



CSA
OCEANS
JPI Oceans support action


SEVENTH FRAMEWORK
PROGRAMME

Mapping of science landscape and preliminary analysis



Project full title: **CSA Healthy and Productive Seas and Oceans**

Grant agreement no.: SCS2-GA-2012-314194-CSA Oceans

Project start date: 1st September 2012

Duration: 36 months

Funding scheme: SP1 –Cooperation; Coordination and support action; Support actions FP7-SST-2012-RTD-1

Deliverable number: D3.1

Deliverable name: Mapping of science landscape and preliminary analysis

WP no: 3

Date: May 2015

Lead Beneficiary: Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (MINECO)

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Nature: R

Dissemination Level: PU

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Acknowledgements

We want to express our most sincere gratitude to all those JPI Oceans member countries that have provided inputs to the consultation (through their respective ministries or funding agencies) as well as to all those institutions, organizations, programmes, initiatives and researchers who have facilitated with their support and help the elaboration of this report. We hope it contributes to facilitate cooperation in marine and maritime research across Europe.

Content

1	Introduction	5
2	Work package methodology	6
2.1	Approach to the mapping of projects and funding	6
2.1.1	General Approach	6
2.1.2	Mapping of FP7 projects	9
2.1.3	Mapping of LIFE+ projects	10
2.1.4	Mapping of Territorial Cooperation Programmes and projects	10
2.1.5	Mapping of projects funded by other instruments and initiatives	12
2.2	Survey targeting research funding agencies and ministries	12
2.3	Mapping of regional and pan-European marine science organizations	15
2.4	Mapping of marine and maritime ERANETs and Art. 185 initiatives	15
3	Mapping of projects and funding at regional and European level	15
3.1	Mapping of FP7 projects	16
3.1.1	Background information on FP7	16
3.1.2	Outcomes of the mapping of FP7 projects	27
3.2	Mapping of LIFE+ projects	41
3.2.1	Background information on LIFE+	41
3.2.2	Outcomes of the mapping of LIFE+ projects	44
3.3	Mapping of projects funded by Territorial Cooperation Programmes	54
3.3.1	Background information on Territorial Cooperation Programmes	54
3.3.2	Outcomes of the mapping of Territorial Cooperation Programmes	61
3.4	Mapping of calls and projects funded by other instruments and initiatives	75
3.4.1	Calls and projects funded by BONUS	75
3.4.2	Calls and projects funded by COFASP	79
3.4.3	Calls funded by ERA-MarineBiotech (ERA-MBT)	80
3.4.4	Calls and projects funded by MARTEC	80
3.4.5	Calls funded by OCEANERA-NET	84
3.4.6	Calls and projects funded by SEAS-ERA	85
3.4.7	Actions funded by COST	87
4	Mapping of national RTD and innovation systems	92
4.1	Overview of national RTD and innovation systems	92
4.1.1	Relevant aspects on funding for transnational cooperation	117
4.2	Mapping of national strategies	122
4.3	Mapping of national research and innovation programmes	164
5	Annexes	193

Annex 1. Transnational Cooperation Programmes-Fact Sheets	194
Annex 2. Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes (Southern Europe)-Fact Sheets	243
Annex 3. Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes (Central and Northern Europe)-Fact Sheets	276
Annex 4. Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes (Outermost Regions)-Fact Sheets	333
Annex 5. Interregional Cooperation and Networking Programmes-Fact Sheets	337
Annex 6. IPA Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes-Fact Sheets	347
Annex 7. ENPI Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes-Fact Sheets	355
Annex 8. Main marine research-performing institutions/universities in each country	376
Annex 9. Regional and Pan-European marine research organizations-Fact Sheets	387
Annex 10. Marine and Maritime ERANETs and Art. 185 initiatives-Fact Sheets	421

1. INTRODUCTION

Currently the level of fragmentation in marine and maritime research across Europe is very high and most of the activities related with seas and oceans are conducted and national level. The first mapping exercise conducted by JPI Oceans in 2011 revealed that most of the activities in the field of marine and maritime research are funded, programmed, implemented and assessed at national level.

JPI Oceans aims at reducing this level of fragmentation, by increasing the coordination, and the definition of common agendas, creating critical mass, maximising efficiency of investments and existing capacities and creating synergies in marine and maritime research, technology and innovation fields across Europe, in order to face the societal challenge of “Healthy and Productive Seas and Oceans”. The objective is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the national investments in research, technology, innovation, related infrastructures and development of human capacities through the improvement of the trans-national cooperation and coordination of actions at pan-European level.

Most of the challenges that seas and oceans are facing cannot be addressed at national level. The complexity of the challenges, the level of investment, the critical mass and the capacities needed to respond to these issues goes beyond the capacities and possibilities of any single country. Issues such as the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on marine ecosystems and coastal areas, marine food webs, marine biodiversity and seafood production (fisheries and aquaculture), or the impacts of the increasing frequency of extreme events on maritime activities (e.g. coastal areas, aquaculture, maritime transport, energy production, etc.), the preservation and protection of the marine environment and its biodiversity against human impacts (e.g. pollution, loss of habitats, biodiversity, etc.) and the promotion of a maritime economy based in the sustainable used of good and services while ensuring the good environmental statues of seas and oceans are clear examples of challenges that require a concerted pan-European approach. In addition most of the challenges (e.g. climate change, pollution, invasive species, etc.) does not have frontiers and need to be tackled in coordination from a pan-European perspective.

In addition to make the most of the opportunities that seas and oceans offer to support the development of a blue economy it is necessary to coordinate the efforts at national level, by defining common priority areas to promote blue growth in order to focus the efforts to tackle cross-sectoral and cross-cutting issues, bringing together countries and researchers from different disciplines across Europe to provide knowledge and conduct the research with the aim of boosting the sustainable growth of the maritime economy.

A high level of cooperation and integration of activities at EU level is therefore needed in order to coordinate the activities and efforts of individual countries to maximise the impact of the resources to respond to the societal challenges related to seas and oceans.

In that regard, major efforts in Europe are needed to reduce the fragmentation and improve the coordination and long term planning of marine and maritime research in Europe. This can be addressed by aligning national research priorities and developing common European programmes in

marine research to increase the efficient and effective use of resources and improve the level of excellence of marine research in Europe. To achieve these goals it is necessary to have a broad overview of the complex European landscape in the field of marine and maritime research, the strategies, plans and activities conducted at national level and the available resources that potentially could be used to put in place joint actions under the umbrella of JPI Oceans. In order to avoid unnecessary duplication it is also necessary to know the activities and initiatives at EU level than have been recently funded or that currently going. The level of funding on particular issues also at EU level can provide shed light on which areas could need more investment or which where synergies could be created between national and EU investments.

Among its objectives WP3 aims to conduct a comprehensive mapping and analysis of the existing strategies, programmes and marine research activities at national , regional and EU level. The aim of this deliverable is therefore to provide information on the current state of marine science in the European landscape through a comprehensive mapping that includes:

- Mapping of main funding programmes and projects at EU and regional level
- Mapping of strategies and programmes at national level, providing also information on the functioning of RTD and innovation systems
- Identification of relevant marine science organizations at pan-European and regional level within the scope of WP3 (marine sciences).
- Mapping of relevant marine and maritime ERANETs and Art.185 initiatives

The specific objectives are to provide:

- Information on the funding in marine and maritime reseach at European and regional level
- Inventories of marine and maritime projects funded at European and regional level
- Up-to-date information on relevant national marine science and technology strategies, plans
- Relevant information of pan-European/regional marine research organisations, ERANETs and Art 185, initiatives, including activites, resources available, databases and calls launched.

2. WORK PACKAGE METHODOLOGY

2.1 APPROACH TO THE MAPPING OF PROJECTS AND FUNDING

2.1.1 GENERAL APPROACH

In the context of the mapping of projects conducted by WP3 the term “marine/maritime” makes reference to any marine or maritime related issue addressed by projects, through their objectives, tasks or activities (e.g. such as case studies).

Thus, the term “marine” encompasses any issue related to the marine environment from any single marine species, including bacteria, phytoplankton, seabirds, etc., to complex ecosystem studies,

processes and interactions, including climate and geological related process and phenomena linked with the sea (including risks and threats from climate change and the impact of human activities, mitigation measures, natural hazards such as submarine earthquakes, tsunamis, submarine landslides, sub seabed processes, etc.), from estuaries to the deep ocean.

The term “maritime” makes reference to any maritime activity or to issue related to these activities (e.g. maritime transport and logistic, fisheries, aquaculture, marine biotechnology, oil-gas exploration, offshore wind energy, ocean energy, deep sea activities, shipbuilding, maritime security, maritime safety, dredging, desalination, maritime tourism, seafood processing and labelling, etc.). This includes projects which have a focus on the specific development of guidelines, measures, research, technology or innovation to be specifically applied to any maritime related activity included as a project activity. The term also covers the development of measures, technology and innovative approaches to mitigate climate change and human impacts, as well as the development of marine bioinspired technologies (e.g. robots, materials, etc.), since the development of these technologies require a sound marine biological knowledge. The term maritime also encompass socioeconomic, cultural and historical aspects related to or focus on seas and oceans and human activities related to the sea. Projects focusing on a broad activity that cut cross different sectors (e.g. intermodal transport and logistic, tourism, etc.) have been included when marine/maritime issues are explicitly included in the title, summary or reports of the projects or in other additional sources of information (e.g. project booklet).

However, within the context of this mapping conducted by WP3, the term marine/maritime does not encompasses projects that have only a focus on freshwater issues or activities (e.g. inland shipping, freshwater aquaculture, research on freshwater species, marine biotechnology based on freshwater species, etc.). The inventory does not include either generic potential applications to marine/maritime issues unless these are specifically addressed by the project (e.g. through specific WPs, case studies, demonstration activities, etc.).

The mapping conducted reveals that many projects have a specific focus on marine or maritime issues, however in other projects marine/maritime issues represent only a part or component of the project. Usually these projects have a broader and multidisciplinary or trans-sectoral scope encompassing different fields or research areas, not only marine or maritime related issues (e.g. intermodal transport, tourism, renewable energy, biomass production, etc.). Therefore, the weight of the marine/maritime component can vary substantially between projects and in many cases the marine/maritime component is only a marginal part of the projects.

The approach adopted in the mapping is therefore very broad since there is not a clear international consensus of what marine and maritime issues are. On the other hand the information on projects is frequently scarce and limited, and this has to be taken into account when interpreting the outcomes of the mapping exercise since the available information sometimes did not allow to determine whether a particular project has or does not have a marine/maritime component. Despite these limitations the mapping provides a broad overview of all marine and maritime related projects funded by the main instruments at EU level and the funding allocated to those project.

It has also to be noted that the amounts of funding provided in this report are indicatives (since actual funding figures depends of the final amounts eventually paid to each project). For some programmes data gaps on EU or total funding (depending on the case) was calculated by assuming

the theoretical co-funding rate. Also national co-funding was estimated for most of the projects by subtracting the EU funding from the total funding (total budget) of the project.

It has also to be taken into account that the overall funding figures provided in this report on funding allocated to marine and maritime related projects do not represent the actual funding allocated to marine and maritime activities, since many projects mapped are not exclusively focussed on marine/maritime related issues. In many cases the projects are broader in scope dealing with a variety of other issues. In some particular cases the marine/maritime component account only for a minor part of the activities of the project, and therefore only account for a minor part of the budget. This should be taken into account to interpret properly the outcomes of this mapping.

In order to avoid duplication, the mapping of projects has been conducted when feasible by building on existing information and previous work at EU level of mapping of marine and maritime projects (see the different subsections on mapping of projects below).

This information provided by this deliverable will allow JPI Oceans to have a broad overview of the activities that have been recently funded at EU level and also information on the activities that currently are going on. This information may help avoid duplication, identify potential complementarities as well as identify potential gaps in research, technology development and innovation. The information can also be useful for the rest of stakeholders, including research funding agencies, research organisations and researchers involved in marine sciences and technologies or in maritime activities.

When possible, the search of projects through CORDIS, LIFE+, COST and other databases has been conducted using a list of key words (Antarctic, aquaculture, Arctic, Atlantic, ballast, Baltic Sea, beach, benthic, biofouling, bivalve, Black Sea, boat, coast(al), coral, crustacean, delta, estuary(ies), eutrophication, fish(eries), fjord, harbour, lagoon, littoral, littoral, mariculture, marine, maritime, Mediterranean Sea, nautic(al), navigation, North Sea, ocean, offshore, pelagic, plankton, polar, port, sail, salinity, seabed, seabird, seabottom, seafloor, seafood, seawater, shellfish, ship(ping), tidal, tide, tsunami, underwater, upwelling, waterborne). However, frequently it was necessary to screen all the outcomes of a particular search due to the low performance of some of the search tools..

The identification of marine/maritime related projects has been done by screening projects titles, abstracts, and when necessary by reading the information contained in projects reports (when available) and by searching on the web, checking projects booklets and other material.

Unfortunately the information available makes impossible to discern between the funding allocated to marine/maritime issues from the funding allocated to other activities. Likewise it was not possible to discern between the funding allocated to marine and maritime issues due to the multidisciplinary nature of many of the projects.

2.1.2 MAPPING OF FP7 PROJECTS

The purpose of the mapping of FP7 projects conducted by WP3 is to provide a broad overview of the marine and/or maritime related activities funded by FP7 through the different Specific Programmes (Cooperation, Ideas, People and Capacities). It also aims to provide indicative figures on the investment made by FP7 in marine and/or maritime focussed and/or related projects over the period 2007-2013.

The mapping was conducted based on the information on FP7 marine and maritime projects provided by EurOcean (<http://www.eurocean.org/>) from the existing data in the marine project database Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (<http://www.kg.eurocean.org/>). This database contains information on more than 850 marine and maritime FP7 projects. Additional search through the search tool of CORDIS project database (http://cordis.europa.eu/projects/home_en.html) was conducted to complement the information provided by EurOcean from Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) in order to get additional figures funding. Moreover, additional search of new FP7 marine and maritime related projects was also conducted through the CORDIS project database in order to develop an updated inventory and to map all marine and maritime projects funded by FP7 projects, including the projects funded by the last calls of FP7.

In addition to the search conducted through CORDIS, catalogues on FP7 projects published by the European Commission have been used as a source of information on marine and maritime projects, that was complemented through search in the CORDIS database. In particular the catalogues published by European Commission on marine and maritime related projects (http://ec.europa.eu/research/bioeconomy/fish/publications/index_en.htm) as well as the catalogues of projects funded by the FP7 Theme Environment (http://ec.europa.eu/research/environment/index_en.cfm?pg=publications) has been used as consultation material to check for marine and maritime projects.

Additional catalogues on marine and maritime projects have been consulted to check that the all projects mapped by previous initiatives were included in the mapping (e.g. The catalogue of European maritime transport and innovation projects 2007-2011 (<http://www.maritimebrokerageevent2012>). Additionally, other FP7 project databases such as the one developed by MARTECII (<https://www.martec-era.net>) and MARINEBIOTECH (<http://www.marinebiotech.eu>) were also consulted to check that all projects recorded in these databased were included in the mapping. Also additional projects databases from the European Commission has been consulted (e.g. database on funded projects by Theme 6 Environment (including climate change) http://ec.europa.eu/research/environment/index_en.cfm).

Information on some FP7 projects was not available at CORDIS. This is the case for the projects managed by the European Global Satellite Navigation Systems Agency (The European GNSS Agency (GSA)). A search for GNSS projects funded by FP7 was conducted through the information available at the GSA (European Global Satellite Navigation Systems Agency) website (<http://www.gsa.europa.eu/>).

The mapping conducted has allowed to compile information on funding and developed an updated inventory of FP7 marine and maritime related projects building on the information provided by EurOcean from the database Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG). It has to be noted that though the mapping conducted is quite comprehensive, still some FP7 projects might have not been included in the mapping, particularly if the marine/maritime component of the projects was not explicitly reflected either in the title or in the summary of the projects. In fact, for many projects it was necessary to consult the project reports (not available in all cases) or to search for additional information on the project website, to elucidate the scope of the project. The additional web search also was proven to be difficult, particularly for projects funded by the Specific Programmes “IDEAS” and “PEOPLE” since most of them did not have an own website or it was not possible to find it. For those projects having their own website, frequently the information available was scarce.

2.1.3 MAPPING OF LIFE+ PROJECTS

The mapping of projects and funding allocated by LIFE+ to projects with a marine/maritime component includes all projects funded by LIFE+ over the period 2007-2013.

The mapping was conducted by searching for projects funded by LIFE+ in the LIFE+ project database (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm>). The search through the LIFE project database was not conducted using the KEYWORD filter tool, since the key words in that search tool are pre-established and therefore it is not possible to use keywords other than the ones listed in the filter tool. Instead, the keyword search was done using the FREE-TEXT search filter. The search outcomes were further refined by screening the projects titles, summaries and when necessary by looking at other additional information (e.g. reports, information from internet) to identify the projects with a marine/maritime component.

Additional information for the mapping and the analysis of the outcomes was also gathered from information and documents available at the website European Commission dedicated to LIFE+ (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/>).

2.1.4 MAPPING OF TERRITORIAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

The mapping of territorial cooperation programmes includes also the networking programmes, This mapping was complex due to the high number of programmes and projects funded by these programmes. In order to get information on marine and maritime projects only those programmes which eligible area includes sea bordering countries or sea bordering regions were considered for the mapping. Over 55 territorial cooperation programmes have been mapped searching for projects with a marine/maritime component. In addition to territorial cooperation, also networking programmes has been mapped.

The mapping on territorial cooperation and networking programmes has been mainly conducted through the project database of KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep/>)¹. KEEP (Knowledge and Expertise in European Programmes) is the most comprehensive free and searchable database of projects funded by territorial cooperation programmes, project partners and programmes. KEEP has been developed and it is maintained by INTERACT (<http://www.interact-eu.net/>). KEEP has been proven to be a very valuable tool for the purposes of this mapping, providing information on projects and programmes through a single entry point, which largely facilitates the search of information on projects and programmes. KEEP contains information on projects funded by trans-national, cross-border and interregional cooperation programmes since 2000. It also provides information on the networking programmes URBACT and ESPON. In addition, KEEP also provides information on cooperation projects funded by ENPI (European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument) and IPA (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance).

When necessary the information obtained from KEEP was complemented with information from the programmes websites or with information kindly provided by the joint technical secretariat of the programmes, depending on the case. In the case of some programmes all the information was obtained from the programme websites or it was kindly provided by the joint technical secretariat of the programmes or the managing authorities. Only in a few cases the information was provided by project coordinators and leading institutions of the projects.

Additional check out of the mapping was conducted, when possible, using other databases to confirm that all marine and maritime projects have been mapped (e.g. Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG)). In addition project catalogues developed by programmes were also consulted to verify that all projects have been included in the mapping (e.g. the catalogue on marine and maritime projects funded by the Programme “Atlantic Area Programme (<http://atlanticarea.ccd-rn.pt/presentation/maritime-strategy-for-the-atlantic-ocean-area/>)).

A major drawback to conduct the mapping of projects funded by territorial cooperation programmes is that many databases and sources do not allow to conduct a search based on free keywords. Therefore the search based on keywords was only possible in a number of cases. In other cases the search was conducted by screening the information on all projects funded by the programmes. However, in some cases the information on projects provided by some websites was scarce and it did not allow to determine the marine or maritime nature or scope of some projects. Therefore when necessary the website of projects (if available) was also consulted to obtain additional information on the marine/maritime nature of the project. However, sometimes the web search was proven to be difficult since not all projects have a dedicated website. In some cases the available information from the project website did not allow to determine whether a particular project did or did not have a marine/maritime component.

In order to get the figures on funding of projects (Total budget, EU funding and national co-funding) an inconvenience was the lack of harmonization of information on funding and the existence of data gaps. Thus, many of the sources provided the EU and the total funding. However, in some cases the information available was the EU funding, while in other cases the information provided was the total budget of project. In those cases we have covered the data gaps by estimating the EU co-funding or total budget of the projects (depending on the case) by assuming that projects were co-

¹ Until recently the KEEP website was: <http://www.territorialcooperation.eu/keep/>

funded by EU at the theoretical percentage established for each programme. National co-funding in most of the cases was calculated from the difference between the total budget and the EU funding.

For some programmes the figures on funding provided were not in EUR. In those cases the information on funding in other currencies was converted into EUR by using averaged *Euro foreign exchange reference rates* over the period 2007-2013. These averaged values were obtained from the website of the European Central Bank (ECB) (*Source: European Central Bank (ECB), (<http://www.ecb.europa.eu>)*).

It is noteworthy to mention that not all the information from all programmes or projects was available in English. In order to sort out this problem translation tools, such as Google Translate and the automatic translation option of Google Chrome, has been used.

2.1.5 MAPPING OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND INITIATIVES

WP3 has also mapped the calls launched and the projects funded by other funding initiatives and instruments, including ERANETs: MARTECII (<https://www.martec-era.net/>) SEAS-ERA (<http://www.seas-era.eu/>), COFASP (<http://www.cofasp.eu/>), OCEANERA-NET (<http://www.oceaneranet.eu/>), ERA-MarineBiotech (<http://www.marinebiotech.eu/>), and BONUS (The Joint Baltic Sea Research and Development Programme, <http://www.bonusportal.org/>). WP3 has also mapped the actions funded by COST (<http://www.cost.eu>) over the period 2007-2013.

The information on calls and projects funded by the ERANETs SEAS-ERA, COFASP, OCEANERA-NET and ERA-MarineBiotech has been obtained from the information available at the website of these initiatives. The information on project funded by BONUS Article 185 was obtained from the website of BONUS and from information kindly provided by the BONUS Secretariat. In the case of MARTECII the information was obtained from its website and from information kindly provided by this ERANET. The information on projects funded by COST was collected building on the information the information on COST Actions kindly provided by EurOcean (<http://www.eurocean.org>) from Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (<http://www.kg.eurocean.org>) and also by searching on the project database of COST, based on a list of key words.

2.2 SURVEY TARGETING RESEARCH FUNDING AGENCIES AND MINISTRIES

In order to collect information on the functioning of the different national RTD and innovation systems across Europe and also to map strategies and programmes as well as the investment made by countries in the field of marine and maritime research a survey targeting national research funding agencies (RFAs) and ministries was conducted. With this aim a single and comprehensive questionnaire was developed. The elaboration of the questionnaire was led by WP3 in close coordination with the other WPs involved in the development of the draft Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (SRIA) of JPI Oceans (WP1, WP4, WP5, WP6).

The questionnaire was designed to get information on functioning of national RTD and innovation systems, with special focus on marine and maritime issues, and to map the current national

strategies, programmes/plans and priorities related with marine and maritime research and innovation at national level, as well as the funding allocated to marine/maritime research. The questionnaire also was devised to get relevant information on how marine research infrastructures, monitoring programmes and science to policy systems are organised and managed at national level, in order to get relevant information for other WPs of CSA Oceans dealing with innovation (WP4), science to policy (WP5) and research infrastructures (WP6). The objective was to compile all relevant questions for the different WPs and deliverables of CSA Oceans in a single questionnaire, instead sending several questionnaires on different issues to the research funding agencies/ministries. It was considered that this will facilitate the consultation process and help avoid to overload research funding agencies.

In addition, the questionnaire also intended to find out where the research funding agencies/ministries see an added value for JPI Oceans and what needs and gaps need to be addressed to achieve the goals of JPI Oceans, to gather relevant information for deliverable D3.2. The questionnaire was presented to the Management Board of JPI Oceans at its 4th meeting in 2013 in Dublin. On the other hand, the information provided by research funding agencies/ministries can be use by JPI Oceans as a baseline to assess in the future the impact of this Joint Programming Initiative in the alignment of the national research agendas and the level of coordination of marine/maritime research in Europe.

The questionnaire was sent to all participating countries in JPI Oceans and also to Member States and Associated Countries from sea bordering countries not involved in JPI Oceans. Participating countries in JPI Oceans were addressed through national contact points appointed by the Management Board of JPI Oceans, while non-participating countries were addressed through their representatives in the High Level Group for Joint Programming of the European Council (GPC , Groupe du Programation Conjointe).

The mapping of strategies, programmes and funding allocated at national level to marine and maritime research has proven to be time consuming. It was also a complex process for the research funding agencies. The main difficulties found in the survey with RFAs/ministries were linked to fact that in most of the countries the competences on marine and maritime related activities (including related strategies and programmes dealing with marine and maritime issues) are held by different authorities or bodies and many of the questions of the survey required a proper coordination at national level between the different authorities responsible for marine and maritime issues. This coordination for exchange of information, data collection and verification between different national authorities has been a complex process. By March 2014, almost all countries participating in JPI Oceans have responded to the questionnaire (Table 2.2.1). None response have been received from the non-participating countries.

This survey has also allowed to map main research institutions and universities dealing with marine research. With this aim research funding agencies/ministries were asked to identified the main marine research institutions and universities in each country. The information collected on the main research institutions and universities in each country is provided in Annex 8.

Table 2.2.1. Countries that responded to the questionnaire of CSA Oceans (May 2014)

Country	Responding organisation
Belgium	Belgian Science Policy Office (BELSPO) (www.belspo.be)
	Fund for Scientific Research (F.R.S.-FNRS) (www.frs-fnrs.be)
	Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ) (http://www.vliz.be/)
Denmark	Danish Council for Strategic Research (http://fivu.dk/en/research-and-innovation/councils-and-commissions/the-danish-council-for-strategic-research)
Estonia	Ministry of the Environment (MOE) (www.envir.ee)
Finland	Academy of Finland (http://www.aka.fi/en-GB/A/)
France	Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR) (http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/)
Ireland	Marine Institute (MI) (www.marine.ie)
Italy	The National Research Council (CNR) (www.cnr.it)
Lithuania	Research Council of Lithuania (www.lmt.lt)
Netherlands	Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) (http://www.nwo.nl/en)
Norway	Research Council of Norway (RCN) (http://www.forskingsradet.no/)
Poland	National Science Centre (www.ncn.gov.pl)
	National Centre for Research and Development (www.ncbir.pl)
Portugal	Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) (www.fct.pt)
Romania	Ministry of National Education (http://www.research.edu.ro)
Spain	Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (MINECO) (www.mineco.es)
Sweden	Swedish Research Council (FORMAS) (www.formas.se)
Turkey	The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK) (www.tubitak.gov.tr)
UK	National Environmental Research Council (NERC) (http://www.nerc.ac.uk)

2.3 MAPPING OF REGIONAL AND PAN-EUROPEAN MARINE SCIENCE ORGANIZATIONS

WP3 has also mapped the relevant marine research organizations at regional and pan-European level since these are relevant stakeholders for JPI Oceans. The mapping only includes relevant pan-European and regional marine science organizations, based on the definition of relevant stakeholders for JPI Oceans developed by WP8 of CSA Oceans and endorsed by the Management Board of JPI Oceans in its 4th meeting in 2013 in Dublin. The mapping does not include however technology platforms, regional conventions or other organizations or initiatives. The mapping does not include either research infrastructures or observatories, since these have been considered within by WP6.

For each organization a fact has been developed summarizing the objectives, scope and main activities of these organizations. The information has been collected through desk based research from the websites of these organizations and in some cases from information provided by the own organizations. These fact sheets on relevant marine science organizations are included in Annex 9 of this document. The facts sheets provides background information on these organizations, their membership, their governance structure, their vision, mission and aims, their strategies/research priorities, their activities, the resources and tools provided by the websites of these organizations, and the publications, among other information. The aim is to provide JPI Oceans with information on these organizations to have a better understanding of the marine research landscape in Europe and in particular on the role of each of these organizations.

2.4 MAPPING OF MARINE AND MARITIME ERANETS AND ART.185 INITIATIVES

In addition to relevant regional and pan-European marine science organizations, WP3 has also mapped the existing ERANETs and Art.185 initiatives that are exclusively focussed on marine and/or maritime research. For each of these initiatives a fact sheet has been produced with background information on these initiatives, the participating countries, the activities conducted by the different initiatives, their strategic research agendas and priorities, the resources and tools provided through their websites, an overview of the calls launched by each initiative and the publications produced. The information has been collected through desk based research from the website of these initiatives and programmes. The aim is to provide JPI Oceans with an overview of the developments and activities conducted by ERANETs and BONUS, including their strategic agendas and calls launched. The fact sheets are included in Annex 10 of this document.

3. MAPPING OF PROJECTS AND FUNDING AT REGIONAL AND EUROPEAN LEVEL

This section provides general information and an overview of the programmes and instruments that at EU level that have been considered in the mapping. It also provides information on the number of marine and maritime projects and activities funded through different European instruments for the period 2007-2013, as well as information on the overall funding allocated by each programme or

instrument to marine and maritime projects/activities over that time period. However, it has to be taken into account that due to the limitations on the information available it was not possible to discern between the funding allocated to marine/maritime activities from the rest of the funding allocated to other activities within each project. Therefore, the figures on funding presented in this document do not represent the actual investment in marine and maritime related issues, but the figures correspond to the total investment made in projects that have a marine/maritime focus or component. Many of the projects do not exclusively focus on marine/maritime issues, but they have a marine/maritime component which relative weight (in terms of funding) can largely vary between projects. This has to be kept in mind to interpret properly the findings of this mapping. Therefore, the total figures on funding provided by this mapping are purely indicative and they do not represent the funding allocated exclusively to marine/maritime activities within the projects.

3.1 MAPPING OF FP7 PROJECTS

3.1.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON FP7

INTRODUCTION²

The 7th Research Framework Programme aimed to progress towards the knowledge economy and society. Thus the Framework Programme for Research has two main strategic objectives:

- to strengthen the scientific and technological base of European industry;
- to encourage its international competitiveness, while promoting research that supports EU policies.

The Specific Programmes constitute the five major building blocks of FP7:

- COOPERATION
- IDEAS
- PEOPLE
- CAPACITIES
- EURATOM

The specific programmes of the 7th Framework Programme were designed to address, in combination with the necessary national and private efforts, major weaknesses in the level, quality and impact of European research. The dissemination and transfer of knowledge is a key added value of European research actions, and measures have been taken to the use of results by industry, policy makers and society.

FP7 did not have a specific priority line dealing with marine and maritime issues, instead marine and maritime issues have been addressed by FP7 through the different themes and activities of the

² © European Union, (1994-2014); Source: CORDIS, <http://cordis.europa.eu/>

Specific Programmes COOPERATION and CAPACITIES as well as through the Ideas and People Specific Programmes.

COOPERATION³

The Cooperation Specific Programme has been the core activity of FP7, representing two thirds of the overall budget (Cooperation budget: EUR 32,413 million). The Cooperation programme has fostered the collaborative research across Europe and other partner countries through projects by transnational consortia of industry and academia. The programme has promoted the progress of knowledge and technology, supporting and strengthening research across the EU to address European social, economic, environmental, public health and industrial challenges, serve the public good and support developing countries. Thus, the specific programme on 'Cooperation' supported all types of research activities carried out by different research bodies in trans-national cooperation and aimed to gain or consolidate leadership in key scientific and technology areas.

The budget of the Cooperation programme has been devoted to support cooperation between universities, industry, research centres and public authorities throughout the EU and beyond. Research within the Cooperation specific programme is conducted through 10 different thematic areas or themes, corresponding to major areas of science and research and reflecting the most important fields of knowledge and technology where research excellence is particularly important to improve Europe's ability to address its social, economic, public health, environmental and industrial challenges of the future. Each theme was operationally autonomous but aimed to maintain coherence within the Cooperation Programme and allowing for joint activities cutting across different themes, through for example, joint calls. The thematic areas covered by Cooperation are the following:

- Theme 1. Health
- Theme 2. Food, agriculture and fisheries, and biotechnology (KBBE)
- Theme 3. Information and communication technologies (ICT)
- Theme 4. Nanosciences, nanotechnologies, materials and new production technologies (NMP)
- Theme 5. Energy (ENERGY)
- Theme 6. Environment (including climate change) (ENVIRONMENT)
- Theme 7. Transport (including aeronautics) (TRANSPORT)
- Theme 8. Socio-economic sciences and the humanities (SSH)
- Theme 9. Space (SPACE)
- Theme 10. Security (SECURITY)

The relevance of the topics addressed by those Themes over the whole period of Horizon 2020 (H2020) has been guaranteed by relying on a number of sources from the research sector, including the European Technology Platforms (ETP) and advice from specific expert advisory groups. Important topics identified in the Strategic Research Agendas (SRAs) of the ETPs have been covered by the Cooperation programme.

Across all these themes, the Cooperation Specific Programme has supported trans-national cooperation through:

³ © European Union, (1994-2014); Source: CORDIS, <http://cordis.europa.eu/>

- Collaborative research
- Coordination between national research programmes
- Joint Technology Initiatives
- Technology Platforms

The aim has been to consolidate the leadership in key scientific and technology areas through collaborative research, the coordination of national research programmes and the establishment of Joint Technology Initiatives building where relevant on coordinated and common strategies such as those of the European Technology Platforms. Through joint actions among academia, industry, research centres and public authorities and the establishment of excellent research projects and networks, it has been instrumental in fostering better integration of European research and national and regional research programmes, thus helping to complete the ERA. Also by tackling major and urgent societal challenges which transcend national borders such as energy efficiency, climate change, resources depletion and health or population ageing needs, it underpinned innovation and brings about decisive progress in the transition towards a knowledge intensive economy.

The bulk of EU research funding in FP7 has been allocated to collaborative research, with the objective of establishing excellent research projects and networks able to attract researchers and investments from Europe and the entire world. This has been pursued through a wide range of funding schemes, including collaborative projects (large-scale integrating projects and small .medium size collaborative projects), Networks of Excellence (NoE) , Co-ordination/support actions (CSA).

The Cooperation programme has largely promoted and supported the improvement of the coordination between national research programmes and agendas with the aim of strengthening the European Research Area (ERA). Thus, through the ERANET scheme, FP7 has made an important effort to reduce the fragmentation in several national and regional research programmes by favouring the development of joint calls, joint programmes and actions supported together by several Member States and the Commission.

Cross-Thematic and pluri-disciplinary research areas are included in this work programme, paying particular attention to key scientific areas such as energy efficiency and marine sciences and technologies. The 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 work programmes of Cooperation included a specific call on the “Ocean of Tomorrow: joining research forces to meet challenges in ocean management”, which cuts across the Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology, Energy, Transport and Environment.

The ERA-NET scheme has aimed at developing and strengthening the coordination of national and regional research programmes in two ways:

- providing a framework for actors implementing public research programmes to improve coordination through new ERA-NETs or by broadening and deepening existing ERA-NETs; and
- providing, in a limited number of cases, additional EU financial support to participants who create a common fund for the purpose of joint calls for proposals among national and regional programmes (ERA-NET+).

MARINE AND MARITIME ERA-NETs

Several Marine and Maritime ERA-NETs and ERA-NET+ have been or are still being supported by FP7:

- SEASERA (<http://www.seas-era.eu/>)
- BONUS+ (<http://www.bonusportal.org/>)
- MARTECII (<https://www.martec-era.net/>)
- ERA-MarineBiotech(<http://www.marinebiotech.eu/>)
- COFASP (<http://www.cofasp.eu/>)
- OCEANERA-NET (<http://www.oceaneranet.eu/>)

Other ERA-NETs do not focussed exclusively on marine and/or maritime issues , though they may include some marine related issues within their scope, including ERA-NETs such as:

- BIODIVERSA2 (<http://www.biodiversa.org/>)
- BS ERANET (<http://www.bs-era.net/>)
- EMIDA (<http://www.emida-era.net/>)

However these have not been considered in the mapping conducted by WP3.

IDEAS⁴

The programme, with a budget of EUR 7,510 million, aimed to boost the Europe's competitiveness by helping to attract and retain the most talented scientists, supporting risk-taking and high-impact research, and promoting world-class scientific research in new, fast emerging fields. The Ideas Specific Programme has supported “frontier research” on the basis of scientific excellence, being this the sole criterion on the basis of which ERC frontier research grants are awarded. IDEAS supported research in any area of science or technology, including engineering, socio-economic sciences and the humanities. In contrast with the Cooperation Specific Programme, there is no obligation for cross-border partnerships. The programme has been implemented by the European Research Council (ERC) through different funding schemes (ERC grants):

- ERC Starting Grants aimed to support researchers (Principal Investigators) at the stage at which they are starting their own independent research team or programme. The scheme will support independent and excellent new individual research teams
- ERC Consolidator Grants supported researchers (Principal Investigators) at the stage at which they are consolidating their own independent research team or programme. The scheme will strengthen independent and excellent new individual research teams that have been recently created.

⁴ © European Union , (1994-2014); Source: CORDIS, <http://cordis.europa.eu/>

- Advanced Grants intended to promote substantial advances in the frontiers of knowledge, and to encourage new productive lines of enquiry and new methods and techniques, including unconventional approaches and investigations at the interface between established disciplines.
- ERC Synergy Grants intended to enable a small group of Principal Investigators and their teams to bring together complementary skills, knowledge, and resources in new ways, in order to jointly address research problems.
- The ERC Proof of Concept Grant has provided additional funding to ERC frontier research grant holders to establish proof of concept, identify a development path and an Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) strategy for ideas arising from an ERC funded project. It provided funds to enable ERC funded ideas to be brought to a pre-demonstration stage where potential opportunities for exploitation have been identified.

PEOPLE⁵

The overall strategic objective was to support the further development of the ERA by making Europe more attractive to researchers. The People Specific Programme, with a budget of EUR 4,750 million, aimed to strengthen, quantitatively and qualitatively, the human potential in research and technology in Europe, by stimulating people to take up the profession of a researcher, encouraging European researchers to stay in Europe, and attracting to Europe the best researchers from the entire world.

The People Programme has been implemented through different Marie Curie Actions providing fellowships and other measures to help researchers build their skills and competences throughout their careers. These actions addressed researchers in terms of their skills and competence development at all stages of their careers, from initial research training specifically intended for young people, to career development and life-long training in the public and private sector. Mobility, both trans-national and intersectoral, has been fundamental to this programme.

The Marie Curie Actions followed a bottom up approach, being open to all domains of research and technological development addressed under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Research fields are chosen freely by the applicants. A strong participation by enterprises, including SMEs, has been a crucial added value for this programme. The international dimension, as a fundamental component of human resources in research and development in Europe, has been addressed in terms of career development without discrimination, as well as of strengthening and enriching international cooperation through researchers and attracting research talent to Europe. The PEOPLE programme also aimed to ensure gender mainstreaming.

The following activities and Marie Curie funding schemes has been used to implement the People Programme:

1. Initial Training of Researchers
 - Initial Training Networks (ITN)

⁵ © European Union, (1994-2014); Source: CORDIS, <http://cordis.europa.eu/>

2. Life-Long Training and Career Development

- Intra-European Fellowships for Career Development (IEF)
- Career Integration Grants (CIG)
- Co-funding of Regional, National and International Programmes (COFUND)

3. Industry-Academia Partnerships and Pathways

- Industry-Academia Partnerships and Pathways (IAPP)

4. World Fellowships

- International Outgoing Fellowships for Career Development (IOF)
- International Incoming Fellowships (IIF)
- International Research Staff Exchange Scheme (IRSES)

5. Activity 5: Specific Actions

- Researchers' night (NIGHT)
- Trans-National Collaboration Among EURAXESS members on topics related to the innovation union (EURAXESS-IU)
- Trans-national co-operation among National Contact Points.

Between 2008 and 2010 other funding schemes were also used to implement PEOPLE, including:

- Marie Curie-ERG European Re-integration Grants (ERG)
- Marie Curie-IRG International Re-integration Grants (IRG)
- Marie Curie Action: "Marie Curie Awards 2007" (AWARDS)
- Trans-national collaboration among ERA-MORE members (ERA-MORE)

CAPACITIES⁶

The total budget of the Capacities Specific Programme was EUR 4,097 million and its overall aim was to enhance research and innovation capacities that Europe needs if it is to become a thriving knowledge-based economy. This was achieved by supporting a wide range of initiatives: to optimize new and existing research infrastructures in Europe; to strengthen the innovation capacity of SMEs; to enhance the research potential of European regions and research-driven clusters; to unlock the research potential of the EU's convergence and outermost regions; to stimulate the harmonious integration of scientific and technological endeavour into European society; to improve the coherence of national and European Community research policies; and to build strategic R&D partnerships with non-EU countries. Thus, by increasing the impact of public research and its links with industry, and by strengthening public support and its leverage effect on investment by private actors, the Capacities programme has been a key element to the further development of ERA.

The Capacities Programme covered the following activities:

- Research infrastructures

⁶ © European Union, (1994-2014); Source: CORDIS, <http://cordis.europa.eu/>

- Research for the benefit of SMEs
- Regions of Knowledge
- Research Potential
- Science in Society
- Support for the Coherent Development of Research Policies
- Specific activities of international cooperation

This specific programme has supported a range of actions involving the active collaboration of research teams from all sectors, including industry, SMEs, universities and other higher education institutions, research institutes and centres, international European interest organisations, civil society organisations, and any other legal entities. These actions have been implemented through the funding schemes: Collaborative Projects; Networks of Excellence; Coordination Support Actions and Research for the benefit of Specific Groups (in particular SMEs). The Capacities Programme included a range of activities for developing world-class research infrastructures and to ensure the optimal use of existing research infrastructures. It also provided support to the opening of the European Research Area to the world, through increased structured dialogue with Third Countries to establish joint S&T priorities, reinforcing bilateral cooperation and coordinating national programmes of EU Member States with third countries.

Capacities also aimed to:

- support the coherent development of policies;
- complement the Cooperation programme;
- contribute to EU policies and initiatives to improve the coherence and impact of Member States policies;
- find synergies with regional and cohesion policies, the Structural Funds, education and training programmes and the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP).

Research Infrastructures (INFRA)

The overall objective of the ‘Research infrastructures’ part of the FP7 Capacities programme has been to optimise the use and development of the best research infrastructures existing in Europe. Furthermore, it aims to help to create new research infrastructures of pan-European interest in all fields of science and technology. The European scientific community needs these to remain at the forefront of the advancement of research, and they will help industry to strengthen its base of knowledge and technological knowhow. Knowledge generation and, by implication, innovation, directly depend on the quality and availability of research infrastructures, which include facilities such as observatories, data banks, radiation sources and communication networks.

Within this activity the following actions have been funded:

Support to existing research infrastructures:

- Integrating Activities - providing a wider and more efficient access to, and use of, the research infrastructures existing at national and at international level when appropriate (including: transnational access, joint research and networking;)

- ICT-based e-Infrastructures- supporting a number of interrelated topics designed to foster the emergence of a new research environment in which virtual communities share and exploit the collective power of European scientific and engineering facilities.

Support to new research infrastructures:

- Design Studies – concepts for new research infrastructures with clear European dimension and interest;
- Construction of new infrastructures

Research for the Benefit of SMEs (SMEs)

This activity of the Capacities Programme aimed at strengthening the innovation capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Europe and their contribution to the development of new technology based products and markets. The research for the benefit of SMEs was focussed on the outsourcing of research by SMEs to specialised 'RTD performers' (research service providers i.e. universities, research centres, other research performing companies etc.) but it also included outsourcing by research performing SMEs who need to complement their core research activities. The activity has helped SMES outsource research, increase their research efforts, extend their networks, better exploit research results and acquire technological knowhow, bridging the gap between research and innovation. This activity has been implemented through different schemes:

- Research for SMEs. The scheme has provided support to SMEs in need of outsourcing research activities to RTD performers or research performing SMEs, creating new knowledge or achieving results with a clear exploitation potential to improve or develop new products, processes or services which meet the needs of SMEs. This scheme also assisted SMEs in acquiring technological know-how and accessing international networks. It followed a bottom-up approach, meaning that the research can originate in the entire field of science and technology in all industrial sectors
- Research for SME Associations. The objective of this scheme was to indirectly support SMEs through their associations/groupings to outsource research activities. This scheme aimed at identifying and addressing common technological problems, promoting the effective dissemination and take-up of research results. It also followed a bottom-up approach
- Demonstration activity. The objective of this was to prove (demonstrate) the viability of a new solution (itself a successful outcome of a research project) that offers a potential economic advantage but which cannot be directly commercialised as further technological or other developments are required
- Coordination and Support activities. It aimed at providing support to SMEs through to the following actions: dissemination and exploitation of research results and exchange of good practices; contributing to the identification of priority research topics for SME associations, especially by establishing a dialogue with ETPs; mentoring and coaching support to SMEs; support to national and/or regional schemes providing financial means ("exploratory awards") to SMEs or SME associations to prepare proposals for SMEs; studies on SME

research support programmes and actions; developing and coordinating support to SMEs at national level; and impact assessment of the programme

Regions of Knowledge (REGIONS)

The 'Regions of knowledge' initiative aimed to strengthen the research potential of European regions, in particular by encouraging and supporting the development, across Europe, of regional 'research-driven clusters', associating universities, research centres, enterprises and regional authorities. Therefore this activity promoted research and technological development (RTD) as a driver of economic development and to invest better and more in RTD through cultivating innovative 'research-driven clusters' at a local and regional level. The aim was to increase the capacity of European regions to invest in and develop their commitment in research which can contribute significantly to economic development. The actions undertaken in this area intended to enable European regions to strengthen their capacity for investing in and carrying out research activities, while maximising their potential for a successful involvement of their operators in European research projects.

