meaning, not only additional screens;
- authority and provenance must remain consistent across every workflow;
- memory must emerge from ordinary work rather than separate reporting;
- execution must remain connected to project intent and evidence;
- future intelligence must be explainable through project and graph context;
- commercial claims must be separated from strategic hypotheses and validated evidence.

2. Cross-cutting product doctrine

Memory should emerge from work

Users should not maintain a separate coordination-memory system. C IOS should capture meaningful structure through actions they already need to take: answering questions, editing drafts, mapping evidence, accepting commitments and completing work.

Preserve meaningful context, not everything

The goal is not exhaustive logging. The system should preserve origin, rationale, evidence, authority, revisions and reuse meaning while allowing low-value interaction noise to remain unobtrusive.

AI assists; humans accept responsibility

AI may ask, draft, compare, extract, classify, detect and recommend. It should not silently approve, assign, declare consensus or change authoritative project state.

A decision is not the same as consensus

C IOS should distinguish contribution, consultation, review, objection, representation, approval, decision authority and responsibility.

The interface stays lighter than the structure

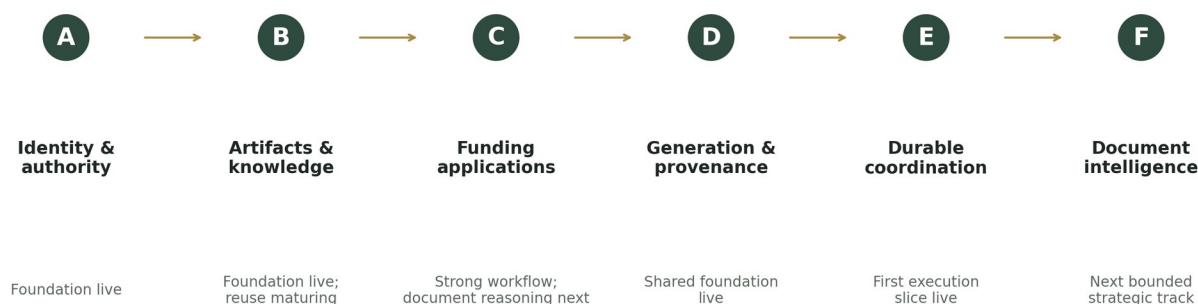
Progressive disclosure should keep ordinary work understandable while deeper provenance, evidence and policy remain available.

C IOS must not become a generic task manager

Execution remains connected to project intent, source decisions, stakeholders, funding requirements, evidence, outcomes and reusable understanding.

3. Current product state

CIOUS product transition map



The sequence is cumulative: authority and provenance make durable coordination and document intelligence safer.

Phase	Current position	What is established	What remains strategically important
A - Identity, authority and lifecycle	Complete and production-hardened at v0	Users, organisations, memberships, owner/editor/viewer roles, representation context, admin allowlisting and project lifecycle.	Real login identities, invitations, external users, stronger organisation authority and replacement of compatibility identity.
B - Artifacts, knowledge and reuse	Approximately 85-90% of the v0 foundation	Durable project artifacts, origin, stewardship, visibility, licensing, review and promotion into reusable knowledge.	Methodology records, stronger permissions, reuse accounting, relevance signals and simpler application of prior knowledge.
C - Funding Application Intelligence	Approximately 88-92% of a strong production-v1 workflow	Packages, requirements, answers, evidence mapping, AI drafting, lifecycle, export, immutable lineage and source/citation primitives.	Official forms and annexes, structured extraction, exact citations, compliance rules, source rebasing and contradiction detection.
D - Shared generation and provenance	Approximately 90% of the intended v0 platform foundation	Provider/model registry, estimates, guardrails, immutable runs/outputs, revisions and generated-then-edited lineage.	Broader adoption across older workflows, audit exports, retention/policy versioning, accessibility and compact UI refinement.
E - Durable coordination and execution	Meaningfully started; first slice live	Persisted commitments, immutable revisions, Action Plan origin, ownership or unresolved role, due dates and lifecycle behavior.	Detail surface, full lifecycle, evidence, dependencies, stakeholder resolution, completion meaning and operational adoption.
F - Application intelligence and	Foundation primitives exist;	Source identity, document versions, citations, source pins	Parsing, page/section/chunk identity, structured fields,

Phase	Current position	What is established	What remains strategically important
document reasoning	major product track not yet implemented	and source-change states.	requirement candidates, human review, conflicts and reprocessing.