Actions under this activity have been implemented through Coordination and Support Actions (CSA), and they included the analysis, development and implementation of research agendas for regional or cross-border clusters; mentoring of regions with a less-developed research profile by highly developed ones; initiatives to improve integration; dissemination activities - conferences, workshops, publications, web-based initiatives.

Research Potential of Convergence Regions (REGPOT)

The aim REGPOT was to stimulate the realisation of the full research potential of the enlarged European Union by unlocking and developing the research potential in the EU's 'convergence regions' and outermost regions, and helping to strengthen the capacities of their researchers to successfully participate in research activities at EU level.

This activity of the Capacities programme has provided support for trans-national two-way secondments of research staff in the convergence regions, the acquisition and development of research equipment in selected centres; the organisation of workshops and conferences to facilitate knowledge transfer, the development of "evaluation facilities" for research centres in the convergence regions to obtain an international independent expert evaluation of their research quality and infrastructures. Proposals within REGPOT followed a bottom-up scheme, and therefore the projects could address any research theme of FP7. The projects within this activity have been funded under the modality of Coordination and Support Actions (CSA).

Science in Society (SIS)

The aim of this activity was to stimulate the harmonious integration of scientific and technological endeavour and associated research policies into European society, with a view to building an effective and democratic European knowledge-based society.

SIS has provided support to research activities through the following action lines:

- Governance of the relationship between science and society (including better understanding of the place of S&T in society; broader engagement to anticipate and clarify political societal and ethical issues; strengthening and improving the European science system; the evolving role of universities)
- Strengthening potential, broadening horizons (including issues related to gender and research and to young people and science)
- Science and society communication (provision of reliable and timely scientific information for the press and other media; bridging the gap between the media and the scientific community; encouraging a European dimension at science events targeting the public; promoting science by audio-visual means; promoting excellent trans-national research and science communication by the means of popular prizes)

Support for the Coherent Development of Research Policies

It aimed at improving the coherence of research policies at the regional, national and European level and increasing its potential in the production and use of knowledge in order to become more competitive and provide solutions to some of the challenges it faces today. Actions were mainly targeting policy makers but will ultimately improve conditions for conducting research. Specific actions have targeted the European strategy for human resources and mobility in research through a number of regional, national and Community policy initiatives such as funding of programmes, legislation, recommendations and guidelines. The common objective of these initiatives has been to stimulate researchers to stay in Europe and attract the best brains from all over the world.

International Cooperation (INCO)

The aim of this activity was to become more competitive and play a leading role globally, reinforcing international science and technology (S&T) policy with three objectives:

- Support European competitiveness through strategic partnerships with non-EU countries in selected fields of science and by engaging the best scientists from such countries to work with and in Europe;
- Enhance the production of knowledge and scientific excellence by enabling European universities, research institutions and firms to establish contacts with their partners in such third countries, thereby facilitating access to research environments outside Europe and promoting synergies on a global scale;
- Address specific problems that third countries face, or that have a global character, on the basis of mutual interest and mutual benefit.

Actions undertaken by INCO included:

- Bi-regional coordination of S&T cooperation, including priority setting and definition of S&T cooperation policies between EU and third countries; implementing specific activities dedicated to strengthening participation from targeted countries and regions in FP7.

- Bilateral coordination for the enhancement and development of S&T partnerships, including activities such as improving the provision of information on programs and funding designed to promote cooperation between Europe and specific third countries; better identifying and demonstrating mutual interest and benefit in S&T cooperation between the EU and third countries; sharing best practices and the prospects for cooperation in particular fields.
- Coordination of national policies and activities of EU Member States and Associated Countries on international S&T cooperation, through ERA-NET and ERA-NET PLUS schemes.

OTHER FUNDING SOURCES THROUGH FP7: BONUS ARTICLE 185⁷

In addition to ERANETs, FP7 has also supported actions under Article 185 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) [ex Article 169 of the Treaty establishing the European Community (TEC)] aim at integrating parts of national and regional programmes for implementing jointly, together with the Commission, a real European research programme. Article 185 enables the EU to participate in research programmes undertaken jointly by several Member States, including participation in the structures created for the execution of national programmes.

The actions supported by Article 185 could cover subjects not directly linked to the ten themes of Cooperation as far as they have a sufficient EU added value. They also aimed to enhance the complementarity and synergy between FP7 and activities carried out under intergovernmental structures such as EUREKA and COST.

In June 2010, the European Parliament supported the European Council's decision that launched a new research and development programme to protect the Baltic Sea, BONUS (<http://www.bonusportal.org/>), worth of EUR 100 million for the years 2010-2017. Over the period 2010-2013 the Joint Baltic Sea Research Programme BONUS has been co-funded by FP7 under Article 185 of the EU's Treaty. The BONUS Joint Baltic Sea Research Programme is fully aligned with the objectives of the European Strategy for Marine and Maritime Research. It is an integral part of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea which seeks to provide both a co-ordinated, and inclusive framework in response to the key challenges facing the Baltic Sea Region, together with concrete solutions for these challenges. BONUS builds on the experience gained through the ERA-NETs BONUS and BONUS+, funded by FP6 and FP7, respectively, and has engaged to date over 100 research institutes and universities in nine Baltic Sea countries.

BONUS have brought together the research communities of marine, maritime, economical and societal research to address the major challenges faced by the Baltic Sea region and the EU framework provides mechanism for combining national research funding and EU funding to meet the marine and maritime challenges of the Baltic Sea.

Although BONUS and ERANETs (e.g. SEAS-ERA and MARTEC II) have been co-funded by FP7 these initiatives would be analysed separately under the section 3.4 of this document.

⁷Source: European Commission, (http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/what-is-art-185_en.htm)

3.1.2 OUTCOMES OF THE MAPPING OF FP7 PROJECTS⁸

The results of the mapping of FP7 projects reveals that in total 1,310 projects focussed on marine/maritime issues or with a marine/maritime component have been funded by FP7 over the period 2007-2013 (Table 3.1.1). In addition to the more than 850 projects recorded in the database Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG), 452 new FP7 projects have been mapped. The mapping also includes the projects funded by the last calls of FP7, including the projects funded through the 2013 OCEAN OF TOMORROW call.

The number of projects funded by the different FP7 Specific Programmes varies considerably between the programmes. In total the mapping revealed that 463 marine/maritime related have been funded through the FP7 Specific Programme “Cooperation”, 105 projects through the Specific Programme “Ideas”, 545 projects through the Specific Programme “People” and 194 projects have been funded through the Specific Programme “Capacities” (Table 3.1.1). The high number of projects funded by Cooperation and People contrasted with the smaller number funded by the Ideas Programme. On the other hand, only 3 maritime related projects were found to be funded by FP7 within the framework of JTIs.

Table 3.1.1. Number of marine/maritime related projects funded by each Specific Programme of FP7 (COOPERATION, IDEAS, PEOPLE and CAPACITIES) and funding allocated to marine/maritime related projects within each of Specific programme. Figures are also given for projects funded by FP7 under the framework of JTIs.

FP7-SPECIFIC PROGRAMME	Nº Marine/Maritime projects	EU FUNDING (in EUR)	NATIONAL FUNDING (in EUR)	TOTAL FUNDING (in EUR)
COOPERATION	463	1,891,156,155	830,581,345	2,721,737,500
IDEAS	105	201,728,898	46,009	201,774,907
PEOPLE	545	227,257,143	2,308,656	229,565,799
CAPACITIES	194	404,676,415	126,315,382	530,991,797
JTIs	3	2,322,217	3,473,314	5,795,532
TOTAL	1,310	2,727,140,828	962,724,706	3,689,865,535

Source: Own elaboration from the results of the mapping of FP7 projects and funding based on data from:

- © European Union, (1994-2015); Source: CORDIS. <http://cordis.europa.eu/>
- European GNSS Agency (GSA) (<http://www.gsa.europa.eu/>)
- Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org) (provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org))

The total funding allocated by the Specific Programmes of FP7 to marine and/or maritime related projects over the period 2007-2013 amounts to around EUR 3,690 million, (Table 3.1.1) from which

⁸ The mapping of FP7 projects was conducted building on existing information on marine and maritime FP7 projects provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org) from Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org) and information from the sources:

- © European Union, (1994-2015); Source: CORDIS. <http://cordis.europa.eu/>
- European GNSS Agency (GSA) (<http://www.gsa.europa.eu/>)
- European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm).

around EUR 2,727 million corresponded to EU funding and approximately EUR 963 million to national co-funding (including public and private funding). On overall the EU funding allocated to marine and maritime projects represents around 5.6% of the overall FP7 EU budget allocated to Cooperation, Ideas, People and Capacities (EUR 48,770 million).

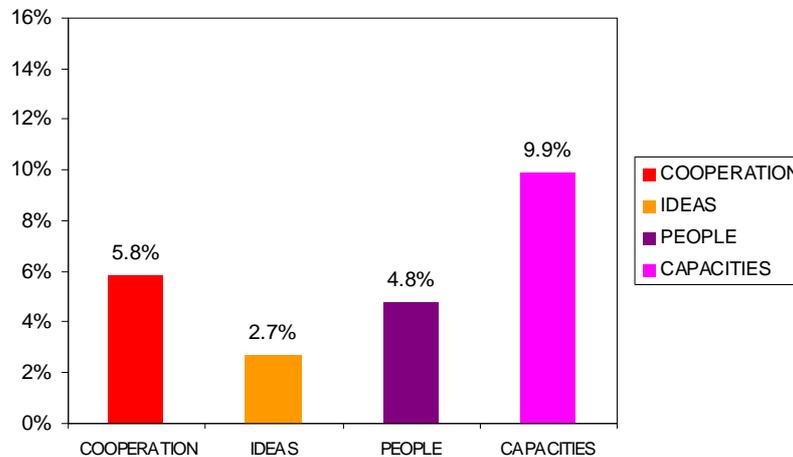


Figure 3.1.1. Percentage of funding allocated by each Specific Programme of FP7 to marine and maritime related projects (calculation are made with respect to the EU budget of each Specific Programme over the period 2007-2013)⁹.

In order to determine the relative weight of marine and maritime issues within each Specific Programme of FP7 (COOPERATION, IDEAS, PEOPLE, CAPACITIES) the percentage of funding allocated by each programme to marine and maritime projects was calculated. The results indicate that CAPACITIES was the Specific Programme that, in relative terms, more resources from its budget dedicated marine/maritime related projects. In total 9.9% of the CAPACITIES' budget was earmarked to fund marine/maritime focussed or related projects (Fig. 3.1.1). In the case of COOPERATION, 5.8 % of its total budget was earmarked to fund marine/maritime focus or related projects. The percentage of total funding allocated by PEOPLE and IDEAS was lower, accounting for 4.8% and 2.7% of the total budget of these Specific programmes within FP7, respectively.

If we calculate the investment made by each specific programme in marine and maritime projects in relation to the total EU funding of FP7 allocated to marine and maritime related projects (EUR 2,725 million, excluding JTIs), the outcomes indicate that in relative terms the Specific Programme COOPERATION was with difference the most important source of funding for marine/maritime related projects within FP7. Thus 69.4% of the total funding of FP7 allocated to marine and maritime related projects came from the COOPERATION Programme (Fig. 3.1.2). The funding allocated by the rest of the specific programmes (IDEAS, PEOPLE and CAPACITIES) was notably lower. Thus CAPACITIES accounted for 14.9% of the total funding earmarked to marine and maritime related

⁹ Source: Own elaboration from the results of the mapping of FP7 projects and funding based on data from:

- European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm)
- © European Union, (1994-2015); Source: CORDIS, (<http://cordis.europa.eu/>)
- European GNSS Agency (GSA) (<http://www.gsa.europa.eu/>)
- Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org) (data provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org))

projects within FP7, while in the case of the Specific Programmes PEOPLE and IDEAS the funding allocated to projects with a marine/maritime focus or component was 8.3% and 7.4% of the total FP7 funding earmarked to marine/maritime related projects , respectively (Fig . 3.1.2).

As to the number of projects funded, as indicated above PEOPLE and COOPERATION were in absolute and relative terms the Specific Programmes that funded a higher number of marine/maritime related projects (Table 3.1.1; Fig 3.1.3). Both programs together accounted for 77.1% of marine/maritime related projects funded by FP7. The CAPACITIES Programme accounted for 14.8% of all marine/maritime related projects of FP7, while IDEAS only accounted for 8.0%. Therefore the relevance of marine/maritime issues, taking as reference the number of projects, was considerably higher within the Specific Programmes “PEOPLE” and “COOPERATION”. On overall marine/maritime related projects accounted for 1.6 % of the total number of projects supported by FP7, indicating that the importance of marine/maritime issues within FP7 was small, in terms of number of projects.

When we look at the number of marine and maritime projects funded by each specific programme with respect to the total number of projects (including marine and not marine projects) funded by each specific programme, the results indicate that the higher percentage of marine/maritime funded projects corresponded to IDEAS with 2.3% (Fig. 3.1.4), followed by CAPACITIES with 1.8%. In the case of COOPERATION and PEOPLE the percentage of marine and maritime projects funded by these specific programmes accounted for 1.6% in both cases. This indicates that there was not much difference in the relative weight of marine and maritime issues between the Specific Programmes.

The findings of the mapping also reveals certain unbalance between applied research and research at the frontier of knowledge in the marine and maritime fields. Since despite the % of marine and maritime projects funded under IDEAS was the highest, the funding allocated to marine and maritime projects by the Specific Programme IDEAS was the lowest (Fig. 3.1.1). This is due to the lower budget (size) of projects funded by IDEAS in comparison with the budget (size) of projects funded by COOPERATION (see below).

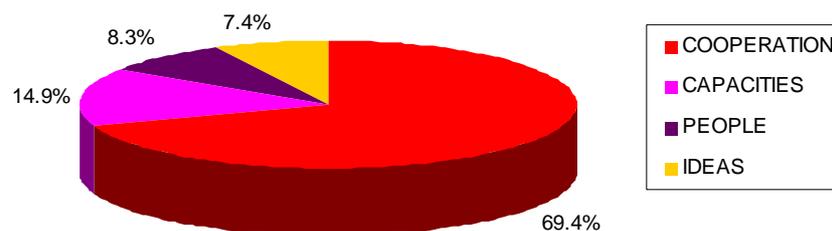


Figure 3.1.2. Percentage of funding allocated to marine/maritime related projects by each of the specific programmes of FP7 with respect to the total funding allocated by FP7 to marine/maritime related projects¹⁰.

¹⁰ Source: Own elaboration from the results of the mapping of FP7 projects and funding based on data from:

- © European Union, (1994-2015); Source: CORDIS, (<http://cordis.europa.eu/>)
- European GNSS Agency (GSA) (<http://www.gsa.europa.eu/>)
- Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org) (data provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org))

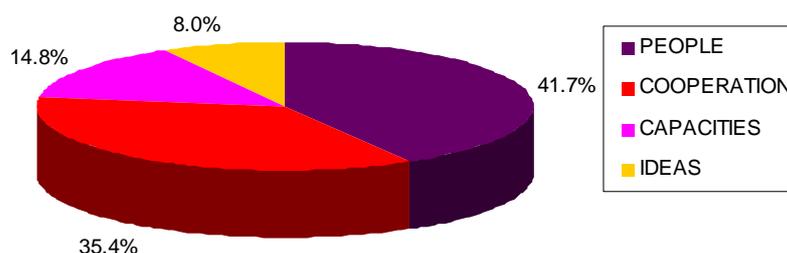


Figure 3.1.3. Percentage of marine/maritime projects funded by each specific programme with respect to the total number of marine/maritime projects funded by FP7¹¹.

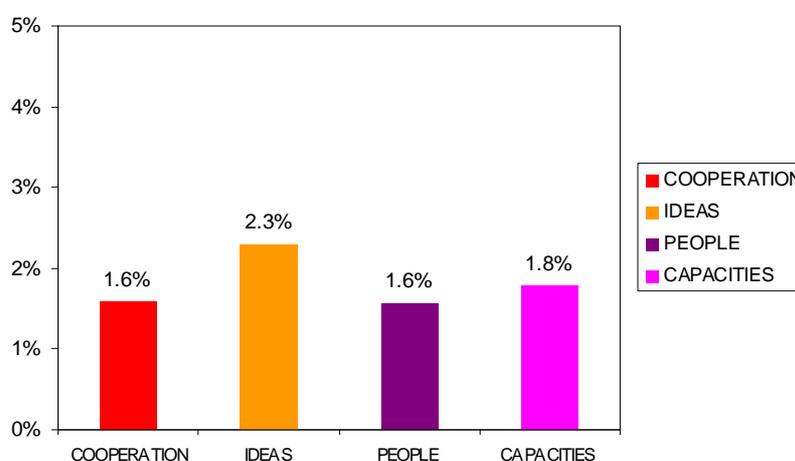


Figure 3.1.4. Percentage of marine/maritime related projects with respect to the total number of projects (marine and not marine) funded by each specific programme¹¹

Table 3.1.2 shows the marine and maritime projects funded and the breakdown of funding earmarked to these projects by each of the different themes of the specific programme COOPERATION, the activities of the specific programmes CAPACITIES, and the schemes of the specific programme IDEAS and PEOPLE. It has to be noted that except for the theme Health, all the themes of the COOPERATION Programme have funded marine/maritime related projects. Nevertheless, only one marine/maritime project was found to be funded under the theme Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH), revealing that importance of marine and maritime issues within this theme was almost insignificant. Likewise only 3 marine/maritime related project has been funded under the framework of the Joint Technology Initiatives JTI-ARTEMIS, JTI-Clean Sky and JTI-FCH under the umbrella of the COOPERATION Programme.

Figure 3.1.5 compares the funding allocated to marine/maritime related projects by i) the different themes of the Specific Programme COOPERATION, ii) the activities of the Specific Programme

¹¹ Source: Own elaboration from the results of the mapping of FP7 projects and funding based on data from:

- © European Union, (1994-2015); Source: CORDIS, (<http://cordis.europa.eu/>)
- European GNSS Agency (GSA) (<http://www.gsa.europa.eu/>)
- Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org) (data provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org))

CAPACITIES and iii) the funding from the schemes of the Specific Programmes IDEAS and PEOPLE. On overall, the most important source of EU funding for marine and maritime issues was the theme ENVIRONMENT (including climate change) within the Specific Programme COOPERATION, followed by the themes KBBE, TRANSPORT and ENERGY (Fig 3.1.5). The lower amount of EU funding earmarked to marine/maritime related projects within the COOPERATION Programme corresponded to the themes NMP (around EUR 50 million) and SSH (only one project funded with around EUR 1.1 million of EU funding). In the case of the Specific Programme CAPACITIES, INFRASTRUCTURES was the activity that earmarked the highest amount of funding to support marine/maritime related projects, followed by SMES which accounted for circa EUR 189 million and EUR 148 millions of EU funding, respectively. The funding earmarked for the rest of activities of CAPACITIES (INCO, SIS, REGIONS and REGPOT) was considerably much lower (Table 3.1.2; Fig. 3.1.5).

Table 3.1.2. Number of marine and maritime projects funded and funds earmarked by each Themes, Activity and Funding Scheme, within the Specific Programmes COOPERATION, IDEAS, PEOPLE and CAPACITIES. Figures area also given for maritime projects funded under the framework of JTIs.

PROGRAMME	THEME/ACTIVITY/ FUNDING SCHEME	Nº Marine/Maritime projects	EU FUNDING (in EUR)	NATIONAL FUNDING (in EUR)	TOTAL FUNDING (in EUR)
COOPERATION	KBBE	100	385,858,070	130,804,736	516,662,805
	ICT	31	99,161,939	40,534,945	139,696,884
	NMP	12	50,031,330	21,040,747	71,072,077
	ENERGY	50	263,452,045	161,209,679	424,661,724
	ENVIRONMENT	101	463,170,940	170,663,147	633,834,087
	TRANSPORT	116	348,039,430	169,186,910	517,226,341
	SSH	1	1,173,475	335,742	1,509,217
	SPACE	28	119,673,723	59,304,694	178,978,417
	SECURITY	24	160,595,203	77,500,745	238,095,948
JTI	ARTEMIS, CLEAN SKY AND FCH*	3	2,322,217	3,473,314	5,795,532
IDEAS	ERC GRANTS	105	201,728,898	46,009	201,774,907
PEOPLE	MARIE CURIE GRANTS	545	227,257,143	2,308,656	229,565,799
CAPACITIES	SMES	116	148,571,947	50,772,300	199,344,247
	REGIONS	8	13,776,298	1,845,191	15,621,489
	REGPOT	11	17,011,505	3,076,825	20,088,330
	SIS	8	17,437,860	3,267,484	20,705,344
	INFRA	40	189,100,125	63,924,564	253,024,689
	INCO	11	18,778,680	3,429,018	22,207,698
	TOTAL	1,310	2,727,140,828	962,724,706	3,689,865,535

Source: Own elaboration from the results of the mapping of FP7 projects and funding based on information provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org) from Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org) and data from:

- © European Union, (1994-2015); Source: CORDIS, (<http://cordis.europa.eu/>)
- European GNSS Agency (GSA) (<http://www.gsa.europa.eu/>)
- Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org) (data provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org))

*FCH: Fuels Cells and Hydrogen

The funding allocated by IDEAS and PEOPLE to marine/maritime research activities was notably lower than the funding earmarked to applied research through collaborative research projects within ENVIRONMENT, KBBE, TRANSPORT and ENERGY. The funding allocated by PEOPLE to marine/maritime related issues was only slightly higher than the funding allocated by IDEAS. However, this contrasts with the higher number of projects funded through PEOPLE in comparison with the number of projects funded by IDEAS (Table 3.1.2). These differences are due to the fact that the funding per project to support Marie Curie Actions is usually much lower than the funding used to support ERC-Grants.

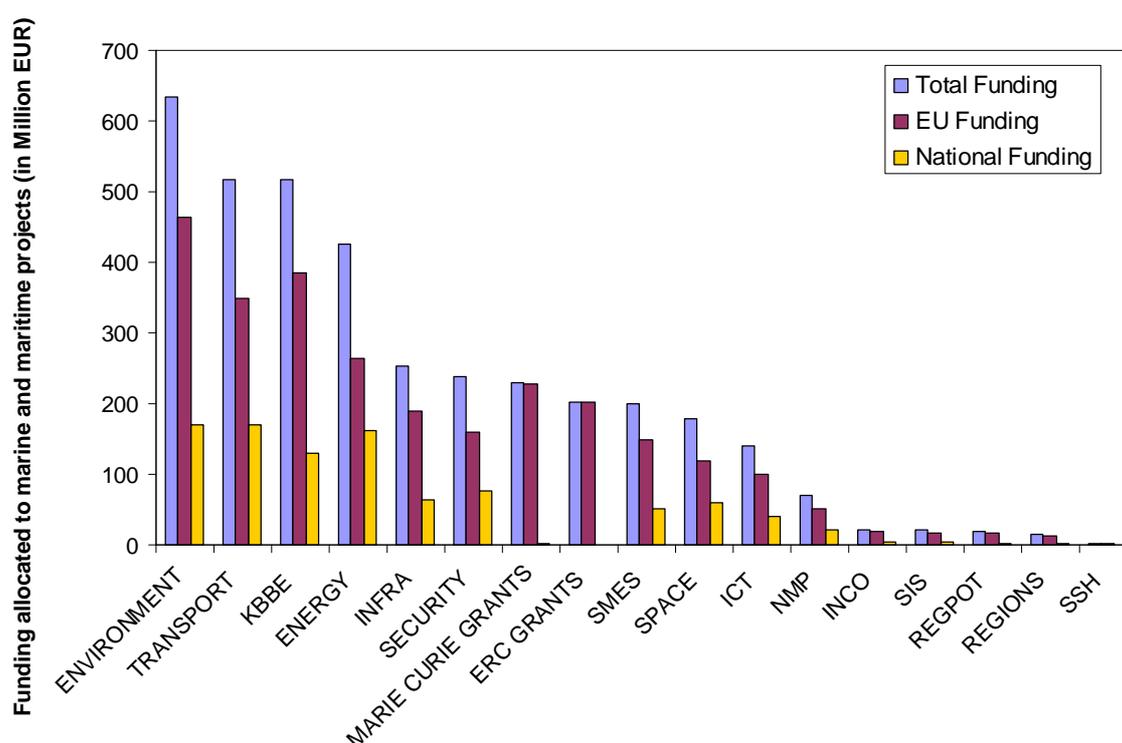


Figure 3.1.5. Comparison of funding allocated to marine/maritime projects by the different themes of COOPERATION, activities of CAPACITIES and grants from the Specific Programmes PEOPLE and IDEAS¹².

¹² Source: Own elaboration from the results of the mapping of FP7 projects and funding based on data from:

- © European Union, (1994-2015); Source: CORDIS, (<http://cordis.europa.eu/>)
- European GNSS Agency (GSA) (<http://www.gsa.europa.eu/>)
- Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org/) (data provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org/))

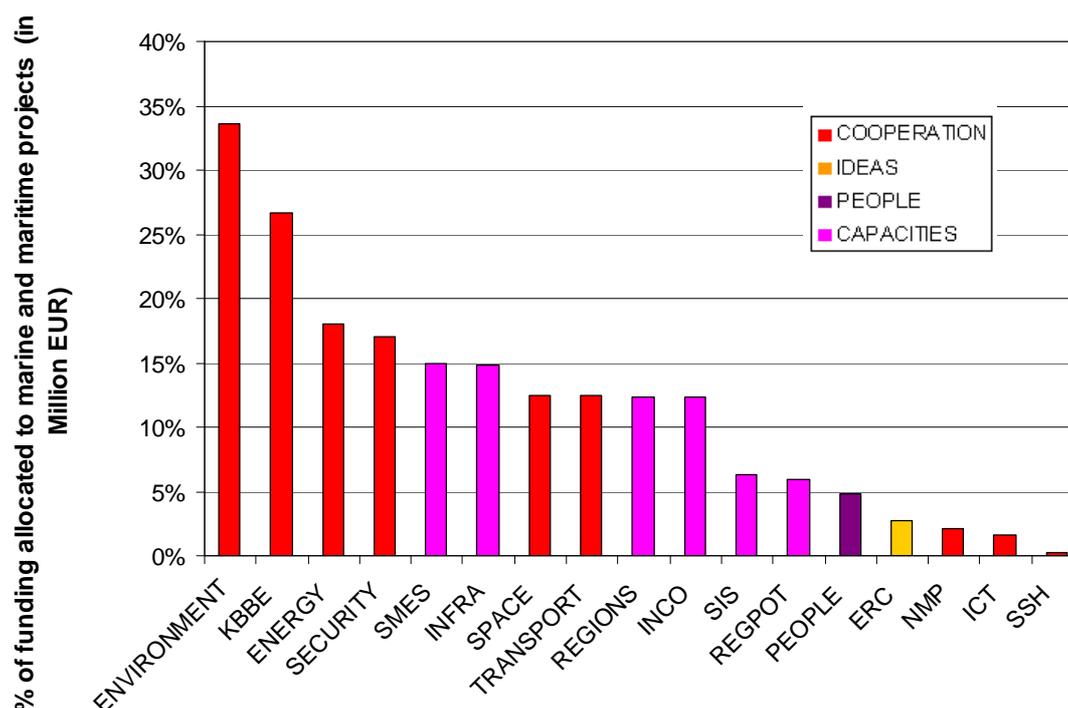


Figure 3.1.6. Percentage of total funding allocated to marine/maritime project with respect to the total budget of each Theme of COOPERATION, Activity of CAPACITIES and the specific programmes “IDEAS” and “PEOPLE”¹³.

In relative terms, the most important source of funding for marine and maritime related projects was Theme 6 ENVIRONMENT (Fig. 3.1.6) which earmarked 33.5% of its total budget to marine and/or maritime focussed or related projects. This high percentage of funding is indicative of the importance of marine and maritime issues within the field of environmental research and climate change, and also reflects the concerns of European Commission on marine related environmental issues. Nevertheless, taking into account that seas and oceans cover 71% of Earth surface and that there still are many issues that remains largely to be discovered (e.g. deep sea ecosystems, marine biodiversity and its, potential, etc.) or solved (e.g. impact of human activities, measures to mitigate and adapt to the impact of climate change, etc.) the percentage of funding received by marine/maritime projects under the theme ENVIRONMENT, though substantial, do not cover all the research needs to address the environmental challenges faced by our seas and oceans. Moreover, it has to be taken into account that the figure of 33.5% includes all projects dealing with marine and maritime issues, even if the marine and maritime aspects are only a small part of the activities of projects (see 2.1).

KBBE addresses research on fisheries, aquaculture, seafood quality and processing, and marine biotechnologies, but the relative importance of marine and maritime related activities in terms of

¹³ Source: Own elaboration from the results of the mapping of FP7 projects and funding based on data from:

- © European Union, (1994-2015); Source: CORDIS, <http://cordis.europa.eu/>
- European GNSS Agency (GSA) (<http://www.gsa.europa.eu/>)
- European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm)
- Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org) (data provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org))

funding was lower than for ENVIRONMENT. Thus 26.7% of the total funding of KBBE was allocated to marine and/or maritime related projects. The third and fourth place in terms of relative % of funding allocated to research corresponded to ENERGY and SECURITY, which earmarked 18.1% and 17.0% of their budget to fund marine and maritime related activities.

The relative weight of marine/maritime issues in terms of funding was in general lower than 15% for the rest of the themes, activities and funding schemes of the Specific Programmes “COOPERATION”, “CAPACITIES”, “IDEAS” and “PEOPLE”. Thus, the relative funding allocated to SMEs projects and Marine Research Infrastructures projects accounted for 14.9 % and 14.8% of the total funding of these activities. In the case of themes SPACE, TRANSPORT and the activities REGIONS and INCO the percentage of funding allocated to marine/maritime related projects accounted for between 12.5%-12.3% of the total budget for these themes and activities.

The budget allocated to marine and maritime issues by some of these activities can be considered small if we take into account the economic importance of the maritime activities. Thus for instance the importance of maritime transport in Europe, which account for 90% of the EU external freight trade and 40% of intra-EU exchanges in terms of ton-kilometres through short sea shipping, was not reflected in the amount of funding allocated to research activities within the theme TRANSPORT, since only 12.4% of its total budget was allocated to maritime related projects.

It has to be noted that despite the low budget dedicated by the activity Regions of Knowledge (REGIONS) to marine/maritime related projects (as shown in Fig 3.1.5), in relative terms the funding provided by this activity of CAPACITIES was >10%. Thus 12.4% of the total budget of REGIONS was earmarked to marine/maritime related projects. Therefore the weight of marine and maritime issues in terms of relative funding was higher for REGIONS than for other activities of CAPACITIES (e.g.; SIS, REGPOT) and it was also higher than % of the total funding earmarked by PEOPLE and IDEAS to support marine and maritime related projects. This fact seems to reflect the relatively high importance that stakeholders give to marine/maritime issues and their potential to strengthen the capacities and the potential of regions, promoting the economic development and competitiveness through the development of research clusters and associations between public and private entities. Also INCO and SMES dedicated a relatively high percentage of funding to marine and maritime related projects in comparison with the relative funding of the Specific Programmes PEOPLE and IDEAS earmarked to marine/maritime related issues.

The relative amount of funding dedicated by PEOPLE and IDEAS to support marine and maritime related projects was low, indicating that the budgetary support to marine and maritime issues have a relatively small importance within these Specific Programmes. This fact points out to that there is need to support and conduct further training activities and fundamental research at the frontier of knowledge in the marine and maritime fields in Europe.

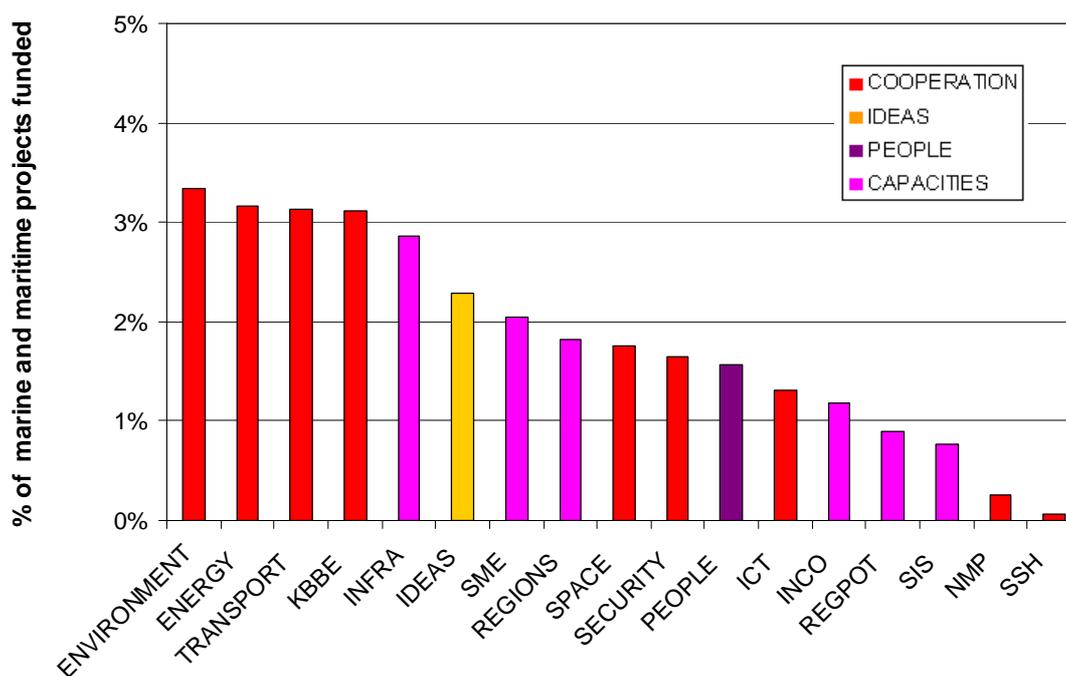


Figure 3.1.7. Percentage of marine/maritime projects funded by each Theme of COOPERATION, Activity of CAPACITIES and the Specific Programmes IDEAS and PEOPLE. Percentages are given with respect to the total n° of projects funded by each theme of COOPERATION, activity of CAPACITIES and by the Specific Programmes “IDEAS” and “PEOPLE”¹⁴.

In relative terms the higher percentage of projects funded under the COOPERATION programme , with respect to the number of projects funded by each programme, corresponded to the themes ENVIRONMENT, TRANSPORT, ENERGY and KBBE (Fig. 3.1.7), with % slightly higher than 3%. The relatively high number of projects supported by TRANSPORT and the relatively low budget earmarked by this Theme to marine and maritime activities is indicative of the lower size of the projects funded through TRANSPORT in comparison with projects funded through ENVIRONMENT or KBBE (see below).

When we look at the relative number of marine and maritime projects of each Theme of COOPERATION with respect to the total number of marine and maritime projects funded by this Specific Programme (463 projects in total), the results indicated that the Themes TRANSPORT, ENVIRONMENT and KBBE, all together, accounted for 68.5% of the total number of marine and maritime projects funded by the Specific Programme “COOPERATION” (Fig. 3.1.8), representing each of them 25.1%, 21.8% and 21.6%, respectively, of the total number of projects funded under COOPERATION. The Theme ENERGY accounted for 10.8% of the total number of marine/maritime projects funded by COOPERATION, while the rest of the Themes (ICT, SPACE, SECURITY, NMP and

¹⁴ Source: Own elaboration from the results of the mapping of FP7 projects and funding based on data from:

- © European Union, (1994-2015); Source: CORDIS, <http://cordis.europa.eu/>
- European GNSS Agency (GSA) (<http://www.gsa.europa.eu/>)
- Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org) (data provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org))

SSH) all together, accounted for 20.7%% of the total number of marine/maritime projects funded by FP7 under the specific programme COOPERATION.

As to the average funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (funding per project) by each of the Themes of the COOPERATION Programme, the highest figures corresponded to SECURITY, followed by ENERGY and ENVIRONMENT and SPACE (Fig. 3.1.9). These findings can be explained by the nature, size and complexity of projects funded under these themes. The smaller projects in term of funding were those funded under the ICT and TRANSPORT themes, which on average were lower than EUR 5 million. This may be attributed to the fact that many of the projects funded under the TRANSPORT and ICT Themes have been supported through the CSA scheme or funded as small or medium-scale focused research projects. Because only one project was funded under SSH, there are not data on average funding per project for this theme.

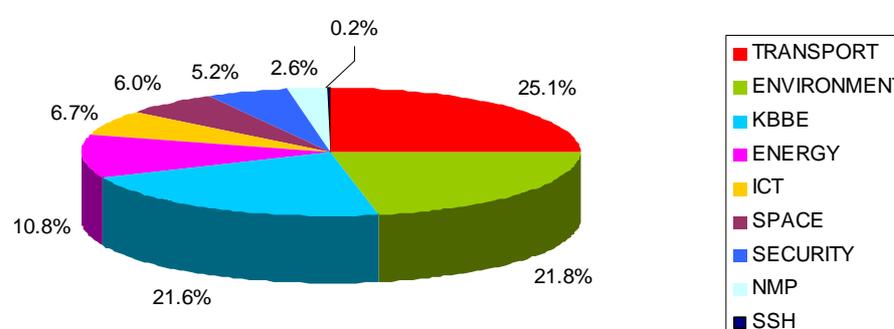


Figure 3.1.8. Percentage of marine/maritime projects funded by the different Themes of the specific programme “COOPERATION” (figures are given in % in relation to the total number of marine/maritime related projects funded under COOPERATION)¹⁵.

As to the number of projects funded under the Specific Programme CAPACITIES, the Activity Research in Benefit of SMEs (SMEs) supported most of the marine/maritime projects of this specific programme, accounting for almost 60% of projects funded under the CAPACITIES Programme (Fig. 3.1.10). It was followed by INFRASTRUCTURES, which represented 20.6% of all marine/maritime related projects within CAPACITIES (Fig. 3.1.10). The rest of the activities (REGPOT, INCO, REGIONS and SIS) accounted all together for 19.6% of the marine/maritime projects funded through this Specific Programme. Taking into account that the projects supported by Research in Benefits of SMEs follow a bottom up approach, these findings seems to reflect the high importance of marine/maritime issues for SMEs and the potential of marine/maritime research issues to boost the economy by providing solutions to increase the competitiveness of SMEs. This also seems to reflect a very high degree of active participation of marine and maritime SMEs in research and innovation activities. The findings also reflect the importance that European Commission has given to research

¹⁵ Source: Own elaboration from the results of the mapping of FP7 projects and funding based on data from:

- © European Union, (1994-2015); Source: CORDIS, (<http://cordis.europa.eu/>)
- European GNSS Agency (GSA) (<http://www.gsa.europa.eu/>)
- Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org/) (data provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org/))

infrastructures in FP7 as part of the ERA (European Research Area) policy to promote the excellence in marine research.

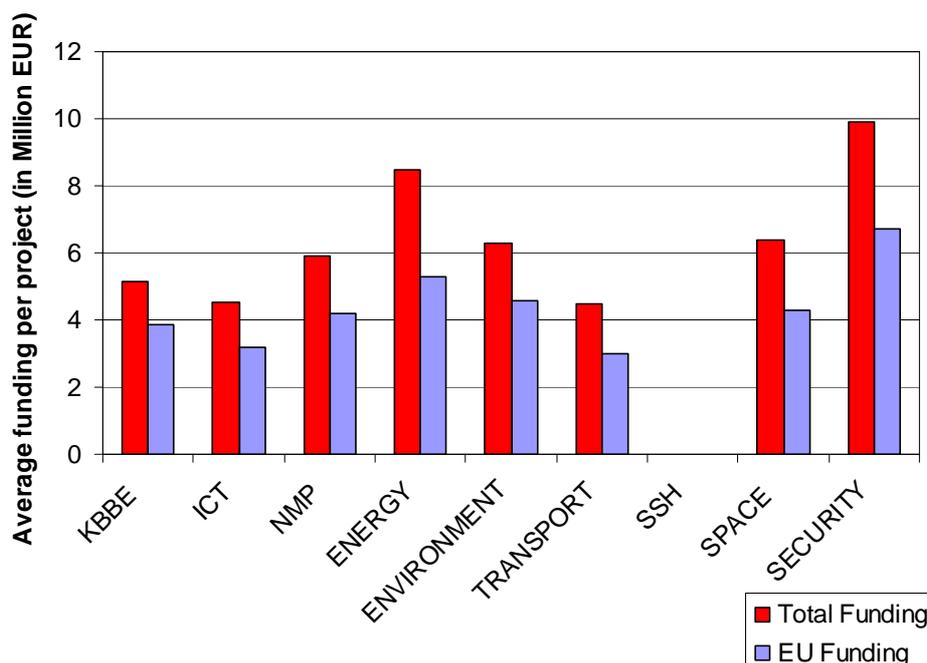


Figure 3.1.9. Average total funding and average EU funding per project (for marine and maritime projects) for each of the different Themes of COOPERATION (figures are given in million EUR per project)¹⁶. (Only one project was funded within SSH, thereby there is no data on averages)

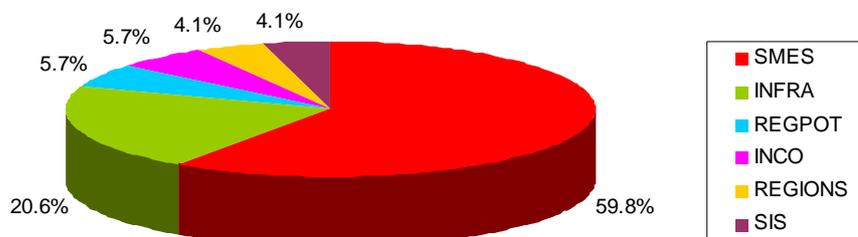


Figure 3.1.10. Percentage of marine/maritime projects funded by the different Activities of the Specific Programme "CAPACITIES" (figures are given in % with respect to the total number of marine/maritime related projects funded under CAPACITIES)¹⁷.

With regards to the size of projects funded under CAPACITIES, in terms of average funding per project, the bigger projects (higher average budget) with difference have been funded under

¹⁶ Source: Own elaboration from the results of the mapping of FP7 projects and funding based on data from:

- © European Union, (1994-2015); Source: CORDIS, <http://cordis.europa.eu/>
- European GNSS Agency (GSA) (<http://www.gsa.europa.eu/>)
- Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org) (data provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org))

¹⁷ Source: Own elaboration from the results of the mapping of FP7 projects and funding based on data from:

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- Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org) (data provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org))

INFRASTRUCTURES (Fig. 3.1.11). This can be explained by the size of the consortiums and the high cost involved in the development of marine research infrastructures, including ESFRIS preparatory phase projects and Integrating Activities. For the rest of the Activities of CAPACITIES there was not much difference in the average funding, though the lowest average funding per project corresponded to the projects funded by Research in Benefits of SMES (Fig. 3.1.11). This is due to the fact that most of the projects on Benefit of SMEs are small focussed projects targeting a specific issue of interest to SMEs.

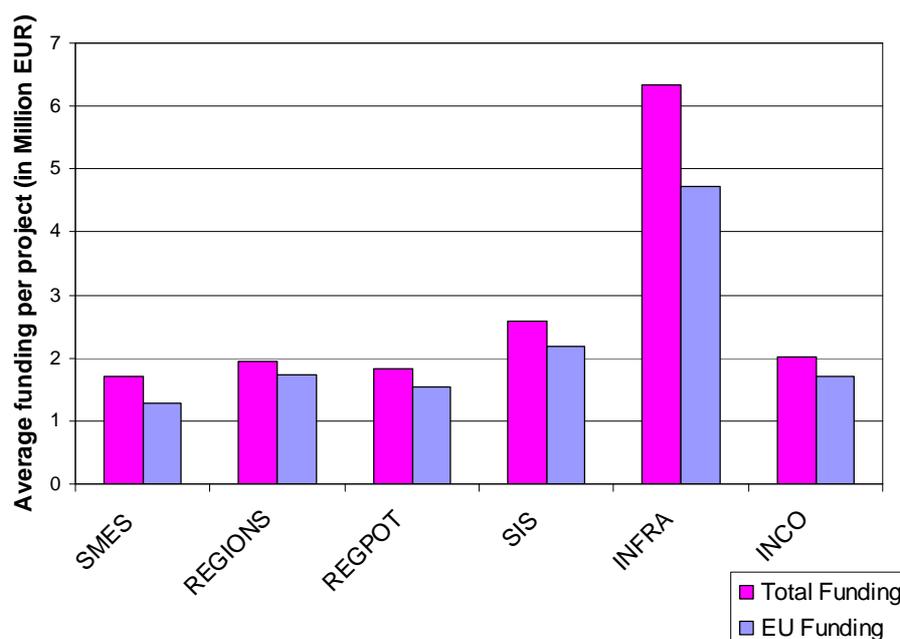


Figure 3.1.11. Average total funding and EU funding per project (marine/maritime related) for each of the different Activities of the CAPACITIES Programme (figures are given in millions EUR per project)¹⁸.