4. Foundations already created

Phases A-D matter strategically because they reduce the risk of later coordination and document intelligence. Durable execution without identity and provenance would create ambiguous responsibility. Document intelligence without source truth and review would create unreliable conclusions.

Foundation	Strategic value	Why it is difficult to copy superficially
Project-scoped authority	Makes collaboration and responsibility legible at the project level.	Requires consistent data, lifecycle and authorization semantics rather than a simple role dropdown.
Artifact and knowledge distinction	Prevents every file or generated output from becoming reusable truth.	Requires origin, stewardship, visibility, licensing, review and promotion logic.
Funding application workspace	Transforms grant work from generated text into durable requirements, answers and evidence.	Requires structured application state, lifecycle, revisions, context assembly and explicit user control.
Governed generation	Separates model output from authoritative project state.	Requires estimates, task policy, model metadata, blocked states, immutable origin and human acceptance.
Generated-then-edited lineage	Preserves how machine assistance becomes human-owned work.	Requires domain revisions and stable lineage rather than generic chat history.
Project lifecycle	Allows archival, restoration and deletion handling without losing governance.	Requires explicit transitions and guardrails across active and historical records.

5. Phase E - Durable coordination and execution

Phase E is the current product chapter. Its purpose is not to reproduce a conventional project-management suite. It is to make commitments the operational centre of a project while preserving the context that explains why the work exists.

Slice	Purpose	Core capabilities	Primary success condition
E.1 - Commitment clarity and visibility	Make accepted work legible and trustworthy.	Clear success feedback, clickable accepted state, compact summary, detail view, owner, due date, status, revisions and origin.	A user can understand in seconds what was accepted, why it exists, who owns it and where its origin can be inspected.
E.2 - Lifecycle and execution surface	Make commitments genuinely manageable.	Accepted, in progress, blocked, completed, cancelled, reassignment, due-date editing, filtering, grouping and revision visibility.	The project can manage accountable work without converting C IOS into a generic task board.
E.3 - Evidence and dependencies	Connect work to proof and project constraints.	Supporting, blocking and completion evidence; commitment dependencies; blocked chains; typed provenance.	Completion means more than clicking Done and can be explained through evidence.
E.4 - Stakeholder resolution and authority	Connect generated roles to operational relationships.	Real users, organisations, invitations, representation, decision authority and commitment ownership.	Generated stakeholder maps become real collaborative structures.
E.5 - Outcomes and learning	Turn completion into reusable understanding.	Outcome summaries, lessons, recurring blockers, superseded commitments and knowledge promotion.	Graph Memory improves without requiring a separate post-project reporting burden.

Phase E guardrail

Avoid generic boards, configurable task schemas, time tracking and productivity features unless they directly preserve coordination meaning.

6. Phase F - Document intelligence

Phase F should remain a separate bounded track focused on official application documents, forms and annexes. Its purpose is to reduce reconstruction and compliance labour while preserving exact source truth.

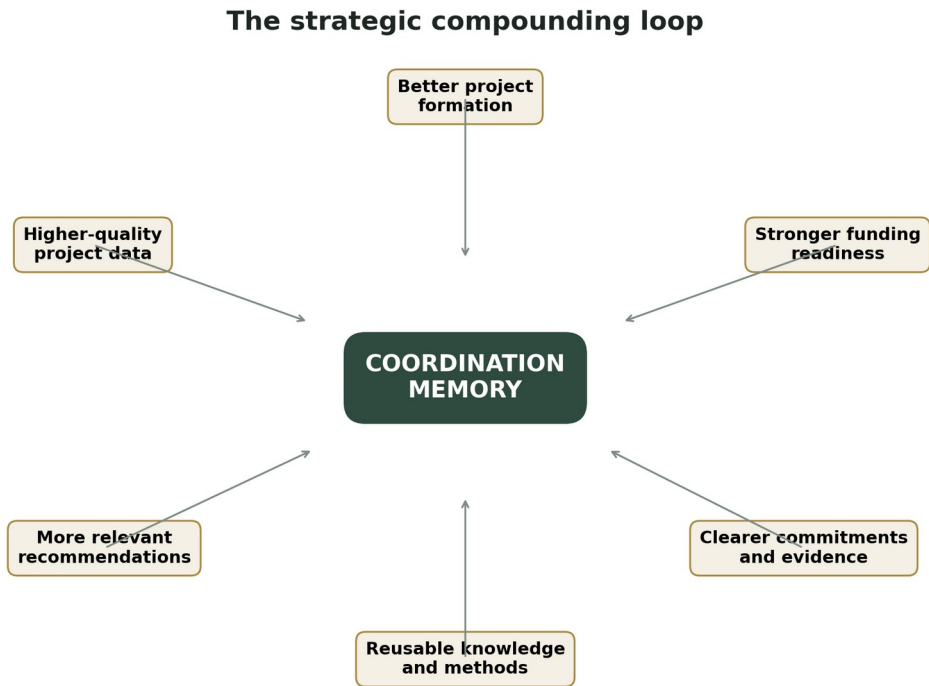
Step	Capability	Required trust mechanism
1	Ingest one official template or call package	Immutable source identity, bytes, checksum and publication/version metadata.
2	Extract pages, sections, chunks and form fields	Deterministic source locations and parser status.
3	Create structured requirement candidates	Confidence, unsupported-conclusion states and human

Step	Capability	Required trust mechanism
		review.
4	Connect requirements to application packages	Source pins and compatibility with current package workspaces.
5	Provide exact citations	Page/section anchors and visible source passages.
6	Detect gaps, contradictions and unsupported claims	Distinguish deterministic rules from AI interpretation.
7	Compare source versions and corrigenda	Version truth, conflict states and controlled rebasing.
8	Evaluate against known examples	Clear provenance, uncertainty and no implication of guaranteed funding success.

The first slice should remain intentionally narrow:

- one official form or call package;
- one repeatable ingestion path;
- visible document identity and version;
- structured requirement extraction;
- exact citations;
- human verification;
- no claim of universal document understanding.

7. Graph Memory and the strategic compounding loop



The long-term value of C IOS does not come from storing the maximum number of nodes or generating the maximum amount of text. It comes from preserving useful relationships among projects, people, organisations, funding, evidence, commitments, artifacts and reusable knowledge.

Graph Memory question	Product implication
What should be remembered?	Accepted decisions, source truth, meaningful revisions, evidence, authority and reusable outcomes.
What should remain private?	Project and organisation visibility must continue to govern retrieval and recommendation.
What is authoritative?	Human-accepted project state must remain distinct from generated drafts and unreviewed imports.
What is outdated?	Knowledge, funding sources and methods need version, review and deprecation semantics.
Why was this surfaced?	Future recommendations should cite the project, source or relationship that produced them.
What can be reused?	Reuse requires review, permissions and context, not only similarity.
The moat hypothesis The likely defensibility is not a proprietary general-purpose language model. It is governed coordination data, project evolution, provenance, outcomes and graph relationships accumulated through useful work.	

8. Initial users, buyers and beneficiaries

C IOS often serves ecosystems in which the user, buyer, beneficiary, funder and decision-maker are not the same person. The product and commercial model must treat those roles separately.

Segment	Primary user	Likely buyer	Immediate value	Key adoption risk
NGOs and civic organisations	Project leads, programme managers, fundraisers	Organisation leadership, programme funder or project budget	Turn uncertain ideas into partner- and funding-ready projects.	Limited time, weak budgets and fear of additional administration.
Municipalities and public-interest teams	Policy/project officers and cross-department teams	Municipality, programme or innovation budget	Convert unstructured problems into project pipelines with clearer authority and evidence.	Procurement, political context and multi-department ownership.
Funders and intermediaries	Programme officers, reviewers and ecosystem	Foundation, agency or programme operator	Receive better-formed projects and understand gaps,	Perceived applicant bias, liability and integration with

Segment	Primary user	Likely buyer	Immediate value	Key adoption risk
	managers		evidence and readiness.	existing systems.
Universities and research consortia	Researchers, innovation offices and grant teams	University, consortium or funded programme	Move research and collaboration toward applications and implementation.	Complex governance and long decision cycles.
Creative and cultural initiatives	Artists, producers and cultural organisations	Project budget, institution or public programme	Preserve creative intent while creating fundable and executable structure.	Resistance to bureaucratic language and formalisation.
Businesses and CSR teams	Partnership, sustainability and programme leads	Corporate programme or innovation budget	Structure multi-stakeholder initiatives and preserve commitments and evidence.	Need for enterprise identity, policy and integration maturity.