OCEAN OF TOMORROW¹⁹

Given the strategic importance of the Ocean of Tomorrow initiative as a new cross-cutting approach to fund marine and maritime research, it deserves to be addressed separately. The Ocean of Tomorrow was a new initiative launched by European Commission in 2010 to address major challenges related to seas and oceans that require a holistic and cross-cutting approach. The Ocean of Tomorrow calls have been implemented jointly between different themes of FP7 because the cross-cutting nature of the issues addressed by the calls required cooperation between various scientific disciplines and sectors, involving different Directorates of European Commission. This approach intended help delivering sustainable and innovative solutions to fully reap the potential of our oceans.

¹⁸ Source: Own elaboration from the results of the mapping of FP7 projects and funding based on data from:

- © European Union, (1994-2014); Source: CORDIS, <http://cordis.europa.eu/>
- Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org/) (data provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org/))

¹⁹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/research/bioeconomy/pdf/ocean-of-tomorrow-2014_en.pdf)

The launch of the Ocean of Tomorrow cross-cutting calls was foreseen in the European Strategy for marine and maritime research - COM 2008 (534 final). 'The Ocean of Tomorrow' is the European Commission's proposal to implement this commitment. Three joint calls were successfully launched in 2010, 2011 and 2013 (FP7-OCEAN 2010, FP7-OCEAN-2011 and FP7-OCEAN-2013). While there was no joint call in 2012, the common effort was pursued with the launch of a call with 9 coordinated topics dedicated to the support of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD).

As a result, 31 projects have been funded under the FP7 "The Ocean of Tomorrow" initiative, with a total EU contribution of EUR 195.6 million in 2010-2013. This comprises 21 projects from the FP7-OCEAN 2010, FP7-OCEAN 2011 and FP7-OCEAN 2013 calls for proposals as well as 10 projects from "The Ocean of Tomorrow 2012" coordinated topics

The "Ocean of Tomorrow 2013" call intended to make a link to Horizon 2020, showing how potential synergies could be developed between the three pillars of Horizon 2020 (1) Excellent Science, 2) Industrial Leadership and 3) Societal Challenges) and has tried to pave the way to the new focus on challenge-driven approaches that will be implemented under Horizon 2020.

Table 3.1.3 shows the list of projects funded by the different calls of Ocean of Tomorrow over the period 2010-2013.

More detailed information on the Ocean of Tomorrow calls can be found in the following website: http://ec.europa.eu/research/bioeconomy/fish/research/ocean/index_en.htm

INVENTORY OF FP7 PROJECTS

Based on the outcomes of the mapping of FP7 projects, an inventory of marine and maritime related projects funded by FP7 has been developed (in xls format). The inventory provides basic information to identify the marine and maritime projects funded by FP7 through the specific Programmes COOPERATION, IDEAS, PEOPLE and CAPACITIES. The inventory includes the following fields:

- ACRONYM
- TITLE
- WEBSITE
- TOTAL FUNDING
- EU FUNDING
- SPECIFIC PROGRAMME
- THEME/ACTIVITY
- CALL
- COORDINATOR/LEADING INSTITUTION
- LEADING COUNTRY
- START-END DATES

Table 3.1.3. Projects funded by the “Ocean of Tomorrow” calls (2010-2013)

Acronym	Title	Call
ACCESS	Arctic Climate Change, Economy and Society	OCEAN-2010.1
AQUATRACE	The development of tools for tracing and evaluating the genetic impact of fish from aquaculture	KBBE.2012.1.2-12
AQUO	Achieve QUIeter Oceans by shipping noise footprint reduction	SST.2012.1.1-1
BENTHIS	Benthic ecosystem fisheries Impact Study	KBBE.2012.1.2-9
BIOCLEAN	New BIOTEchnologiCaL approaches for biodegrading and promoting the environmEntal biotrAnsformation of syNthetic polymeric materials	KBBE.2012.3.5-2
BRAAVOO	Biosensors, Reporters and Algal Autonomous Vessels for Ocean Operation	OCEAN 2013.1
BYEFOULING	Low-toxic cost-efficient environment-friendly antifouling materials	OCEAN 2013.3
CLEANSEA	Towards a Clean, Litter-Free European Marine Environment through Scientific Evidence, Innovative Tools and Good Governance	ENV.2012.6.2-4
COCONET	Towards COast to COast NETworks of marine protected areas (from the shore to the high and deep sea), coupled with sea-based wind energy potential	OCEAN 2011.4
COMMON SENSE	Cost-effective sensors, interoperable with international existing ocean observing systems, to meet eu policies requirements	OCEAN 2013.2
DEVOTES	DEvelopment Of innovative Tools for understanding marine biodiversity and assessing good Environmental Status	ENV.2012.6.2-3
ECO2	Sub-seabed CO2 Storage: Impact on Marine Ecosystems (ECO2)	OCEAN 2010.3
ECSAFESEAFOD	Priority environmental contaminants in seafood: safety assessment, impact and public perception	KBBE.2012.2.4-01
ENVIGUARD	Development of a biosensor technology for environmental monitoring and disease prevention in aquaculture ensuring food safety	OCEAN 2013.1
H2OCEAN	Development of a wind-wave power open-sea platform equipped for hydrogen generation with support for multiple users of energy	OCEAN 2011.1
KILL●SPILL	Integrated Biotechnological Solutions for Combating Marine Oil Spills	KBBE.2012.3.5-01
LEANWIND	Logistic Efficiencies And Naval architecture for Wind Installations with Novel Developments	OCEAN 2013.4
MARIABOX	MARINE environmental in situ Assessment and monitoring tool BOX	OCEAN 2013.1
MERMAID	Innovative Multi-purpose off-shore platforms: planning, Design and operation	OCEAN 2011.1
MICRO B3	Marine Microbial Biodiversity, Bioinformatics and Biotechnology	OCEAN 2011.2
NEXOS	Next generation, Cost-effective, Compact, Multifunctional Web Enabled Ocean Sensor Systems Empowering Marine, Maritime and Fisheries Management	OCEAN 2013.2
PERSEUS	Policy-oriented marine Environmental Research in the Southern EUropean Seas	OCEAN 2011.3
SCHeMA	Integrated in situ chemical mapping probes	OCEAN 2013.2
SEAFRONT	Synergistic Fouling Control Technologies	OCEAN 2013.3
SEA-ON-A-CHIP	Real time monitoring of SEA contaminants by an autonomous Lab-on-a-chip biosensor	OCEAN 2013.1
SenseOCEAN	Marine sensors for the 21st Century	OCEAN 2013.2
SMS	Sensing toxicants in Marine waters makes Sense using biosensors	OCEAN 2013.1
SONIC	Suppression Of underwater Noise Induced by Cavitation	SST.2012.1.1-1.
STAGES	Science and Technology Advancing Governance of Good Environmental Status	ENV.2012.6.2-5
TROPOS	Modular Multi-use Deep Water Offshore Platform Harnessing and Servicing Mediterranean, Subtropical and Tropical Marine and Maritime Resources	OCEAN 2011.1
VECTORS	Vectors of Change in Oceans and Seas Marine Life, Impact on Economic Sectors	OCEAN 2010.2

Sources: Own elaboration based on information from European Commission (The Ocean of Tomorrow Projects (2010-2013). Joint Research Forces to Meet Challenges in Ocean Management, http://ec.europa.eu/research/bioeconomy/pdf/ocean-of-tomorrow-2014_en.pdf); and on information from: © European Union, (1994-2014); Source: CORDIS, <http://cordis.europa.eu/>

3.2 MAPPING OF LIFE+ PROJECTS

3.2.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON LIFE+²⁰

LIFE+ is the EU financial instrument for the environment, for the period from 1 January 2007 until 31 December 2013. The legal basis for LIFE+ is the Regulation (EC) No 614/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 May 2007.

The general objective of LIFE is to contribute to the implementation, updating and development of EU environmental policy and legislation by co-financing pilot or demonstration projects with European added value. (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>)

LIFE+ covers both the operational expenditure of the Directorate General Environment of the European Commission and the co-financing of projects. According to Article 6 of the LIFE+ Regulation, at least 78 % of the LIFE+ budgetary resources must be used for project action grants (LIFE+ projects). LIFE+ projects are open to public or private bodies, actors or institutions registered in the European Union.

LIFE began in 1992 and to date there have been four complete phases of the programme (LIFE I: 1992-1995, LIFE II: 1996-1999, LIFE III: 2000-2006 and LIFE+: 2007-2013). During this period, LIFE has co-financed some 3,954 projects across the EU, contributing approximately EUR 3.1 billion to the protection of the environment.

The fourth phase of the LIFE programme, LIFE+ ran from 2007-2013 and had a budget of EUR 2.143 billion. It consisted of three components: LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity, LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance, and LIFE+ Information and Communication.

LIFE+ Nature & Biodiversity continued and extended the former LIFE Nature programme. It co-financed best practice or demonstration projects that contribute to the implementation of the Birds and Habitats directives and the Natura 2000 network. It also co-financed innovative or demonstration projects contributing to the implementation of the objectives of Commission Communication (COM (2006) 216 final) on "Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 – and beyond". At least 50% of the LIFE+ budget for project co-financing was required to be dedicated to LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity projects.

LIFE+ Environment Policy & Governance continued and extended the former LIFE Environment programme. It co-financed innovative or pilot projects contributing to the implementation of European environmental policy and the development of innovative policy ideas, technologies, methods and instruments. It also helped monitor pressures (including the long-term monitoring of forests and environmental interactions) on our environment.

LIFE+ Information & Communication was a new component that co-financed projects relating to communication and awareness-raising campaigns on environmental, nature protection or biodiversity conservation issues, as well as projects related to forest fire prevention (awareness raising, special training).

²⁰ Source: European Commission, (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>)

The LIFE+ Regulation allows EU Member States to specify national priorities in relation to each LIFE+ call for proposals. For the 2013 call, 4 Member States (France, Italy, Latvia, Poland) have exercised this right. Projects from these Member States are more likely to be selected for funding if they are in line with the relevant national priorities, as well as with the LIFE+ criteria.

LIFE+ NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY²¹

LIFE+ Nature & Biodiversity aims specifically at contributing to the implementation of EU policy and legislation on nature and biodiversity. Furthermore, actions financed must have a European added value and be complementary to those actions that can be financed under other EU funds during the period 2007-2013. There are two distinct categories of projects: LIFE+ Nature projects and LIFE+ Biodiversity projects.

LIFE+ Nature projects aim to contribute to the implementation of the Birds and/or Habitats Directives (the species and habitats targeted must be listed in the annexes of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives), including at local and regional level, and support the further development and implementation of the Natura 2000 network, including coastal and marine habitats and species (Article 4.2 and Annex II.1 of the LIFE+ Regulation). The focus is on long-term sustainable investments in Natura 2000 sites and on the conservation of species and habitats targeted by these Directives. LIFE+ Nature projects must be best practice or demonstration projects (Article 3.2a of the LIFE+ Regulation).

LIFE+ Nature projects must either be best-practice or demonstration projects. LIFE+ Nature projects are co-financed by the EU at a maximum rate of 50% of their eligible costs (Article 5.3 of the LIFE+ Regulation). By way of exception, a maximum co-financing rate of 75% is applicable to LIFE+ Nature projects that focus on concrete actions for priority habitats/species of the Birds and Habitats. All LIFE+ Nature projects must have at least 25% of their budget earmarked for concrete conservation actions. LIFE+ Nature proposals involving few or no concrete actions will thus generally be considered ineligible. There are however a few exceptions to this rule: 1) Natura 2000 management and restoration programme projects 2) Marine site designation projects 3) Article 11 projects (projects for the support and/or the further development of the surveillance of the conservation status of natural habitats and species covered by the Birds and Habitats Directives (in the sense of Article 11 of the Habitats Directive))

LIFE+ Biodiversity projects contribute to achieving the 2020 biodiversity headline target of "halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss" through the implementation of the targets and actions of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020. LIFE+ Biodiversity projects must be demonstration or innovation projects (Article 3.2b of the LIFE+ Regulation). They are different from LIFE+ Nature projects insofar as their focus is on the demonstration of measures and practices that contribute to halting the loss of biodiversity on the territory of the Member States, other than those related to the implementation of the objectives of the Birds and Habitats Directives. All biodiversity projects, whether innovative or demonstration, must have as an integral part of their project the evaluation and active dissemination of the results and lessons learnt during the project.

²¹ Source: European Commission, (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>)

LIFE+ Biodiversity projects may only concern European biodiversity; i.e. actions and measures for species, habitats and/or ecosystems other than those naturally present on the terrestrial or marine territory of the Member States are not eligible for funding. The projects must be compatible with national and/or regional strategies for biodiversity (where these exist).

LIFE+ Biodiversity projects must either be demonstration or innovative projects. LIFE+ Biodiversity projects are co-financed by the EU at a maximum rate of 50% of their eligible costs (Article 5.3 of the LIFE+ Regulation). The proposed actions cannot be simply best practice. Projects must have at least 25% of their budget earmarked for concrete conservation actions. There are however a few exceptions to this rule: 1) Biodiversity indicator projects 2) European Outermost Regions site designation projects 3) Species Action Plan projects 4) Marine Region projects (Project addressing GES and MSFD),

LIFE+ ENVIRONMENT POLICY AND GOVERNANCE²²

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance aims specifically at contributing to the implementation, updating and development of European Union environmental policy and legislation, including the integration of the environment into other policies, thereby contributing to sustainable development. Furthermore, actions financed must have a European added value and be complementary to those actions that can be financed under other European Union funds during the period 2007-13.

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance supports innovative or demonstration projects⁸ within the spirit of the Göteborg strategy⁹, in particular those contributing to the Lisbon process and Europe 2020, by adding measurable social and economic benefits to environmental benefits and building on a knowledge based approach.

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance supports the best proposals in terms of innovative solutions for important environmental issues, leading to viable as well as qualitatively and quantitatively measurable concrete results. Proposals must be highly visible and technically and financially sound. They should incorporate the dissemination of knowledge. The demonstration character is particularly important; projects must be implemented on a technical scale that allows evaluation of technical and economic viability of large scale introduction. LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance is not directed at research or at investment in existing technology. LIFE+ aims to bridge the gap between research, policy and development results and widespread implementation, and to improve innovative solutions with a public dimension. LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance support will also be allocated to projects promoting the integration of environmental concerns into other policies.

The themes supported by LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance include: climate change, water, air, soil, urban environment, noise, chemicals, environmental health, waste and natural resources, forests, innovation, strategic approaches

The maximum rate of European Union financial support for Environment Policy and Governance projects is 50% of the eligible costs of the proposal

²² Source: European Commission, (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>)

LIFE+ INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION²³

There are two types of LIFE+ Information and Communication projects:

1. LIFE+ Information and Communication projects aiming at communication actions and awareness raising campaigns on environmental issues (Nature and biodiversity, climate change, water, air, soil, urban environment, noise, chemicals, environment and health, natural resources and waste, forests, innovation and strategic approaches). The actions and campaigns should be linked to the implementation, updating and development of EU environmental policy and legislation.

2. LIFE+ Information and Communication projects aiming at contributing to forest fire prevention⁹ within the EU. Special training for agents involved in forest fire prevention and awareness raising campaigns for populations affected by forest and woodland fires can therefore be considered for funding under this heading.

The indicative list to priority themes under LIFE+ Information and Communication includes: 1) Nature and biodiversity, 2) Resource efficiency, 3) Climate change, 4) Other: transfer of the techniques, results and lessons learnt from previous LIFE projects for a specific theme/habitat/species; protection of the marine environment on issues targeted by the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD); awareness and knowledge about the importance of soil, its biodiversity and ecological functions, and sustainable land use; environmental noise; dissemination of best practices

All actions financed under LIFE+ Information & Communication should have a European added value and should be complementary to those actions that can be financed under other European Union funds during the period 2007-2013. Projects are co-financed by the European Union at a maximum rate of 50% of eligible costs

3.2.2 OUTCOMES OF THE MAPPING OF LIFE+ PROJECTS²⁴

A total of 1404 projects have been funded by LIFE+ through the calls launched in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. The number of projects funded through LIFE+ Environment and Governance (775) was the highest, followed by LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity (545) and LIFE+ Information and Communication (84), indicating the Environment and Governance component has a higher weight in LIFE+ (as to the number of projects funded) in comparison with the other two components. Moreover, the relative weight of LIFE+ Information and Communication was much lower than the other two components of LIFE+.

The total EU funding allocated by LIFE+ to projects over the period 2007-2013 was close to EUR 1,794 million, from which nearly EUR 950 million corresponded to LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity, EUR 793 million to LIFE+ Environment and nearly EUR 51 million to LIFE+ Information and Communication (Fig.

²³ Source: European Commission, (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>) .

²⁴ Source: Own elaboration based on information from European Commission, (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>)

3.2.1; Table 3.2.1). Indicating that in relation to funding, the importance of LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity was higher than LIFE+ Environment and Governance.

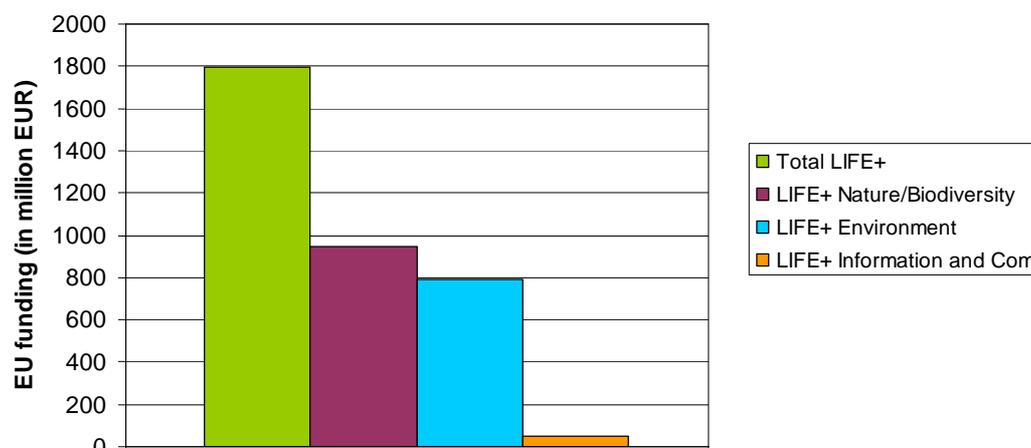


Figure 3.2.1. Total EU funding allocated by LIFE+ to projects and breakdown of EU funding allocated by LIFE+ to projects under each component²⁵

A total of 117 projects with marine/maritime component has been found to be funded by LIFE+ between 2007 and 2013, which accounts for 8.3% of the total projects funded by LIFE+ in that time period. These results indicate the importance of marine issues within LIFE+ is relatively small, despite seas and oceans cover 71% of the Earth’s surface, having a fundamental role in the climate and the global biogeochemical processes. This figure is also small if we take into account the number of increasing pressures on marine ecosystems stemming from different human activities and climate change and risks of these pressures on essential habitats and the marine biodiversity and also the effects on the good and services provided by these ecosystems, which have a tremendous importance for our wellbeing.

The total EU contribution to marine and maritime related projects in the period 2007-2013 was EUR 140.7 million (Fig. 3.2.2; Table 3.2.1), while the national contribution was close to EUR 130 million (Table 3.2.1). On overall the funding allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component accounted for 7.8% of the total EU investment in LIFE+ projects and the total cost of these projects represented 8.0% of the total cost of projects (EU+national funding). It has to be clarified that national funding encompasses mainly public funding by it also includes private funding from NGOs, SMEs, private research centres, organizations, etc. The information available is quite limited and it is not possible to discern between public and private investments.

The results of the analysis show that the Nature and Biodiversity component of LIFE+ was the most importance source of funding for marine/maritime related projects within LIFE+, followed by the Environment Policy and Governance component and the Information and Communication component of LIFE+. The EU contribution to marine and maritime projects funded by LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity component over the period 2007-2013 was EUR 90 million (Table 3.2.2), accounting for 9.5 % of the total EU funding allocated to projects by this LIFE+ component (Fig. 3.2.3) (EUR 950

²⁵ Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission, (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>)

millions). In the case of the Environment Policy and Governance component, the EU funding allocated to marine related projects was nearly EUR 48 million (Table 3.2.2), accounting for 6.0 % of the total EU funding of LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (Fig. 3.2.3). Finally, the EU funding earmarked to projects by LIFE+ Information and Communication was close to EUR 51 million (Table 3.2.2), from which 5.9% (EUR 3 millions) corresponded to marine related projects (Fig. 3.2.3).

Table 3.2.1. A) Total funding (total cost), EU funding and national funding of LIFE+ projects funded over the period 2007-2013. B) Total funding (total cost), EU funding and national funding of LIFE+ projects with a marine/maritime component.

	EU funding	National funding	Total funding
A. All LIFE+ projects (2007-2013)			
LIFE+ Nature/Biodiversity	950,200,000	491,900,000	1,442,100,000
LIFE+ Environment	793,000,000	1,042,400,000	1,835,400,000
LIFE+ Information and Com.	50,700,000	54,600,000	105,300,000
Total LIFE+ (all projects)	1,793,900,000	1,588,900,000	3,382,800,000
B. Marine/maritime related projects (2007-2013)			
LIFE+ Nature/Biodiversity	90,074,445	71,856,584	161,931,029
LIFE+ Environment	47,667,178	55,048,392	102,715,570
LIFE+ Information and Com.	3,008,208	3,071,008	6,079,216
Total LIFE+ (marine/maritime related projects)	140,749,831	129,975,984	270,725,815

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>) and on the outcomes of the mapping.

Table 3.2.2. Number of projects funded by LIFE+, number of projects with a marine/maritime component, % of projects with a marine/maritime component, % of EU funding allocated to marine/maritime related projects and average funding per project (marine/maritime related projects) for each of the LIFE+ components.

	LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity	LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance	LIFE+ Information and Communication
Total n° of LIFE+ projects funded (2007-2013)	545	775	84
N° marine/maritime related projects (2007-2013)	65	46	6
% Marine/maritime projects (2007-2013) ^a	11.9%	5.9%	7.1%
% EU funding (marine/maritime project) for each component ^b	9.5%	6.0%	5.9%
Average funding per project (marine related) (in EUR)	1,385,761	1,036,243	501,368

^a Percentages are given with respect to the total number of projects funded by each LIFE+ component

^b Percentages are given with respect to the total EU funding for each LIFE+ component

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission, (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>) and on the outcomes of the mapping.

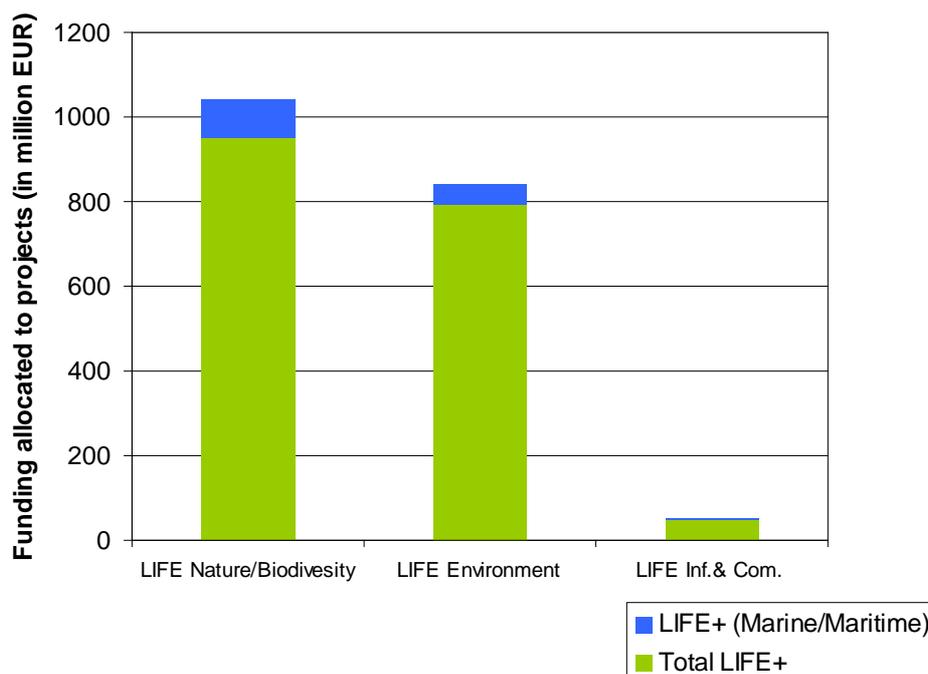


Figure 3.2.2. EU funding allocated to LIFE+ projects and funding allocated to LIFE+ marine/maritime related projects for each of the LIFE+ components: a) Nature and Biodiversity b) Environment and Governance and c) Information and Communication²⁶.

As to the number of projects, the mapping also reveals that most of the projects were funded by the Nature and Biodiversity component (65 projects), followed by LIFE+ Environment and Governance (46 projects) and LIFE+ Information and Communication (6 projects) (Table 3.2.2). The number of projects funded by these components accounted for 11.9%, 5.9% and 7.1 % , respectively, of the total number of LIFE+ projects funded by each of the its components (Table 3.2.2). These results indicate that the marine and maritime issues were more relevant for LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity than for the other two components of LIFE+. However the relative number of projects with a marine/maritime component funded by LIFE+ Information and Communication component was slightly higher (7.1 %) than the relative number of projects funded through LIFE+ Environmental and Governance (5.9%), indicating that the importance of marine and maritime issues was slightly higher for Information and Communication in comparison with the Environment component. This result seems to reflect the importance of communication and raising public awareness within the marine/maritime related fields.

The results also indicate that on average the size of LIFE+ projects with a marine component (in terms of average EU funding per project) was higher for projects funded under the Nature and Biodiversity component (Table 3.2.2), followed by LIFE+Environment Policy and Governance. On average, the smaller projects (in terms of funding) were those funded by LIFE+ Information and Communication (Table 3.2.2).

²⁶ Source: Own elaboration based on data from the European Commission, (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>) and on the outcomes of the mapping.

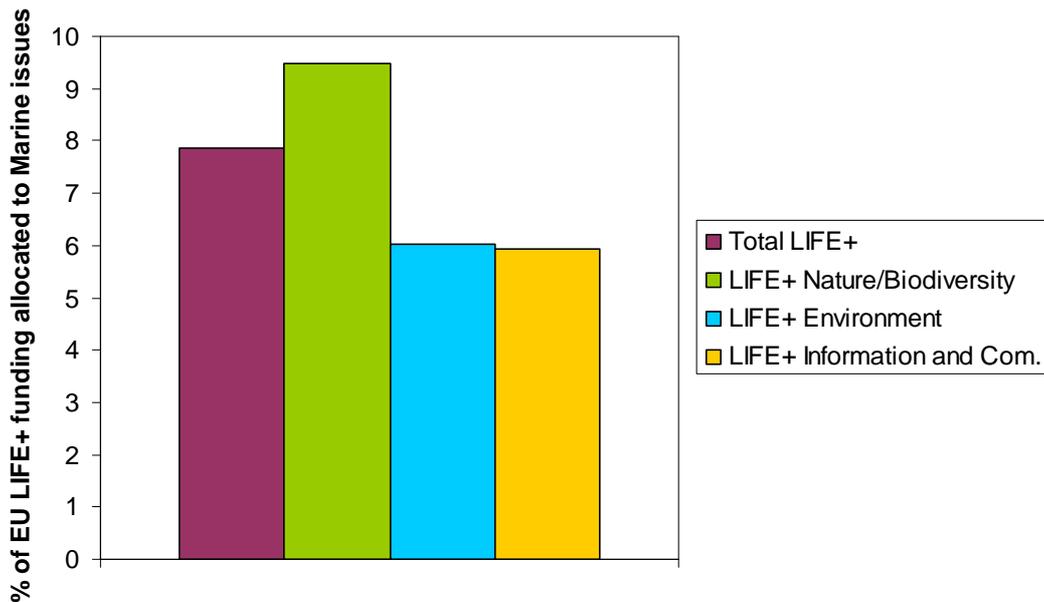


Figure 3.2.3. % of EU funding allocated by LIFE+ to marine and maritime related projects²⁷

It has to be noted that the figures on funding of marine/maritime related projects provided by this report over 2007-2013 are considered to be overestimated, since many of the LIFE+ projects mapped do not exclusively focus on marine/maritime related issues but many of them are broader in scope. In some particular cases the marine/maritime component only accounts for a minor part of the activities conducted by the projects, and therefore sometimes the marine/maritime component only account for a minor part of the project budget. This should be taken into account for the interpretation of the outcomes of this mapping.

Unfortunately the information available is limited and it was impossible to discern between the funding allocated to marine/maritime issues from the funding allocated to other environmental issues funded through the LIFE+ projects. Likewise it is impossible to discern between the funding allocated to marine and to maritime issues.

Taking into account the nature and the aim of LIFE+, most of the projects funded by this EU instrument have a focus on the marine environment, its biodiversity, the environmental management and the preservation and protection of habitats and species (e.g. management of protected areas, designation of Nature 2000 sites, protection and restoration of different type of habitats, plans for protection of threaten marine species (including seabirds), eradication of invasive species, restoration of habitats, biodiversity studies, etc.). These projects have been mainly funded through LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity. LIFE+ also has funded projects with a clear maritime component linked to maritime activities and the development/use of technologies and innovative measures to mitigate the human impact on the marine environment and remediate the impacts (e.g. development of antifouling coatings, treatment of brine from desalinization plants; eco-design of ships; demonstration of tidal device, CO2 capture by microalgae, ecological certification of seafood

²⁷ Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission, (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>) and on the outcomes of the mapping .

products, treatment of waste on board the ships, technologies for remediation of sediments, etc.). These projects have been funded through the Environmental Policy and Governance component of LIFE+. The projects with a marine/maritime component funded through LIFE+ Information and Communication focussed on raising public awareness on different topics (e.g. sustainable fisheries, hazardous substances, litter on beaches, protection of marine mammals, etc.).

The list of marine and maritime related projects funded by LIFE+ is provided in table 3.2.3, table 3.2.4 and table 3.2.5.

As a result of the mapping of LIFE+ projects an inventory of projects with a marine/maritime component (in xls format) has been developed. The inventory includes the following fields:

- PROJECT ACRONYM
- PROJECT TITLE
- LIFE+ COMPONENT
- NATURA 2000 SITES
- PROJECT WEBSITE (LIFE+)
- OTHER WEBSITE
- EU FUNDING
- TOTAL FUNDING
- START DATE
- END DATE
- TOTAL N° OF PARTERS
- COORDINATOR (INSTITUTION)
- LEAD COUNTRY

The summary/abstract of each project has not been included in the fields of the inventory since from the LIFE+ project database more detailed information on each project can be easily obtained.

Table 3.2.3 Projects with a marine/maritime component funded by LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity over the period 2007-2013

PROJECT ACRONYM+TITLE	Project code
ACCOLAGOONS - Actions for the conservation of coastal habitats and significant avifauna species in NATURA 2000 network sites of Epanomi and Aggelochori Laggons, Greece	LIFE09 NAT/GR/000343
AGREE - coAstal laGoon long teRm managEmEnt	LIFE13 NAT/IT/000115
Alde-Ore - The Alde-Ore Estuary - Securing a sustainable future for wildlife	LIFE08 NAT/UK/000199
ANDROSSPA - Management of the SPA site of Andros Island to achieve a favourable conservation status for its priority species	LIFE10 NAT/GR/000637
ARCOS - In situ and Ex situ innovative combined techniques for coastal dune habitats restoration in SCIs of northern Spain	LIFE13 NAT/ES/000883
ARION - Systems for Coastal Dolphin Conservation in the Ligurian Sea	LIFE09 NAT/IT/000190
Berlengas - Conserving threatened habitats and species in Berlengas SPA through sustainable management	LIFE13 NAT/PT/000458
CAISIE - Control of aquatic invasive species and restoration of natural communities in Ireland	LIFE07 NAT/IRL/000341
CETACEOSMADEIRA II - Identifying critical marine areas for bottlenose dolphin and surveillance of the cetaceans' conservation status in Madeira archipelago	LIFE07 NAT/P/000646
CIRCUREVIEJA - Decantation circuit of residual salts and ecological recovery of the Natural Park of Las Lagunas de la Mata and Torrevieja	LIFE08 NAT/E/000077
CONHABIT ANDALUCÍA - PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT IN PRIORITY HABITS ON THE ANDALUSIAN COAST	LIFE13 NAT/ES/000586
CONNECT HABITATS - Restoring dry grasslands at Bøjden Nor with a positive influence on vulnerable coastal lagoon habitat status	LIFE09 NAT/DK/000371
ConShagAudMIBAGR - Concrete Conservation Actions for the Mediterranean Shag and Audouin's gull in Greece including the inventory of relevant marine IBAs	LIFE07 NAT/GR/000285
CUBOMED - Development and demonstration of eradication and control methods for an invasive species: <i>Carybdea marsupialis</i> (Cubozoa), Mediterranean	LIFE08 NAT/E/000064
CYCLADES Life - CYCLADES "Integrated monk seal conservation in Northern Cyclades"	LIFE12 NAT/GR/000688
DENOFLIT - Inventory of marine species and habitats for development of NATURA 2000 network in the offshore waters of Lithuania	LIFE09 NAT/LT/000234
Estuarios del Pais Vasco - Restoration of habitats of Community interest in the Basque Country's estuaries	LIFE08 NAT/E/000055
FINMARINET - Inventories and planning for the marine Natura 2000 network in Finland	LIFE07 NAT/FIN/000151
INDEMARES - Inventory and designation of marine Natura 2000 areas in the Spanish sea	LIFE07 NAT/E/000732
LAG Nature - Creating an experimental and demonstrative network of lagoon and dune Natura 2000 sites on the mediterranean coastline of Languedoc-Roussillon.	LIFE07 NAT/F/000193
LIFE BaHAR for N2K - Life+ Benthic Habitat Research for marine Natura 2000 site designation.	LIFE12 NAT/MT/000845
LIFE Caretta Calabria - LAND-AND-SEA ACTIONS FOR CONSERVATION OF <i>Caretta caretta</i> IN ITS MOST IMPORTANT ITALIAN NESTING GROUND (IONIAN CALABRIA)	LIFE12 NAT/IT/001185
LIFE FOR THE BOURGAS LAKE - Ensuring Conservation of Priority Bird Species and Coastal Habitats at the Bourgas Natura 2000 Wetland Sites	LIFE08 NAT/BG/000277
LIFE Ghost - Techniques to reduce the impacts of ghost fishing gears and to improve biodiversity in north Adriatic coastal areas	LIFE12 BIO/IT/000556
Life Ilhéus do Porto Sant - Halt the loss of European Biodiversity through the recovery of habitats and species of the islets of Porto Santo and surrounding marine area.	LIFE09 NAT/PT/000041
Life Posidonia Andalusia - Conservation of <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows in Andalusian Mediterranean Sea	LIFE09 NAT/ES/000534
LIFE Saimaa Seal - Safeguarding the Saimaa Ringed Seal	LIFE12 NAT/FI/000367
LIFE VIMINE - An integrated approach to the sustainable conservation of intertidal salt marshes in the lagoon of Venice	LIFE12 NAT/IT/001122
LIFE+ ENVOLL - Networking nesting habitats along the French Mediterranean coastline for the Conservation of Colonial Charadriiformes	LIFE12 NAT/FR/000538
LIFE-SeResto - Habitat 1150* (Coastal lagoon) recovery by SEagrass RESTOration. A new strategic approach to meet HD & WFD objectives	LIFE12 NAT/IT/000331
Madeira Monk Seal - Mediterranean monk seal conservation in Madeira and development	LIFE13 NAT/ES/000974

of a conservation status surveillance system	
MALTA SEABIRD PROJECT - Creating an inventory of Marine IBAs for Puffinus Yelkouan, Calonectris diomedea and Hydrobates pelagicus in Malta	LIFE10 NAT/MT/000090
MANSALT - Man and Nature in Secovlje salt-pans	LIFE09 NAT/SI/000376
MARMONI - Innovative approaches for marine biodiversity monitoring and assessment of conservation status of nature values in the Baltic Sea	LIFE09 NAT/LV/000238
MarPro - Conservation of Marine Protected Species in Mainland Portugal	LIFE09 NAT/PT/000038
MC-SALT - Environmental Management and Restoration of Mediterranean Salt Works and Coastal Lagoons	LIFE10 NAT/IT/000256
Miera - Biodiversity conservation in river Miera	LIFE13 NAT/ES/000899
MIGRATOEBRE - Migratory fish recovery and improved management in the final stretch of the Ebre River	LIFE13 NAT/ES/000237
N2K Wales - Development of a programme for the management and restoration of Natura 2000 in Wales	LIFE11 NAT/UK/000385
Natura 2000 in the Po Delta - Conservation of habitats and species in the Natura 2000 sites in the Po Delta	LIFE09 NAT/IT/000110
ORISTANESE - Oristanese land of waters: a network for the shared management of the SCIs/SPAs of the central-western coastal areas of Sardinia.	LIFE08 NAT/IT/000339
PAN LIFE -Natura 2000 Action Programme	LIFE13 NAT/IT/001075
PETRELS - Halting the decline of endemic Petrels from Reunion Island: demonstration of large-scale Innovative conservation actions	LIFE13 BIO/FR/000075
PLETERA - De-urbanizing and recovering the ecological functioning of the coastal systems of La Pletera	LIFE13 NAT/ES/001001
POSEIDONE - Urgent conservation actions of *Posidonia beds of Northern Latium	LIFE09 NAT/IT/000176
Project MIGRATE - Conservation Status and potential Sites of Community Interest for Tursiops truncatus and Caretta caretta in Malta	LIFE11 NAT/MT/001070
PROVIDUNE - Conservation and recovery of dune priority habitats among the sites of Cagliari, Caserta, Matera provinces	LIFE07 NAT/IT/000519
Re.S.C.We. - Restoration of Sentina coastal wetlands	LIFE09 NAT/IT/000608
RES MARIS - Recovering Endangered habitatS in the Capo Carbonara MARIne area, Sardinia.	LIFE13 NAT/IT/000433
RESTO CON LIFE - Island conservation in Tuscany, restoring habitat not only for birds	LIFE13 NAT/IT/000471
SAFE ISLANDS FOR SEABIRDS - Safe islands for seabirds/ Initiating the restoration of seabird-driven ecosystems in the Azores	LIFE07 NAT/P/000649
SAMBAH - Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour porpoise	LIFE08 NAT/S/000261
SHARKLIFE - SHARKLIFE – Urgent actions for the conservation of cartilaginous fish in Italy	LIFE10 NAT/IT/000271
Shiants - Protecting and restoring the Shiant Isles SPA through rat removal, and safeguarding other seabird island SPAs in the UK	LIFE13 NAT/UK/000209
SIMARINE-NATURA - Preparatory inventory and activities for the designation of marine IBA and SPA site for Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii in Slovenia	LIFE10 NAT/SI/000141
SOSS DUNES LIFE - Safeguard and management Of South-western Sardinian Dunes - A project for the pilot area of Porto Pino	LIFE13 NAT/IT/001013
ST.e.R.N.A. - LIFE+ Ponds: Environment and nature restoration in Casaraccio	LIFE10 NAT/IT/000244
SUBLIMO - Biodiversity Survey of Fish Post-Larvae in the Western Mediterranean Sea	LIFE10 NAT/FR/000200
TaCTICS - Tackling Climate Change-Related Threats to an Important Coastal SPA in Eastern England	LIFE07 NAT/UK/000938
TARTALIFE - Reduction of sea turtle mortality in commercial fisheries	LIFE12 NAT/IT/000937
TOTAL COVER HELNÆS - Restoring semi-natural habitat types to a total cover of site Helnæs	LIFE08 NAT/DK/000465
WHALESAFE - WHALE protection from Strike by Active cetaceans detection and alarm issue to ships and Ferries in pelagos sanctuary	LIFE13 NAT/IT/001061
ZONE UMIDE SIPONTINE - Conservation actions of habitats in the coastal wetlands of SCI Wetlands of Capitanata	LIFE09 NAT/IT/000150
ZTAR - Zwin Tidal Area Restoration	LIFE09 NAT/BE/000413
Δ-LAGOON - Restauración y gestión del hábitat en dos lagunas costeras del Delta del Ebro: Alfacada y Tancada	LIFE09 NAT/ES/000520

Source: Based on information from European Commission, (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>)

Table 3.2.4. Projects with a marine/maritime component funded by LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance over the period 2007-2013

PROJECT ACRONYM +TITLE	Project code
3R-FISH - Integral management model of recovery and recycling of the proper solid waste from the fishing	LIFE07 ENV/E/000814
AQUASEF - ECO-EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF AQUACULTURE, AQUASEF	LIFE13 ENV/ES/000420
BaltActHaz - Baltic actions for reduction of pollution of the Baltic Sea from priority hazardous substances	LIFE07 ENV/EE/000122
BIAS - Baltic Sea Information on the Acoustic Soundscape	LIFE11 ENV/SE/000841
BLUETEC - Demonstration of the technological, economic and environmental sustainability of a full-scale tidal energy device in an offshore environment	LIFE09 ENV/NL/000426
BOATCYCLE - Management, recycling and recovery of wastes of recreational boat scrapping	LIFE08 ENV/E/000158
BUCEFALOS - BUe ConcEpt For A Low nutrient/carbOn System –regional aqua resource management	LIFE11 ENV/SE/000839
CITYWATER - Benchmarking water protection in cities	LIFE11 ENV/FI/000909
CO2ALGAEFIX - CO2 capture and bio-fixation through microalgal culture	LIFE10 ENV/ES/000496
CO2FORMARE - USE OF CO2 AS A SUBSTITUTE OF CHLORINE-BASED CHEMICALS USED IN O&M INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES FOR MACROFOULING REMEDIATION	LIFE13 ENV/ES/000426
COAST-BEST - CO-ordinated Approach for Sediment Treatment and BEneficial reuse in Small harbours neTworks	LIFE08 ENV/IT/000426
CSP - Celtic Seas Partnership (CSP) – stakeholder driven integrated management of the Celtic Seas Marine Region.	LIFE11 ENV/UK/000392
E.N.A. - Eco-Design for the Nautical Sector	LIFE09 ENV/IT/000125
EBRO-ADMICLIM - Adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change in the Ebro Delta	LIFE13 ENV/ES/001182
ECOSMA - Ecological Certification of Products from Sustainable Marine Aquaculture	LIFE07 ENV/D/000229
EfficientShip - Demonstration of an innovative ORC module to improve the efficiency of European fishing vessels	LIFE13 ENV/FR/000851
EnvEurope - Environmental quality and pressures assessment across Europe: the LTER network as an integrated and shared system for ecosystem monitoring	LIFE08 ENV/IT/000399
ENVIPHAGE - Environmental impacts on bacterial ecology of bacteriophage use in aquaculture	LIFE13 ENV/ES/001048
FAROS - Integral networking of fishing actors to organize a responsible optimal and sustainable exploitation of marine resources	LIFE08 ENV/E/000119
GISBLOOM - Participatory monitoring, forecasting, control and socio-economic impacts of eutrophication and algal blooms in river basins districts	LIFE09 ENV/FI/000569
GREEN SITE - Green Site : supercritical fluid technologies for river and sea dredge sediment remediation	LIFE10 ENV/IT/000343
iSEAS - Knowledge-Based Innovative Solutions to Enhance Adding-Value Mechanisms towards Healthy and sustainable EU Fisheries	LIFE13 ENV/ES/000131
LCA4PORTS - European Ports Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)	LIFE10 ENV/IT/000369
LIFE + IMAGINE - Integrated coastal area Management Application implementing GMES, INspire and sEis data policies	LIFE12 ENV/IT/001054
LIFE SANePLAN - Integrated Planning and Sustainable Management of Sanitation Infrastructures through innovative precision technology	LIFE12 ENV/ES/000687
LIFE SMILE - Strategies for MarIne Litter and Environmental prevention of sea pollution in coastal areas	LIFE12 ENV/IT/000289
LIFE+ ZELDA - Zero Liquid Discharge desalination: brine treatment based on electrodialysis metathesis and valuable compound recovery	LIFE12 ENV/ES/000901
Life+-PêcheAPiedeLoisir - Pilot experiments on sustainable and participatory management of recreational seafood hand harvesting	LIFE12 ENV/FR/000316
Mare Purum - Mare Purum - Prevention of Marine Fouling on Commercial Shipping and Leisure Boats with a Non Toxic Method	LIFE09 ENV/SE/000351
MARITIMECO2 - Impact assessment for the adoption of CO2 emission trading for maritime transport	LIFE08 ENV/CY/000461

MERMAIDS - Mitigation of microplastics impact caused by textile washing processes	LIFE13 ENV/IT/001069
P.R.I.M.E. - Posidonia Residues Integrated Management for Eco-sustainability	LIFE09 ENV/IT/000061
PISCES - Partnerships Involving Stakeholders in the Celtic sea Eco-System	LIFE07 ENV/UK/000943
Pure Energy Separator – Innovative Centrifugal Separator Technology for Energy Recovery and Oily Waste Volume Reduction	LIFE09 ENV/SE/000352
Recyship - Proyecto piloto de desmantelamiento y descontaminación de barcos fuera de uso	LIFE07 ENV/E/000787
SALT - Sustainable management of the Esino river basin to prevent saline intrusion in the coastal aquifer in consideration of climate change	LIFE07 ENV/IT/000497
SEACOLORS - Demonstration of new natural dyes from algae as substitution of synthetic dyes actually used by textile industries	LIFE13 ENV/ES/000445
SEA-MATTER - Revalorization of coastal algae wastes in textile nonwoven industry with applications in building noise isolation	LIFE11 ENV/ES/000600
SEDI.PORT.SIL - Recovery of dredged SEDiments of the PORT of Ravenna and SILicon extraction	LIFE09 ENV/IT/000158
SEKRET Life - Sediment ElectroKinetic REmediation Technology for heavy metal pollution removal	LIFE12 ENV/IT/000442
Sludge's Wealth - Ennobling of sludge for energy use and industrial	LIFE09 ENV/IT/000186
SOL-BRINE - Development of an advanced innovative energy autonomous system for the treatment of brine from seawater desalination plants	LIFE09 ENV/GR/000299
Sustainable Cruise - Sustainable Cruise - Prototypes and approaches for raising the waste hierarchy on board and certifying it	LIFE10 ENV/IT/000367
VACCIA - Vulnerability assessment of ecosystem services for climate change impacts and adaptation	LIFE07 ENV/FIN/000141
WATER CHANGE - Medium and long term water resources modelling as a tool for planning and global change adaptation. Application to the Llobregat Basin	LIFE07 ENV/E/000845
WEBAP - Wave Energized Baltic Aeration Pump	LIFE08 ENV/S/000271

Source: Based on information from European Commission, (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>)

Table 3.2.5. Projects with a marine/maritime component funded through LIFE+ Information and Communication over the period 2007-2013

PROJECT ACRONYM +TITLE	Project code
BaltInfoHaz - Baltic Info Campaign on Hazardous Substances	LIFE10 INF/EE/000108
ECO-COMPATÍVEL - Comunicando para a sustentabilidade socioeconómica, usufruto humano e biodiversidade em Sítios da rede Natura 2000 no arquipélago da Madeira	LIFE09 INF/PT/000045
FISH SCALE - Food Information and Safeguard of Habitat a Sustainable Consumption Approach in Local Environment	LIFE09 INF/IT/000076
LIFE - AMMOS - Integrated information campaign for the reduction of smoking related litter on beaches	LIFE12 INF/GR/000985
SAVING DANUBE STURGEONS - JOINT ACTIONS TO RAISE AWARENESS ON OVEREXPLOITATION OF DANUBE STURGEONS IN ROMANIA AND BULGARIA	LIFE11 INF/AT/000902
Thalassa - Thalassa Campaign: Learn, Act, Protect/Awareness, Educational and Participation Campaign for Marine Mammals in Greece.	LIFE09 INF/GR/000320

Source: Based on information from European Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>)

3.3 MAPPING OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY TERRITORIAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES

3.3.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON TERRITORIAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES

Territorial cooperation is about reducing disparities between regions, reinforcing cohesion and encouraging optimal economic development. For more than 20 years the European Union has supported cooperation efforts of regions and cities to address issues that affect our daily life, such as transport, education, energy, health care and environmental protection. Overcoming borders reinforces the added value of territorial cooperation and helps better address similar threats as well as promote more balanced development. In this respect, it is strongly recognised that joining forces also contributes to fostering integration and inclusion as well as avoiding duplication of efforts and resources²⁸.