9. Priority use cases

Use case	Current CIO fit	Evidence of value to seek	What not to promise yet
Early project formation	Strong	Time to a coherent brief; stakeholder clarity; reduced rework.	Automatic project success or universal strategic quality.
Funding-readiness assessment	Strong and improving	Better fit decisions; clearer gaps; less duplicated preparation.	Guaranteed eligibility or grant success.
Funding application drafting	Strong live workflow	Faster drafting; stronger evidence use; improved reviewability.	Autonomous submission or legal/compliance certainty.
Cross-organisation project design	Promising	Clearer roles, representation and decision ownership.	Mature external invitation and organisation authority before implemented.
Commitment tracking	First live slice	Higher ownership clarity; fewer lost action items; visible blocked work.	Full project-management replacement.
Reusable methodology and knowledge	Foundation live	More reuse, reduced reinvention and better	Predictive recommendation quality

Use case	Current CIOS fit	Evidence of value to seek	What not to promise yet
		project quality.	before enough governed data exists.
Portfolio and ecosystem intelligence	Long-term	Cross-project patterns, capability gaps and opportunity matching.	Current production capability.

10. Strategic differentiation

Category	What the category usually optimises	CIOS distinction today	Longer-term CIOS position
Project management	Known work, tasks and delivery	Begins before execution and preserves formation context.	Links execution, evidence, authority and reusable memory.
Grant databases	Opportunity discovery	Connects project context to funding analysis and application work.	Reasons over requirements, source versions, evidence and eligibility.
General AI assistants	Prompt-response generation	Bounded workflows, estimates, provenance and human acceptance.	Recommendations grounded in governed project and graph context.
Knowledge bases	Document storage and search	Separates artifacts from reviewed reusable knowledge.	Surfaces contextually relevant methods, cases and evidence.
Civic engagement	Participation and opinion collection	Moves intentions toward structured projects and responsibilities.	Connects problems, organisations, funding, commitments and outcomes.
Consulting and grant-writing services	Expert time and bespoke delivery	Encodes repeatable formation and application workflows in software.	Combines software, governed memory and selective expert support.
USP CIOS preserves continuity from uncertain intention to structured project, funding evidence, accepted responsibility and reusable learning.			

11. Commercial pathways and pricing logic

The commercial model remains a hypothesis set rather than a validated pricing system. The correct near-term objective is to discover which outcomes create enough value for an organisation to buy repeatedly.

Model	Likely buyer	Value unit	Pricing basis to explore	Validation needed
Supported pilot	NGO, municipality, university, funder	A bounded formation, funding-readiness or application programme	Fixed scope based on number of projects, workshops, users and support intensity	Decision-maker, procurement path, delivery cost and measurable outcome.
Organisation subscription	Institution with repeated project formation	Workspace, members, active projects and governed knowledge	Organisation tier, active-project volume or member band	Frequency of use, retention, support demand and budget ownership.
Application-intelligence package	Project team, intermediary or grant support organisation	One or more structured funding applications with evidence and document reasoning	Per package, programme bundle or annual allowance	Liability boundary, seasonality, success metric and willingness to pay.
Implementation and curation	Larger institution or programme	Onboarding, configuration, data curation and workflow adoption	Scoped implementation fee plus software access	Repeatability, margin, scope control and dependence on founder services.
Partner-funded deployment	Foundation, agency or ecosystem operator	Access for a cohort, region or thematic programme	Programme contract or sponsored access	Partner incentives, data governance and beneficiary adoption.
Specialist intelligence/API	Platform, funder or ecosystem operator	Scoped access to coordination or application intelligence	Contract, usage or portfolio basis	Graph maturity, permissions, explainability and integration demand.

Pricing should be derived from:

- the cost and delay of current project-formation and application processes;
- the number and value of projects supported;
- the amount of expert or administrative work replaced or improved;
- the buyer's budget category and procurement process;
- the required implementation and support effort;
- risk and liability boundaries around funding conclusions;
- repeat usage and retention rather than one-time enthusiasm.

12. Go-to-market direction

Stage	Primary motion	Objective	Evidence required before moving on
Founder-led discovery	Direct conversations, demos and problem interviews	Identify urgent coordination and funding-readiness pain.	Repeated problem language and identifiable budget owners.
Bounded pilots	Two or three carefully	Prove useful formation,	Usage, completed

Stage	Primary motion	Objective	Evidence required before moving on
	selected organisational pilots	onboarding and measurable workflow improvement.	outputs, time saved, user trust and buyer feedback.
Reference cases	Publish or privately share credible case studies	Make the product legible to similar organisations.	Permission, clear baseline, outcome and honest limitations.
Partner-led distribution	Work with funders, intermediaries, universities or municipal networks	Reach cohorts that already share a workflow or funding programme.	Partner incentive, support model and governance agreement.
Repeatable sales	Standardised package, onboarding and pricing	Create a predictable acquisition and delivery process.	Conversion, retention, implementation cost and support economics.
Platform/API distribution	Integrations and scoped agent/tool access	Extend CIOs into existing ecosystems.	Mature permissions, source truth, stable contracts and demonstrated demand.
GTM principle Lead with practical promises - clearer projects, stronger applications, visible responsibility and reusable knowledge. Coordination infrastructure is the strategic system underneath, not the first sentence of every sales conversation.			

13. Pilot design

A pilot should validate a narrow workflow and organisational behavior, not attempt to prove the entire long-term platform.

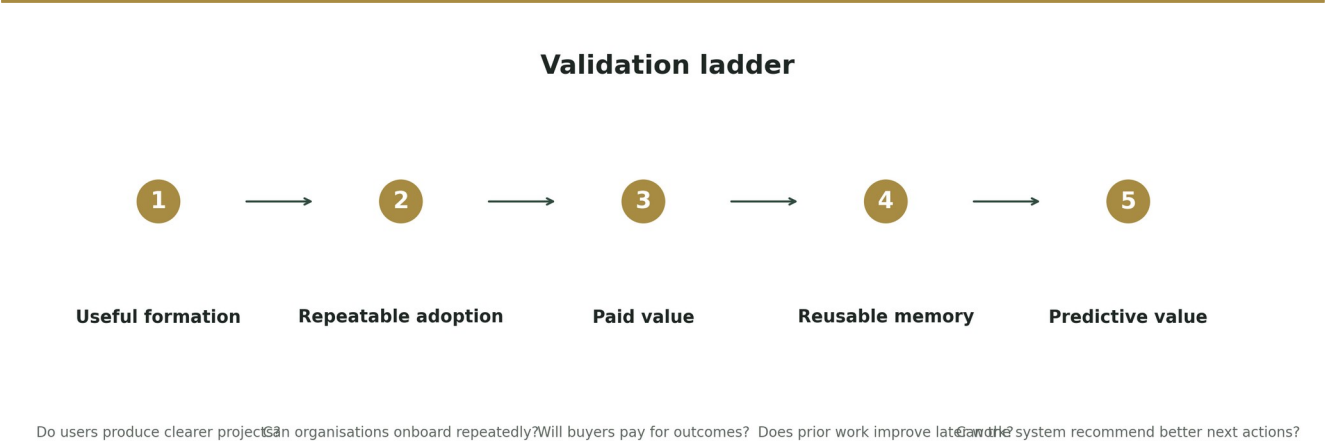
Pilot type	Suggested scope	Success measures	Failure signal
NGO project formation	5-15 live project ideas through brief, stakeholders, funding path and action plan	Completion rate, time to coherent brief, partner-readiness and user confidence	Users treat CIOs as extra paperwork or abandon after one generation.
Municipality problem-to-project	One department or thematic programme with a bounded pipeline	Number of structured problems, cross-department clarity, accepted project proposals and role resolution	Authority remains unclear or the process cannot fit procurement/governance reality.
Funding application workflow	One call or programme with several applicant projects	Time saved, requirement coverage, evidence completeness, reviewer	Users rely on generated text without evidence or official documents cannot

Pilot type	Suggested scope	Success measures	Failure signal
		usefulness and source trust	be handled reliably.
Knowledge reuse	A cohort using a shared methodology or prior project library	Reuse rate, reduced duplication, quality improvement and curator effort	Users cannot discover or trust relevant knowledge.
Commitment execution	One active project using accepted commitments	Ownership clarity, status updates, blocker visibility and completion evidence	The feature behaves like a redundant task list.

Pilot design rules:

- use real work, not only synthetic examples;
- define the decision-maker and buyer before onboarding;
- capture a baseline process and cost before using CIOS;
- keep scope small enough for founder observation;
- record friction, not only positive comments;
- avoid custom features that cannot generalise;
- end with a written decision: continue, change segment, change workflow or stop.