Three policy instruments of the European Union support territorial cooperation within the EU and outside the frontiers of the EU²⁸:

1. **European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) objective** of the EU's cohesion policy supports cooperation on internal borders of the EU
2. **Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA)** supports cooperation between EU regions and regions in pre-accession countries
3. **European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)** supports cooperation between EU regions and regions of EU external neighbours

There are 93 cooperation programmes which provide the framework and funding for local and regional institutions, universities, companies and research institutes to carry out cooperation projects. By pooling together resources, exchanging knowledge and sharing good practices, cooperation projects improve the day to day lives of people throughout Europe and beyond²⁸.

Each territorial cooperation programme develops its own operational programme where the areas covered by the programme, their specificities and needs, challenges are analysed and carefully considered. Each Programme develops a SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats) analysis from where objectives and priorities can be drawn. Each programme has an overall goal and it also has its own strategic objective. Some of them also have operational or specific objectives where issues to be address are specified in more detail in function of the SWOT analysis and consultations made during the preparation of the programmes. To achieve the goals and objectives of the programmes each programme identified a list of priority axes or priorities that defined the key areas where the effort and focus should be put to develop the projects. Each of the priorities can have several different objectives targeting in a more specific way the relevant issues and challenges identified by the Programme. Therefore, these priorities responded to the specificities, the challenges, threats and opportunities in each of the territories where each programme focuses on.

²⁸ Source: INTERACT (http://www.interact-eu.net/etc/etc_2007_13/4/2)

3.3.1.1 EU TERRITORIAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES

The European Territorial Co-operation objective is financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and supports cross-border, transnational and interregional co-operation programmes. For the programming period 2007-2013, the budget of EUR 8.7 billion for this objective accounted for 2.5% of the total 2007-13 allocation for cohesion policy, including the allocation for Member States to participate in EU external border co-operation programmes supported by other instruments (IPA Instrument for Pre-Accession and ENPI European Neighbourhood Instrument). For European Territorial Co-operation the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) regulation (2007-2013) is applicable, in particular chapter 3²⁹.

Cohesion policy encourages regions and cities from different EU Member States to work together and learn from each other through joint programmes, projects and networks. In the period 2007-13 (stage IV) the European Territorial Co-operation objective (formerly the INTERREG Community Initiative) covers three types of territorial cooperation programmes over the period 2007-2013³⁰:

- Cross-Border Cooperation
- Transnational Cooperation
- Interregional Cooperation

CROSS-BORDER CO-OPERATION PROGRAMMES³¹

The main aim of cross border cooperation (INTERREG IVA) is to reduce the negative effects of borders as administrative, legal and physical barriers, tackle common problems and exploit untapped potential. Through joint management of programmes and projects, mutual trust and understanding are strengthened and the cooperation process is enhanced. Cross-border cooperation deals with a wide range of issues, which include:

- Encouraging entrepreneurship, especially the development of SMEs, tourism, culture and cross-border trade;
- Improving joint management of natural resources;
- Supporting links between urban and rural areas;
- Improving access to transport and communication networks;
- Developing joint use of infrastructure;
- Administrative, employment and equal opportunities work.

Whether the challenge relates to infrastructure (building bridges), to markets and services (linking universities to business to clients) or to cultural or linguistic barriers, cross-border co-operation is intended to address them.

A total of 60 cross-border co-operation programmes– Interreg IV-A, along 38 internal EU borders. were established for the programming period 2007-2013, with a ERDF contribution EUR 5.6 billion.

²⁹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/cooperation/index_en.htm) ,

³⁰ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/cooperation/index_en.htm)

³¹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/cross-border/2007-2013/) ;; European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/cooperate/cooperation/index_en.cfm)

TRANSNATIONAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMMES³²

The transnational cooperation programmes add an important extra European dimension to regional development, developed from analysis at a European level, leading to agreed priorities and a coordinated strategic response. This allows meaningful work between regions from several EU Member States on matters such as communication corridors, flood management, international business and research linkages, and the development of more viable and sustainable markets. Themes covered include:

- Innovation, especially networks of universities, research institutions, SMEs;
- Environment, especially water resources, rivers, lakes, sea;
- Accessibility, including telecommunications, and in particular the completion of networks;
- Sustainable urban development, especially polycentric development.

A total of 13 transnational co-operation programmes (INTERREG IVB) cover larger areas of co-operation such as the Baltic Sea, Alpine and Mediterranean regions, with a ERDF contribution of EUR 1.8 billion, have been implemented in the period 2007-2013.

INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION³³

Interregional cooperation works at pan-European level, covering all EU-Member States, and more. It builds networks to develop good practice and facilitate the exchange and transfer of experience by successful regions. It showcases what regions do well, to the benefit of those still investing.

The interregional co-operation programme (INTERREG IVC) and 3 networking programmes (Urbact II, Interact II and ESPON) provide a framework over the period 2007-2013 for exchanging experience between regional and local bodies in different countries. ERDF contribution: EUR 445 million.

The **INTERREG IVC** programme enables EU regions to work together and is structured around two priorities, which address: innovation and the knowledge economy, and environment and risk prevention. ERDF contribution: EUR 321 million. Countries: EU-27, Norway and Switzerland.

3 networking programmes:

1. The **URBACT II programme** brings together actors at local and regional level to exchange experience and to facilitate learning on urban policy themes. The programme supports thematic networks and working groups between cities, conferences and the development of tools. ERDF contribution: EUR 53 million. Countries: EU-27, Norway and Switzerland.

2. The "**European Spatial Planning Observation Network**" (ESPON) provides scientific information for the development of regions and larger territories through applied research, analysis

³² Sources: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/trans-national/); European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/cooperate/cooperation/index_en.cfm).

³³ Sources: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/interregional/); European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/es/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/)

and tools. ERDF contribution: EUR 34 million. Countries: EU-27, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

3. The **INTERACT II programme** provides training, services and tools to programme managers and administrators of co-operation programmes in order to improve the management of these programmes. Countries: EU-27. ERDF contribution: EUR 34 million. It does not provide funding for projects.

Jointly with the URBACT II programme, the INTERREG IVC programme is the main vehicle for the EU initiative 'Regions for Economic Change' which is designed to support regional and urban networks in developing and spreading best practice in economic modernisation. The most innovative projects can compete for the annual RegioStars award.

More information on the EU territorial cooperation programmes can be found on the following website of European Commission:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/es/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/

3.3.1.2 REGIONAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMMES INVOLVING EU AND NON-EU COUNTRIES

There are two instruments supporting cross-border co-operation along the external borders of the Union in 2007-13:

- **The Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)**
- **The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)**

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMMES FUNDED BY THE INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE (IPA)

The Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) is the means by which the EU supports reforms in the 'enlargement countries' with financial and technical help. The IPA funds build up the capacities of the countries throughout the accession process, resulting in progressive, positive developments in the region. EU pre-accession funds are a sound investment into the future of both the enlargement countries and the EU itself. They help the beneficiaries make political and economic reforms, preparing them for the rights and obligations that come with EU membership. The pre-accession funds also help the EU reach its own objectives regarding a sustainable economic recovery, energy supply, transport, the environment and climate change, etc.³⁴.

From January 2007 onwards, the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) replaced a series of European Union programmes and financial instruments for candidate countries or potential

³⁴ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/instruments/overview/index_en.htm)

candidate countries, namely PHARE, PHARE CBC, ISPA, SAPARD, CARDS and the financial instrument for Turkey³⁵.

IPA is made up of five different components³⁶:

1. Assistance for transition and institution building;
- 2. Cross-border cooperation (with EU Member States and other countries eligible for IPA);**
3. Regional development (transport, environment, regional and economic development);
4. Human resources (strengthening human capital and combating exclusion);
5. Rural development.

Components I and II are open to all beneficiary countries whereas Components III, IV and V are open to the Candidate Countries only. IPA components III-V are designed to mirror closely structural, cohesion and rural development funds, in preparation for the management of such funds upon accession. It allows beneficiary countries to prepare themselves for successful participation in EU cohesion policy after accession. This should help them to absorb EU cohesion funding more effectively once it becomes available³⁷.

IPA allows beneficiary countries to prepare themselves for the successful participation in the Community's Cohesion Policy and its instruments upon accession, with a view to a better and more effective absorption of these funds once they become available³⁸.

The Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) is based on partnerships with the EU candidate countries and potential candidate countries. It supports administrative, social and economic reforms, as well as regional and cross-border co-operation. The IPA supports both cross-border co-operation between Member States and candidate / potential candidate countries on the one hand, and among the candidate / potential candidate countries themselves on the other. The first group is managed by Directorate-General Regional Policy and further details can be found on this site. Details of the second group can be found on the web pages of DG Enlargement. The EU allocation to IPA (2007-2013) is €11.47 billion, of which €600 million is earmarked for cross-border co-operation.³⁹

The IPA (2007-2013) beneficiary countries are divided into two categories⁴⁰:

- EU candidate countries (Croatia⁴¹, Turkey and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) are eligible for all five components of IPA;
- Potential candidate countries in the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, and Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99) are eligible only for the first two components.

Candidate Country status was awarded in 2010 to Iceland and Montenegro. However, these two countries remain outside the scope of intervention of IPA Component III⁴².

³⁵ Source: European Commission, (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/funds/ipa/index_en.htm)

³⁶ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/funds/ipa/index_en.htm)

³⁷ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/funding/ipa/how/)

³⁸ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/funds/ipa/works_en.htm)

³⁹ Source: European Commission, (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/outside-the-eu/)

⁴⁰ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/funds/ipa/index_en.htm)

⁴¹ Croatia became full member of the EU in July 2013

The Community assistance aims at strengthening cross-border cooperation through joint local and regional initiatives, combining both external aid and economic and social cohesion objectives. In particular, the cooperation pursues one or more of the following broad objectives⁴³:

- (a) promoting sustainable economic and social development in the border areas;
- (b) working together to address common challenges in fields such as environment, natural and cultural heritage, public health and the prevention of and fight against organised crime;
- (c) ensuring efficient and secure borders;
- (d) promoting joint small scale actions involving local actors from the border regions.

The cross-border cooperation component may also support, where appropriate, the participation of eligible regions of the beneficiary countries in transnational and interregional programmes under the European territorial cooperation objective of the Structural Funds and in multilateral sea basin programmes under Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁴

IPA CBC programmes with Member States can be implemented in two modes: shared management and transitional approach. In shared management, implementation tasks are delegated to a single Managing Authority, located in one of the participating EU Member States, using single set of rules across the entire eligible territory. Transitional approach is possible when conditions for shared management are not yet met. In that case, on the side of the Member State, the programme is implemented in shared management, while on the side of the IPA beneficiary country, the programme is implemented in centralised or decentralised management⁴⁵.

The IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programmes for the period 2007-2013 are the following⁴⁶:

- Adriatic IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013
- Bulgaria-Serbia IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013
- Bulgaria – the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013
- Bulgaria-Turkey IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013
- Greece -the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013
- Greece-Albania IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013
- Hungary-Croatia IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013
- Hungary-Serbia IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013
- Romania-Serbia IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013
- Slovenia-Croatia IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013

⁴² Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/funding/ipa/how/)

⁴³ Source: ('© European Union, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/>, 1998-2014') Commission Regulation (EC) No 718/2007 of 12 June 2007 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1085/2006 establishing an instrument for pre-accession assistance (IPA)

⁴⁴ Source: ('© European Union, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/>, 1998-2014') Commission Regulation (EC) No 718/2007 of 12 June 2007 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1085/2006 establishing an instrument for pre-accession assistance (IPA)

⁴⁵ INTERACT (http://www.interact-eu.net/ipa/ipa_general/29/14)

⁴⁶ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/funding/ipa/cross-border/)

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION WITHIN THE EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD AND PARTNERSHIP INSTRUMENT (ENPI)⁴⁷

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) promotes co-operation and economic integration between the EU and partner countries - Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, the Russian Federation, Syria, Tunisia, and Ukraine. It supports partnerships encouraging good governance and social and economic development.

Cross-border cooperation on the external borders of the EU is a key priority both in the European Neighbourhood Policy and in the EU's Strategic Partnership with Russia. The adoption of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) has considerably enhanced the scope for cross-border cooperation, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

CBC promotes cooperation between an EU country and a neighbourhood country sharing a land border or sea crossing. Funding can also be provided for a programme between several EU and neighbourhood countries which, for example, are part of the same sea basin

The core objectives of this cross-border cooperation are to support sustainable development along both sides of the EU's external borders, to help decrease differences in living standards across these borders, and to address the challenges and opportunities following on EU enlargement or otherwise arising from the proximity between regions across our land and sea borders

CBC has three main objectives:

- promoting economic and social development in border areas
- addressing common challenges (environment, public health, safety and security)
- putting in place better conditions for persons, goods and capital mobility

CBC is modelled on the principles of the EU's territorial cooperation, but adapted to the specificities of the EU's external relations. What characterises the CBC programmes and makes them a unique cooperation mechanism is a strong commitment and ownership by the participating countries based on:

- balanced partnership between the participating countries on either side of a border: Member States and Neighbouring countries have an equal say in the programme decisions and projects only receive funding if implemented by partners on both sides;
- management entrusted to a local – or national – authority in a member state, jointly selected by all countries participating in the programme;
- common legal framework and implementation rules

A budget of €950.5 million made of contributions from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the ENPI budget was earmarked for CBC for the period 2007-13.

⁴⁷ Sources

- European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/outside-the-eu/)
 - European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/neighbourhood/pdf/enpi_cbc_sp_ip_2007-2013_final_en.pdf)
 - European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/neighbourhood/cross-border-cooperation/index_en.htm)

Two main categories of programmes have been established under ENPI-CBC:

- Programmes covering a common land border or short sea crossing.
- Programmes covering a sea basin.

For the ENPI period 2007-2013, the following 13 ENPI-CBC programmes have been funded (9 land border, 1 sea crossing and 3 sea basin programmes):

Land-Border Programmes

1. The Kolarctic-Russia Programme
2. The Karelia-Russia Programme
3. The South-East Finland-Russia Programme
4. The Estonia-Latvia-Russia Programme
5. The Latvia-Lithuania-Belarus Programme
6. The Lithuania-Poland-Russia Programme
7. The Poland-Belarus-Ukraine Programme
8. The Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine Programme
9. The Romania-Ukraine-Republic of Moldova Programme

Sea-Crossing Programmes

10. The Italy-Tunisia Programme

Sea-Basin Programmes

11. The Black Sea Programme
12. The Mediterranean Sea Programme
13. The Baltic Sea Region Programme

More information on the ENPI CBC programmes can be found on the following websites of European Commission:

http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/neighbourhood/cross-border-cooperation/index_en.htm

<http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/932>

3.3.2 OUTCOMES OF THE MAPPING OF TERRITORIAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES

The mapping conducted by WP3 shows that a total of 51 territorial cooperation programmes, including networking programmes, have provided funding to projects with a marine/maritime component (Table 3.3.1).

For each of these programmes a fact sheet with information on each of the programme and the projects funded has been developed. This information is provided in the Annexes 1-7. Annex 1 contains information on the transnational cooperation programmes (INTERREG IVB). For practical purposes due to the high number of CBC programmes (INTERREG IVA) the information on them has been split into 3 annexes (Annexes 2-4), which containing information CBC in southern Europe (annex 2), northern and central Europe (annex 3) and outermost regions (annex 4) (though only one programme lies within this category: the programme Caribbean). The fact sheets contain general information on each programme, and other information such as the area covered by the programme,

the objectives of the programmes and the priority axis under which the projects are implemented. The fact sheets also provide a breakdown of the funding (EU funding, national co-funding and total funding) allocated to projects by each programme as well as information on the funding allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component, allowing to compare the total funding allocated by each programme under a specific area with the funding allocated projects with a marine/maritime component.

In addition the facts sheets produced also provide additional information for comparative purposes on the number and % of projects with a marine/maritime component, and the average funding allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component. The fact sheets also include a list of projects with a marine/maritime component funded by each programme.

A total of 668 projects with a marine/maritime component have been found to be funded by the territorial cooperation and networking programmes, over the period 2007-2013. The results of the mapping (Table 3.3.1) show that the total funding allocated to these projects was close to EUR 1,317 million, from which EUR 865 million corresponded to the EU contribution. This figure accounts for nearly 66% of the total EU funding allocated to these projects. The national contribution to the projects with a marine/maritime component, which may involve public and/or private funding, was close to EUR 452 million.

The EU funding allocated to marine/maritime related projects accounted for 16.4% of the total EU budget of territorial cooperation programmes allocated fund projects (including marine and non-marine projects), which gives an idea of the overall relevance of marine and maritime issues for territorial cooperation. The national contribution allocated to marine/maritime projects accounted for 18.8% of the overall total national funding allocated to projects funded by territorial cooperation programmes (Fig. 3.3.1). The total funding earmarked to marine/maritime projects accounted for 17.2% of the total funding (EU +national contribution) of territorial cooperation programmes.

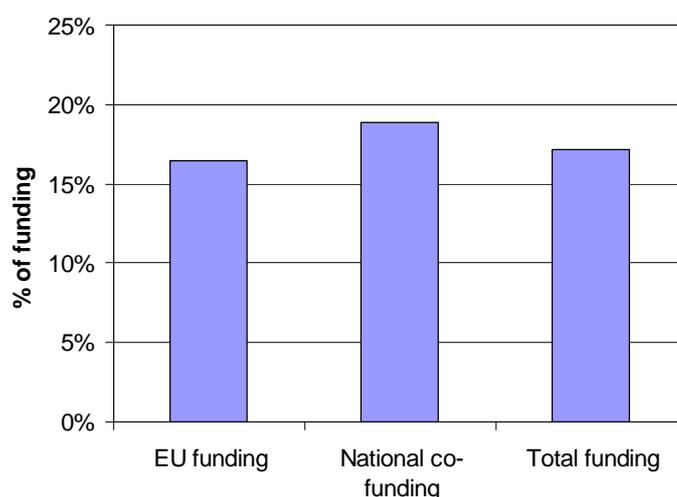


Figure 3.3.1. Percentage of EU funding, national co-funding and total funding allocated to marine/maritime related projects funded by territorial cooperation and networking programmes⁴⁸. Percentages are calculated in relation to the total EU funding, national co-funding and total funding, respectively, earmarked to fund projects.

⁴⁸ Source: Own elaboration based on information and data from different sources on the funding allocated by the territorial cooperation and networking programmes to projects and on data on the funding allocated by these programmes to marine and maritime projects (for specific sources of information for each programme see tables in Annexes 1-7)

Among the different types of programmes, Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes (the Interreg IVA strand) were on overall the ones that provided the higher source of funding for marine/maritime related projects, accounting for 46.1% of the total EU funding allocated by territorial cooperation programmes to marine/maritime related projects (Fig. 3.3.2). Trans-national Cooperation Programmes accounted for 37.6% of the total EU funding, while the EU funding allocated by ENPI to marine/maritime projects accounted for 9.3%. The relevance of marine and maritime issues was much lower for IPA, INTERREG IVC and Networking Programmes, accounting all together for 7.0 % of the total EU investment of territorial cooperation programmes in marine/maritime related projects (Fig. 3.3.2).

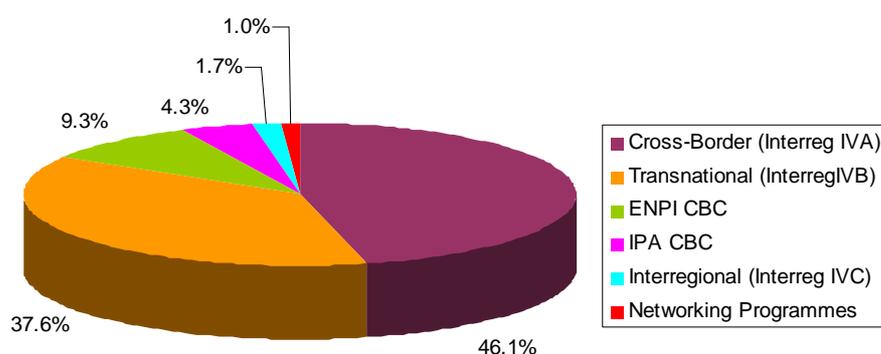


Figure. 3.3.2 Percentage of EU funding allocated by the different types of territorial cooperation, including networking programmes, to marine/maritime related projects. Percentages are given with regard to the overall EU funding earmarked to projects by these cooperation programmes⁴⁹.

The programmes that more EU funding (in absolute terms) have earmarked to marine and maritime related projects were the Atlantic Area Transnational Programme (EUR 70.3 million), the Baltic Sea Region Programme (EUR 70.1 million), and the INTERREG IVA 2 Seas Programme (EUR 63.1 million) (Fig. 3.3.3). These were followed by the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Italy-France "Maritime" (EUR 51.8 million), and the North Sea Region Programme (EUR 51.4 million) (Fig. 3.3.3). Each of these five programmes earmarked more than EUR 50 million to fund marine and maritime projects. All together, the EU funding provided by these 5 programmes accounted for 35.4% of the total EU funding allocated to marine and maritime related projects by the territorial cooperation programmes over the programming period 2007-2013.

For the rest of territorial cooperation and networking programmes the EU funding allocated per each of these programmes to marine and maritime related projects was in general lower than EUR 50

⁴⁹ Source: Own elaboration based on information and data from different sources on the funding allocated by the territorial cooperation and networking programmes to projects and on data on the funding allocated by these programmes to marine and maritime projects (for specific sources of information for each programme see tables in Annexes 1-7)

million. Nevertheless, several of these programmes made substantial investments in marine and maritime research. Thus a total 4 programmes provided EU funding in the range of EUR 35-47 million (Fig. 3.3.3). These are the INTERREGIVA France (Channel)-England Programme, which allocated over EUR 46.4 million of EU funding to projects with a marine/maritime component. It was followed by the MED Programme which earmarked EUR 42.0 million to marine and maritime projects, while the IPA CBC Adriatic Programme provided around EUR 36.3 million, the ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme allocated EUR 35.7 million to marine/maritime projects.

The overall EU funding in marine/maritime research provided by all the 9 programmes mentioned above (over EUR 467 millions) accounted for 54.0% of the total EU funding allocated to marine/maritime related activities by territorial cooperation and networking programmes. Four out of the these 9 programmes were transnational cooperation programmes, 3 were cross-border cooperation programmes and 2 of them were programmes funded by the ENPI and IPA (Table 3.3.1).

A number of programmes, 6 in total, provided each an amount of EU funding between EUR 21-35 million. These were the INTERREG IVA Northern Ireland, the Border Region of Ireland and Western Scotland, the INTERREGIVA Central Baltic Programme, the INTERREG IVB North West Europe (NWE) Programme, the South East Europe Programme , the South Baltic Cross-Border Co-operation Programme and the ENPI CBC Lithuania-Poland-Russia Programme (Fig. 3.3.3). Two of these programmes were transnational, 3 were cross-border cooperation programmes and one of them was funded by ENPI.

The funding provided by each of the rest of the programmes was in general lower than EUR 20 million, though the amount of EU funding allocated by the different programmes varied substantially (Table 3.3.1; Fig. 3.3.3).

Figure 3.3.4 provides a comparison between the total funding (budget) allocated by each programme to fund projects (including non-marine/maritime projects) and the total funding (budget) allocated to marine and maritime projects (based on the outcomes of the mapping). Figure 3.3.5 shows EU funding allocated by each of the programmes to support projects (including non marine/maritime projects) and the EU funding earmarked to marine and maritime projects (based on the outcomes of the mapping). Fig. 3.3.6 compares the total funding (budget), EU funding and national co-funding dedicated by territorial cooperation and networking programmes to marine and maritime projects over the programming period 2007-2013. National co-funding varied substantially depending on the % of EU con-funding corresponding to each programme.

Fig. 3.3.7 shows the percentage of EU funding allocated by each programme to projects with a marine/maritime component. Only 2 programmes dedicated >50% of its EU budget to marine and maritime related projects. The Atlantic Area Programme was with difference the programme that earmarked more funding in relation to its overall budget. In total 71.8% of the EU funding of this programme has been dedicated to fund marine/maritime related projects. It was followed by the Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme, which allocated 58.6% of its EU budget to marine/maritime related projects (Fig. 3.3.7). The percentage of EU funding used by the Programme Italy-France "Maritime", to support marine and maritime projects was 45.4% of its total EU budget.

Other programmes, such as the South Baltic Cross-Border Co-operation Programme, the INTERREG IVA 2 Seas Programme, the North Sea Region Programme, and the Programmes "Greece-Cyprus",

“Italy-Malta” and Baltic Sea Region also dedicated a large amount of their budget, between 32%-41% (depending on the programme), to marine and maritime related projects (Fig. 3.3.7). For the rest of the programmes the relative investment in marine and maritime related projects was lower than 30%, though there were substantial differences between programmes (Fig. 3.3.7).

As to the number of project funded, Atlantic Area Transnational Programme was the programme that funded a highest number of projects with a marine/maritime component. In total 45 projects were supported by this programme (Fig. 3.3.8). It was followed by the MED Programme (39 projects), the INTERREG IVA 2 Seas Programme (37 projects), the INTERREG IVA Central Baltic Programme (32 projects), the INTERREG IVA France (Channel)-England Programme (31 projects) and the North Sea Region Programme (30 projects). However, the relative weight of marine and maritime activities in those programmes (in terms of % of projects funded by these programmes) did not follow the same pattern (Fig. 3.3.8).

Nevertheless, the Atlantic Area Programme was the programme that funded a higher percentage of marine and maritime projects. The marine/maritime projects funded by this programme accounted for 63.4% of the total number of projects funded by this Programme (Fig. 3.3.8). The proportion of marine and maritime projects funded by the rest of the programmes was notably lower, though it was still high for several programmes (ranging between 30%-40%). Thus, the marine and maritime projects funded by the North Sea Region Programme accounted for 38.5% of the total number of projects funded by this programme. For the INTERREG IVA 2 Seas Programme the marine and maritime projects accounted for 33.9% of the total projects.

In the case of the programmes Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme, the “Italy-Malta” Programme, the Italy-France "Maritime" Programme and the South Baltic CBC Programme, the percentage of marine and maritime projects funded ranged between 30-32% of the total number of projects funded by each of these programmes (Fig. 3.3.8).

It is interesting to highlight the case of the Italy-Malta Programme, for which the relative weight of marine and maritime projects was high (i.e. marine and maritime projects accounted for 32% of total projects) (Fig.3.3.8), despite the low number of marine and maritime projects funded by this Programme (8 in total) (Fig. 3.3.8), which can be an indication of the high importance of marine and maritime issues for this Programme.

In other cases, as it was observed for the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Spain-Portugal” (POCTEP), the percentage of marine and maritime projects funded was low (7.4%) in comparison other programmes (Fig. 3.3.7), despite the number of marine and maritime projects funded by this programme was relatively high (16 in total). This would indicate that other fields of activity have a higher weight in the programme in comparison to marine and maritime related activities.

In general the programmes that address within their objectives challenges related to marine/maritime issues, or those programmes which area of action is focussed on a specific maritime region, such as the Atlantic Area Programme, the North Sea Region Programme, the INTERREG IVA 2 Seas Programme, the Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme, the Programme Italy-France "Maritime", South Baltic Cross-Border Co-operation Programme, the CBC Programme “Italy-Malta”, and the Baltic Sea Region Programme, funded in general a higher percentage of marine and maritime

projects (>28%) and also allocated, in relative terms, more funding (>32%) from their EU budget to support marine and maritime related initiatives in comparison to other programmes.

It has to be noted that many of the projects that have been mapped are not exclusively focused on marine/maritime issues, but they also address other issues, topics and themes (e.g. transport, tourism, biodiversity, governance, etc.). In many cases the projects are broader in scope and the marine and/or maritime component represents only a small a part the activities conducted in the projects. Therefore, the figures on funding correspond to the total funding allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component, and thereby they do not represent actual figures on funding allocated to marine/maritime activities. This has to be taken into account in order to interpret properly the outcomes of the mapping. Unfortunately the information available does not allow to make a quantitative assessment of the funding allocated exclusively to marine and/or maritime issues within the projects funded by the territorial cooperation programmes.

INVENTORY OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY TERRITORIAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES

As a result of the mapping of projects funded by territorial cooperation and networking programmes, WP3 has developed an inventory of marine/maritime related projects funded by these programmes. The inventory (in xls format) includes the following fields:

- NAME OF THE PROGRAMME
- TYPE OF PROGRAMME
- PROJECT ACRONYM
- PROJEC TITLE
- WEBSITE
- EU FUNDING
- TOTAL FUNDING
- START DATE
- END DATE
- COORDINATOR(INSTITUTION)
- LEAD COUNTRY

This inventory provides a comprehensive overview of marine/maritime related projects that can be of interest to a wide number of marine/maritime stakeholders, national research funding agencies and European Commission.

TABLE 3.3.1. Summary of funding allocated by territorial cooperation and networking programmes to projects with a marine/maritime component over the period 2007-2013 as a result of the mapping. Programmes are listed by type of programme.

Type of Programme	Programme	EU funding (in EUR)	National co-funding (in EUR)	TOTAL Funding (in EUR)
Transnational	Atlantic Area Transnational Programme (2007-2013)	70,261,938	37,988,211	108,250,150
Transnational	Baltic Sea Region Programme (2007-2013)	70,069,069	27,338,642	97,407,711
Transnational	INTERREG IV Caribbean Programme (2007-2013)	7,330,416	2,868,856	10,199,272
Transnational	Central Europe Programme (2007-2013)	3,047,282	761,017	3,808,299
Transnational	Indian Ocean Programme (2007-2013)	9,629,107	5,455,558	15,184,753
Transnational	Transnational Cooperation Programme "Madeira-Açores-Canarias (MAC)" (2007-2013)	9,978,055	2,130,079	12,108,134
Transnational	Mediterranean Programme (MED) (2007-2013)	42,004,977	12,622,942	55,066,359
Transnational	Northern Periphery Programme (2007-2013)	3,729,419	3,305,477	7,034,895
Transnational	North Sea Region Programme (2007-2013)	51,383,489	59,320,545	110,704,033
Transnational	INTERREG IVB North West Europe (NWE) Programme(2007-2013)	26,219,248	25,194,976	51,414,224
Transnational	INTERREG IVB SUDOE Programme (2007-2013)	6,768,659	2,256,220	9,024,878
Transnational	South East Europe Programme (2007-2013)	24,958,854	4,204,477	29,163,331
Cross-border	INTERREG IVA 2 Seas Programme (2007-2013)	63,133,798	66,892,539	130,026,337
Cross-border	Amazonia Programme (2007-2013)	2,903,000	3,237,525	6,140,525
Cross-border	Botnia-Atlantica Programme (2007-2013)	1,664,899	1,688,916	3,353,815
Cross-border	INTERREG IVA Central Baltic Programme (2007-2013)	28,603,509	8,515,992	37,119,501
Cross-border	Estonia - Latvia Programme (2007-2013)	7,267,048	1,601,770	8,868,818
Cross-border	INTERREG IV A "Fehmarnbelt Region" Programme (2007-2013)	2,839,961	946,654	3,786,615
Cross-border	INTERREG IV A France (Channel) – England Programme (2007-2013)	46,408,757	43,132,759	89,541,516
Cross-border	INTERREG IV "France–Wallonie–Vlaanderen" Programme (2007-2013)	1,691,064	1,618,748	3,309,812
Cross-border	INTERREG IV A "Germany-Netherlands" Programme (2007-2013)	7,822,386	11,912,242	19,734,628
Cross-border	Territorial Cooperation Programme "Greece-Cyprus" (2007-2013)	14,628,044	3,882,010	18,510,054
Cross-border	Territorial Cooperation Programme "Greece-Italy" (2007-2013)	15,289,764	5,096,588	20,386,352
Cross-border	INTERREG IV "Grensregio Vlaanderen-Nederland" Programme (2007-2013)	6,647,396	6,815,019	13,462,415
Cross-border	Territorial Co-operation Programme "Ireland-Wales" (2007-2013)	11,284,866	3,842,274	15,127,140

TABLE 3.3.1 (continuation).

Cross-border	Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Italy-France "ALCOTRA" (2007-2013)	2,782,223	1,588,117	4,370,340
Cross-border	Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Italy-France "Maritime" (2007-2013)	51,794,631	17,264,876	69,059,507
Cross-border	Cross-Border Cooperation Programme "Italy-Malta" (2007-2013)	9,992,425	2,023,368	12,015,793
Cross-border	Cross Border Cooperation Programme "Italy-Slovenia" (2007-2013)	9,350,062	1,703,451	11,053,513
Cross-border	Cross Border Cooperation Programme "Latvia-Lithuania" (2007-2013)	3,013,055	649,064	3,662,119
Cross-border	INTERREG IVA North Programme (2007-2013)	715,438	478,567	1,194,005
Cross-border	INTERREG IVA Northern Ireland, the Border Region of Ireland and Western Scotland' Programme (2007-2013)	32,598,877	16,712,292	49,311,169
Cross-border	INTERREG IVA Öresund - Kattegat - Skagerrak Programme (2007-2013)	7,348,405	15,106,403	22,454,808
Cross-border	PEACE III Programme (2007-2013)	20,263	9,737	30,000
Cross-border	Cross Border Cooperation Programme "Romania-Bulgaria" (2007-2013)	9,838,207	1,760,717	11,598,924
Cross-border	South Baltic Cross-Border Co-operation Programme (2007-2013)	23,376,940	4,938,481	28,315,421
Cross-border	INTERREG 4A South Denmark-Schleswig-KERN Programme (2007-2013)	4,781,974	2,672,653	7,454,627
Cross-border	Cross-Border Cooperation Programme "Spain - External Borders" (2008-2013)	13,500,953	4,500,318	18,001,271
Cross-border	Cross-Border Cooperation Programme "Spain-Portugal" (POCTEP) (2007-2013)	19,329,562	6,443,187	25,772,749
Cross-border	INTERREG Sweden - Norway Programme (2007-2013)	8,280	39,504	47,784
Interregional	INTERREG IVC Programme (2007-2013)	15,076,865	4,118,250	19,195,115
Networking	ESPO Programme (2007-2013)	8,385,653	1,176,877	9,562,530
Networking	URBACT II Programme (2007-2013)	509,642	158,243	667,885
IPA CBC	IPA Cross-Border Cooperation Programme "Adriatic" (2007-2013)	36,282,711	7,759,173	44,041,884
IPA CBC	IPA Cross-border Cooperation Programme "Greece-Albania" (2007-2013)	685,647	165,684	851,331
ENPI CBC	Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme (2007-2013)	12,810,123	1,432,891	14,243,014
ENPI CBC	ENPI CBC Programme "Kolarctic" (2007-2013)	3,619,322	5,850,240	9,469,562
ENPI CBC	ENPI CBC Programme "Italy-Tunisia" (2007-2013)	2,955,696	328,412	3,284,108
ENPI CBC	ENPI Cross-border Cooperation Programme "Lithuania-Poland-Russia" (2007-2013)	21,275,735	2,364,531	23,640,266
ENPI CBC	ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme (2007-2013)	35,738,630	4,366,405	40,105,034
ENPI CBC	ENPI CBC Programme "South-East Finland-Russia" (2007-2013)	3,715,414	5,727,874	9,443,287
	Overall funding allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component	865,071,738	451,969,351	1,317,579,613

Source: Own elaboration based on data on the funding allocated by territorial cooperation and networking programmes to marine and maritime projects (see tables in Annexes 1-7 for specific sources of information for each programme and also for specific comments on the figures on funding for each programme)

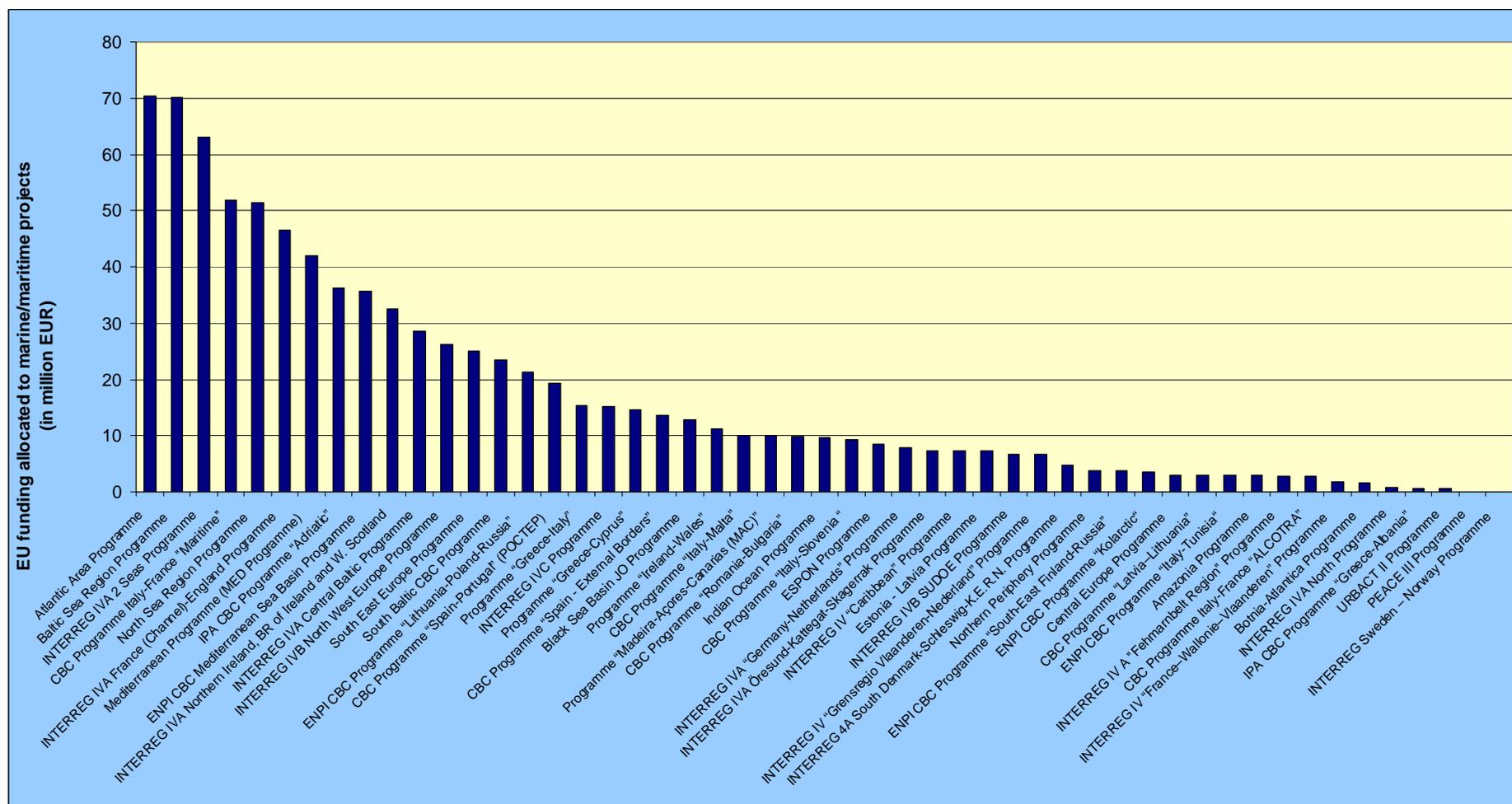


Fig. 3.3.3. EU funding (in million EUR) allocated by territorial cooperation and networking programmes to projects with a marine/maritime component⁵⁰

⁵⁰ Source: Own elaboration based on data on the funding allocated by territorial cooperation and networking programmes to marine and maritime projects (for specific sources of information for each programme see tables in Annexes 1-7)

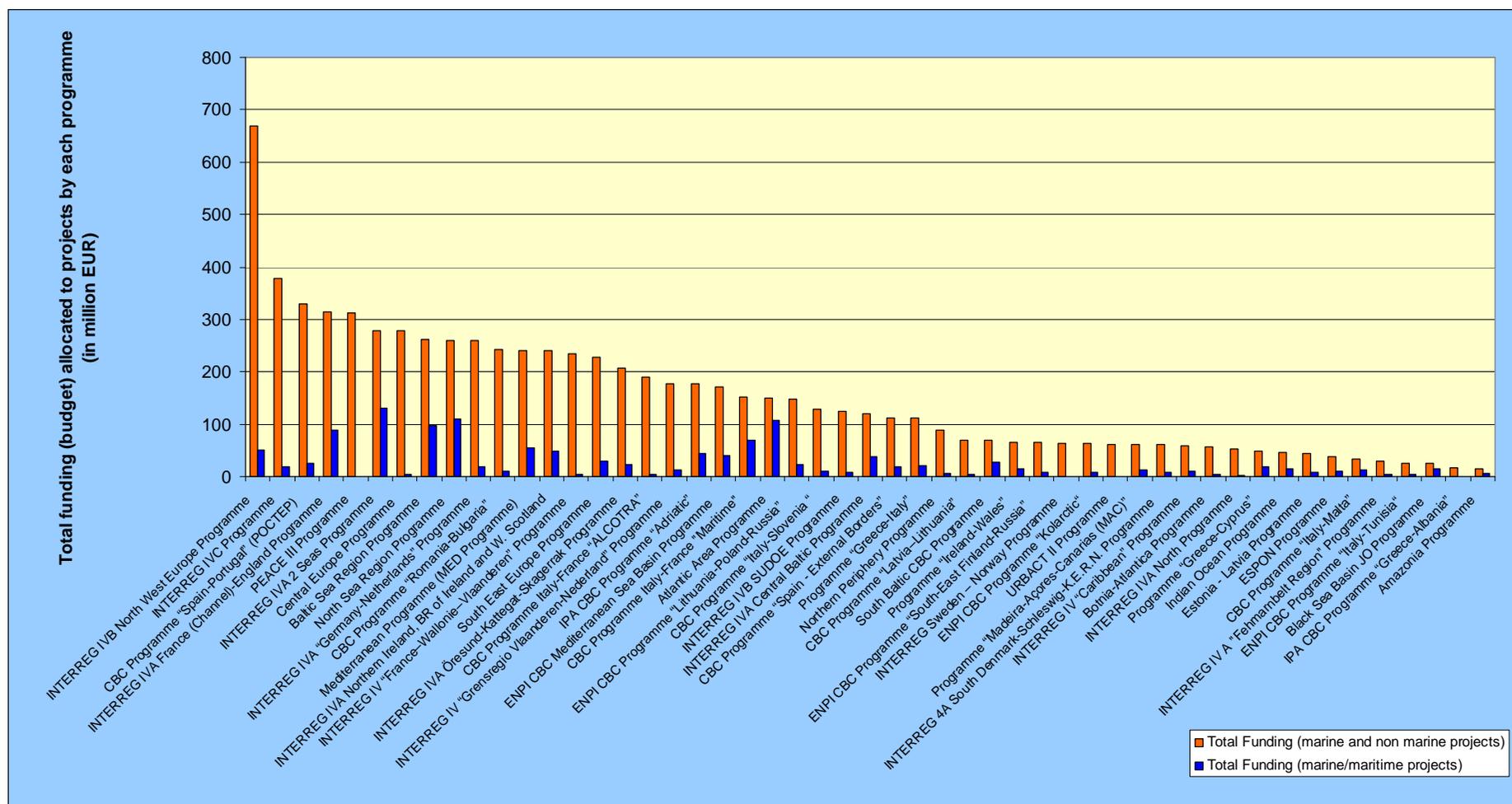


Fig. 3.3.4. Total funding (budget) allocated by territorial cooperation and networking programmes to fund projects (including non-marine projects) and total funding (budget) allocated to marine and maritime projects by each programme ⁵¹.

⁵¹ Source: Own elaboration based on data from different sources on the funding allocated by the territorial cooperation and networking programmes to projects and on data on the funding allocated by these programmes to marine and maritime projects (for specific sources of information for each programme see tables in Annexes 1-7)

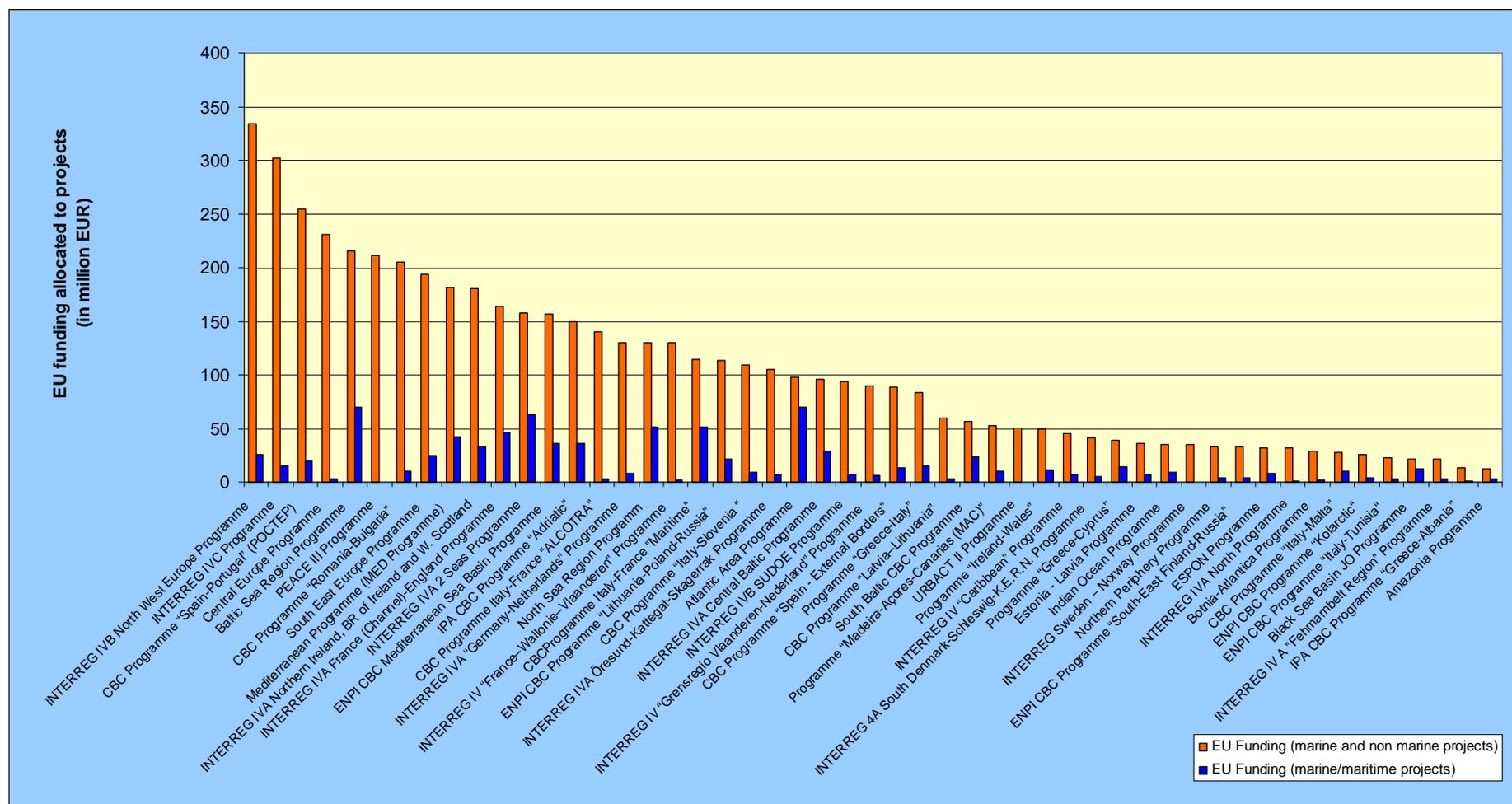


Fig. 3.3.5. Total EU funding allocated by the different territorial cooperation and networking programmes to projects (including marine and non-marine projects) and EU funding allocated to marine and maritime related projects⁵².

⁵² Source: Own elaboration based on data from different sources on the funding allocated by the territorial cooperation and networking programmes to projects and on data on the funding allocated by these programmes to marine and maritime projects (for specific sources of information for each programme see tables in Annexes 1-7)

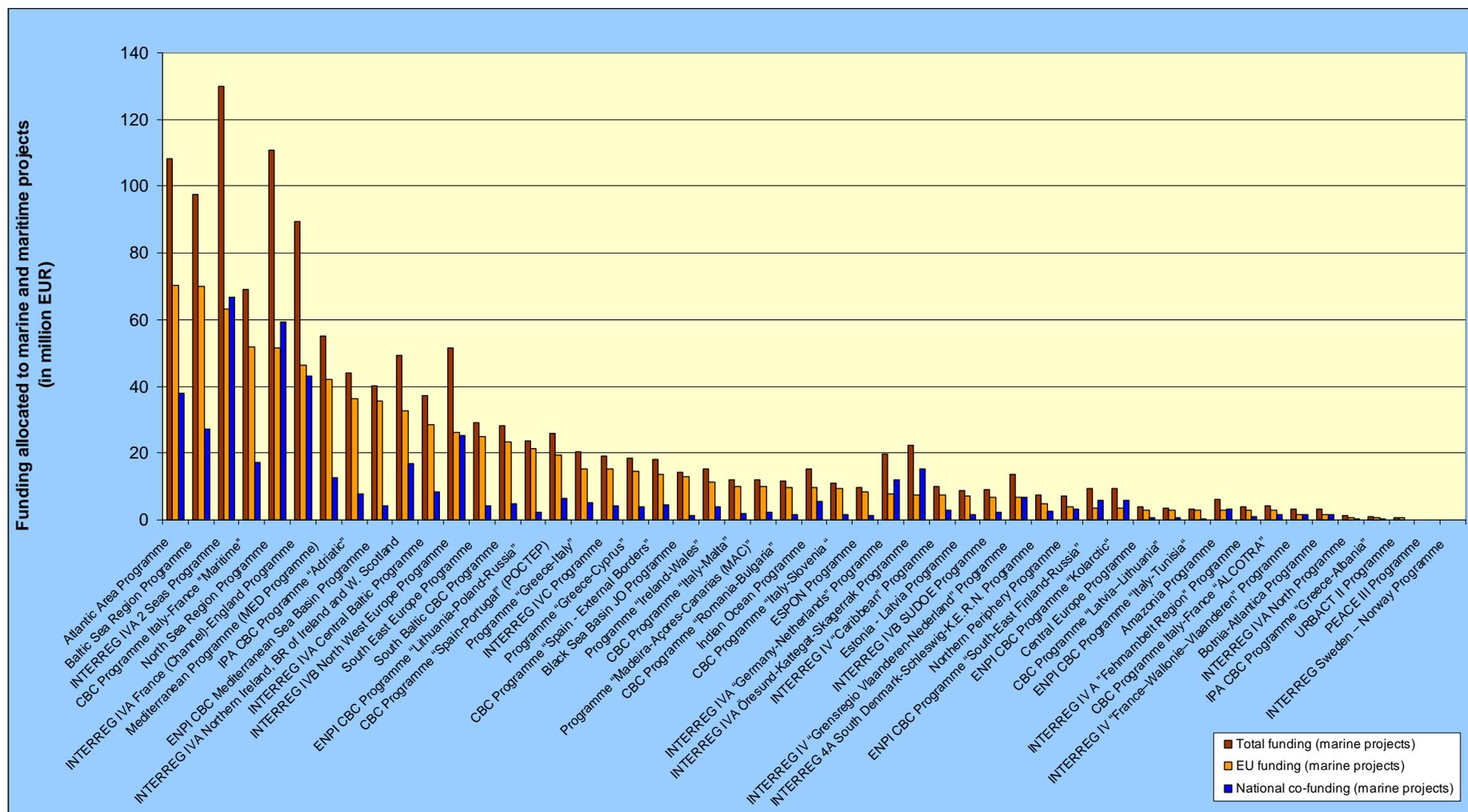


Fig. 3.3.6. Total funding, EU funding and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime related projects by the different territorial cooperation and networking programmes⁵³.

⁵³ Source: Own elaboration based on data on the funding allocated by territorial cooperation and networking programmes to marine and maritime projects (for specific sources of information for each programme see tables in Annexes 1-7)

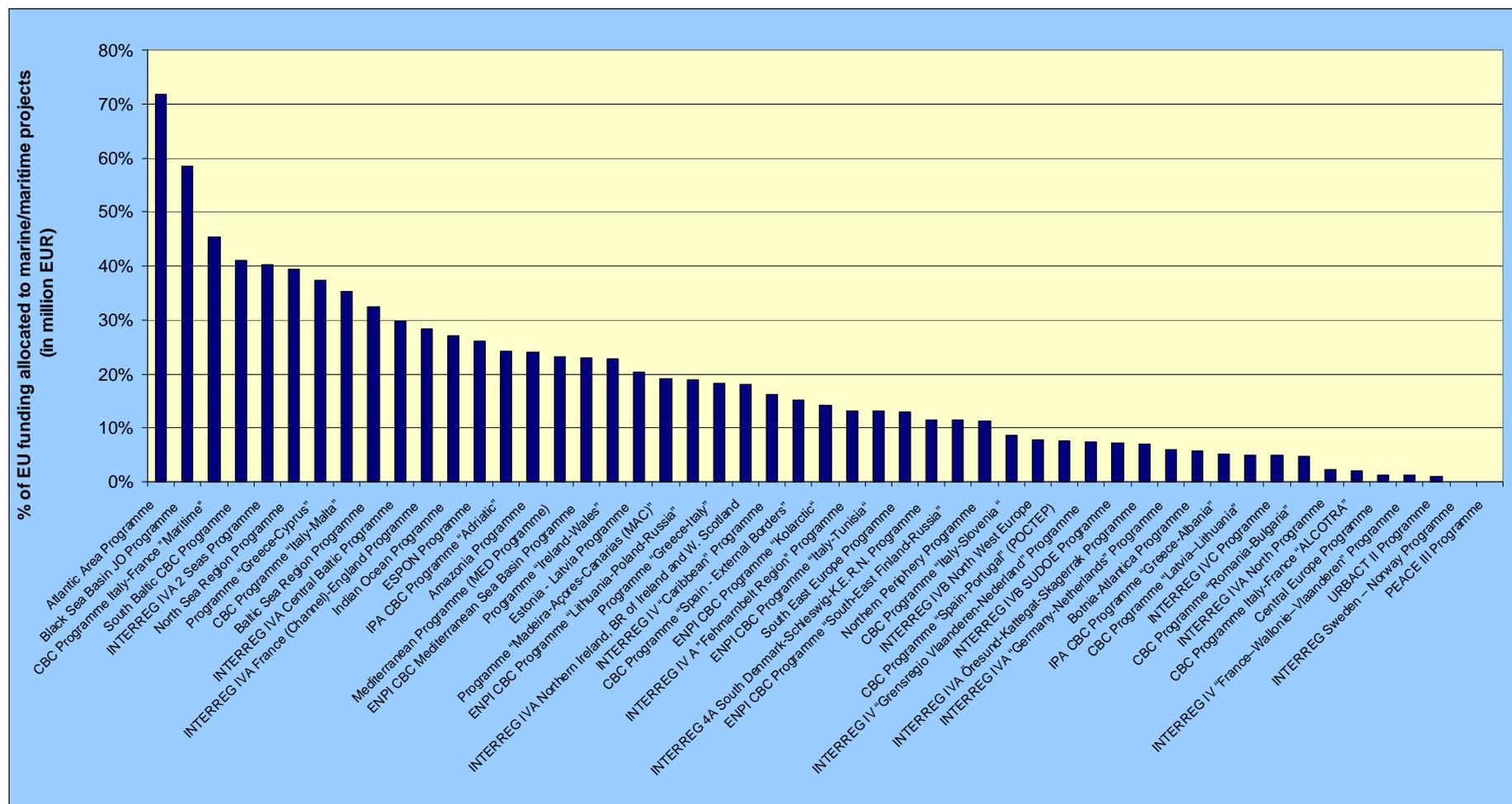


Fig. 3.3.7 Percentage of EU funding allocated by territorial cooperation and networking programmes to projects with a marine/maritime component. Figures are given in relation to the total EU budget of each programme earmarked to projects⁵⁴.

⁵⁴ Source: Own elaboration based on data from different sources on the funding allocated by the territorial cooperation and networking programmes to projects and on data on the funding allocated by these programmes to marine and maritime projects (for specific sources of information for each programme see tables in Annexes 1-7)

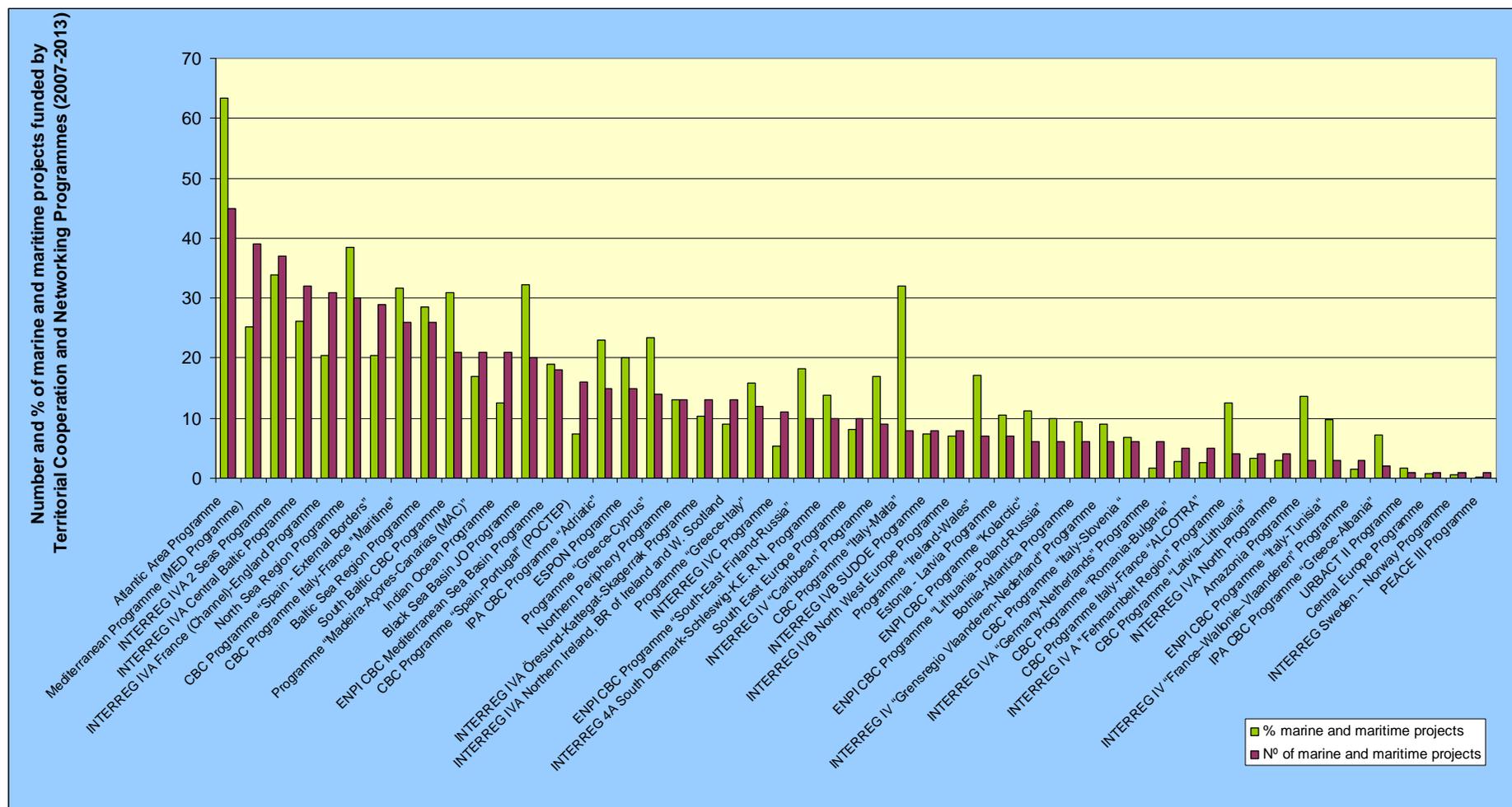


Fig. 3.3.8. Number and percentage of marine/maritime funded by territorial cooperation and networking programmes. Percentages are given in relation to the total number of projects funded by each programme⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Source: Own elaboration based on data from the outcomes of the mapping of projects funded territorial cooperation and networking programmes (for specific sources of information for each programme see tables in Annexes 1-7)

3.4 MAPPING OF CALLS AND PROJECTS FUNDED BY OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND INITIATIVES

This section presents the projects and the funding allocated to marine/maritime projects by other funding mechanisms and initiatives at European level, including the marine/maritime ERANETs that have launched projects during the period 2007-2013, as well as the calls launched by BONUS “the Baltic Sea Region Programme” and COST. The section addresses first the Programme BONUS, it continues with ERANETs and finally it addresses the Programme COST.

3.4.1 CALLS AND PROJECTS FUNDED BY BONUS⁵⁶

The Joint Baltic Sea Research and Development Programme, BONUS (<http://www.bonusportal.org/>), have launched until now 4 call for multilateral research projects within the framework of the ERANET BONUS+ funded by FP7 and also under the framework of the Joint Baltic Sea Research and Development Programme BONUS (Article 185). The ERANET BONUS+ (2008-2011) had a total budget of ca. EUR 22.5 million from which around EUR 7.3 million corresponded to funding provided by European Commission through FP7 and around EUR 15.1 million to participating countries in BONUS+. In September 2010 the EU Parliament and the Council adopted the Decision to launch The Joint Baltic Sea Research and Development Programme BONUS with the participation of the EU through Article 185 of the EU’s Treaty. **The budget of BONUS amounts to EUR 100 million for the years 2010-2017, from which EUR 50 million corresponded to the contribution of participating countries.** The EU financial contribution to the programme cannot exceed EUR 50 million for the entire duration of BONUS.

The call launched in September 2007 under the ERANET BONUS+ was focussed on Supporting an Ecosystem Based Approach to the Management of Human Activities (http://www.bonusportal.org/files/67/BONUS_Call_for_Proposals_brochure.pdf) with the objective of enhance the understanding and predictive capacity about the Baltic Sea ecosystem’s response to impending changes caused by both naturally and human-induced pressures. It also addressed research on the linkages between environmental problems and the social and economic dynamics in responding to them. In turn, the research projects were expected to support formation of the basis for prudent management aimed at safeguarding the sustainable use of the ecosystem’s goods and service. The call targeted key research issues described in the BONUS-169 Science Plan:

- Theme 1: Linking Science and Policy
- Theme 2: Understanding Climate Change and Geophysical Forcing
- Theme 3: Combating Eutrophication
- Theme 4: Achieving Sustainable Fisheries
- Theme 5: Protecting Biodiversity
- Theme 6: Preventing Pollution
- Theme 7: Integrating Ecosystem and Society

⁵⁶ Source: BONUS (<http://www.bonusportal.org/>)

The total amount of funding for this call launched in September 2007 was **EUR 22.4 million (over a three years period)**, consisting of allocations by national funding agencies and FP7 ERA-NET+ funding by the European Commission.

A total of 16 projects involving over 100 research institutes and universities have been funded by the call launched by BONUS+ in 2007 (see Table 3.4.1).

Two additional calls were launched by BONUS in November 2012 (http://www.bonusportal.org/bonus_2010-2017/bonus_calls):

- 2012 BONUS call on Viable Ecosystems
- 2012 BONUS call on Innovation

The BONUS 2012 call on Viable Ecosystems addressed the following themes from the BONUS strategic research agenda 2011-2017 (updated in 2014):

- Themes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, i.e. all four themes addressing strategic objective 1 'Understanding the Baltic Sea ecosystem structure and functioning
- Themes 2.1 and 2.2, as most of the pressures to marine ecosystem originate from the catchment while the coastal systems serve as primary recipients and transformers of these pressures
- Themes 3.3 and 3.4, as 'ecosystem approach to fisheries' is based on understanding the ecosystem structure and functioning and biodiversity controls
- Theme 4.1, as this will allow incorporating the governance and policy issues into broad multi-disciplinary research proposals, as well as to design research proposals with societal responses and driving forces as the central subject
- Theme 5.1, as developing the science basis of monitoring is a logical element for inclusion since themes of strategic objectives 1 and 3 address quantification of Marine Strategy Framework Directive's good environmental status descriptors

A total of 7 projects have been funded under this call, which have received a **total funding of EUR 26.3 million** (see Table 3.4.2).

The BONUS 2012 call on Innovation had a budget of EUR 7 million with a flexibility of 10% to provide support to collaborative projects. This call on Innovation was arranged in collaboration with the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region flagship project "BSR Stars".

The call included the following themes from the BONUS strategic research agenda 2011-2017:

- Theme 2.4 Eco-technological approaches to achieve good ecological status in the Baltic Sea
- Theme 5.2 Developing and testing innovative in situ remote sensing and laboratory techniques
- Theme 5.3 User-driven new information and communication services for marine environment, safety and security in the Baltic Sea area

A total of 13 projects have received funding through this call (see Table 3.4.3), which have received a total funding close to EUR 6 million.

In January 2014 a fourth call of collaborative projects focussed on Sustainable Ecosystem Services was launched by BONUS (http://www.bonusportal.org/bonus_2010-2017/bonus_calls). The **indicative budget of the call is EUR 15 million** with flexibility of EUR 1.5 million. The themes included in this call are:

- Theme 2.3 Integrated approaches to coastal management
- Theme 3.1 Enhanced, holistic cross-sector maritime risk analysis and management, including effects of new technologies, human factor, climate change effects in open water and in ice, and interaction with onshore activities
- Theme 3.2 Assessing the effects of air and water pollution and introduction of energy (including noise) by shipping activities on the marine environment and integrated water management in harbours
- Theme 4.1 Governance structures, policy performance and policy instruments
- Theme 4.2 Linking ecosystem goods and services to human lifestyles and wellbeing
- Theme 4.3 Maritime spatial planning from local to Baltic Sea region

The deadline for this call was in April 2014. The evaluation of proposal took place in 2014 and projects will be announced earliest 2015 (<http://www.bonusportal.org>).

Table 3.4.1. Projects funded by the 2007 BONUS+ call for proposals.

ACRONYM	Title	Funding (Euros)	Leading Country
AMBER	Assessment and Modelling of Baltic Ecosystem Response	1,704,912	GERMANY
BALCOFISH	Integration of pollutant gene responses and fish ecology in Baltic coastal fisheries and management	1,612,763	SWEDEN
BALTGENE	Baltic Sea Genetic Biodiversity	1,565,419	SWEDEN
BALTIC GAS	Methane emission in the Baltic Sea: Gas storage and effects of climate change and eutrophication	1,598,137	DENMARK
BALTIC-C	Building predictive capability regarding the Baltic Sea organic/inorganic carbon oxygen systems	1,062,789	SWEDEN
BALTICWAY	The potential of currents for environmental management of the Baltic Sea maritime industry	1,685,656	ESTONIA
BAZOOCA	Baltic zooplankton cascades	1,962,881	SWEDEN
BEAST	Biological Effects of Anthropogenic Chemical Stress: tools for the assessment of ecosystem health	1,629,342	GERMANY
ECOSUPPORT	Advanced tool for scenarios of the Baltic Sea ECOSystem to SUPPORT decision making	1,625,305	SWEDEN
HYPER	Hypoxia mitigation for Baltic Sea Ecosystem Restoration	1,996,981	DENMARK
IBAM	Integrated Bayesian risk analysis of ecosystem management in the Gulf of Finland (IBAM)	881,464	FINLAND
INFLOW	Holocene saline water inflow changes into the Baltic Sea, ecosystem responses and future scenarios	1,582,280	FINLAND
PREHAB	Spatial Prediction of benthic habitats in the Baltic Sea	932,348	SWEDEN
PROBALT	Improving societal conditions for the Baltic Sea Protection	794,643	FINLAND
RECOCA	Reduction of Baltic Sea nutrient inputs and cost allocation within the Baltic Sea catchment	947,616	SWEDEN
RISKGOV	Environmental risk governance of the Baltic Sea	788,218	SWEDEN

Source: BONUS (<http://www.bonusportal.org/>)

Table 3.4.2 Projects funded by the 2012 BONUS call " Viable Ecosystems".

ACRONYM	Title	Funding (Euros)	Leading Country
BAMBI	Baltic Sea marine biodiversity–addressingthe potential of adaptation to climate change	3,900,000	SWEDEN
BIO-C3	Biodiversity changes –investigating causes, consequences and management implications	3,700,000	GERMANY
BLUEPRINT	Biological lenses using gene prints – developing a genetic tool for environmental monitoring in the Baltic Sea	3,900,000	DENMARK
CHANGE	Changing antifouling practices for leisure boats in the Baltic Sea	3,900,000	SWEDEN
COCOA	Nutrient cocktail in coastal zones of the Baltic Sea –improving understanding of the transformation and retention of nutrients and organic matter in the coastal zone	4,000,000	DENMARK
INSPIRE	Integrating spatial processes into ecosystem models for sustainable utilisation of fish resources	3,600,000	ESTONIA
SOILS2SEA	Reducing nutrient loadings from agricultural soils to the Baltic Sea via groundwater and streams	3,300,000	DENMARK

Source: BONUS (<http://www.bonusportal.org/>)

Table 3.4.3 Projects funded by the 2012 BONUS call "Innovation".

ACRONYM	Title	Funding (Euros)	Leading Country
AFISMON	Development of the current Automatic Flow Injection Sampler to monitor microbially driven biogeochemical processes in the Baltic Sea water	499,570	GERMANY
ANCHOR	The captain assistant system for navigation and routingduring operations harbour	424,397	POLAND
ESABALT	Enhanced situational awareness to improve maritime safety in the Baltic	374,573	FINLAND
FERRYScope	Bridging the divide between satellite and shipborne sensing for Baltic Sea water quality assessment	499,959	GERMANY
FISHVIEW	Assessing fish passages by the use of a robotic fish sensor and enhanced digital imaging	448,723	ESTONIA
GEOILWATCH	Geopositional early warning system integration for disaster prevention in the Baltic Sea	476,958	ESTONIA
HARDCORE	Harnessing coastal radars for environmental monitoring purposes	298,148	FINLAND
MICROALGAE	Cost efficient algal cultivation systems – a source of emission control and industrial development	474,906	ESTONIA
OPTITREAT	Optimisation of small wastewater treatment facilities	497,064	SWEDEN
PINBAL	Development of a spectrophotometric pH-measurement system for monitoring the Baltic Sea	482,680	GERMANY
PROMISE	Phosphorus recycling of mixed substances	464,968	FINLAND
SWERA	Sunken wreck environmental risk assessment	370,100	FINLAND
ZEB	Zero emissions in the Baltic Sea	500,000	SWEDEN

Source: BONUS (<http://www.bonusportal.org/>)

3.4.2 CALLS AND PROJECTS FUNDED BY COFASP⁵⁷

Cooperation in Fisheries, Aquaculture and Seafood Processing (COFASP) (<http://cofasp.eu/>) is an ERA-NET created to directly address actions envisaged within fisheries, aquaculture and seafood. It was created as under the KBBE theme in FP7, and is part of the Europe 2020 strategy, which recognises bioeconomy as an important part of the strategy. The main objectives of COFASP are:

- To lay the basis for exploitation according to the precautionary principles and to enhance innovation in and competitiveness of the primary sectors fisheries and aquaculture as well as subsequent seafood processing and distribution to the consumer.
- To define the science, information and data necessary to underpin the revision of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and to ensure its successful implementation by designing complementary national research programmes and outlining monitoring and information/data sharing systems needed.

COFASP is based on the earlier ERA-NET MariFish and the running ERA-NET SEAS-ERA, and will run 48 months from its initiation on 1 February 2013, ending in February 2017. COFASP has 26 partners from 15 countries in Europe.

COFASP plans to have up to 3 calls until 2017. The first call was launched in February 2014, and it has an **indicative budget of EUR 5,075,000 and in-kind contributions**. The call includes 4 topics in all three sectors that COFASP focuses on: Fisheries, Aquaculture and Seafood Processing.

- Topic 1: the ecosystem approach to fisheries management
- Topic 2: Spatial planning in fisheries and aquaculture
- Topic 3: Improved aquaculture
 - Objective A: New and improved aquaculture systems
 - Objective B: Feed and nutrition in aquaculture
 - Objective C: Application of the improved capacity in genomics in aquaculture
- Topic 4: Production chain

The first COFASP call has funded 5 projects covering Fisheries, Aquaculture and Seafood Processing.

A second call has been launched on 15 February 2015. A total amount of **EUR 6.4 million** has been blocked by participating countries in this call to fund projects.

⁵⁷ Source: COFASP website (<http://cofasp.eu/>)

The topic of the second call of COFASP is "Resource optimization, mapping and reduction of ecological footprint, environmental sustainability of aquaculture, fisheries and seafood processing and interaction with other production" (<http://www.cofasp.eu/node/840>)

3.4.3 CALLS FUNDED BY ERA-MARINEBIOTECH (ERA-MBT)⁵⁸

The Marine Biotechnology ERA-NET (ERA-MBT) (www.marinebiotech.eu) is a consortium of national funding agencies seeking complementarities between national activities by pooling resources to undertake joint funding of transnational projects in the area of Marine Biotechnology. The activities will support the development of the European bioeconomy.

During the life-time of the project, three thematic calls will be launched to generate joint European research and development activities in marine biotechnology. The first joint call Marine Biotechnology ERA-NET (ERA-MBT) has been launched in 2014. The call is an initiative of 14 funding organisations from 11 countries. Partnering between at least 3 different countries resulted in 37 consortia and 194 participants, of which some are also from outside the call partnership.

This first joint call is entitled "The development of biorefinery processes for marine biomaterials", and has a **total budget of more than EUR 8 million** to support transnational research projects from academia and industry. Funding will be granted for a maximum of three years according to national regulations. Submissions of proposals is in two stages: all pre-proposals will be reviewed and qualified projects will be invited to submit proposals before 30 April 2015. Projects are expected to start at the end of 2015.

3.4.4 CALLS AND PROJECTS FUNDED BY MARTEC⁵⁹

MARTEC II (<https://www.martec-era.net/>) is an ERA-NET+ funded by FP7 and a partnership of 30 European ministries and funding organisations responsible for funding RTD in maritime technologies from 25 countries. All together these countries represent about 95 % of the gross tonnage (GT) of shipbuilding output and more than 95% of maritime industry in Europe, which mean that the network already covers the EU key players in those areas. The general objective is to strengthen the European Research Area in waterborne research by coordinating and developing synergies between national and regional maritime research programmes and policies.

The objectives are:

⁵⁸ Source: ERA-MarineBiotech website (<http://www.marinebiotech.eu/>)

⁵⁹ Source: MARTECII website (<https://www.martec-era.net/>)

- Reduce duplication of research effort on maritime technologies across Europe
- Identify and respond to gaps in research activities
- Create the necessary critical mass in research in certain areas
- Improve the cost-effectiveness of current research programmes
- Develop common transnational funding standards
- Improve access to research results across Europe
- Contribute to the competitiveness of the European maritime industry
- Promote European Cooperation

MARTEC II will move from a basic understanding of each other's procedures and priorities to real information exchange based on trust and actively looking to work with partners across national borders. Thus MARTEC II will also:

- Broaden the geographical scope through the inclusion of new countries;
- Intensify cooperation by launching calls and joint programmes;
- Strengthen the dissemination of waterborne research results throughout Europe;
- Better coordinate the structuring of maritime research through a programme database and research mapping.
- Promote the information exchange and stronger cooperation between MARTEC and WATERBORNTP, other ERA-NETs (e.g. TRANSPORT II) as well as other initiatives, which is essential for future activities
- Establish future structures for a sustainable network

In its previous phase funded by FP6, the ERANET MARTEC launched 3 calls for projects⁶⁰:

- Transnational Pilot Call 2008 (funding budget of EUR 4.6 million)
- 2nd Transnational Call 2009 (funding budget of EUR 4.2 million)
- 3rd Transnational Call 2010 (funding budget EUR 4.0 million)

The ERA-NET MARTEC II has launched 4 calls for collaborative research projects in the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. Negotiations for the call 2014 have not been finished⁶¹. The budget for each of these calls are following⁶²:

- MARTECII-2011 Call (funding budget of EUR 2.5 million)
- MARTECII-2012 Call (funding budget of EUR 2.6 million)
- MARTECII-2013 Call (funding budget of EUR 5.9 million)
- MARTECII-2014 Call (funding budget of over EUR 7 - 8 million)

A total of 33 projects have been or are being funded by MARTEC. Over the period 2008-2013, MARTEC has funded 25 maritime projects. In the call 2014, 8 additional new projects have been selected⁶³ (see table 3.4.4).

⁶⁰ Source: information provided by MARTECII (<https://www.martec-era.net/>)

⁶¹ Source: information provided by MARTECII (<https://www.martec-era.net/>)

⁶² Source: information provided by MARTECII (<https://www.martec-era.net/>)

The maritime areas addressed by these calls are:

- 1. Shipbuilding - new ship types, structures, ship design
- 2. Shipbuilding - production process and technology
- 3. Maritime equipment and services
- 4. Ship and port operation
- 5. Inland water and intermodal transport
- 6. Offshore industry/offshore technology
- 7. Offshore structures for renewable energy
- 8. Polar technology
- 9. Fishing/aquaculture.

In addition, several additional topics can be included in several priority areas.

- Safety and security
- Environmental impact
- Human elements

The table 3.4.4 below provides summarised information of the projects funded by MARTEC through the different calls.

⁶³ The negotiations are not finished for the call 2014. Information provided by MARTECII (<https://www.martec-era.net/>)

Table 3.4.4. Projects funded by MARTEC⁶⁴

ACRONYM	Title	Priority Area	Call	Leading Country
PropSeas	Propulsion in seaways	3	MARTEC Call 2008	Norway
ULIVES	Ultralight materials for ice breaking cargo vessels	1	MARTEC Call 2008	Finland
ROT	RObots in Tanks	3	MARTEC Call 2008	Germany
PBCT	Plasma-based catalytic treatment of exhaust emissions of marine diesel engines	3	MARTEC Call 2008	Germany
IMPACT	Integrated Maritime Progressive Assessment and Calibration Tool	3	MARTEC Call 2009	Sweden
ADOPTMAN	ADvanced Planning for OPTimised Conduction of Coordinated	4	MARTEC Call 2009	Sweden
SafePort	Safe Port Entry and Berthing Ship and Port Advising System as an Element of Port ITS	4	MARTEC Call 2009	Poland
PREFUL	Propeller Efficiency in Full Scale (Model tests based assessment of full scale propeller efficiency)	3	MARTEC Call 2009	Germany
DYPIC	Dynamic Positioning in Ice Covered Waters	3	MARTEC Call 2009	Germany
HISEM	High Sensitive Deep Sea Methane Monitoring	6	MARTEC Call 2009	Germany
MLR	Marine Laser Radar	3	MARTEC Call 2010	Norway
ReFIT	Refitting ships for improved energy transport efficiency	3	MARTEC Call 2010	France
BunGas	Bunkering gas as fuel for ships	3	MARTEC Call 2010	Germany
HyDynPro	Hydroelastic effects and dynamic response of propellers and thrusters	3	MARTEC Call 2010	Norway
SPIRETH	Alcohol (Spirit) and Ether as Marine fuel	1	MARTEC II Call 2011	Sweden
MANOS	MAritime NOx-sensor System	3	MARTEC II Call 2011	Germany
OSC-System	OceanoScientific® System	4	MARTEC II Call 2012	France
LiquefAction	Cargo Liquefaction in Ship Design and Operation	1	MARTEC II Call 2012	Germany
WIND-TU-PLA	Design and analysis of the foundation and anchoring systems of offshore wind turbine platforms for the southern Baltic	7	MARTEC II Call 2012	Poland
FLIPPER	Flow Improvement through compliant hull coatings for better ship performance	1	MARTEC II Call 2013	Germany
FAIR-2C-OSV	Fast Air Supported Carbon Composite Offshore Support Vessel	1	MARTEC II Call 2012	Norway
FUTURIA	Future Tools for Lightweight Construction Materials	2	MARTEC II Call 2013	Germany
CETEX	CETACEANS EXPERIENCES	1	MARTEC II Call 2013	Turkey
SmartPump	Decentralised control for vessel engine Hydraulic Power Supply	3	MARTEC II Call 2013	Germany
ENVISWITCH	Sustainable environmental switch to LNG machinery in existing fleet	3	MARTEC II Call 2013	Sweden
PROPNOISE	Propeller induced low and high frequency noise	3	MARTEC II Call 2014	Finland
INTER-THRUST	Investigations into the Influence of High Dynamic Loads and Interaction Phenomena on Performance of Marine Propulsors	3	MARTEC II Call 2014	Norway
INRETRO	Numerical Separation of Propeller / Hull Interaction to support Retrofit Measures and Propulsion Test Evaluations	3	MARTEC II Call 2014	Germany
ArTEco	Arctic thruster ecosystem	8	MARTEC II Call 2014	Finland
ROMANE BL	Romane Barge Loader	1	MARTEC II Call 2014	France
HF4ROV	High Flow Installer 4 - Remotely Operated vehicle	6	MARTEC II Call 2014	UK
CEE Riverbridge	CEE Riverbridge along the Rhine-Danube Corridor	5	MARTEC II Call 2014	Austria
SUMMETH	Sustainable Marine Methanol	3	MARTEC II Call 2014	Sweden

Source: Information provided by MARTECII (<https://www.martec-era.net/>)

⁶⁴ The negotiations are not finished for the call 2014. Information provided by MARTECII (<https://www.martec-era.net/>)

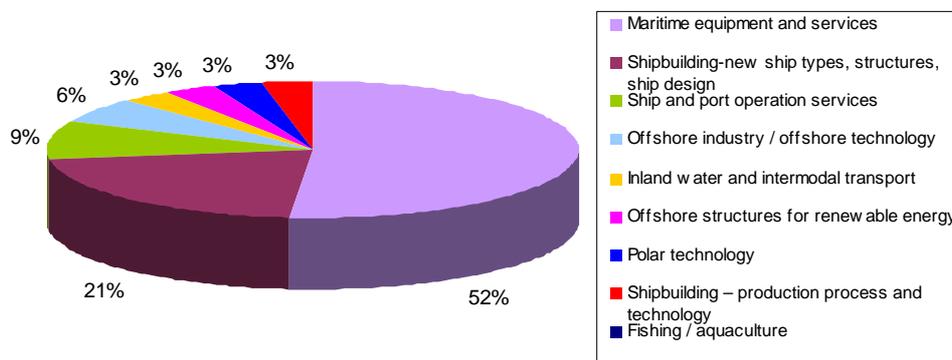


Figure 3.4.1. Project funded by MARTEC: Distribution of priority areas

(Source: Based on information provided by MARTECII (<https://www.martec-era.net/>))

Figure 3.4.1 provides summarised information on the distribution of priority areas for the project funded by MARTEC. Most of the projects have been funded under the priority 1 (Shipbuilding - new ship types, structures, ship design), followed by priority 2 (Shipbuilding - production process and technology). The projects funded under both priorities accounted for 73% of the total number of project funded. The priority area “Ship and port operation services” accounted for 9% of the total number of projects, while project funded under the priority Offshore industry / Offshore technology represented 6%.

Recently MARTEC has opened a new transnational call for collaborative research projects in different areas of maritime technologies. This call is initiated by funding organisations from 7 different European partner countries of the former ERA-NET MARTEC consortium. Proposals of the call 2015 will be evaluated according to the national rules. The call will provide support to projects in the maritime technology areas indicated above⁶⁵. More information is available at the website of MARTEC (<https://www.martec-era.net/>).

3.4.5 CALLS FUNDED BY OCEANERA-NET⁶⁶

OCEANERA-NET (<http://www.oceaneranet.eu/>) is a network of 16 national and regional funders and managers of research and innovation programmes from 9 European countries. The objective of OCEANERA-NET is to coordinate funding programmes between European countries and regions to support research and innovation in the ocean energy sector. OCEANERA-NET is coordinated by Scottish Enterprise, the Regional Economic Development Agency for lowlands Scotland.

⁶⁵ Source: MARTECII website (<https://www.martec-era.net/>)

⁶⁶ Source: OCEANERA-NET website (<http://www.oceaneranet.eu/>)

OCEANERA-NET launched its first joint call for RTDI proposals in 2014. The aim of this first joint call is to promote the development and competitiveness of the ocean energy sector by supporting projects involving research, technological, development and innovation (RTDI) activities, developing, demonstrating or validating new and innovative technologies of ocean energies.

The scope of the First Joint Call 2014 is needs-driven research addressing a technological area (Wave Energy, Tidal Energy, Tidal and Ocean Currents, Salinity Gradient and Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion), and, in addition, it may address environmental and financial/legal issues. The scope or scale of the proposed research should exceed a single country. The call is focussed on 5 topics.

- Develop standardised approaches/methods/tools for ocean energy site characterisation and project and array / park planning:
- Modelling and design of components, systems, sub-systems and devices for ocean energy technologies taking into account manufacturing, installation, operation, maintenance and environment requirements
- Development and testing of critical components for delivering reliable, sustainable and high-performance ocean energy generation
- Demonstration and validation of technological developments in a real sea environment.
- Design and development of tools and solutions for the technological advancement and optimisation of components, devices, and arrays / parks

A total amount of around EUR 7 million has been provisionally reserved by the participating Funding Organisations, from 7 different countries, for this Joint Call⁶⁷.

3.4.6 CALLS AND PROJECTS FUNDED BY SEAS-ERA⁶⁸

SEAS-ERA (<http://www.seas-era.eu/>) is an ERA-NET funded by FP7 that aims at embracing marine and maritime research in its entirety, overarching the previous initiatives which only targeted a given area or basin and, therefore, constituting a stable and durable structure for empowering and strengthening marine research all across Europe. Thus SEAS-ERA aims to constitute a platform for developing a European integrated policy oriented structure to promote knowledge and expertise in any sea related area; the overarching element of SEAS-ERA, its ambition to embrace the whole spectrum of marine and maritime research, makes it an open forum for knowledge sharing, a real

⁶⁷ Source: OCEANERA-NET website (<http://www.oceaneranet.eu/>)

⁶⁸ Source: SEAS-ERA website (<http://www.seas-era.eu/>)

arena where all the sea related knowledge can meet. SEAS-ERA is a partnership of the leading Marine RTD Funding Organizations in 18 countries.

The main objectives of SEAS-ERA are:

- i) Improve co-operation and co-ordination and promote harmonisation of national/regional research programmes to strengthen them, bridging possible gaps and avoiding duplications;
- ii) Foster synergies at regional and pan-European level, mobilising competitive and non-competitive funds for research in a more coordinated way, through common programs and joint calls.
- iii) Propose a plan for a better and sustainable use of the existing Marine Research Infrastructures (MRIs), developing a coherent vision,
- iv) Reduce imbalances among regions through human capacity building.
- v) Enhance public awareness towards marine and maritime scientific and policy issues in Europe.