14. Validation ladder



Validation layer	Core question	Example evidence
Useful formation	Does CIOS produce clearer and more actionable projects?	Before/after project quality, completion rate, user editing behavior and partner feedback.
Repeatable adoption	Can an organisation use the workflow more than once without founder intervention?	Onboarding time, second-project use, multi-user participation and support volume.
Paid value	Will a buyer allocate budget for the outcome?	Paid pilot, signed budget owner, pricing objection data and renewal

Validation layer	Core question	Example evidence
		interest.
Reusable memory	Does prior project knowledge improve later projects?	Reuse events, reduced preparation time, relevant retrieval and curator effort.
Predictive value	Can structured history improve recommendations?	Measured recommendation precision, explanations, user acceptance and outcome correlation.

15. Strategic risk register

Risk	Why it matters	Current mitigation	Next proof required
Adoption burden	Deep structure may feel like documentation labour.	Progressive disclosure and memory emerging from existing actions.	Pilot observation showing users complete workflows without excessive support.
AI over-reliance	Users may treat drafts as verified conclusions.	Preview, explicit acceptance, provenance and evidence references.	User research on how people interpret confidence, citations and blocked states.
Metadata overload	The graph can become noisy and difficult to trust.	Explicit promotion, review status and selective memory doctrine.	Relevance, deprecation and reuse-quality mechanisms.
False consensus and power imbalance	A structured record can hide disagreement or unequal authority.	Representation and role semantics; product doctrine distinguishing decision from consensus.	Operational objection, consultation and affected-stakeholder patterns.
Weak market focus	CIOS can appear relevant to everyone and urgent to no one.	Segmented pilots around formation and funding-readiness pain.	Clear buyer, repeated urgency and willingness-to-pay evidence.
Founder dependence	Product, implementation and commercial knowledge may remain concentrated.	Canonical documentation, repeatable deployment and bounded workflows.	A second person or partner can onboard and support a pilot.
Document-intelligence liability	Eligibility and compliance conclusions can be wrong.	Source truth, exact citations, human review and uncertainty states.	One bounded official-document workflow with measured extraction quality.
Premature platform ambition	Agents, blockchain and predictive intelligence can distract from current value.	Explicit research-only status and phased roadmap.	Evidence that simpler current workflows are saturated and data

Risk	Why it matters	Current mitigation	Next proof required
			density exists.

16. Recommended product sequence

1	Production soak and commitment UX clarity - Verify Phase E.1 in ordinary use; improve accepted-state visibility and detail access.
2	Commitment lifecycle - Add in-progress, blocked, completed, cancelled, reassignment and due-date editing.
3	Evidence and dependencies - Connect commitments to artifacts, knowledge, funding requirements and other commitments.
4	Stakeholder resolution - Connect roles to real users, organisations, invitations and representation.
5	Bounded document ingestion - Implement one official source package with immutable versions, extraction and exact citations.
6	Requirement normalisation and source rebasing - Move document-intelligence requirements toward relational source-linked structures.
7	Outcome and learning capture - Connect completed commitments to evidence, outcomes and reusable knowledge.
8	Pilot repeatability and commercial validation - Run bounded pilots, refine onboarding and test willingness to pay.
9	Mature Graph Memory - Improve selective retrieval, quality, deprecation and reuse permissions.
10	Predictive coordination and scoped agent access - Only after graph density, permissions and outcome evidence justify them.

17. Parallel company-building track

Product development alone will not turn CIOUS into an investable or adoptable organisation. A parallel company-building track should convert founder knowledge into repeatable assets.

Track	Near-term output	Why it matters
Documentation	Briefing library, current architecture, roadmap, ADRs and operating runbooks	Reduces dependence on chat handoffs and makes diligence possible.
Repository governance	Private organisation, protected branches, reviewed worktrees and frozen contracts for multiple agents	Allows development capacity to expand without uncontrolled merges.
Pilot operations	Onboarding checklist, scope	Turns bespoke experimentation

Track	Near-term output	Why it matters
	template, success metrics and retrospective format	into a repeatable learning process.
Commercial learning	Buyer map, pricing hypotheses, contact pipeline and objection log	Separates strategic imagination from evidence.
Data and AI policy	Retention, provider handling, private applicant data and human oversight policy	Required before stronger institutional or enterprise claims.
Fundraising readiness	Generic overview, architecture/governance, roadmap/strategy, Handbook and targeted investor materials	Allows conversations to focus on current evidence and specific asks.