Part of the objectives of this ERANET is to launch joint calls based to address the issues in the research agendas that have been developed for the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

Thus in April 2012 SEAS-ERA launched a joint call focussed on the Atlantic and the Mediterranean regions for the submission of transnational proposals to address the three following topics:

A - Ecosystem approach and ecosystem models for the North Atlantic Ocean

B - Risk assessment of invasive alien species - changes in marine biodiversity

C - Development of indicators and science support and management tools for the determination of Good Environmental Status in the Mediterranean Sea

Trans-regional cooperation was highly encouraged by SEASERA, in particular in topics A and C, i.e. through comparative studies between the different regional approaches, comparison of methodologies and the transfer of knowledge between both regions, etc.

The **indicative budget of the joint call was EUR 4.4 million**. Five transnational collaborative R&D projects were selected for funding based on a centralized international peer-review assessment of proposals and within the possibilities of national budgets. Scientific quality is considered above all other criteria and a high quality is a prerequisite for funding.

Two projects have been funded under the topic A and other two projects under the topic C, while only one project received funding under topic B. **The total public funding provided by participating countries was EUR 4,265,799.**

Table 3.4.5 provides the list of projects funded by SEAS-ERA through this joint call.

Table 3.4.5. Projects funded by SEAS-ERA.

Topic	Acronym	Project title	Coordinator Institution
A	SEAMAN	Spatially resolved ecosystem models and their application to marine management	University of Bergen (Norway)
	EMoSEM	Ecosystem models as support to eutrophication management in the North Atlantic Ocean	RBINS-MUMM (Belgium)
B	INVASIVES	Invasive seaweeds in rising temperatures: impacts and risk assessments	University of Bergen (Norway)
C	MERMAID	Marine environmental targets linked to regional management schemes based on indicators developed for the Mediterranean	Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, HCMR (Greece)
	CIGESMED	Coralligenous based indicators to evaluate and monitor the "good ecological status" of the Mediterranean coastal waters	CNRS D�el�egation Provence et Corse (France)

Source: information from SEAS-ERA website (<http://www.seas-era.eu/>)

3.4.7 ACTIONS FUNDED BY COST⁶⁹

COST (<http://www.cost.eu/>) – European Cooperation in Science and Technology – is the first and widest European framework for the transnational coordination of nationally funded research activities. COST is an intergovernmental framework for European Cooperation in Science and Technology, allowing the coordination of nationally-funded research on a European level. COST is a flexible, fast, effective and efficient tool to network and coordinate nationally funded research activities, bringing good scientists together under light strategic guidance.

COST's mission is to strengthen Europe's scientific and technical research capacity by supporting cooperation and interaction between European researchers, covering both basic and more applied or technological research and including research addressing issues of pre-normative nature or of particular societal importance. COST is funded from dedicated budget lines of the EU RTD Framework Programmes.

COST does not fund research itself, but provides support for networking activities carried out within COST Actions. Thus COST provides funding for the coordination of the pan-European research networks (COST Actions), centred around research projects in fields that are of interest to at least five COST countries, ultimately multiplying the potential of nationally funded research work. Currently COST provide support to 300 Actions.

COST currently comprises 35 European member countries plus one cooperating state (see COST Member Countries) and is subdivided into 9 Scientific Domains embracing all fields of research:

- Biomedicine and Molecular Biosciences (BMBS);
- Chemistry and Molecular Sciences and Technologies (CMST);
- Earth System Science and Environmental Management (ESSEM);
- Food and Agriculture (FA);
- Forests, their Products and Services (FPS);

⁶⁹ Source: COST website (<http://www.cost.eu/>)

- Individuals, Societies, Cultures and Health (ISCH);
- Information and Communication Technologies (ICT);
- Materials, Physics and Nanosciences (MPNS);
- Transport and Urban Development (TUD).

COST also supports research networks spanning over several scientific domains (Trans-Domain-TD).

The key features of COST are:

- A “bottom-up” approach - the idea and subject of a COST Action comes from the European scientists themselves -;
- Inclusiveness and equality of access (participation is open to all COST Member Countries);
- A flexible structure (easy implementation and lean management of the research initiatives).
- Commitment to build capacity by connecting high-quality scientific communities throughout Europe and worldwide;
- A strong focus on providing networking opportunities for early career investigators;
- The objective to increase the impact of research on policy makers, regulatory bodies and national decision makers as well as the private sector.

The number of new Actions funded by COST under its different Domains is 548 in total. This includes actions funded by the calls covering the period 2007-2014. The Domains under which a higher number of Actions were supported were ISCH and BMSS, with 74 and 71 actions funded, respectively. These were followed by the Domains FA and MPNS with 63 and 61 Actions respectively. The COST Domains ESSEM funded 57, while the Domains ICT and CMST funded 56 each one. The number of Actions funded through FPS and TUD were 47 and 48 respectively. 15 Actions were funded under the modality of TD (Trans-Domain COST Actions) (Fig 3.4.2).

The mapping conducted has revealed that a total of 26 new COST Actions with a marine/maritime component have been funded since 2007⁷⁰ (Table 3.4.6). This represents only 4.7% of the total number of COST Actions. This finding indicates that the weight of marine and maritime issues in COST is small. A more detailed analysis of the rest of the scientific disciplines would be needed in order to compare this weight with the rest of the scientific disciplines (e.g. Agriculture). These figures could also be the result of the preference of the research community when applying for funding to COST. In that regard it is necessary to keep in mind that COST calls for proposals follow a bottom up approach, and it may happen that the number of applications from the marine/maritime research community is lower than the number of applications from other research communities dealing with other disciplines. In that regards it would be important to better inform the marine/maritime research communities of the COST opportunities for funding networking activities.

⁷⁰ It includes Actions funded by the last 2014 call of COST

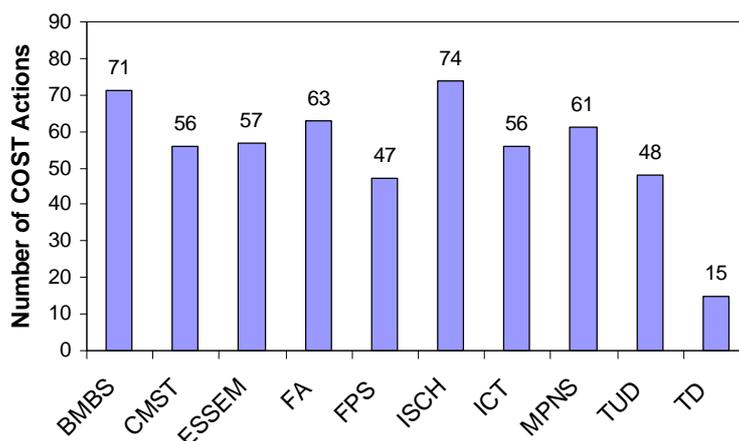


Figure 3.4.2. Number of COST Actions funded by each of the Scientific Domains of COST, through calls launched over the period 2007-2014⁷¹

Most of the Actions with a marine/maritime component belong to the COST Domains ESSEM (Earth System Science and Environmental Management) and FA (Food and Agriculture) with 14 and 7 actions respectively. These figures account for nearly 54% and 27% of the total number of marine/maritime actions funded by COST (Fig. 3.4.3). The rest of the Actions with a marine/maritime component have been funded under the COST Domains ISCH (Individuals, Societies, Culture and Health), (3 Actions) and CMST (Chemical and Molecular Science and Technologies) and Transport and Urban Development (TUD), with 1 Actions funded by each one, which in overall only accounted for 7.7% (all together) of the total number of marine/maritime Actions (Fig. 3.4.3).

When the number of COST Actions with a marine/maritime component are compared with the number of Actions funded by each Scientific Domain of COST (only those Domains where Actions with a marine/maritime component have been found), the results indicate that marine/maritime issues accounted for 24.6% of the Actions belonging to the Domain ESSM, while they represent 11.1% of the Actions funded under the Domain FA (Fig. 3.4.4). The marine/maritime Actions funded under the Domains ISCH accounted for 4.1% of the actions funded under this Domain. While The marine/maritime Actions funded under TUD and CMST only represented around 2% of the actions funded by each of these Domains.

⁷¹ Source: Based on data from COST (<http://www.cost.eu/>)

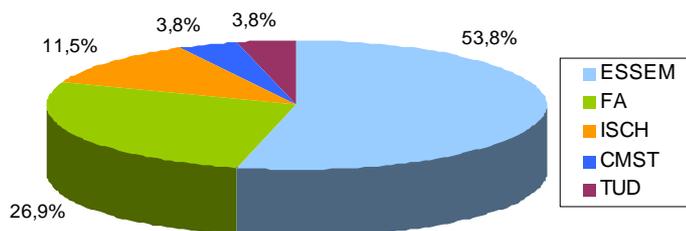


Figure 3.4.3. Percentage of COST Actions with a marine/maritime component funded by each of the COST Domains over the period 2007-2014 (figures are given with respect to the total number of marine/maritime actions funded by COST)⁷²

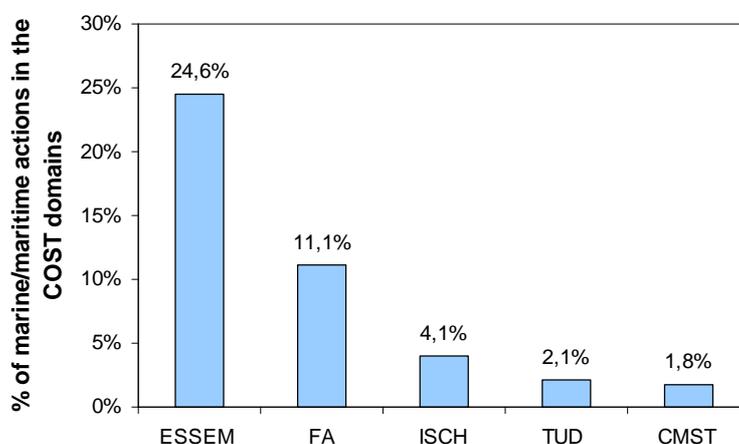


Figure 3.4.4. Percentage of COST Actions with a marine/maritime component funded by each of the COST Domains over the period 2007-2014 (figures are given in relation to the number of Actions funded by each Domain)⁷³

Unfortunately there is no data available on the funding allocated to these COST actions, but according to the information from COST website the average budget of a COST Action involving 19 countries is EUR 129,000/year⁷⁴. The average number of participating countries in marine/maritime COST actions was found to be 19.3, thereby taken into account the duration of the actions, **the funding allocated to marine/maritime Actions over the period 2007-2014⁷⁵ can be roughly estimated to be around EUR 13.6 million.**

⁷² Source: Based on data from COST (<http://www.cost.eu/>) and building on information provided by EurOcean (<http://www.eurocean.org>) from Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (<http://www.kg.eurocean.org>)

⁷³ Source: Based on data from COST (<http://www.cost.eu/>) and building on information provided by EurOcean (<http://www.eurocean.org>) from Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (<http://www.kg.eurocean.org>)

⁷⁴ Source: COST Open Call Guidelines for TDP Pilot (<http://www.cost.eu/>)

⁷⁵ Including actions approved in the Autumn Call of 2014

Table 3.4.6. COST Actions with a marine/maritime component launched over the period 2007-2014

Action Number	ACRONYM	TITLE
COST Action FA1205	AQUAGAMETE	Assessing and improving the quality of aquatic animal gametes to enhance aquatic resources - The need to harmonize and standardize evolving methodologies, and improve transfer from academia to industry
COST Action TD0903	BioMineralix	Understanding and manipulating enzymatic and proteomic processes in biomineralization - towards new biomimetic strategies, the creation of tailored nano-scale architectures and environmental monitoring
COST Action FA1301	CephsInAction	A network for improvement of cephalopod welfare and husbandry in research, aquaculture and fisheries
COST Action FA1004	CONPHY	Conservation Physiology of Marine Fishes
COST Action ES11057	CYANOCOST	Cyanobacterial blooms and toxins in water resources: Occurrence, impacts and management.
COST Action ES0904	EGO	European Gliding Observatories Network
COST Action ES1003	EMBOS	Development and implementation of a pan-European Marine Biodiversity Observatory System
COST Action FA1304	FITFISH	Swimming of fish and implications for migration and aquaculture
COST Action ES1301	FLAWS	Impact of Fluid circulation in old oceanic Lithosphere on the seismicity of transform-type plate boundaries: new solutions for early seismic monitoring of major European Seismogenic zones
COST Action FA0601	FRESH	Fish reproduction and fisheries
COST Action ES1101	HarmBio	Harmonizing Global Biodiversity Modelling
COST Action ES0907	INTIMATE	INTEgrating Ice core, MARine and Terrestrial records - 60,000 to 8000 years ago
COST Action FA0801	LARVANET	Critical success factors for fish larval production in European a multidisciplinary network
COST Action IS1105	MARSAFENET	NETWORK of experts on the legal aspects of MARitime SAFETY and security
COST Action ES0902	PERGAMON	Permafrost and gas hydrate related methane release in the Arctic and impact on climate change - European cooperation for long-term monitoring
COST Action ES0906	SEAGRASSPRODUCTIVITY	Seagrass productivity: from genes to ecosystem management
COST Action ES1001	SMOS-MODE	SMOS Mission Oceanographic Data Exploitation
COST Action TD0902	SPLASHCOS	Submerged Prehistoric Archaeology and Landscapes of the Continental Shelf
COST Action ES0801	----	The ocean chemistry of bioactive trace elements and paleoclimate proxies
COST Action ES0701	----	Improved Constraints on Models of Glacial Isostatic Adjustment
COST Action ES1405	MIGRATE	Marine gas hydrate - an indigenous resource of natural gas for Europe
COST Action IS1403	OPP	Oceans Past Platform
COST Action FA1406	----	Advancing knowledge on seaweed growth and development
COST Action ES1408	EUALGAE	European network for algal-bioproducts
COST Action ES1402	----	Evaluation of Ocean Syntheses
COST Action TU1304	WINERCOST	Wind energy technology reconsideration to enhance the concept of smart cities

Source: Based on data from COST (<http://www.cost.eu/>) and on data provided by EurOcean (<http://www.eurocean.org>) from Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (<http://www.kg.eurocean.org>)

4. MAPPING OF NATIONAL RTD AND INNOVATION SYSTEMS

This section provides an overview of the functioning of national RTD and innovation systems for those countries that responded to the survey questionnaire of CSA Oceans. It also provides an update of the existing national strategies and programmes related to marine and maritime research. The information is based on the inputs provided by the national research funding agencies and ministries, or national bodies on their behalf through the survey conducted by CSA Oceans at national level.

4.1 OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL RTD AND INNOVATION SYSTEMS⁷⁶

BELGIUM⁷⁷

Federal Government

Moreover, the federal government is responsible for the implementation and organisation of the exchange of data between scientific institutes at national and international level, the space research in the framework of international or supranational institutes, agreements or instruments, the federal scientific and cultural institutes, programmes and actions that require a homogeneous implementation at national or international level and for keeping a permanent inventory of the scientific potential of the country. Co-operation between these different policy levels is coordinated through the Interministerial Conference for Science Policy (IMCWB).

Belgium is federal country composed of 7 entities: the Federal State, the three regions and three communities. All the Belgian authorities have advisory councils, ministerial portfolios and administrative departments and implementing agencies, with diverse responsibilities for the design, the implementation and the evaluation of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) policy, within their field of competence. The institutional structure has evolved from a 'common base' since the 1980s as each of the authorities chose their 'own road' in terms of ministerial and departmental responsibilities, creation of agencies, orientation of their STI policy mix, etc. As a result, certain organisations that continue to have a national mandate, such as the collective research centres, increasingly fulfil specific missions related to regional/community policy objectives.

The German-speaking Community, although officially, like the other Communities, entrusted with science policy has not yet developed a policy in this area; since it does not host any scientific institution (university, research centre, etc.). In practice, support to innovation in enterprises located in the German-speaking Community is provided via the Walloon Region.

The division of competences for scientific research and innovation in Belgium is stipulated in the Special law of 8 August 1980 on Institutional Reforms. Article 6bis of this law establishes that the federal government, the Communities and the Regions are responsible for scientific research, including research within the framework of the execution of international or supranational conventions and treaties. The Communities carry the responsibility for scientific research, mainly

⁷⁶ Some countries did not provide information on this issue (Netherlands, Spain, Romania)

⁷⁷ Information provided by Belgian Science Policy Office – BELSPO (www.belspo.be) and VLIZ (<http://www.vliz.be/>)

through universities (Article 127 of the Belgian constitution), while the Regions are responsible for research in the fields of economy, energy, public works, environment, transport etc., including technological and industrial fundamental research and technological innovation.

Before exploring the institutions and policies of the Belgian federal and sub-national entities, it is instructive to present the specific powers and competence of each authority in the field of STI.

The Federal Government is competent for the scientific research necessary for it to perform its own general competences (e.g. marine environment); scientific research (such as space, climate and marine research) within the framework of international or supra-national agreements; networks of data-exchange on a national or international basis (BELNET); the federal scientific institutes and museums; programmes and actions requiring homogenous execution at national or international level (including national networks for basic research); the maintenance of a permanent inventory of the country's scientific potential; Belgian participation in activities of international research bodies.

The Federal Government can also take any action in areas belonging to the competences of the federated entities, if acting on the basis of an opinion expressed by the Federal Council for Science Policy. These actions must, furthermore, either be related to an international agreement or refer to actions and programmes going beyond the interests of one community or one region.

In addition, the Federal Government retains responsibility for a number of other key fields of policy with an influence on STI performance, notably a strong intervention through fiscal incentives to encourage the recruitment of researchers (by universities, researchers and enterprises), scientific visas, intellectual property law, etc.

The communities are competent in the following areas: research related to education, culture and other individual matters, such as health policy, and personal assistance.

This covers both research in these areas as well as research conducted by organisations of the sectors concerned, namely universities and other higher education institutes. It can be said that communities have the main responsibility for fundamental research in universities and applied research in higher education establishments, including international activities of these institutions. They are also in charge of popularisation and communication of science.

The regions are competent in the following areas: applied industrial research related to the economy, energy policy, public works, telecommunications, environment, transport, water, preservation of nature, land, agriculture, trade, employment. In terms of innovation regional support and subsidies covers the development of new products and processes in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), technology transfer, public research organisations, venture capital, and science parks and incubation centres (supporting start-ups). In short, the regions have the main responsibility for economically oriented research, technological development and innovation promotion.

The distribution of responsibilities in STI across the various authorities in Belgium is based on fields of competences, rather than on the actors. This is illustrated by the case of universities, major players in the Belgian research system. Whereas the Communities are competent for and fund research at all higher education institutions (HEI), both universities and university colleges, the Federal Government and the regions can also fund projects of HEIs for STI activities in their own realm of competences. Concretely, this means that HEIs may receive funding from federal, regional or communities

(according to their location and their linguistic regime), but for different purposes and with different conditions attached to the finances received.

Co-operation and consultation between Belgian entities:

The distributed competence for STI matters across the Belgian authorities implies the need for co-ordination on both a permanent and ad hoc basis. Co-ordination and consultation between the Belgian authorities is organised through a committee that structures dialogue on all matters requiring concerted action at national level. The Inter-Ministerial Conference on Science Policy (CIMPS-IMCWB) is the co-ordination instrument between the Federal State, the Communities and the Regions, composed of those members of respective governments having responsibilities in science policy matters.

The CIMPS-IMCWB has established two permanent administrative sub-committees, attended by representatives from each authority: the International Cooperation Commission (CIS) for international matters, and the Federal Co-operation Commission (CFS) for national matters.

Examples of matters dealt by these committees are the permanent inventory of scientific potential in Belgium, or the positioning of Belgium in the EU's Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7).

Belgium, Flemish Region⁷⁸

THE FLEMISH POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

The Flemish Science policy is inter alia established by law in the Decree of 30 April 2009 on the organisation and financing of the science and innovation policy. Several entities in the policy domain of Economy, Science and Innovation (EWI) are involved in preparing, implementing and evaluating science policy:

- The department of Economy, Science and Innovation (EWI) is responsible for the preparation, follow-up and evaluation of concrete action plans, policy research and regulations in the policy fields of economy, science and innovation;
- The Agency for Innovation by Science and Technology (IWT) stimulates innovation with an added economic and societal value in Flanders through the provision of financial support, advice and coordination to companies, research institutes, the government and other entities;
- The task of the Agency for Scientific Research Flanders (FWO-Vlaanderen) is to stimulate and support fundamental scientific research at the universities of the Flemish Community, including partnerships between Flemish universities and other research institutes;
- The Hercules Foundation was established by the Flemish government as the agency for financing medium-scale and large-scale infrastructure for fundamental and strategic research;
- The Flemish High Council for Science and Innovation (VRWI) is a strategic advisory board for science and innovation policies.

⁷⁸ Information provided by VLIZ (<http://www.vliz.be/>)

The research is conducted in the first place by the universities (Hogeschool-Universiteit Brussel, University of Leuven, University of Antwerp, Ghent University, Universiteit Hasselt, Vrije Universiteit Brussel), the Flemish Scientific Institutes (INBO, ILVO, KMSK, Flanders Heritage Agency), the Strategic Research Centres (SOC), (VITO, IMEC, VIB, IBBT) and other research institutes (ITG, KMDA, Botanic Garden, management schools, university associations) (figure 5). The Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ) is the coordination and information platform for marine research in Flanders. Flanders Hydraulics Research (WatLab) is a division of the Technical Support Services of the Mobility and Public Works Department of the Flemish Government.

The Flemish Interuniversity Council (VLIR) is an autonomous advisory platform aiming to improve the communication and co-operation between the Flemish universities. The Flemish university colleges are also organised under the umbrella organisation of the Flemish University Colleges (VLHORA). Moreover, there is communication between all actors in the Flemish higher education (VLIR, VLHORA, university associations, etc.) through the Flemish Council for Universities and Colleges (VLUHR).

More information: Compendium for Coast and Sea – Chapter 1.

DENMARK⁷⁹

Grants for research and innovation in the area of JPI OCEANS are managed mainly by two ministries; the ministry of science, technology and innovation (3 councils; independent research, strategic research and technology and innovation) as well as the Ministry of Food, agriculture and fisheries.

ESTONIA⁸⁰

The structure and basis of operation of Estonia's R&D&I system are established in the Research and Development Organisation Act. The Government of the Republic prepares national R&D development plans, submits them to the Riigikogu (parliament), approves national R&D programmes, ensures the cooperation between the ministries and enacts legislation. The Research and Development Council advises the Government of the Republic on matters related to R&D. The Ministry of Education and Research (MER) implements national research policy, organizes the financing and evaluation of the activities of R&D institutions and coordinates international research cooperation at the national level. The MER is also responsible for the planning, coordination, execution and monitoring of research policy related to the activities of universities and research institutes.

The Minister of Education and Research is advised by the Research Policy Committee and the Council of Scientific Competence. The Research Policy Committee submits proposals for shaping Estonian research policy as well as the strategy for financing R&D institutions. The Council of Scientific Competence is responsible for submitting proposals to the Minister concerning the covering of

⁷⁹ Information provided by Danish Council for Strategic Research (<http://fivu.dk/en/research-and-innovation/councils-and-commissions/the-danish-council-for-strategic-research>)

⁸⁰ Information provided by the Ministry of the Environment, MOE (www.envir.ee)

expenses of research institutions, the targeted financing of research goals, and assessing the conformity of research results with international standards. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications (MEAC) is responsible for planning, coordinating and executing research and development activities and innovation policy related to business. The Innovation Policy Committee acts as an advisory body for the Minister of Economic Affairs and Communications. The national support measures for innovation policy are implemented by Enterprise Estonia.

Estonian Research Council is a governmental foundation that was established on the basis of the Estonian Science Foundation and combined with the Research Cooperation Centre, a department of the Archimedes Foundation, acting as a Seventh Framework Programme National Contact Point. It's role is to concentrate the funding of R&D and guarantee the better functioning of financing systems. The body is the main funding organization of R&D, consolidating different grants and types of funding and giving research more visibility in the society.

The main goal of the activities of the Archimedes Foundation is to open the European education and research area for Estonia through various cooperation programmes and projects as well as to organize the accreditation of higher education and evaluation of research. Archimedes Foundation's Implementing Agency of Structural Support is the agency responsible for implementing EU structural support during the period 2007–2013. The Archimedes Foundation mediates support for the strengthening of Estonian competitiveness in the field of research and development, including the development of human resources, the implementation of research programmes, and the modernization of institutions of higher education and scientific research establishments.

Enterprise Estonia is one of the largest institutions within the national support system for entrepreneurship in Estonia, providing financing products, advice, partnership opportunities and training for entrepreneurs, research and development institutions and the public and third sectors.

Membership of the Estonian Academy of Sciences includes approximately 72 top Estonian scientists. Ten research associations and societies and six research institutions have also joined the Academy in order to achieve common goals. Research and archive libraries are designated by the Government of the Republic. The task of research libraries is to collect, store and process research information as well as to make it accessible for research purposes. The task of archive libraries is to compile national publications and to make them accessible for research purposes. The Estonian Research Information System (ETIS) is a national register which incorporates information on R&D institutions, researchers, projects and research results. At the same time, ETIS is also used as a medium for the submission applications and reports as well as the revision and approval thereof.

FINLAND⁸¹

Finland has a national consensus that a prospering society has its roots in a well-functioning research enterprise, distributed throughout the nation and comprising the producers and end-users of new knowledge and technologies. The cornerstones of the national research and innovation system are

⁸¹ Information provided by Academy of Finland (<http://www.aka.fi/en-GB/A/>)

top-quality education from the first level to higher education, research and product development, and knowledge-intensive business and industry. A carefully conceived policy process that supports and improves research and education is an integral part of the system. In general, there is across the nation a move from a narrow science and technology policy towards a broad-based research and innovation policy, also incorporating issues of education, research policy, technology policy, entrepreneurship and elements from various other policies into a more coherent entity.

At the highest level, science governance takes place in Parliament and the national Government. The key ministries are the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture and the Ministry of Employment and the Economy. Other ministries have a minor but still important role via sectoral research and governmental research institutes. The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture handles matters relating to education, science policy, universities and polytechnics, as well as the Academy of Finland. The Ministry of Employment and the Economy deals with matters relating to innovation and technology policy and entrepreneurship, as well as Tekes, the Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation.

The major research funding (via competitive funding) agencies are the Academy of Finland and Tekes. Almost half of government research funding is channelled through these two agencies. Academy funding goes primarily to scientific research at universities and research institutes. The total volume of funding amounts to EUR 327 million (2012). The Academy also has responsibility for the decision-making, development and monitoring of Finnish doctoral programmes in science. Tekes annually funds some 1,500 business research and development projects, and almost 600 public research projects at universities, research institutes and polytechnics. In 2011, from the total of EUR 2,116 million of government R&D expenditure, direct research funding to universities, research institutes and polytechnics comprised EUR 1,431 million.

The operational level where these funds are applied consists of education and research, conducted at educational and development organisations such as polytechnics and universities, research institutes and R&D-oriented enterprises. The Finnish higher education and research system has considerable diversity with 27 polytechnics, 16 universities, 18 governmental and 11 other research institutes.

Finland is one of the most research-intensive countries in the world. In total, Finnish R&D employs some 79500 people. R&D funding amounts to EUR 6.9 billion, which accounts for 3.9 per cent of GDP. The private-sector proportion of R&D funding is some 70 per cent, while higher education and other public funding account for some 20 and 10 per cent, respectively.

FRANCE⁸²

The overall budget for marine research could be roughly estimate at EUR 300 M/yr. of non-competitive funds (research infrastructures are included) while competitive money comes mainly from European Projects under the Framework Program, from Structural Funds (Interreg, FEDER) and the National Research Agency (ANR) in France.

⁸² Information provided by the Ministry of higher Education and Research (MESR) (<http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/>)

From 2010, French research organizations and French universities involved in the environment sciences are represented in the French Alliance for the Environment, (AllEnvi) where a cluster for marine science is represented. The aim of this cluster is to produce by mid-2011 a national program for marine research incorporating the major research performers in France This program will be the basis for the French contribution to the JPI “Oceans” and will also have an impact on the ANR programs.

Two priorities

1. Health, welfare, food and biotechnologies
2. Important and impacting environmental topics and development of eco-technologies

In 2008, the French Government decided to launch technology and science cluster to support the innovation process enterprise involving major companies, SMEs, research centres and higher education institutions. Two marine cluster have retained in a bottom up selective process (in Brest and Toulon). Now twined, their mission is to identify and promote the emergence of innovative projects that will satisfy the demands of new markets

IRELAND⁸³

The *Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation* is responsible for the development, promotion and co-ordination of Ireland's science, technology and innovation policy and Ireland's policy in international research activities. In implementing this policy agenda, the Department works with and funds, in whole or in part, a number of agencies and programmes, examples are Science Foundation Ireland, InterTradeIreland and the Higher Education Authority (who administer the Programme for Research in Third Level Institutions).

Funding for RTDI is provided on a sectoral basis and is managed by the relevant government departments and their agencies.

The Marine Institute manages the Marine Research Sub-programme for the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. The Marine Institute tracks research funding awarded to Irish researchers for marine and marine-related research. We rely on the government departments and agencies to supply this information to us. The main agencies involved in funding marine research are:

- Marine Institute
- Geological Survey of Ireland
- Higher Education Authority
- Science Foundation Ireland
- Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Irish Research Council
- Enterprise Ireland
- Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

⁸³ Information provided by the Marine Institute (www.marine.ie)

LITHUANIA⁸⁴

Two ministries are sharing main responsibilities in the RTD and innovation system – Ministry of Economy and Ministry of Education and Science.

The priorities of the Lithuanian innovation policy have been defined in the Lithuanian Innovation Strategy for the year 2010–2020 approved in 2010. The main objective of this strategy is to build a creative society and create the conditions for the development of entrepreneurship and innovation. Objectives and goals of innovation development following to the strategy:

- to accelerate Lithuania’s integration into the global market (“Lithuania without borders”),
- to educate a creative and innovative society,
- to develop broad-based innovation,
- to implement a systematic approach to innovation.

It is an umbrella strategy encompassing all innovation-related fields. The Strategy also distinguishes four areas potentially generating highest value added: cleantech, future energy, creative industries, wellbeing and wellness.

There are all together around 40 innovation support measures in Lithuania. Many of the measures are not directed at SMEs, but on provision of public R&D or to other public support institutions.

An important role plays Integrated Science, Studies and Business Centres (referred to as Valleys). They are developed with a view to building up research, studies and knowledge economy clusters of international level in Lithuania. The Valleys’ development programmes are designed including their objectives, tasks and establishment conditions as specified under this Concept and approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. The Valleys are being implemented through Joint Research Programmes and National Integrated Programmes. These programmes create conditions for coordination of implementation of R&D projects financed by the structural funds of the European Union and other financial sources.

The laboratories, created or renewed implementing Valley projects will work on the basis of open access (the resources of laboratories will be accessible for all interested persons from other institutions or business bodies in accordance with the Regulation of Management of Open-Access Centres). More about the Valleys:

http://www.smm.lt/web/en/science1/science_1

Other main actors in the field:

The Public Institution Lithuanian Innovation Centre (LIC) is a non-profit organisation, providing innovation support services to enterprises, research institutions, industry associations and business support organisations.

⁸⁴ Information provided by the Research Council of Lithuania (www.lmt.lt)

NORWAY⁸⁵

National priorities for research and innovation are formulated at governmental level.

RTD (R&D)

White Paper on Research

As the only research council, **RCN** is essential to the development and implementation of research and innovation policy and ensure coordination of research-related issues from basic research to innovation.

Innovation

White paper on Innovation

POLAND⁸⁶

In Poland RTD and innovation system is concentrated within the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (www.mnisw.gov.pl). There are two major funding agencies of that Ministry, i.e. the National Science Centre (NCN) and National Centre for Research and Development (NCBiR). The former is basically responsible for basic research and pure science, which means it finances projects that will not produce a quick financial or commercial feedback. The latter is concentrated on applied research, so it finances projects whose results are expected to produce profits in relatively short time horizons.

The National Science Centre supports basic research by funding research projects carried out by individual researchers and research teams, both on the domestic and international level, as well as doctoral fellowships and post-doctoral internships. NCN announces calls for proposals four times a year. The NCN grantee must be employed at a Polish host institution. Additional conditions applicable to each call are set forth by the Council of the NCN.

The following types of grants are supported by NCN:

1. **OPUS: general grants:** OPUS is a funding opportunity for a wide range of applicants. The research proposal submitted under this scheme may include the purchase or construction of research equipment. Only proposals from within NCN Panels, involving basic research may be submitted.
2. **PRELUDIUM: pre-doctoral grants:** PRELUDIUM is a funding opportunity for pre-doctoral researchers about to embark on their scientific career. The Principal Investigator must be an individual who is beginning his/her career and does not have a doctoral degree. Apart from the supervisor, the team members must not hold a habilitation (DSc) degree or the title of professor. The number of team members must not exceed 3 persons. Only proposals from within NCN Panels, involving basic research may be submitted. Duration: at least 12 months and up to 36 months.

⁸⁵ Information provided by the Research Council of Norway (RCN) (www.forskingsradet.no/)

⁸⁶ Information provided by the National Science Centre (www.ncn.gov.pl) and the National Centre for Research and Development (www.ncbir.pl)

3. SONATA: PhD holder grants: SONATA is a funding opportunity for scientists holding a doctoral degree starting their career in research. The Principal Investigator is a person about to embark on career in research with a doctoral degree obtained up to last five years prior to the submission of the proposal. Projects carried out by research teams must consist of no more than one researcher holding a habilitation degree or the title of professor and on condition that they are collaborators from an institution other than the host institution of the Principal Investigator. Only proposals from within NCN Panels, involving basic research may be submitted. Duration: at least 12 months and up to 36 months.
4. SONATA BIS: PhD holder grants: SONATA BIS is a funding opportunity for researchers holding a doctoral degree, wanting to establish a new research team and become independent research leaders. The Principal Investigator is a person with a doctoral degree obtained within 2-12 years prior to the submission of the proposal. In addition to the Principal Investigator the team cannot consist of researchers holding a habilitation degree or the title of professor. Only proposals from within NCN Panels, involving basic research may be submitted. Duration: at least 36 months and up to 60 months.
5. HARMONIA: international research projects: HARMONIA is a funding opportunity for scientists wanting to carry out research in the following forms: (a) in cooperation with foreign partners, (b) within the framework of international programmes or initiatives announced under bi- or multilateral cooperation, (c) utilising large-scale international research infrastructure. Only proposals from within NCN Panels, involving basic research may be submitted. Duration: at least 12 months and up to 36 months.
6. MAESTRO: advanced grants: MAESTRO is a funding opportunity for advanced researchers wanting to conduct pioneering research, including interdisciplinary research which is important for the development of science. Projects within this funding scheme should surpass the current state of knowledge, lead to the creation of a new paradigm, or forge pathways to new frontiers in that field. Only proposals from within NCN Panels, involving basic research may be submitted. Duration: at least 36 months and up to 60 months.
7. ETIUDA: Doctoral Scholarship: ETIUDA is a funding opportunity for PhD candidates. The Principal Investigator must be a PhD candidate with a commenced registration and conferment procedure for a doctoral degree. The awarded person is obliged to obtain a PhD degree within 12 months of completing the scholarship. Only proposals from within NCN Panels, involving basic research, may be submitted. Duration: 12 months, and 3-6 months for completing an internship in a research institution outside of Poland, which may be completed during the 12 month scholarship or within 12 months thereafter.
8. FUGA: post-doctoral internships: A funding opportunity addressed to scientists holding a doctoral degree about to embark on a career in research. The programme intends to facilitate mobility of Polish researchers between different institutions in Poland and to support the exchange of scientific ideas. The Principal Investigator is a person beginning a career in research with a doctoral degree obtained within the last 5 years prior to the submission of the proposal. The applicant indicates an academic tutor within a higher education institution or research organization, where he/she intends to conduct the internship. The location of the planned internship cannot be the same as the one where the applicant has completed or is completing

studies, nor it can be situated within the same province in which the applicant obtained their academic degree or is employed. Only proposals from within NCN Panels, involving basic research may be submitted. Duration: at least 12 months and up to 36 months.

9. SYMFONIA: interdisciplinary grants: SYMFONIA is a funding opportunity for exceptional established researchers wanting to carry out interdisciplinary or cross-domain research in collaboration with teams representing different areas of research. Only proposals from within NCN Panels, involving basic research may be submitted. Principal Investigator: a researcher holding a doctoral degree, who, in the past 10 years prior to the submission of the proposal, has been a Principal Investigator of at least two research projects (or: supervised the implementation of at least 2 research projects) selected within national or international competitions. Team members: at least 2 but no more than 4 research teams or individual researchers. Full time research positions for at least 2 post-docs and 4 PhD candidates are also required to be provided. Duration: at least 36 months and up to 60 months.

Scientific disciplines are arranged in the following NCN Panels:

HS - Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences:

ST - Physical Sciences and Engineering: this panel handles all oceanographic and climatic research in ST10 sub-panel:

- ST1 Mathematics (all areas of mathematics, pure and applied, plus mathematical foundations of computer science, mathematical physics and statistics),
- ST2 Fundamental constituents of matter (particle, nuclear, plasma, atomic, molecular, gas and optical physics),
- ST3 Condensed matter physics (structure, electronic properties, fluids, nanosciences),
- ST4 Physical and Analytical Chemical sciences (analytical chemistry, chemical theory, physical chemistry/chemical physics),
- ST5 Materials and Synthesis (materials synthesis, structure-properties relations, functional and advanced materials, molecular architecture, organic chemistry),
- ST6 Computer science and informatics (informatics and information systems, computer science, scientific computing, intelligent systems),
- ST7 Systems and telecommunications engineering (electronic, communication, optical and systems engineering),
- ST8 Products and processes engineering (product design, process design and control, construction methods, civil engineering, energy systems, material engineering),
- ST9 Astronomy and space research (astro-physics/chemistry/biology; solar system; stellar, galactic and extragalactic astronomy, planetary systems, cosmology, space science, instrumentation),
- ST10 Earth system science (physical geography, geology, geophysics, atmospheric sciences, oceanography, climatology, ecology, global environmental change, biogeochemical cycles, natural resources management).

NZ – Life Sciences.

The National Centre for Research and Development (NCBiR) - the second funding agency is focused more on applied research, technological development and innovation. The funding is distributed through the following paths:

1. Strategic research and development programmes. Strategic research and development programs operate under big budgets, are closely related to the science and innovation policy adopted by the Polish government and contribute to Poland's social development and economic growth. The Board of NCBiR prepares strategic programme projects and submits them for approval by the minister responsible for scientific affairs. The implementation of this kind of programme contributes to consolidation of the best research teams and integration of scientific and business circles around problems crucial for the development of Poland. Currently, NCBiR is implementing two strategic research and development programmes: (a) Advanced Technologies for Energy Generation, (b) Interdisciplinary System for Interactive Scientific and Scientific Technical Information and three strategic research projects: (a) Integrated System for Reducing Energy Consumption in the Maintenance of Buildings, (b) Work Safety Optimization in Mines, (c) Safe Nuclear Power Engineering Development Technologies. The Centre's Board is developing a strategic research and development programme focused on „civilization diseases, new medicines and regenerative medicine”.
2. Domestic programmes (Applied Research Programme). This programme is a support mechanism for science and business aimed at applied research in various disciplines (pathway A) and in different branches of industry (pathway B). Its implementation will be done by calls for application research projects, i.e. the research focused on acquiring the knowledge providing concrete practical feedbacks; the programme seeks new applications of the existing research results and new solutions of pre-defined practical goals.
3. Defence and security programmes and projects. NCBiR, in cooperation with the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Internal Affairs, takes actions related to scientific research and studies related to national defence and security. In calls for proposals centred around specific research areas are selected undertakings the most likely to increase the national security. The purpose of programs and projects is not only to increase the opportunities for Polish scientific and industrial entities, but also to strive for a technological independence through the creation of Polish know-how in technologies critical for national defence and security.
4. International projects. NCBiR supports projects under key international initiatives, such as AAL (Ambient Assisted Living), BONUS-185, EUREKA, EUROSTARS, ERA-NET/ERA-NET⁺, FACCE JPI, JTI ARTEMIS and JPND. It also supports Norway Grants and bilateral cooperation with a number of countries (Czech Rep., Israel, Luxembourg, Germany, Singapore, Taiwan).
5. European Funds. Since 1st Sep. 2011 NCBiR took over from the Ministry of Science and Higher Education the tasks related to allocation of European funds to be spent on development of science and higher education in Poland. In 2007-2013 budget perspective 4.1 billion Euro will be distributed through Innovative Economy, Human Capital and Infrastructure and Environment funding mechanisms. Development and modernization of universities, research infrastructure, science-business cooperation, applied research projects, maintenance of high level of education and increase of the number of students in disciplines which were found strategic for Poland's sustainable development are supported through these schemes. The main task of NCBiR is increase the innovation potential of the whole country. This target will be achieved by enhancement of relations between the private and public sector, better protection of intellectual rights and support of attractive forms of education of students and increase of portfolios of academic staff.

The structure of funding research through two major agencies shows that there is no mechanism especially dedicated to marine/maritime research and innovation.

PORTUGAL⁸⁷

General information on the national RTD and innovation system: The **State 'sector'** is the major funder of R&D activities (about 45% in 2010) - with a slightly higher percentage than the **Enterprises 'sector'** (44%) - Higher Education is the main recipient of funding. The State guarantees the continuity of funding for R&D activities and innovation, both in a direct way and indirectly, by leveraging sector expenditure Enterprises.

The State sector, as executor of research, has been gradually reducing its role over the past decades (between 2000 and 2010 his weight decreased from 23.9% to 7.5%). The State Laboratories, defined as public institutions endowed with financial and administrative autonomy, are the main State research executors. These labs take the explicit purpose of pursuing objectives of S&T policy, adopted by the government, by pursuing the activities of research and technological development.

The **Enterprises 'sector'** is, in parallel with the **State 'sector'**, a major funder of national R&D. However, business investment is intended primarily for activities from the companies (95%) transferring from these only a small proportion to other sectors through, for example, the purchase of services from R&D to other sectors.

In Portugal, research activities in **Higher Education** have been sustainably growing, exceeding the average of the EU-27. This increase is reflected in the growing of its relative weight in the total R&D expenditure, which represented 0.57% of GDP in 2011, compared to the value of 0.27% at the beginning of the decade. The importance of the Higher Education 'sector' can also be measured by the proportion of highly qualified human resources that are allocated to it. In 2011, the Higher Education absorbed 61% of the total number of researchers in Portugal. Several measures were implemented and programmed to accelerate S&T. Development in the recent years include: strengthening the advanced training of human resources in S&T; strengthening and increasing specialization of scientific institutions of higher education; internationalization of academic institutions, particularly stimulated through strategic alliances with relevant international institutions (MIT, Harvard University, Carnegie Mellon University, University of Texas at Austin, Fraunhofer in Germany) among others, supported by industrial affiliation programs.

The **private non-profit organizations** have always been important in the national system, both in terms of implementation and funding. The sector is characterized by a great diversity of centres and R&D institutes, associations, foundations and especially designed for R&D. Between 2000 and 2010, the share of the financing of this sector increased from 1.9% to 4.6%, respectively.

Within the **innovation system**, there are public and private funding agencies, attached to the financial system. Access to finance is a central aspect of the innovation process. The R&I activities have a high risk component that does not comply with the criteria sometimes lending by commercial banks. Hence the emergence of new actors and entities, both public and private, with the aim of

⁸⁷ Information provided by the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) (www.fct.pt)

promoting entrepreneurship and investment technology based. With the funding restrictions, venture capital has gained importance as a vehicle for financing innovative SMEs, with particular relevance in the initial investment, allowing them to support the introduction of new products in the market. The recent merger of the three public venture capitals, giving rise to a single entity, Portugal Ventures, reflects the government's goal in the creation of the framework conditions for overcoming the financing needs of the private sector, creating, in particular, conditions for the continued expansion of a more innovative business sector. Besides institutional investors, individual investors (*business angels*) may have an important role in financing young companies, start-ups. In this context, it should be noted the role that organizations such as the Portuguese Business Angels Association and the National Federation of Associations of Business Angels have.

In terms of **organization**, the research system is typically centralized, and all major decisions have been taken by the government, namely by the responsible ministries which, since June 2011 have been the Ministry for Education and Science, and the Ministry for the Economy and Employment. The national parliament has had a weak involvement in issues concerning research and innovation policies. The formal structures for consulting the main stakeholders have only occasionally been used. Nevertheless, in December 2011 a decision was taken to create a National Council on Entrepreneurship and Innovation (CNEI) and in February 2012, a National Council for Science and Technology was also established, to act as an advisory body whose membership is drawn from the academic world. Both Councils are chaired by the Prime Minister. The Portuguese RTD system is organized in three successive levels (see diagram below):

- The political level contains the Prime Minister's office and the main Ministries in charge of supporting R&D: the Ministry for Education and Science and the Ministry for the Economy and Employment. Other Ministries also allocate funds for R&D, but not significantly.
- The operational level has the main operational programmes financing the research system together with the major executive agencies.
- The 'research performers' level, which displays the agencies that actually perform R&D activities, namely the academic R&D units and the public laboratories.