18. Longer-term strategic chapters

Chapter	Potential capability	Prerequisite
Mature Graph Memory	Contextual discovery of relevant projects, people, organisations, methods and funding history	Governed source data, permissions, quality and deprecation.
Predictive coordination intelligence	Opportunity prediction, project matching, execution-risk signals, blocked-chain forecasting and next-best action	Enough structured outcomes and accepted recommendations to evaluate accuracy.
Agent distribution	Scoped APIs or MCP access for external coding and work agents	Stable permissions, bounded capabilities, auditability and clear human authority.
Network and marketplace effects	Matching experts, services, methodologies, funders and projects	Sufficient participant density and trusted value exchange.
Rights, licensing and value sharing	Contribution attribution, methodology rights, optional revenue distribution and verifiable claims	A demonstrated governance problem and valuable reusable assets.
Optional blockchain proof	User-controlled provenance or rights verification where central records are insufficient	A concrete multi-party trust requirement that cannot be solved more simply.
Long-term discipline Predictive intelligence, agents and blockchain should remain optional consequences of a valuable coordination system, not substitutes for proving current product use.		

19. Near-term direction

Priority	Outcome
Commitment usability	A project can clearly view, update and complete accepted commitments with owner, due date, state, history and origin.
Evidence and dependency design	The contracts for supporting, blocking and completion evidence are frozen before implementation expands.
Documentation hub foundation	Current product and architecture truth lives close to the repository and can be reused externally.
First document-intelligence slice	One official source package can be ingested, versioned, extracted, cited and reviewed.
Pilot preparation	At least one narrowly scoped pilot has a buyer/user map, onboarding plan and measurable baseline.
Commercial hypotheses	Pricing and packaging are expressed as testable models rather than unsupported numbers.
Operational maturity	Repository, deployment, release checkpoints and multi-agent work boundaries are documented and repeatable.
Immediate strategic objective Prove that C IOS can make one organisation form, fund and coordinate real projects more effectively - and that the resulting memory improves the next project without adding unacceptable burden.	

20. Decisions that should be frozen next

Decision	Why it must be explicit
Who may create, assign and accept commitments?	Authority affects ownership, revision history and later invitation flows.
What statuses and transitions are valid?	Lifecycle must be enforceable in backend and understandable in UI.
What counts as completion evidence?	Without a rule, completed work becomes another unsupported status.
How are unresolved stakeholder roles represented?	Generated roles must not be confused with real people or organisations.
When may knowledge be promoted and reused?	Reuse needs review, permission and quality boundaries.

Decision	Why it must be explicit
What source quality is required before AI may state eligibility?	Document intelligence needs visible confidence and unsupported-conclusion handling.
What is retained, deleted or archived?	Project, evidence, generation and applicant data require coherent policy.
What will pilots measure?	A pilot without predefined evidence produces anecdotes rather than product learning.
What is the first commercial offer?	The sales motion cannot remain an abstract list of possible revenue models.

21. Selected strategic glossary

Term	Meaning in this roadmap
Formation gap	The period between an uncertain intention and a project that is clear enough to fund, coordinate and execute.
Durable coordination	Project records that preserve authority, responsibility, evidence, lifecycle and history beyond generated planning.
Selective memory	Preserving meaningful project context while avoiding indiscriminate permanent noise.
Coordination Graph	The connected memory of problems, projects, people, organisations, funding, knowledge, governance and their relationships.
Coordination Engine	The intelligence layer that interprets, retrieves, compares, matches and recommends under human authority.
Infrastructure density	The degree to which useful, governed relationships exist within a domain, region or ecosystem.
Document intelligence	Source-grounded extraction and reasoning over official forms, guidelines, annexes and requirements.
Human acceptance	The explicit action through which generated or proposed content becomes part of authoritative project work.
Pilot	A bounded real-world validation engagement with defined workflow, buyer, baseline, measures and end decision.
Predictive coordination	Future recommendations based on structured

Term	Meaning in this roadmap
	project history, outcomes and graph evolution rather than isolated prompts.
Where to continue This document complements CIOS Overview, CIOS Product, Architecture and Governance, and the CIOS Handbook - Edition One. Together they form the initial CIOS Briefing Library.	