The organisations that provide advice to the Ministry for Education and Science are also displayed.

The National Parliament is not formally connected with the remaining actors, since this political body has had a limited role in discussing and defining policy objectives in the area of S&T; this issue has mainly been dealt at government level.

The National Ocean Strategy for 2013-2020 (<http://www.dgpm.gov.pt/Documents/ENM.pdf>, no English version available) presents a new model of development of the ocean and the coastal areas, allowing Portugal to meet the challenges for the promotion, growth and competitiveness of the maritime economy, namely, the important changes in the political and strategic framework at European level and world.

SWEDEN⁸⁸

There are several ministries involved in the national RTD and innovation system related to marine and maritime issues: Ministry of Education and Research; Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications; Ministry of the Environment; Ministry for Rural Affairs

Universities and other higher education institutions

In Sweden there are 34 state higher education institutions. Research and postgraduate studies are also carried out at three private education providers. The large higher education institutions conduct teaching and research in many subjects and fields, unlike smaller higher education institutions which often have established profiles in specific areas, sometimes by concentrating on subject areas of relevance to the local business sector, or in a specific scientific field.

All state higher education institutions have their own research resources and conduct research.

Industrial research institutes

Some publicly funded research is also conducted at industrial research institutes. Central government ownership is channelled via IRECO Holding AB. IRECO has completed a restructuring process and the previously 16 institutes are now combined into 3-4 larger groups of institutes.

The business sector

The business sector in Sweden invests a lot in research compared to other countries. In comparison with the other Nordic countries, Sweden has industries that are varied and high-tech. Several different sectors allocate large amounts of money to research. Particular emphasis is placed on the automotive and pharmaceutical industries, as well as on the IT and telecommunications industries.

Innovations resulting from research are playing an increasingly important role. This is reflected in a clearer mandate for the higher education institutions to work in this direction. Collaboration with the business sector plays a major role in this.

Research-funding agencies

There are four major research-funding agencies. The largest is the Swedish Research Council (VR), which in 2012 shared out SEK 4.56 billion to basic research in natural sciences, technology, medicine, the humanities and social sciences.

The Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning (Formas) supports basic and needs-driven research in the fields of environment, agricultural sciences and spatial planning. In 2012 Formas distributed about SEK 1.02 billion.

Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare (*FORTE*) distributed some SEK 414 million in 2012 and supports and initiates basic and needs-driven research in the fields of the labour market, work organisation, work and health, public health, welfare, the social services and social relations.

⁸⁸ Information provided by The Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning (www.formas.se)

The Swedish Governmental Agency for Innovation Systems (VINNOVA) distributed some SEK 2 billion in 2012, primarily to needs-driven research in the fields of technology, transport, communications and working life. VINNOVA also has a responsibility of facilitating innovation in Sweden.

In addition to the agencies mentioned above, several other agencies finance research funding in various areas. In these cases, it is common for a lesser amount of the agency's appropriation to go to research funding. Most important in the marine and maritime areas are Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management "SWAM", Swedish EPA "SEPA" and Swedish Transport Administration "Trafikverket".

Research foundations

A number of foundations that fund research were established in the mid-1990s using capital from the former wage earner investment funds. These foundations are the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research (SSF), the Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research (MISTRA), the Knowledge Foundation (KK), the Foundation for Baltic and East European Studies, the Swedish Foundation for Health Care Sciences and Allergy Research (Vårdal) and the Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education (STINT).

Support from public research foundations is an important addition to central government investments in research. It is estimated that these foundations will have invested some SEK 1.3 billion in research in 2012.

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation (RJ) is yet another foundation which was created with public funding and which supports research.

TURKEY⁸⁹

RTD and innovation initiatives are planned and organised by the grants from private companies and State funds; that is either by the ministry of science industry and technology, TÜBİTAK through universities. In the meantime Universities may provide grant for such RTD and innovation.

UNITED KINGDOM⁹⁰

Public sector funding for science and research is organised via the Dual Support System into two main channels⁹¹:

- the Research Councils provide grants for specific projects and programs
- the higher education funding bodies provide block grant funding to universities

The budget for science and research funding is allocated by BIS. In 2010 BIS published Funding plans for science and research for 2011/12 to 2014/15

⁸⁹ Information provided by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK) (www.tubitak.gov.tr)

⁹⁰ Information on UK provided by the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC), UK (<http://www.nerc.ac.uk>)

⁹¹ [note – different/additional arrangements apply in the devolved administrations]

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/allocation-of-science-and-research-funding-2011-12-to-2014-15>) . The science budget is ring-fenced against future pressures during the spending review period.

Research Councils UK

Launched on 1 May 2002, Research Councils UK (RCUK) (<http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/>) (is a strategic partnership of the 7 UK Research Councils. RCUK work scientifically, strategically and operationally alongside BIS to champion research, training and innovation in the UK.

Research councils

The 7 research councils are the main public investors in fundamental research in the UK covering a wide range of disciplines:

- Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) (<http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/>)
- Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) (<http://www.bbsrc.ac.uk/>)
- Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) (<http://www.esrc.ac.uk/>)
- Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) (<http://www.esrc.ac.uk/>)
- Medical Research Council (MRC) (<http://www.mrc.ac.uk/>)
- Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) (<http://www.nerc.ac.uk/>)
- Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC) (<http://www.stfc.ac.uk/>)

As publicly-funded bodies, the research councils are held accountable to Parliament for their investments in research. Each has its own strategy

UK higher education funding bodies

The 4 higher education funding bodies in the UK provide block grant funding to support the research infrastructure and enable institutions to undertake ground-breaking research of their choosing:

- Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) (<http://www.hefce.ac.uk/>)
- Higher Education Funding Council for Wales (HEFCW) (<http://www.hefcw.ac.uk/>)
- Scottish Funding Council (SFC) (<http://www.sfc.ac.uk/>)
- Department for Employment and Learning, Northern Ireland (DELNI) (<http://www.delni.gov.uk/>)

UK Space Agency

The UK Space Agency (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/uk-space-agency>) was established as an executive agency of BIS on 1 April 2011. It consolidated funding for space programs from across government, the Research Councils and non-departmental public bodies, to encourage the continued growth of the UK space sector.

National academies

BIS is also responsible for government funding of key programs at three of the UK's independent National Academies:

- the Royal Society: the UK's national academy of science (<https://royalsociety.org/>)
- the British Academy which promotes and champions the humanities and social sciences (<http://www.britac.ac.uk/>)
- the Royal Academy of Engineering (<http://www.raeng.org.uk/>)

Haldane principle

Public research funding in the UK operates under the long-standing ‘Haldane principle’. Following this principle the government identifies strategic priorities, and the scientific community selects projects within relevant fields on the basis of scientific merit, as assessed by peer review. The government published a statement of the principle alongside the science and research funding allocations in 2010:

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201011/cmhansrd/cm101220/wmstext/101220m0001.htm>

Innovation and research

The Government innovation and research strategy

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/government-innovation-and-research-strategy>)

Sets out the government's plans to boost economic growth through investment in research and innovation across the UK. It explains how the government will invest in critical areas that only government can fund and support innovation across the economy. It will also establish an open environment where the most promising ideas are rewarded. See also the supporting economics paper: Innovation and research strategy for growth (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/innovation-and-research-strategy-for-growth>) . Ref: 11/1387, Cm 8239 PDF, 1.1MB, 104 pages

Organizations represented on the UK Marine Science Coordination Committee⁹²

Agri-Food & Biosciences Institute (AFBI)

<http://www.afbini.gov.uk/>

The Agri-Food & Biosciences Institute (AFBI) (<http://www.afbini.gov.uk/>) was created on 1st April 2006 as an amalgamation of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) Science Service and the Agricultural Research Institute of Northern Ireland (ARINI). AFBI is a non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB).

AFBI Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems Branch carries out R&D, monitoring, technology transfer and specialist advice, in support of sustainable management of fisheries and aquatic resources in Northern Ireland. The work programme is delivered via alignment of activities into several core themes, fulfilling requirements for evidence-based science in marine, coastal, estuarine and freshwater environments and reflecting the strategic needs of a wide range of customers.

AFBI's specialist facilities include the 53 metre research vessel, RV *Corystes*.

Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas)

<http://www.cefas.co.uk>

Cefas is Defra's marine science agency. Cefas plays a vital role in securing healthy marine and freshwater environments, in ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources, and in understanding associated challenges presented by climate change.

⁹² Information provided by Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) (from the MSCC strategy and updated as necessary)

With its 500 staff, and extensive laboratory facilities, Cefas is the UK's largest applied marine science laboratory and bridges the interface between science, policy and delivery. It provides evidence-based scientific advice, manages related data and information, conducts world class scientific research, and facilitates collaborative action through wide-ranging international relationships.

Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS)

<http://www.bis.gov.uk>

BIS's mission is building a dynamic and competitive UK economy by: creating the conditions for business success; promoting innovation, enterprise and science; and giving everyone the skills and opportunities to succeed. To achieve this BIS will foster world class universities and promote an open global economy. BIS is committed to developing a world class UK research base responsive to users and the economy, with sustainable and financially strong universities and public laboratories and a strong supply of scientists, engineers and technologists. The department funds seven Research Councils, which in turn allocate public money to support research projects and teams.

Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)

<http://www.decc.gov.uk/>

The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) was created in October 2008 to bring together energy policy (previously with BIS), and climate change mitigation policy (previously with Defra). Marine research at DECC is focused on responsibilities to:

- 1) Ensure secure, affordable and efficient energy;
- 2) Bring about the transition to a low-carbon Britain;
- 3) Achieve international agreements on climate change.

Examples of marine research being developed include the costs and benefits of offshore wind, wave and tidal energy to the marine environment. DECC is also jointly co-funding with Defra the NERC Ocean Acidification Programme (<http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/oceanacidification/>) which aims to provide a greater understanding of the implications of ocean acidification and its risks to both the marine environment and the whole Earth system.

DECC funds the Advanced Along Track Scanning Radiometer (AATSR) which provides a long-term record of sea surface temperature, which is important in climate change detection, attribution and model validation work. DECC also co-funds the UK contribution to the ARGO, the global array of ocean profiling floats, which measure temperature and salinity for use in weather forecasting and climate science research.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/>

Defra is a major supporter of marine science, spending approximately £37m in 2009/10. Defra uses the output from its research and operational science programmes to help shape and evaluate policy. Research themes include human pressures and impact, the state of the marine environment, integrated marine management, and economic and social research. Operational science includes assessing the status of commercial stocks and monitoring the marine environment and impact of human activity such as pollutants and eutrophication.

Defra's published plans and strategies include:

- 1) Marine Programme Plan – <http://www.defra.gov.uk/marine/pdf/mpp2009-10.pdf>
- 2) Marine Science – <http://www.defra.gov.uk/marine/pdf/science/defra-role.pdf>
- 3) UK Marine Monitoring and Assessment Strategy (UKMMAS) –
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/marine/science/monitoring/ukmmas.htm>
- 4) Fisheries 2027 – <http://www.defra.gov.uk/marine/fisheries/policy.htm>
- 5) Marine objectives – <http://www.defra.gov.uk/marine/environment/policy.htm>
- 6) A strategy for promoting an integrated approach to the management of coastal areas in England – <http://www.defra.gov.uk/marine/environment/iczm.htm>

Department for International Development (DFID)

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/>

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the UK government department responsible for promoting development, reducing poverty and improving access to safe drinking water and food. DFID works in partnership with the governments of developing countries, international organisations, civil society organisations, the private sector and the research community. At DFID fisheries research is supported under DFID's overall research strategy. This has six main themes: growth; sustainable agriculture (includes fisheries); climate change; health and education; governance in challenging environments; and new and emerging technologies.

Department for Transport (DfT)

<http://www.dft.gov.uk/>

The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/maritime-and-coastguard-agency>) is an Executive Agency of the Department for Transport. The MCA evidence and research programme aims to:

- 1) Identify the need for or reinforce national policy change;
- 2) Inform the UK's influence on international policy change;
- 3) Address Government recommendations;
- 4) Present publicly credible and reliable findings to underpin MCA work;
- 5) Deliver and disseminate quality outcomes for the benefit of the maritime community; and
- 6) Work with national and global partners to encourage a more collaborative and cooperative approach to research relating to maritime safety.

Environment Agency (EA)

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/>

The Environment Agency aims to create cleaner coasts and healthier seas by:

- 1) Promoting sustainable development;
- 2) Integrating management between land and sea;
- 3) Providing efficient regulation of our coasts and coastal waters;
- 4) Ensuring that we all value our coastal and marine environment.

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/>

JNCC is the statutory adviser to Government on UK and international nature conservation. Its work contributes to maintaining and enriching biological diversity, conserving geological features and sustaining natural systems. JNCC delivers the UK and international responsibilities of the four country nature conservation agencies – Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside, the Countryside Council for Wales, Natural England and Scottish Natural Heritage.

JNCC marine work programmes encompass:

- The identification of marine protected sites;•
- The mapping and classification of marine habitats;•
- Marine biodiversity surveillance and monitoring;•
- Marine management advice.•

Met Office

<http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/>

The Met Office contributes to marine science through its work in climate change research, seasonal forecasting, short-range ocean forecasting and marine measurements. The Met Office's primary role in respect of marine science is to use up-to-date marine science and technology to make prediction on climate, seasonal and short timescales. The Met Office Hadley Centre conducts research into the impact and likelihood of climate change. The Met Office, National Oceanography Centre (NOC), Plymouth Marine Laboratory (PML) and the Environmental Systems Science Centre (ESSC) are the members of the National Centre for Ocean Forecasting (NCOF) which has the mission "to establish ocean forecasting as part of the national infrastructure based on world class research and development". Internationally, the Met Office contributes to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Ministry of Defence (MOD)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-defence>

The Ministry of Defence (MOD) gathers a significant amount of defence related marine observations. Meteorological, oceanographic, side scan sonar and bathymetric survey data are regularly passed to the UK Met Office or other UK Offices to support their research and operational activities. Occasional access may be provided to Royal Navy submarine and survey platforms when scientific activities and military tasks coincide (e.g. HMS *Endurance*/British Antarctic Survey). In addition the MOD sponsors a small amount of research into environmental and marine life mitigation strategies.

Marine Management Organisation (MMO)

<http://www.marinemanagement.org.uk/>

The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) is a non-departmental public body established and given powers under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, The MMO is remitted to make a significant contribution to sustainable development in the marine area and to promote the UK government's vision for clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas.

The MMO incorporated the work of the Marine and Fisheries Agency (MFA) and acquired several new roles, principally marine-related powers and specific functions associated with the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Department for Transport (DFT).

The MMO is sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), the Ministry of Defence (MOD), the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), DECC and DFT.

The MMO has a wide range of responsibilities, including:

- Implementing a new marine planning system designed to integrate the social requirements, economic potential and environmental imperatives of our seas;
- Implementing a new marine licensing regime that is easier for everyone to use with clearer, simpler and quicker licensing decisions;
- Managing UK fishing fleet capacity and UK fisheries quotas;
- Working with Natural England, Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and other managing authorities to manage a network of marine protected areas (Marine Conservation Zones and European Marine Sites) designed to preserve vulnerable habitats and species in UK waters;
- Responding to marine emergencies alongside other agencies;
- Delivering fair and impartial decisions based on the best available evidence and robust, transparent processes.

Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)

<http://www.nerc.ac.uk/>

The Natural Environment Research Council is the main UK funder of fundamental research in all aspects of the Earth System, including the marine environment. NERC's strategic goal is to deliver world-leading environmental research at the frontiers of knowledge:

- 1) Enabling society to respond urgently to global climate change and the increasing pressures on natural resources;
- 2) Contributing to UK leadership in predicting the regional and local impacts of environmental change from days to decades; and

3) Creating and supporting vibrant, integrated research communities.

NERC funds science in Universities and Research Centres through (a) strategic research programmes focused on the major themes of climate, biodiversity, earth system science, natural hazards, natural resources, environment, and human health and technologies; (b) investigator-led responsive research and (c) national capability, including major facilities and sustained observing programmes to support all of the above. NERC's marine research is delivered by the National Oceanography Centre, the Plymouth Marine Laboratory; Marine Biological Association; Sir Alister Hardy Foundation for Marine Science; Scottish Association for Marine Science; and Sea Mammal Research Unit, as well as the wider UK academic community. In addition, polar marine research is carried out by the British Antarctic Survey; marine geology by the British Geological Survey; and land-based coastal research by the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology.

Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARDNI)

<http://www.dardni.gov.uk/>

The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARDNI) has responsibility for sea fisheries, aquaculture and fish health policy; the enforcement of fisheries legislation; the licensing of aquaculture; fishing vessel licensing; the administering of fisheries grant schemes and supporting the operation of the Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission (FCILC).

The key strategic research areas of DARDNI are:

- 1) Performance in the market place;
- 2) Social and economic infrastructure of rural areas;
- 3) Animal, fish and plant health and animal welfare;
- 4) Sustainable environment;
- 5) Cross cutting research strands.

Further information:

http://www.dardni.gov.uk/evidence_and_innovation_executive_summary_.pdf

Northern Ireland Department for the Environment (DOE)

<http://www.doeni.gov.uk/>

DOE has responsibility for the protection of the aquatic environment through the regulation of water quality, and the conservation of both freshwater & marine flora, fauna, and hydrological processes. In performing this duty DOE is required to have regard to the needs of industry and agriculture, the protection of fisheries and the protection of public health. The development of environmental policy and legislation is the core function of Planning and Environmental Policy Group (PEPG), whose work covers the whole range of environmental issues including water and air quality, waste control, habitat and species protection, countryside protection, climate change and GMO's.

PEPG works closely with colleagues in the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), particularly Water Management Unit and Natural Heritage within the DOE who have responsibility for the implementation of legislation and for environmental monitoring.

Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA)

<http://www.ni-environment.gov.uk/>

NIEA's water quality policy is to maintain or improve the quality of surface and underground waters in Northern Ireland. This requires general management of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waters. It also requires careful monitoring of bathing waters around the coast.

To achieve this, the Water Management Unit of NIEA:

- Monitors all water quality and aquatic ecological status and trend;
- Regulates all industrial, domestic and waste water discharges to waterways, underground strata and coastal waters;
- Regulates potentially polluting aspects of the agriculture industry;
- Minimises the impacts of water pollution by promoting pollution prevention, responding to reports of pollution, enforcing legislation, prosecuting offenders and delivering educational programmes;
- Licensing deposits to, or under the sea bed;
- Liaises closely with other Northern Ireland, UK and Irish departments and Agencies to achieve fully integrated and effective programmes.

Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)

<http://www.sepa.org.uk/>

SEPA protects and improves the Scottish marine environment. SEPA helps customers to understand and comply with environmental regulations and to realise the economic benefits of good environmental practice. This approach benefits the environment and the economy, and means SEPA can focus resources (including our enforcement powers) on tackling the greatest environmental threats. SEPA also provides expert advice on the Scottish environment and delivers a wide range of information, guidance and public information services.

Further information:

http://www.sepa.org.uk/about_us/publications/strategy_reports.aspx

Scottish Government, Marine Scotland

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/marine>

Marine Scotland, part of the Scottish Government, was established on 1 April 2009. It is the lead marine management organisation in Scotland, combining the functions and resources of the former Scottish Government Marine Directorate, Fisheries Research Services and the Scottish Fisheries Protection Agency. The goal of Marine Scotland is to manage Scotland's seas for prosperity and environmental sustainability in order to promote sustainable economic growth and the achievement of a marine vision of '*clean, healthy, safe, productive, biologically diverse marine and coastal environments*', managed to meet the long term needs of people and nature. The objectives of Marine Scotland are to:

- 1) Promote sustainable, profitable and well managed fisheries and aquaculture industries in Scotland;
- 2) Promote the marine renewables industry in Scotland through streamlined planning and regulatory frameworks;
- 3) Ensure a sound evidence base to inform the development and delivery of marine policy, planning and services;
- 4) Ensure effective compliance and enforcement arrangements;
- 5) Continue the integration of functions and resources and to develop the organisation's skills, competencies and capacity for new challenges, including potential new functions and responsibilities under the Marine (Scotland) Bill.

Published plans and Strategies include:

1. Marine Scotland: 2009 Strategy Statement

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/03/31091025/0>

2. A Fresh Start: The renewed strategic framework for Scottish aquaculture:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/05/14160104/0>

3. Strategic Framework for Inshore Fisheries:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/03/20860/File-1>

4. Sea Fisheries Strategy:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/07/07105456/54577>

5. Renewable energy policy framework: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Business-Industry/Energy/Energy-sources/19185/17612/FRPIS>

6. Marine Energy Road Map:

<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2009/08/14094700/0>

Welsh Assembly Government

<http://gov.wales/>

The Welsh Assembly Government develops and implements legislation, policy, directives and guidelines to ensure the sea thrives, environmentally, economically and recreationally.

Responsibilities include marine spatial planning, marine biodiversity and nature conservation, marine licensing and licensing enforcement, fisheries management, enforcement and prosecutions, and implementation of EU directives. The Welsh Assembly Government is also committed to moving towards a low carbon economy and sees energy generation from the marine environment as key to achieving this goal.

Plans and strategies include:

1. Protecting Welsh Seas – A draft strategy for marine protected areas in Wales:
<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/fisheries/marine/conservation/protected/?lang=en>
2. Wales Fisheries Strategy:
<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/fisheries/walesfisheriesstrategy/?lang=en>
3. Making the Most of Wales' Coast – the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Wales:
<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/fisheries/marine/iczm/welshstrategy/?lang=en>
4. Ministerial Policy Statement on Marine Energy in Wales:
<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/energy/renewable/marine/marineenergy/?lang=en>

4.1.1 RELEVANT ASPECTS ON FUNDING FOR TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION⁹³

Table 4.1.1 summarises the information provided by national research funding agencies, ministries and national bodies on relevant aspects of the questionnaire related to the funding of transnational cooperation, including different funding issues, such as trans-national calls, funding of foreign researchers and in-kind contributions, and how these are considered and managed at national level.

⁹³ Based on the inputs provided by research funding agencies, ministries and national bodies to the CSA Oceans survey conducted at national level (see table 2.2.1 in section 2.2)

Table 4.1.1. Relevant aspects on funding for trans-national cooperation

COUNTRY	Are your national funding schemes open to fund trans-national activities?	Can researchers from your country get funding from the national schemes to conduct RTD and innovation activities in institutions from other EU MS/AC	Are researchers from other MS/AC eligible to get funding from national funding schemes?	Are in-kind contributions considered eligible costs in national calls for projects?
BELGIUM	YES virtual common pot	NO	YES ⁹⁴	NO (in-kind contributions are eligible as co-funding for the foreign partner)
BELGIUM (Wallonia)	YES Virtual common pot only	YES ⁹⁵	YES	NO
BELGIUM (Flanders)	NR	NR	NR	NR
DENMARK	YES. Real common pot, virtual common pot, mixed mode are possible,	YES. Their activities must add special value, which should be of interest for Denmark	YES. Their activities must add special value (be an addition to what can be done in Denmark) to the project, which should be of interest for Denmark	YES. Things such as personnel salaries can be eligible; research infrastructures are eligible to a certain extent (if used in a larger strategic project)
ESTONIA	YES. All approaches, including real common pot, virtual common pot and mixed mode are represented depending on the agreement between the participating countries in one or another programme/project. ⁹⁶	YES – institutional and personal research funding schemes ⁹⁷	YES The rules are exactly the same as for the national applicants	NO

⁹⁴ In the frame of the BRAIN-be research programme submitters may propose a cooperation with non-Belgian universities or public research institutes (except for international institutions such as the Joint Research Centre) if it would offer added value to the project and to the development of Belgian expertise. This participation will take place on a co-funding basis. The funding of non-Belgian partners by BELSPO will not, under any circumstances, amount to more than 20% of the total budget requested by the network. The non-Belgian partner is responsible for the co-funding, from other sources, for at least the same amount as that requested from BELSPO..

⁹⁵ Dans le cadre de la cotutelle, il existe une possibilité pour l'aspirant de mener le doctorat en collaboration avec une institution non membre de son Académie, y compris les étrangères. Le F.R.S.-FNRS finance également des aspirants qui font usage de la cotutelle.

D'autre part, les chercheurs ayant obtenu un mandat du F.R.S.-FNRS sont encouragés à effectuer une partie de leur recherche à l'étranger; le règlement du F.R.S.-FNRS autorise explicitement les séjours de recherche. Lors du séjour de recherche à l'étranger la bourse ou le salaire continue à être versé et les frais de séjour peuvent être pris en charge par le F.R.S.-FNRS (via le crédit de fonctionnement) ou par l'institution d'accueil. Cette possibilité est ouverte aux chercheurs de tous niveaux

⁹⁶ International cooperation projects are funded in the framework of bilateral or pan-European initiatives.

Table 4.1.1 (continuation). Relevant aspects on funding for trans-national cooperation

FINLAND	YES, The approach depends on the international scheme. The Academy funding can be flexible. The funded projects should have a close connection to the Finnish research community	YES, No conditions for the institutions. The researcher should have a PhD. The research plan should have a close connection to the Finnish research community.	YES, No conditions for the institutions. The researcher should have a PhD. The research plan should have a close connection to the Finnish research community	NO
FRANCE	NR	NR	NR	NR
IRELAND	YES ⁹⁸	YES, Travel Grants available for Networking & Technology Transfer to support short overseas research visits – open to PhD students and early stage researchers (must be marine-related)	YES, Applied for by host organisation in Ireland to fund costs of overseas researcher/visiting professor for short research visit	YES Personnel and use of equipment.
ITALY	NR	NR	NR	NR
LITHUANIA	In principle YES. Real common pot is possible only in exceptional cases. Virtual common pot is more common. However, in general there are no many examples of funding trans-national activities. The general rule is that the money of the budget should stay in the country.	Depending on the case ⁹⁹	YES	Usually NO, however it really depends on the calls and specific programmes
NETHERLANDS	YES, All modes are possible but depending on the institution (funding agency, ministry, other) certain types are preferred. Virtual common pot models are most common.	YES depends on the specific call and funding instruments	YES (depends on program)	Yes, sometimes

⁹⁷ **Institutional research funding** is a support allocated for financing high-level research and development, and related activities (research themes) of an institution involved with the aforementioned activities. The aim is to ensure the consistency of the research and development of an R&D institution, and to upgrade, supplement and maintain the infrastructure necessary for this purpose. The evaluation of the institutional research funding applications is performed by the Estonian Research Council's evaluation committee by means of international peer review.

Personal research funding can be applied for in a public competition on the conditions and pursuant to the procedure established by the Estonian Research Council and approved by the Ministry of Education and Research. The Research Council organizes the assessment of applications for personal research funding, which is carried out by the evaluation committee of the Council. The aforementioned body shall also decide the awarding of personal research funding. A researcher can apply for funding upon receiving consent from an Estonian research and development institution (host institution) including confirmation that the host institution shall enter into an employment contract with the applicant if such a contractual relationship does not already exist at the time of submitting the application. The applicant must be the principal investigator of the project for which the grant is applied.

⁹⁸ With respect to marine

- 1) Irish partner must lead all projects funded nationally. However, European/International organisations can participate as a project partner.
- 2) Also National Research Vessels available to European Scientists via competitive call – EUROFLEETS (<http://www.eurofleets.eu/np4/14>).
- 3) Networking & Travel Grants – open for inward/outward mobility and technology transfer

Others: 1) European/International organisations can receive up to 100% grant-aid; 2) Research vessels provided for European Scientists; 3) Grant-aid provided for accommodation & travel for visiting scientists.

⁹⁹ Depends on the research project and conditions of specific calls. Research visits to the institutions abroad during the project implementation is a normal practice. At the moment there is no information on the programmes that would be designed to support long-term research visits abroad (e.g. a year or longer). Short-term visits (usually up to 50 days) are supported through competitive calls. The main criteria – excellence.

Table 4.1.1 (continuation). Relevant aspects on funding for trans-national cooperation

NORWAY	In general NO	YES	YES	YES ¹⁰⁰
POLAND	YES ¹⁰¹	Bilateral cooperation between two institutions can be co-funded ¹⁰²	YES ¹⁰³ ,	NO, It is not practised to use in-kind contributions in projects. However, possession of attractive assets (laboratories, research vessels) is very important for getting a project funded
PORTUGAL	YES virtual common pot	YES, Conditions for funding are the same that the one applied to national researchers and institutions for trans-national cooperation	YES, Conditions for funding are the same that the one applied to national researchers and institutions for trans-national cooperation	YES, Eligible in-kind contributions: personnel costs, research infrastructures, other direct/indirect costs. Enterprises can be funded if present 50% or more of self-funding or in-kind contribution.
ROMANIA	YES – regarding the nationally funded projects, but funding is ensured only for Romanian participants	NO	NO	NO
SPAIN	YES, Funding is possible through competitive programs from the national R+D programs by virtual common pot.	YES	NO	NO

¹⁰⁰ The following types expenses are eligible as in-kind contributions:

Payroll and indirect expenses: Only clearly explained payroll and indirect costs stemming from the need for additional personnel and other supplementary needs in relation to the project description should be included. **Procurement of R&D services:** Only extra outlay for particularly costly technical installations that are specified in the project description should be included. The institution itself is responsible for making suitable facilities available for the research infrastructure at no expense to the project. **Equipment:** Applies to all procurements of research infrastructure pursuant to Section 1 of the General Terms and Conditions for R&D Projects issued by the Research Council (scientific equipment, laboratories, pilot facilities, infrastructure, scientific databases (incl. time series) scientific collections, etc.).

Other operating expenses: Expenses incurred as a result of owning and maintaining the infrastructure. These include service/maintenance, energy use, consumables as well as payroll costs for personnel operating the infrastructure. In-kind contributions are eligible to all partners in research projects.

¹⁰¹ Transnational projects are conducted in one of NCBiR funding mechanisms. One approach is bilateral cooperation in form of joint calls, where Polish and foreign partners submit their proposals for evaluation and get awarded if the Polish and foreign rating is positive. Other method is extra funding of Polish participant in EU projects once the project was approved by EU. In FP7 it amounts to 24% of all project costs incurred by a Polish partner.

¹⁰² it usually covers subsistence of foreign researchers in Poland; it is an auxiliary measure, because the funding is too low for RTD to be conducted directly. However, the same rule concerns Polish researchers in foreign host institution. As a result there are opportunities for discussing joint research, program it and prepare publications. The research track of key PI-s and the reputation of host institutions are the key factors of assessment. Another option are large bilateral projects under one of NCBiR funding schemes.

¹⁰³ Small funds can be provided for the subsistence of foreign researchers during their short visits in Poland, again the research track of PI-s and the reputation of their institutions are the key assessment criteria. Usually, a project has a Polish and foreign coordinator (PI).

Table 4.1.1 (continuation). Relevant aspects on funding for trans-national cooperation

SWEDEN	YES, Usually virtually common pot but we have occasionally also used real common pot, e.g. within the Nordic cooperation.	YES, As long as they are hired at a Swedish University/Research Institute they can go wherever they want to conduct their research, it is up to the University.	YES, As long as they are associated to a Swedish University/Research Institute and the funding is channelled through that University	NO ¹⁰⁴
TURKEY	NR	NO	NO	YES ¹⁰⁵
UK	Generally NOT– but some exceptions ¹⁰⁶	YES (NERC) Through the NERC International Opportunities Fund ¹⁰⁷	YES, Varies according to the scheme - http://www.nerc.ac.uk/funding/eligibility.asp , for NERC criteria	Varies

¹⁰⁴ In kind contribution is not considered as a “cost”. In some cases we require the University / Research Institute to co-finance the project with in kind contribution, but usually not.

¹⁰⁵ If it is funded for the projects being carried out at the universities, no personal costs involved but infrastructure costs are provided by the grand bodies. If the projects funded by the Ministries than personal cost can be subject to the employed or involved scientific staff

¹⁰⁶ Funding bodies such as NERC and Defra participate in the European Framework programme ERANET type projects – typically using virtual common pot method (UK funder pays for UK component of the research). For example both NERC and Defra are members of the FP7 SeasERA project. The research councils have dedicated funding streams for international funds. For example NERC’s International Opportunities Fund aims to facilitate international collaboration that is significantly aligned with NERC strategic priorities and will add value to existing UK environmental research and knowledge exchange capability. It aims to support activities that are not typically supported through NERC’s usual funding schemes. This may include, for example, international programmes and networks; collaborative secondments and exchanges; major international workshops or conferences; pump-priming to attract inward investment to UK research institutions; or international project offices. NERC is also participating in the Belmont forum funding mechanism <http://www.igfagcr.org/iof-home-page>

¹⁰⁷ The aim of the International Opportunities Fund (IOF) Scheme is to provide resources to NERC-supported researchers to allow them to forge, long-term partnerships with overseas scientists that add value to current NERC-funded science. IOF grants are pump-priming, to help stimulate novel research collaborations, and support activities that are not typically supported through NERC’s usual funding schemes

4.2 MAPPING OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES¹⁰⁸

A mapping of the relevant current national research strategies have been conducted based on the information provided by the national research funding agencies/ministries through the questionnaire elaborated by CSA Oceans for the consultation targeting National Research funding Agencies/Ministries/ Public Authorities. The material presented in this report is based on the information provided by the research funding agencies/ministries appointed by each country to respond to the consultation.

The tables at the end of this section 4.2 provide: i) a summary of the scope, time frame and regions addressed by the strategies, ii) marine and maritime RTD and innovation priorities set out by the strategies, iii) marine and maritime cross-cutting areas relevant for JPI Oceans that are addressed by the strategies and iv) information on EU policies and International cooperation issues addressed by the national strategies

The following table provides a list of the national strategies based on the response of the research funding agencies to the consultation.

COUNTRY	STRATEGY TITLE/(ACRONYM)
BELGIUM	Policy note of the Federal Minister in charge of Science Policy
	Belgium's National Biodiversity Strategy 2006-2016
	Belgian national climate change adaptation strategy /(NAS)
DENMARK	Danmarks Havstrategi
	An integrated maritime strategy
	The Danish Maritime Cluster – an agenda for growth
	Denmark at work - Plan for Growth in the Blue Denmark
ESTONIA	HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan, its implementation plan 2012-2015.
FINLAND	Coordination of marine research in Finland
	Structural reform of research institutes and research funding
FRANCE	Programme Mer
	Ifremer Strategic Plan
IRELAND	Sea Change: A Marine Knowledge Research and Innovation Strategy for Ireland 2007-
ITALY	<i>Position paper: Lo sviluppo della ricerca marina in Italia</i>

¹⁰⁸ This section is based on the information provided by research funding agencies, ministries and national bodies through the CSA Oceans survey conducted at national level (see table 2.2.1 in section 2.2)

COUNTRY	STRATEGY TITLE/(ACRONYM)
LITHUANIA	The Programme of Integrated Science, Studies and Business Centre (Valley) for the Development of Lithuanian Marine Sector /(Marine Valley)
NETHERLANDS	Deltaprogramma (National Flood Prevention Programme)
NORWAY	An R&D strategy for a marine nation of substance /(HAV21)
POLAND	Act of Parliament on Establishment of Long Term Coastal Protection Program, Book of Law 67, item 621.
PORTUGAL	National Strategy for the Sea 2006/2016 (under revision that will extend it until 2020)
	National Ocean Strategy 2013-2020
	Portugal Digital Agenda – Investment on Research, Development and Innovation
	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2016 /(NEEAP 2016) and Renewable Energy Action Plan 2020 (RCM n.º 20/2013, de 10 de abril) /(REAP 2020)
	National Strategic Plan for Tourism 2013-2015 (RCM n.º 24/2013, de 16 de abril)
ROMANIA	National R&D Strategy for Research, Development and Innovation
SPAIN	Spanish Strategy for Science and Technology and Innovation
SWEDEN	Analys av miljöforskningen och förslag till forskningsstrategi 2011 – 2016
	God havsmiljö 2020, marin strategi för Nordsjön och Östersjön, Havs- och vattenmyndighetens rapport 2012:19
	Strategi för vattenbruk / Strategy for Aquaculture
	Maritime strategy for Västra Götaland
TURKEY	Title not available at the moment
UK	UK Marine Science Strategy; shaping, supporting, co-ordinating and enabling the delivery of world class marine science for the UK.2010 – 2025.
	NERC Strategy 'The business of the environment' ¹⁰⁹
	Defra Marine Programme Evidence Plan

¹⁰⁹ Working title

BELGIUM

Strategy: Policy note of the Federal Minister in charge of Science Policy

Website: <http://www.lachambre.be>

Leading authority: Belgian Science Policy Office (BELSPO)

Website: www.belspo.be

Implementing body: Belgian Science Policy Office (BELSPO)incl. Federal Scientific Institutes

Website: www.belspo.be

Time frame: annual

Different objectives of the Minister of Science Policy. In 2013:

- new research programme BRAIN-be (Belgian research action through interdisciplinary networks)
- consolidation of the Biological resource centre and biodiversity platform
- inter university attraction poles IUAP
- Antarctic research base
- AIRBUS
- Space policy
- Federal scientific institutes
- Digitising of federal collection
- ERA (JPI's, ESFRI, ..)
- EUREKA
- COST
- access to international infrastructure

The policy note is implemented through the different activities of BELSPO and the Federal scientific institutes

Strategy: Belgium's National Biodiversity Strategy 2006-2016

Website: <http://www.biodiv.be/implementation/docs/stratactplan/>

Leading authority: Belgian Coordination Committee for International Environment Policy (CCIEP)

Time frame: 2006-2016

The general objective of the Strategy is to contribute nationally and internationally to the achievement of the European target of halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010. This will be achieved by ensuring a more effective and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, while also taking into account the other biodiversity agreements where relevant.

Strategy: Belgian national climate change adaptation strategy (NAS)

Website: <http://www.lne.be/themas/klimaatverandering/adaptatie/nationale-adaptatie-strategie>

Website (English version):

<http://www.lne.be/themas/klimaatverandering/adaptatie/bestandenmap/NASpublicatieweb.pdf>

Leading authority: National Climate Commission

Implementing body: different regional and federal administrations

The NAS aims to better communicate at national, European and international level, the Belgian adaptation activities. Also, with the publication of this NAS the process to establish a National Adaptation Plan has started.

The strategy is implemented through different adaptation plans at regional and federal level

DENMARK

Strategy: Danmarks Havstrategi

Website: <http://www.naturstyrelsen.dk/Vandet/Havet/Havmiljoet/Havstrategi/>

Leading authority: Naturstyrelsen

<http://www.naturstyrelsen.dk/>

Implementing body: Ministry of Environment (MIM)

<http://eng.mim.dk/>

Time frame: 2012-

Strategy implemented by Ministry of Environment MIM under the leading authority of Naturstyrelsen Nst. The strategy is linked to the EU strategy directive 2008/56/EF of 17th of June 2008 with the following general objectives:

Basic analysis of the Danish marine waters, including the sea floor, within the exclusive economic zone, except from areas stretching out to a mile outside of the basic line, to the extent that the areas are covered under the Environmental Act

Strategy: An integrated maritime strategy

Website: http://www.dma.dk/sitecollectiondocuments/publikationer/sfs-samlet-maritim-strategi_3uk.pdf

Leading authority: Danish Maritime Authority (DMA)

<http://www.dma.dk/>

Implementing body: Danish Government (STM)

<http://www.stm.dk/>

Time frame: 2010-

Strategy implemented by Danish Government STM under the leading authority of Danish Maritime Authority DMA.

The aim of the strategy is to provide an overview of initiatives and specific measures that either exist already or will be launched soon and, on this basis, look for ways in which to coordinate and optimise current efforts, with the following objectives:

1. Excellent growth potential for the maritime industries.
2. Reduced greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution.
3. Protection of the marine environment and the coastal zone.
4. Enhanced safety at sea.
5. Coordination of initiatives in the maritime field.

Strategy: The Danish Maritime Cluster – an agenda for growth

Website: <http://www.dma.dk/sitecollectiondocuments/publikationer/danish-maritime-cluster-uk.pdf>

Leading authority: Danish Government
<http://www.stm.dk/>

Implementing body: Danish government, Danish Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs, (EVM)

Website: <http://www.evm.dk/english/>

Time frame: 2006-

Strategy implemented by Danish government, Danish Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs, EVM, under the leading authority of Danish government. The analysis has provided the basis for the Danish Government’s action plan for growth in the maritime cluster, which rests on three objectives:

- Denmark should develop to become the most attractive place in Europe to operate international quality shipping.
- Conditions for growth, dynamics and competitiveness across the entire Danish Maritime Cluster should be enhanced.
- Health, safety and environment measures on ships should be maintained and improved, so that Denmark develops as a leading maritime nation with an international focus and quality shipping.

The action plan focuses on seven areas: Education and recruitment; research, development and innovation; taxation and development financing; reforms to administrative burden and national requirements; market access; increased focus on quality shipping; and new service initiatives in the Danish Maritime Authority.

A national research and development programme has been initiated in the area of maritime technology. The programme has been developed in cooperation with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and Force Technologies. The programme aims to ensure that Denmark continues to maintain advanced research in the area of maritime technology (Danish Centre for Maritime Technology, (<http://www.dcmt.dk/>), funded by the Danish Maritime Fund with a budget of 3.4 million euro, and co-funded by participating companies)

An entrepreneur project has also been established which aims to make it easier to start and survive as a new entrepreneur in the Danish Maritime Cluster.

Strategy: Denmark at work - Plan for Growth in the Blue Denmark

Website: <http://www.evm.dk/english/publications/2012/~media/oem/pdf/2012/publikationer-2012/12-12-12-vaekstplan-for-det-blaa-danmark/denmark-at-work-plan-for-growth-in-the-blue-denmark.ashx>

Leading authority and implementing body: Danish Government

Time frame: 2012-

Strategy implemented by Danish Government, with the following general objective:

- Denmark should be the maritime centre of Europe
- Green solutions are the future for the Blue Denmark
- Growth in the maritime cluster should be supported by strong Danish competences

This should be achieved by:

1. The Blue Denmark should be marketed as the core of maritime Europe.
2. It should be attractive to do maritime business in Denmark.
3. Growth should be created through green shipping and green solutions.
4. The Danish maritime strengths should be developed and utilised to create growth.
5. Maritime competences, training and education programmes, research and innovation should support growth.
6. Growth should be based on quality shipping

ESTONIA

Strategy: HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan, its implementation plan 2012-2015. (HELCOM BSAP)

Website: <http://www.envir.ee/et/laanemere-tegevuskava-helcom-baltic-sea-action-plan>

Leading authority: Ministry of the Environment of Estonia (MoE of Estonia)

Website: <http://www.envir.ee/en>

Implementing body: Ministry of the Environment of Estonia (MoE); Ministry of Economy and Communication (MEC), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), their subordinating boards, inspectorates; Marine Biologists and Marine Physicists.

Time frame: 2012-2015

Strategy implemented by Ministry of the Environment of Estonia; Ministry of Economy and Communication, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, their subordinating boards, inspectorates; Marine Biologists and Marine Physicists. (MoE, MEC, MIA, MoSA) , under the leading authority of Ministry of the Environment of Estonia, with the following

Example objectives include clear water, an end to excessive algal blooms, and viable populations of species. With the application of the ecosystem approach, the protection of the marine environment

is no longer seen as an event-driven pollution reduction approach to be taken sector-by-sector. Instead, the starting point is the ecosystem itself, and a shared concept of a healthy sea with a good ecological status. This vision will determine the need for further reductions in pollution loads, as well as the extents of various human activities. The cross-sectoral plan identifies the specific actions needed to achieve agreed targets within a given timeframe for the main environmental priorities: combating eutrophication, curbing inputs of hazardous substances, ensuring maritime safety and response capacity to accidents at sea, and halting habitat destruction and the ongoing decline in biodiversity

HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan is set from 2007 - 2021. First period (setting framework for implementation of BSAP in Estonia) Estonian National Implementation Plan was of 2008-2011, next period Estonian NIP is 2012-2015.

FINLAND

Strategy: Coordination of marine research in Finland

Website: http://www.itameriportaali.fi/en/tutkimus/merentutk-koordinaatio/en_GB/merentutk-koordinaatio/

Leading authority and implementing body:

Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE); (<http://www.syke.fi/en-US>)

Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) (<http://en.ilmatieteenlaitos.fi/>)

Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) (<http://en.gtk.fi/>)

University of Helsinki, (<http://www.helsinki.fi/university/>)

University of Turku (<http://www.utu.fi/en/Pages/home.aspx>)

Abo Akademi University (<http://www.abo.fi/?lang=en>)

Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute (FGFRI) (<http://www.rktl.fi/english/>)

Websites: see above

Time frame:2012-

Strategy implemented by Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI), Geological Survey of Finland (GTK), University of Helsinki, University of Turku, Abo Akademi University, Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute (FGFRI).

The action plan is under development

Strategy: Structural reform of research institutes and research funding

Website: <http://valtioneuvosto.fi/ajankohtaista/tiedotteet/tiedote/en.jsp?oid=393357>

Leading authority: The Prime Minister's Office will establish a ministerial working group to monitor the resolution's implementation.

Implementing body: The Prime Minister's Office

Time frame: 2014-2017

The Prime Minister's Office will establish a ministerial working group to monitor the resolution's implementation.

The objective of the overall reform is to strengthen multidisciplinary, high-level research of social significance. It will also seek to free up resources from research support services and fixed structures for redeployment in research activity and, by field of research, to organise research institutes into larger and stronger wholes. The aim of this is stronger multidisciplinary research organisations, capable of competing with other European research institutes for funding, and greater cooperation between research institutes and universities.

Through the overall reform, research and analysis work in support of decision-making by the government and its ministries will be strengthened by gathering together research funding for deployment in line with government policy. For this purpose, among other initiatives a strategic research funding instrument will be established. Research funding subject to competition, and disbursed in support of social policy and society's functions and services, will be assembled under this instrument in order to make 70 million euros available for strategic research funding in 2017.

FRANCE

Strategy: Programme Mer

Website: http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Ref_-_Prgm_Mer.pdf

Strategy: Ifremer Strategic Plan

Website: <http://wwz.ifremer.fr/institut/L-institut/Documents-de-reference/Plan-strategique>

Leading authority: Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR); others ministries

Implementing body: ANR, research organisms, universities

Time frame:

A national strategy for research should be adopted written by French government with inside strategy for marine et maritime RTD.

A national strategy for the integrated management of the coastline has been adopted in 2012

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Strategie-nationale-de-gestion.html>

A national research strategy with relevance for marine and maritime RTD and innovation should be adopted in 2014. A national strategy for the ocean and the seashore with a dedicated part on research and innovation should be adopted in 2014.

Time frame: each 4 or 5 years

IRELAND

Strategy: Sea Change: A Marine Knowledge Research and Innovation Strategy for Ireland 2007-2013

Website: <http://www.marine.ie/home/research/SeaChange/>

Leading authority: Marine Institute (MI)

Website: <http://www.marine.ie/Home/>

Time frame:2007-2013

The Marine Institute is the leading authority for the implementation of the *Sea Change Strategy*, but the other funding agencies named below also contribute through their funding programmes to the objectives of Sea Change.

- Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) www.gsi.ie
- Higher Education Authority (HEA) www.hea.ie
- Science Foundation Ireland (SFI) www.sfi.ie
- Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) www.seai.ie
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) www.epa.ie
- Irish Research Council (IRC) www.research.ie
- Enterprise Ireland (EI) www.enterprise-ireland.com
- Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) www.agriculture.gov.ie

The general objectives are the following:

- Assist existing, and largely indigenous, marine sub-sectors to improve their overall competitiveness and engage in activity that adds value to their outputs by utilising knowledge and technology arising from research;
- Build new research capacity and capability and utilise fundamental knowledge and technology to create new marine-related commercial opportunities and companies. Inform public policy, governance and regulation by applying the knowledge derived from marine research and monitoring;
- Increase the marine sector's competitiveness and stimulate the commercialisation of the marine resource in a manner that ensures its sustainability and protects marine biodiversity and ecosystems;
- Strengthen the economic, social and cultural base of marine dependant regional/rural communities.

Implementation Mechanisms

Five specific mechanisms have been designed to implement the Strategy:

- Industry Research Measure – designed to integrate the existing research base with market and commercial opportunities and to grow stronger in-house business research and innovation.

- Discovery Research Measure – to pursue long-term development of new research and economic opportunities associated with bio-pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals, diagnostics and environmental technologies, marine functional foods, renewable ocean energy and rapid climate change.
- Policy Support Research Measure – to provide stronger support for the determination of public policy relating to the marine sector.
- Infrastructure Supporting Programme – an investment programme to deliver essential infrastructure that will enable research and innovation.
- Innovation Supporting Programme – targeted specifically at improving in-company R&D management and commercialisation capabilities.

These mechanisms are complementary and provide a clear and structured implementation framework. Their implementation is predicated on the collaborative efforts of the relevant funding and implementing agencies. Securing that inter-agency collaboration is a key task for the Marine Institute.

Other Relevant National Strategies (Ireland)

Title: Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth – An Integrated Marine Plan for Ireland

Acronym: HOOW

Website: <http://www.ouroceanwealth.ie/Pages/IMP.aspx>

Title: Report of the Research Prioritisation Steering Group

http://www.djei.ie/science/technology/rpmaps/A_Framework_for_Monitoring_Public_Investment_in_STI.pdf

Title: Food Harvest 2020 and Food Research Ireland

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/agri-foodindustry/foodharvest2020/>

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/research/FoodResearchIreland.pdf>

Of critical importance is the EU Strategy for the Atlantic (2011) and Atlantic Action Plan 2014-2020 (published in May 2013). This Atlantic Action Plan is fully consistent and compatible with the national Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth.

ITALY

Strategy: **Position paper: Lo sviluppo della ricerca marina in Italia**

Leading authority: Ministry of Education, University and Research (MIUR)

Website: <http://www.istruzione.it>

Time frame: not defined. 10-year strategy

Strategy implemented by a cluster of research institutions: CNR, INGV, OGS, SZN, INFN, ENEA, CONISMA, ISPRA, under the leading authority of Ministry of Education, University and Research. MIUR, with the following general objectives:

1. Summarize the fundamental reasons for which Italy must invest in the field of marine research.
2. Propose a ten-year strategic and sustainable investment in continuity with what has already been initiated in the National programme RITMARE.
3. Define the potential return on this investment in the short and medium-long term.

LITHUANIA

Strategy: The Programme of Integrated Science, Studies and Business Centre (Valley) for the Development of Lithuanian Marine Sector (Marin Valley)

Website: http://balticvalley.lt/en/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/jurinio-slenio-programa-aktuali-redakcija_en.pdf

Leading authority: The Ministry of Education and Science (ŠMM)

Website: www.smm.lt

Implementing body: Association “Baltic valley”

Website: <http://balticvalley.lt/>

Time frame: 2009-2013

Strategy implemented by the Association “Baltic valley”, under the leading authority of The Ministry of Education and Science ŠMM

The aim of this strategy is to create a centre for the **development of Lithuanian maritime sector:**

- To create a modern research infrastructure for the maritime research, academic studies, technological development and the needs of various state institutions. To consolidate the most qualified researchers;
- to update and modernize the infrastructure of university-level marine and maritime studies;
- to create conditions for cooperation between maritime business and research/academic institutions, as well as for the emergence of knowledge-based enterprises relying on the commercialization of scientific output;
- to increase the competitiveness of Lithuanian marine science and maritime technologies on the international market.

This Programme is implemented as an integrated national programme and funded from the General National Integrated Programme.

Joint Research Programmes (JRP) were designed in order to create conditions for coordination of implementation of R&D projects

(http://www.smm.lt/web/en/science1/joint_research_programmes)

NETHERLANDS

Strategy: [Deltaprogramma \(National Flood Prevention Programme\)](#)

Website: <http://www.deltacommissaris.nl/english/>

Leading authority: Deltacommissaris (governmental commissioner and his staff)

Acronym: DP (Deltaprogramma)

Website: <http://www.deltacommissaris.nl/english/>

Implementing body: involves almost all national bodies somehow related to water-issues (incl. fresh water)

Time frame: 2012- (very long-term)

The strategy involves almost all national bodies somehow related to water-issues (incl. fresh water), under the leading authority of the Deltacommissaris (governmental commissioner and his staff) DP (Deltaprogramma)

All the information about this strategy is available at:

http://www.deltacommissaris.nl/english/topics/delta_programme/

NORWAY

Strategy: [An R&D strategy for a marine nation of substance \(HAV21\)](#)

Acronym: HAV21

Website: <http://www.hav21.no/prognett-hav21/Forside/1253968607691>

Leading authority: The Norwegian Government, under a lead of the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs in cooperation with seven other ministries: Ministry of Education and research, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Health and Care Services, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Website <http://www.regjeringen.no/en/>

Implementing body: Will be followed up by all the relevant ministries, authorities, research institutions, organisations and the industry – according to the strategy and the action plan. The Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs (FKD), the Research Council of Norway (RCN) and Innovation Norway play a crucial role in the implementation process on the R&D

Website: FDK (<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/>); RCN (www.rcn.no); Innovation Norway (www.innovasjon Norge.no)

An action plan has been developed for the implementation of the marine research strategy, named as the Marine Knowledge Promotion reform. The Government wishes to give priority to marine research and has adopted a proactive stance on making the most of our strategic advantages in the marine area.

The Marine Knowledge Promotion is an action plan that outlines the Norwegian Government's measures for an essential knowledge drive and knowledge development within strategic areas in the marine field. It is intended to chart the course for a cohesive research drive in the years to come. In order for Norway to assert its standing among international competitors, our seafood industry needs access to knowledge, know-how (and capital).

The action plan consists of more than 60 actions.

The action plan gives priority to the public-sector marine research programme for areas of strategic importance. The marine sector is extensive and, in addition to management of the sea and fisheries and aquaculture, includes a growing ingredients industry and supplier industry.

It highlights three research areas that will in particular be strengthened during the years to come;

- knowledge about the oceans and the coast,
- knowledge about seafood and
- knowledge about new marine opportunities and markets.

The action plan also includes initiatives aimed at encouraging more young people to pursue a career in the seafood industry, and the need for relevant education and training provisions. In addition, it is important for those already working in the industry to be given the opportunity for professional competence building.

To that end, the Government will be:

- strengthening public-sector funding of marine research
- strengthening the research funding for industry via an increase in the research duty on domestic and imported products
- strengthening international alliances for marine research.

Given the realities of rapid change and development, it is important to adjust the map to the terrain at regular intervals. The action plan is to be a dynamic tool, and as such will be regularly revised

The knowledge derived from research should not be arbitrary.

POLAND

Strategy: Act of Parliament on Establishment of Long Term Coastal Protection Program, Book of Law 67, item 621.

Website: Available in English on Coastal Wikipedia, www.coastalwiki.org

Leading authority: Ministry of Transport, Construction and Maritime Economy.

Website: www.transport.gov.pl

Implementing body:

Maritime Offices in Gdynia (Gulf of Gdańsk, Hel Peninsula, Vistula Lagoon) (www.umgdy.gov.pl)

Słupsk (open coast from Łeba to Dźwirzyno) (www.umsl.gov.pl) and

Szczecin (Gulf of Pommerania, Szczecin Lagoon) (www.ums.gov.pl)

Website: See above , ,

Time frame: 2004-2024

Strategy implemented by Maritime Offices in Gdynia (Gulf of Gdańsk, Hel Peninsula, Vistula Lagoon), Słupsk (open coast from Łeba to Dźwirzyno) and Szczecin (Gulf of Pommerania, Szczecin Lagoon), under the leading authority of Ministry of Transport, Construction and Maritime Economy.

The general objective is the following:

Maintenance of shoreline position from 2000 until 2024 using predominantly soft engineering techniques (beach fills).

In all the sum of PLN 911 million will be allocated to the program, the sum remaining to be spent is updated every year by inflation index. An appendix precisely defines what measure can be adopted along the entire Polish coast, that is the coast was divide into segments and measures were prescribed for each of them with the resulting expenditures

Other relevant aspects

Maritime Offices have full jurisdiction in the so called coastal belt and important jurisdiction in the so called protection belt, which is situated landward of technical belt. The belts are defined by the relevant Ordinance of the Government (Book of Law 89, item 820). The jurisdiction in both belts heavily reduces the risk of coastal squeeze and facilitates implementation of the strategy.

PORTUGAL

Strategy: National Strategy for the Sea 2006/2016 (under revision that will extend it until 2020)

Acronym: NSS 2006/2016 and, the new one NSS 2013/2020

Website: http://www.emam.mdn.gov.pt/RCM%20163_2006%20ENM.pdf

and the new one in the form for public discussion at:

<http://www.dgpm.gov.pt/>

Leading authority: General Directorate for Marine Policy (GDMP)

Website: <http://www.dgpm.gov.pt/>

Implementing body: All the Portuguese Government, including autonomous regional governments

Website: <http://www.portugal.gov.pt/>

<http://www.azores.gov.pt/>

<http://www.gov-madeira.pt/>

Time frame:2006-2016 (under revision, it will extend until 2020)

Strategy implemented by All the Portuguese Government, including autonomous regional governments, under the leading authority of General Directorate for Marine Policy (GDMP).

The aim of the strategy is to provide the tools for Portugal to return to the sea, to increase awareness and to promote its sustainable use. The revision will focus the accent on the economical branch and on putting clear milestones and projects. The revised strategy has a 400-page detailed programme, including details on responsible entities, financial resources (existing and needed), and calendar

The main objectives for the new NSS are:

- To recapture the national maritime identity in a modern, proactive and economic consequent framework.
- To fulfil the economical, geostrategic and geopolitics potential.
- To develop conditions to attract investment at national and international level.
- To promote growth, employment, and social cohesion and territorial integrity.
- To increase in 50%, until 2020, the direct contribution of the sea to the National GDP.
- To reinforce the national scientific and technological capacity, particularly by stimulating the development of new action areas.

To reinforce Portugal, at global level, as a maritime nation and unquestionable part of the Integrated Maritime Policy and Maritime Strategy of the European Union.

Strategy: National Ocean Strategy 2013-2020

Acronym: NOS 2013-2020

Website: http://www.dgpm.mam.gov.pt/Pages/ENM_2013_2020.aspx

Leading authority: Directorate-General for Maritime Policy (DGMP)

Website: <http://www.dgpm.mam.gov.pt>

Implementing body: There are many entities responsible for the implementation, depending on the specific sector and the concrete project. There is an Inter-Ministerial Commission for Maritime Affairs. The Directorate-General for Maritime Policy provides technical support to this Commission (DGMP)

Website: <http://www.dgpm.mam.gov.pt>

Time frame: 2013-2020

There are many entities responsible for the implementation, depending on the specific sector and the concrete project. There is an Inter-Ministerial Commission for Maritime Affairs. The Directorate-General for Maritime Policy provides technical support to this Commission (DGMP).

The NOS 2013-2020 encompasses a national goal whose potential will be achieved by valuing economic, social and environmental sustainability of ocean and coastal areas for the benefit of all Portuguese. A Blue Growth development model is assumed as a route for developing a cross-sectoral perspective, essentially founded on knowledge and innovation in all activities and uses of the sea, promoting greater efficiency in the use of resources within a framework of sustainable exploitation.

The strategy establishes the following objectives:

- To recover a national maritime identity within a modern, proactive and enterpriser framework
- To concretize the economic, geopolitical and geostrategic potential
- To create conditions to attract national and international investment
- To promote growth, employment, social cohesion and territorial integrity. To increase, by 2020, the direct contribution of the ocean economy to the national GDP by 50%
- To strengthen the national scientific and technological capacity, stimulating the development of new areas of action

To consecrate Portugal, globally, as a maritime nation and unavoidable part of the IMP and the EU Marine Strategy

The NOS 2013-2020 follows the NOS approved in 2006 and it was officially under public discussion between the 1st of March and the 31st May 2013. It will be implemented through the Action Plan “Mar-Portugal”.

The “Mar Portugal” Action Plan has a matrix structure. It crosses 4 axes: a Support Axis - Governance (cross-cutting areas) and 3 Action Axes (Exploration/ Research, Exploitation, Preservation) with 2 Development Domains: Natural Resources (Systems, Living Resources, Non-living Resources) and Other Activities, which include the following Programme Areas (a total of 12):

- Ocean (*System*)
- Atmosphere (*System*)
- Integrated System (*System*)
- Fisheries and Fish Processing Industry (*Living Resources*)
- Aquaculture (*Living Resources*)
- Marine Biotechnology (*Living Resources*)
- Marine Mineral Resources (*Non-living Resources*)
- Marine Energy Resources (*Non-living Resources*)
- Shipping, Ports and Logistics (*Other Activities*)
- Shipbuilding and Repair (*Other Activities*)
- Nautical Leisure, Sports and Tourism (*Other Activities*)
- Coastal Engineering and Construction (*Other Activities*)

Each programme area is divided in action programmes and projects and organized in project worksheets. These worksheets mention the project objectives, the coordination entity, other entities - specialized team, tasks, expected results, time table, costs and funding sources.

A number of indicators are envisaged to follow the implementation.

Note: The NOS 2013-2020 was officially under public discussion between the 1st of March and the 31st May 2013. Those opinions are currently being integrated in the NOS 2013-2020. The final version will be translated to English (synthesis communication version). For the moment only Annex A - The Sea Economy in Portugal, is available in English.)

Strategy: Portugal Digital Agenda – Investment on Research, Development and Innovation - Maritime ICT

Website: <http://www.portugaldigital.pt/medidas/?id=2>

Leading authority: Ministry for Agriculture and Sea (MAM)

Website: <http://www.portugal.gov.pt/en/the-ministries/ministry-of-agriculture,-sea,-environment-and-spatial-planning.aspx>

Implementing body: Directorate-General for Maritime Policy (DGPM)

Website: <http://www.dgpm.mam.gov.pt/>

Time frame: 2012-2020

The main goal is to promote a sea and atmosphere observation service, as Earth observation components. This should be made available through services and networks that interconnect systems for maritime surveillance, monitoring of the marine environment, and atmosphere, both to national and EU partners, ensuring the interoperability criteria in operational, technical and legal domains. In this domain, business services and associated federated networks could be developed. The development of synergies with technological areas related to aeronautic and aerospace industry is also foreseen, to improve sea observation and surveillance, stimulating and nurturing the skills acquired by young trainees in these areas, and leveraging the network of international contacts and experiences.

The monitoring and the follow-up of the Portugal Digital Agenda will be made **annually** (progress report) through an Inter-ministerial Committee and a Technical Committee, foreseeing also the liaison with the European Digital Agenda through the national representative in the High Level Group for the European Digital Agenda, as well as the "*digital Champion*" (a national personality whose function is to support the development and engagement of digital skills with Civil Society).

Strategy: National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2016 (NEEAP 2016) and Renewable Energy Action Plan 2020 (REAP 2020) (RCM n.º 20/2013, de 10 de abril)

Acronym: NEEAP 2016 and REAP 2020

Website: <http://dre.pt/pdf1sdip/2013/04/07000/0202202091.pdf>

Leading authority: Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy (MAOTE)

Website: <http://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/os-ministerios/ministerio-do-ambiente-ordenamento-do-territorio-e-energia.aspx>

Implementing body: Directorate-General of Energy and Geology (DGEG)

Website: <http://www.dgeg.pt/>

Time frame: 2013-2020

Strategy implemented by Directorate-General of Energy and Geology (DGEG), under the leading authority Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy (MAOTE).

Strategy: National Strategic Plan for Tourism 2013-2015 (RCM n.º 24/2013, de 16 de abril)

Website:

<http://www.turismodeportugal.pt/Portugu%C3%AAs/turismodeportugal/publicacoes/Documents/PE%202012.pdf>

Leading authority: Ministry of Economy (ME)

Website: <http://www.portugal.gov.pt/en/the-ministries/ministry-of-economy-and-employment.aspx>

Implementing body: Turismo de Portugal, I.P

Website: <http://www.turismodeportugal.pt/>

Time frame: 2013-2015

Resolution no. 24/2013 April 16th from the Council of Ministers approved the National Strategic Plan for Tourism (PENT) for the period 2013-2015 and created the Strategic Guidance Committee for Tourism (COET). This revision was foreseen since the launch of the first PENT in 2007. The PENT 2013-2015 is the result of the review of the national tourism development strategy, incorporating

the impact of the global evolution of the economy and resulting changes in consumer behaviour, involving a consultation of various stakeholders, private and public entities including regional tourism, municipalities, industry associations, entrepreneurs from across the value chain or educational institutions, among other contributions. New national goals are now set and not limited to natural adjustment due to the impact of global economic developments, but consider a proactive approach of industry players to successfully execute the 8 programs and 40 implementation projects now defined.

In terms of quantitative objectives, the PENT foresees, for the period 2013-2015, an annual growth of 3.1% in terms of overnight stays and 6.3% in terms of tourism receipts. The PENT establishes 8 programs in order to implement the adopted strategy for the tourism sector, developed in 40 projects. Among PENT's projects, "Strategic Products' Program" and the "Tourism Destinations' Program" offers several maritime-related projects such as: Nautical tourism – expand the range of water sports, including sailing and surfing; Development of maritime tourism and implement a project to attract the international cruise lines (Cruise Portugal).

ROMANIA

Strategy: National R&D Strategy for Research, Development and Innovation

Website: <http://uefiscdi.gov.ro/userfiles/file/ROST/1188314177strategia%20ro.pdf>

Website (English version): http://www.euraxess.gov.ro/strategy_EN.pdf

Leading authority: Ministry of National Education (MEN)

Website: <http://www.research.edu.ro/>

Implementing body: Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation (UEFISCDI)

Website: www.uefiscdi.ro

Time frame: 2007-2013

Strategy implemented by Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation (UEFISCDI), under the leading authority of Ministry of National Education (MEN)

The RDI system in Romania has the role to develop science and technology, in order to increase the competitiveness of the Romanian economy, to improve the social quality and to enhance the knowledge likely to be valorised and to be used for expanding the horizon of action. To fulfil this role, the RDI system has three strategic objectives:

1. Knowledge creation
2. Increase competitiveness of the Romanian economy
3. Increase social quality

SPAIN

Strategy: **Spanish Strategy for Science and Technology and Innovation**

Website: <http://www.idi.mineco.gob.es/>

Leading Authority: Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (MINECO)

Website: <http://www.mineco.gob.es/>

Implementing body: Secretariat of state for research, development and innovation (SEIDI)

Website: <http://www.idi.mineco.gob.es/>

Time frame: 2013-2020

The strategy is under the leading authority of Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (MINECO) through the Secretariat of state for research, development and innovation. The main objectives of the Spanish Strategy for Science and Technology and Innovation are:

1. The **Recognition and promotion of talent in RDI and its employability**. This is aimed at increasing the training capacities in RDI of the System, encouraging job placement and the employability of trained resources, both in the public and business sectors, and facilitating their temporary mobility among the public institutions and between these and the private sector for the implementation of RDI activities.
2. The **Promotion of scientific and technical research of excellence**. This aims to promote the generation of knowledge, increase the scientific leadership of the country and its institutions and to encourage the generation of new opportunities which may trigger the future development of highly competitive technological and business capacities.
3. The **Promotion of business leadership in RDI**. The objective is to increase the competitiveness of the production network by increasing RDI activities in all areas and, particularly, in those sectors which are strategic for growth and the creation of jobs in the Spanish economy and the Autonomous Regions.
4. The **Promotion of RDI activities aimed at addressing global societal challenges** and in particular at those affecting the Spanish society. This objective addresses the need to encourage the scientific and innovative potential of the country towards areas which respond to the numerous problems faced by our society and which require major effort as regards RDI. These challenges, given their nature and complexity, require that the generation of new knowledge be combined with its application to technologies, products and services that may in the future contribute to the scientific, technological and business leadership of the country.

The strategy is implemented through the Spanish National Plan for Scientific and Technical Research and Innovation.

The **NATIONAL PLAN** is a document designed to develop and fund Central Government actions in the area of RDI to enable achievement of the objectives and priorities of the SPANISH STRATEGY ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION. In addition, the document has been drafted as a funding instrument of the *Spanish Science, Technology and Innovation System* into account by designing actions and funding mechanisms that will increase the scientific and technological leadership of its stakeholders, both public and private; drive the abilities of our productive community through the

country's RDI; foster talent in RDI by defining mechanisms to facilitate successful insertion in the job market; and guide RDI activities towards the challenges facing society.

Thus, the actions of Central Government contained in the **NATIONAL PLAN** are set out in four **NATIONAL PROGRAMMES** which correspond to the STRATEGY objectives. These PROGRAMMES enable the development of specific objectives linked to implementation and development of the **PLAN** itself, which are linked, in turn, to the corresponding indicators of the impact of the results.

SWEDEN

Strategy: **Analys av miljöforskningen och förslag till forskningsstrategi 2011 – 2016**

Website: www.formas.se

Leading authority: Formas

Website: www.formas.se

Time frame: 2011-2016

Under the leading authority of Ministry of National Formas, the plan provides an analysis of the environmental research in Sweden (funders, areas) and suggests seven prioritized areas for 2011 - 2016. The marine environment is one of these areas. Also climate change, energy, biodiversity, chemicals and use of natural resources are other priority areas which can be linked to the marine/maritime areas.

The strategy is used as a background document for many activities. No specific program is dedicated to implement the strategy, as it is very broad.

Strategy: **God havsmiljö 2020, marin strategi för Nordsjön och Östersjön, Havs- och vattenmyndighetens rapport 2012:19**

Website:

<https://www.havochvatten.se/download/18.2a9b232013c3e8ee03e3c84/1362744444478/God-Havsmiljo-2020-Del-1.pdf>

Leading authority and implementing body : SWAM

Website: www.havochvatten.se

Time frame: 2013-2020

Strategy: **Strategi för vattenbruk / Strategy for Aquaculture**

Website: <http://webbutiken.jordbruksverket.se/sv/artiklar/svenskt-vattenbruk-en-gron-naring-pa-bla-akrar-strategi-2012-2020.html>

Leading authority: Jordbruksverket / The Swedish Board of Agriculture

Website: www.jordbruksverket.se

Implementing body: Jordbruksverket / The Swedish Board of Agriculture

Website: www.jordbruksverket.se

Time frame: 2012-2020

Under the leading authority of Jordbruksverket / The Swedish Board of Agriculture, the strategy lines out how the aquaculture sector in Sweden can be developed. The aim is eventually to develop the business sector, develop regions and to accomplish sustainable and ecologically sound aquaculture systems.

An implementation strategy is currently being developed

Strategy: Maritime strategy for Västra Götaland¹¹⁰

Website:

http://www.vgregion.se/upload/Regionkanslierna/regionutveckling/Publikationer/2011/Maritime_Strategy_VastraGotaland-web1.pdf

Leading authority and implementing body: Region Västra Götaland

Website: <http://www.vgregion.se/>

This regional strategy is under the leading authority of Region Västra Götaland. To develop the maritime sector further, a strategy is needed that brings together all players around a set of objectives and a vision of the direction that development will take. Region Västra Götaland has taken upon itself the task of drawing up a maritime strategy together with all the stakeholders concerned in the region, not least the maritime industry.

The strategy is based on a vision for the maritime sector in Västra Götaland inspired by the work being done by our neighbours: “A common course for Blue West: Västra Götaland shall be one of Europe’s leading maritime regions with solutions focused on innovation and environmentally compatible growth”.

TURKEY

Strategy: Title not available at the moment

Leading authority and implementing body: Seyir Hidrografi ve Oşinografi Dairesi Başkanlığı (ONHO)

Website: www.shodb.gov.tr

Time frame: 2013-2023

The objective of this strategy is to outline the possible national research areas and priorities for the seas and oceans. That is the case for National EEZ as well as the Ocean (Antarctica)

The implementation plan is under development.

¹¹⁰ The Maritime strategy for Västra Götaland is not a national but a regional strategy but as such a good example

UNITED KINGDOM

Strategy: **UK Marine Science Strategy; shaping, supporting, co-ordinating and enabling the delivery of world class marine science for the UK.2010 – 2025.**

Website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/mscc/>

Leading authority: Marine Science Coordination Committee (MSCC)

Website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/mscc/>

Implementing body: the MSCC members

Website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/mscc/>

Time frame: 2010-2025

The Strategy has been developed jointly by the UK Government and the Devolved Administrations through the Marine Science Co-ordination Committee, in liaison with the UK marine science community and other key stakeholders.

This Strategy sets the general direction of travel for future marine science across the UK for the period 2010 to 2025. It does so by:

- identifying high level priority areas for marine science; and by
- Tackling cross-cutting barriers, to help deliver the science.

Through its approach, the Strategy provides an agreed, strategic framework for shaping, supporting, co-ordinating and enabling the delivery of world class marine science for the UK. It will help to produce the portfolio of evidence needed if we are to achieve the UK vision of having ‘clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas’. It is recognised that the priorities and actions, identified at the start of this process, will change over time to meet changing circumstances, and that the participation of all parts of the UK marine science community – Government, regulatory bodies, environmental agencies, industry, Non-Governmental Organisations and the research and academic sector – and relevant international engagement will be vital for the successful delivery of the Strategy.

The Strategy is implemented through the collective and individual actions of the Government Departments and Agencies who are members of the MSCC and in collaboration with the wider marine science community (academic, industry, NGOs)

The MSCC structures that help facilitate delivery of the strategy include a series of Working Groups and networks:

Science Alignment Working Group

The objective of this group is to align the science effort across MSCC members in areas of high impact and to assess the related capacity and capability to deliver the science.

Offshore Renewables Research Steering Group

The group’s focus on the renewable sector includes offshore wind, tidal stream, tidal range and wave devices, but does not include biomass from marine sources.

This group has two main goals which are to develop an:

- Initial view of research priorities to inform research funding bids for 2012
- Established view of research priorities to form a basis for further review and prioritisation from 2012 onwards.

Marine Industries Liaison Group

This group provides advice and guidance to the MSCC on matters relating to the marine and marine science industries, in order to help shape and increase the effectiveness of UK marine science.

UK Marine Monitoring & Assessment Strategy (UKMMAS)

The largest of these groups is the UK Marine Monitoring & Assessment Strategy (UKMMAS), which became part of the MSCC structure in March 2010 on the merger of the Marine Assessment Policy Committee and the MSCC. UKMMAS work is delivered through a number of different working and evidence groups.

UK Integrated Marine Observing Network Group

A new UK single marine observing network is being developed by 16 government agencies and organisations. The initiative will ensure that a national marine observing network is in place to improve the evidence base for future assessments of environmental status, using the most cost-effective technologies available to the UK marine science community.

Communications Working Group

The aim of this group is to raise awareness and understanding of the importance of the marine environment to our lives and the role that marine science can play in helping us to understand it.

Marine Research Vessels Group

The purpose of this group is to develop and assess a range of practical and innovative proposals for managing and operating over 50 metre research vessels across the UK more effectively and efficiently.

Sharing Equipment, Facilities and Staff Group

The purpose of this group is to identify resources that can be shared with a view to setting up enabling mechanisms.

Long Term Monitoring Working Group

The purpose of this group was to:

- help develop a transparent prioritisation tool for the selection of long-term observation systems for funding
- develop proposals for providing secure, longer-term and cross-cutting funding for priority datasets.

Sub-groups

In addition, a number of sub-groups report to the MSCC. These are focussed on specialist topics such as the management of marine data and on how underwater sound from ships, drilling and other sea-based operations can affect marine creatures.

- Marine Environmental Data and Information Network (MEDIN)
- Underwater Sound Forum

Strategy: NERC Strategy 'The business of the environment'¹¹¹

Website: from the NERC website in due course <http://www.nerc.ac.uk/>

Leading Authority and implementing body: Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)

Website: <http://www.nerc.ac.uk/>

Time frame: 2013-2018¹¹²

NERC is in the process of developing a new strategy that will cover all of NERC's business and research. The new strategy will reflect the changing context of environmental science. It will focus on the excellent, long-term environmental science, technology and skills needed to meet society's needs and to support economic growth.

NERC – the Natural Environment Research Council – is a public funding body at arms-length from Government. We invest £330 million each year in cutting-edge research, postgraduate training and innovation in UK universities and research centres. We are the largest funder of environmental science in the UK

The goals are:

To fund excellent, peer-reviewed environmental science that helps us:

- Understand and predict how our planet works.
- Manage our environment responsibly as we innovate in new ways of living, doing business, escaping poverty and growing economies.

Making it happen

We will foster UK and international partnerships so that business, government, civil society and scientists can work together:

- To address the great environmental management opportunities and challenges.
- To co-design and co-deliver new environmental science.
- To find and use existing knowledge.
- To drive UK innovation, economic growth and societal wellbeing.

The strategy is expected to be structured around the societal challenges of natural resources, environmental hazards and managing environmental change, together with Discovery science. The

¹¹¹ [\[working title\]](#)

¹¹² To be confirmed

strategy will set the direction for implementation; a delivery plan will be produced to give more detail.

This new Strategy is due to be published November 2013.

Strategy: Defra Marine Programme Evidence Plan

Website:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/221067/pb13919-evidenceplan-marine-programme.pdf

Leading authority and implementing body: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

Website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs>

Time frame: 2013/14-2017/18

The overall vision for Defra’s Marine Evidence Plan is to achieve clean, healthy, safe and biologically diverse oceans and seas, supported by three high-level outcomes:

- Achieving Good Environmental Status for our seas by 2020 - Our approach includes an initial assessment of the state of UK seas and developing targets and indicators for GES, developing a monitoring programme and programme of measures for assessing and achieving GES. Establishing an ecologically coherent network of Marine Protected Areas is a key part of our approach to protecting and enhancing valuable marine biodiversity. Developing and implementing conservation measures for freshwater and migratory fisheries, and vulnerable freshwater and marine species is another key aim, helping protect biodiversity and limit adverse impacts of human activities. Effective protection of the marine environment from pollution, and building knowledge of the state of the marine environment and causes of variability is important for understanding the effects of various pressures.
- Secure, healthy food supplies supported by a sustainable fishing industry - Effective and sustainable management of fisheries helps provide a secure food source and economic livelihood for coastal communities, whilst also protecting habitats and species in our seas. Policy objectives include reform of domestic fisheries management, ensuring an economically viable and sustainable shellfish industry, and negotiating and implementing a reformed Common Fisheries Policy.
- Sustainable growth in the wider marine economy - Developing and implementing an integrated marine planning system, combined with an effective marine licensing system, for managing our seas, coasts and estuaries is a key policy objective.

Defra’s Marine Programme undertakes policy development on behalf of the UK, where policy issues are UK-wide or non-devolved; working closely with devolved organisations to coordinate activity.

The Evidence Plan underpins the business plan for Defra’s Marine Programme, and is primarily implemented through Defra’s marine and fisheries evidence programme, working in collaboration with a range of other organisations, e.g. Devolved Administrations, Research Councils, Defra network, advisory groups/committees, industry.

To manage the inter-dependencies between the programme’s policy outcomes, evidence gathering and analysis is based around three themes:

- **Marine environment** - Understanding the state of the marine environment, including ecosystem dynamics, natural variability and features. Understanding the impacts of various pressures on the marine environment, such as climate change, fishing, and anthropogenic inputs i.e. hazardous substances, noise, litter. Identifying measures for sustainable marine management and informing marine licensing decisions.
- **Marine biodiversity** - Supporting development and implementation of Marine Protected Areas and marine planning, and protection of vulnerable or sensitive marine habitats and species.
- **Sustainable fisheries (including migratory and freshwater fisheries)** - Delivering commitments to the European Commissions’ Data Collection Framework (DCF), which requires various economic and biological data on all aspects of fisheries management. Informing negotiation and implementation of CFP reform. Strengthening the evidence base and assessment approaches for non-quota species to support effective management of their exploitation. Understanding the biology of new, freshwater and migratory species, and the impacts of various pressures on migratory stocks.

These themes also include relevant monitoring/data collection programmes.

The programme has an annual planning and prioritisation cycle to identify current and future evidence needs and ensure alignment to policy outcomes.

Other relevant information:

As well as international partnerships, Defra’s Marine Programme works with a wide range of partners through diverse mechanisms to coordinate and deliver our evidence needs. For example:

- Defra network organisations (Cefas, JNCC, Natural England, MMO)
- Devolved Administrations (Welsh Government, Marine Scotland)
- Other Government Departments (e.g. Department of Energy and Climate change, Department for Transport, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills)
- Advisory and coordination groups (Marine Science Coordination Committee, Marine Assessment and reporting Group, UK Marine Monitoring and Assessment Strategy (aimed at coordinating and integrating marine monitoring), Marine Environmental Data and Information Network).
- Research Councils - Collaboration with the Research Councils is sought through joint programming. Key links are with the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC). These collaborations also help provide greater access to and strengthen links with universities and research institutes.
- Partnership schemes, industry, NGOs – e.g. MCCIP, Marine Aggregates Sustainability Forum. Fisheries Science Partnership, Atlantic Salmon Trust, Rivers Trust, North Atlantic Salmon Coordination Organisation.

Table 4.2.1. National strategies, scope, time frame and maritime regions of interest for each strategy based on the response of the research funding agencies and national bodies to the consultation.

COUNTRY	STRATEGY	Scope	Time frame	Marine region(s) of interest
BELGIUM	Policy note of the Federal Minister in charge of Science Policy	Federal science policy	annual	No
	Belgium's National Biodiversity Strategy 2006-2016	sectoral Sector: biodiversity	2006-2016	North Sea
	Belgian national climate change adaptation strategy	sectoral Sector: climate change adaptation	NR	North Sea and coastal area
DENMARK	Danmarks Havstrategi	Strategy for a good and healthy future sea environment	2012-	North Sea incl. Skagerrak og Kattegat and Bælthavet and the Danish part of the Baltic Sea
	An integrated maritime strategy	The aim of the strategy is to provide an overview of initiatives and specific measures that either exist already or will be launched soon and, on this basis, look for ways in which to coordinate and optimise current efforts. Sector: Maritime	2010-	No
	The Danish Maritime Cluster – an agenda for growth	Growth plan Sector: Maritime	2006-	No
	Denmark at work - Plan for Growth in the Blue Denmark	Growth plan to develop the Danish maritime strength in cooperation with the industry Sector: Maritime	2012-	No
ESTONIA	HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan, its implementation plan 2012-2015.	environmental	2012-2015	Estonian Coastal and Marine area and is a part of Baltic Sea thus part of HELCOM cooperation and relevant activities.
FINLAND	Coordination of marine research in Finland	Research	2012	No
	Structural reform of research institutes and research funding	Research and innovation	2014-2017	No
FRANCE	Programme Mer Ifremer Strategic Plan	Research	Each 4 or 5 years	No
IRELAND	Sea Change: A Marine Knowledge Research and Innovation Strategy for Ireland 2007-2013	Research and Innovation Sector: Cross Sectoral (all Marine Sectors)	2007-2013	No
ITALY	<i>Position paper</i> : Lo sviluppo della ricerca marina in Italia	Research and Innovation	Start not defined. 10-year strategy	Mediterranean and Polar Areas

Table 4.2.1 (continuation). National strategies, scope, time frame and maritime regions of interest for each strategy based on the response of the research funding agencies and national bodies to the consultation

LITHUANIA	The Programme of Integrated Science, Studies and Business Centre (Valley) for the Development of Lithuanian Marine Sector	R&D Sector: One specific part of this strategy is dedicated to Lithuanian maritime sector	2009-2013	Baltic Sea
NETHERLANDS	Deltaprogramma (National Flood Prevention Programme)	From research to societal and policy issues, very broad!	2012- (very long-term)	Coastal areas, North Sea, Wadden Sea
NORWAY	An R&D strategy for a marine nation of substance	It is a sectoral research and development strategy Sector: Covers the whole breath of the marine sector.	The strategy was launched November 2012 No ending date.	Restricted to Norwegian territorial waters, including the Arctic and Antarctic.
POLAND	Act of Parliament on Establishment of Long Term Coastal Protection Program, Book of Law 67, item 621.	Act of national legislation, aimed at stabilization of shoreline configuration from 2000 until 2024.	2004-2024	Polish Baltic Sea coast.
PORTUGAL	National Strategy for the Sea 2006/2016 (under revision that will extend it until 2020)	Sectoral Sector: Sea	2006- 2016 (under revision, it will extend until 2020)	The North East Atlantic
	National Ocean Strategy 2013-2020	National, including the 4 axes: a governance support axis and 3 action axes, for the research, exploitation and preservation.	2013-2020	National Marine Waters, including extended sea bed areas
	Portugal Digital Agenda – Investment on Research, Development and Innovation	Investment in Research and Innovation (ICT-related activities)/Sectoral Sector: ICT/Earth Observation Services	2012-2020	No
	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2016 and Renewable Energy Action Plan 2020 (<i>RCM n.º 20/2013, de 10 de abril</i>)	Sectoral Sector: Energy	2013-2020	No
	National Strategic Plan for Tourism 2013-2015 (<i>RCM n.º 24/2013, de 16 de abril</i>)	Sectoral Sector: tourism	2013-2015	No
ROMANIA	National R&D Strategy for Research, Development and Innovation	National research & innovation strategy (2007 – 2013). At this stage it is in the process of drafting a new strategy for 2014 - 2020	2007-2013	No – but it was expected that several R&D projects related to marine and maritime issues relate to Black Sea (in particular western Black Sea area)
SPAIN	Spanish Strategy for Science and Technology and Innovation	Research and Innovation	2013-2020	NR

Table 4.2.1 (continuation). National strategies, scope, time frame and maritime regions of interest for each strategy based on the response of the research funding agencies and national bodies to the consultation

SWEDEN	Analys av miljöforskningen och förslag till forskningsstrategi 2011 – 2016	Research	2011-2016	No
	God havsmiljö 2020, marin strategi för Nordsjön och Östersjön, Havs- och vattenmyndighetens rapport 2012:19	Governance / management	2013?- 2020	The North Sea and The Baltic Sea
	Strategi för vattenbruk / Strategy for Aquaculture	Research and development of the sector Sector: Aquaculture	2012-2020	No
	Maritime strategy for Västra Götaland ¹¹³	Blue growth, research and innovation	NR	The region of Västra Götaland, Swedish West Coast
TURKEY	Title not available at the moment	NR	2013-2023	Mediterranean sea, Aegean and Black Sea as well as Antarctica
UK	UK Marine Science Strategy; shaping, supporting, co-ordinating and enabling the delivery of world class marine science for the UK.2010 – 2025.	Marine science (addressing research, technology, infrastructure, communication, policy needs)	2010-2025	The geographic spread of the waters covered by the Strategy is not limited. The principle of improving co-ordination and delivery of marine science also applies to UK scientific activities, for example, in far oceans (including the waters of UK Overseas Territories). In areas of potential science and policy overlap, such as the land/sea and atmosphere/ocean interfaces, where the dividing lines are not always clear, and a pragmatic approach will be taken in applying the Strategy.
	NERC Strategy 'The business of the environment' [working title]	research Sector: environmental research	2013-2018* *to be confirmed	NERC environmental research is global in nature.
	Defra Marine Programme Evidence Plan	Evidence strategy (including research, innovation, monitoring/data collection and technical advice)	2013/14-2017/18	Yes (though not explicit within the strategy)

NR: No response

¹¹³ This is not a national but a regional strategy, but as such a good example

Table 4.2.2. Responses of research funding agencies to the question on marine and maritime RTD and innovation priorities set out by national strategies.

COUNTRY	STRATEGY	Does the strategy sets out priorities for marine and/or maritime RTD and/or innovation?
BELGIUM	Policy note of the Federal Minister in charge of Science Policy	No
	Belgium's National Biodiversity Strategy 2006-2016	Yes Objective 7: Improve and communicate scientific knowledge on biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.1 Compile and synthesise existing data and information, and disseminate this knowledge to a wider audience • 7.2 Promote and encourage research that contributes to the knowledge and understanding of Belgium's biodiversity • 7.3 Develop adequate monitoring methodologies and biodiversity indicators • 7.4 Evaluate the level of integration of biodiversity into sectoral policies and their impact on biodiversity • 7.5 Improve our knowledge of the socio-economic benefits of biodiversity • 7.6 Improve the links and communication between research and policy, and promote actors participation • 7.7 Make best use of Belgian expertise to support implementation of the Convention in developing countries • 7.8. Promote research on the effects of GMOs on biodiversity and on socio-economical related aspects
	Belgian national climate change adaptation strategy	NR
DENMARK	Danmarks Havstrategi	Not really
	An integrated maritime strategy	Not really
	The Danish Maritime Cluster – an agenda for growth	Not really, even though some things are mentioned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Better education and skill workers •RTD in maritime clusters •Enhancement of research-driven innovation – where research is the focal point; Cluster enterprises need to develop the right skills. Work will be initiated to establish an overall strategic, business-oriented platform for research, development and innovation in the technological area of the maritime cluster. This will take place in close cooperation with the cluster and research, pro-active knowledge-sharing and educational institutions.
	Denmark at work - Plan for Growth in the Blue Denmark	Yes To support growth by supplying qualified personnel via education, there will be focus on: Strengthening education, Globalization of studies, Strengthened education on off-shore areas, New shipping education, Better transfer to higher education, Flexible supplementary education, Interdisciplinary maritime research, Partnership on Lean Ship of the Future, As well as on collaboration between research institutions and companies

Table 4.2.2 (continuation). Responses of research funding agencies to the question on marine and maritime RTD and innovation priorities set out national strategies

ESTONIA	HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan, its implementation plan 2012-2015.	Yes Development of valuation methodology for marine ecosystem services, development of coastal and maritime governance capacity
FINLAND	Coordination of marine research in Finland	Yes 1. Improving quality of Finnish marine research through better cooperation between research institutes and universities. 2. Strengthening marine research training. 3. Developing connections between research community and business community.
	Structural reform of research institutes and research funding	No
FRANCE	Programme Mer Ifremer Strategic Plan (only in French)	Biotechnologies Observatories (in situ, spatial, fleets/equipment) and long-term time series (for research and for societal needs); Integrated and complex monitoring systems
IRELAND	Sea Change: A Marine Knowledge Research and Innovation Strategy for Ireland 2007-2013	Yes
ITALY	<i>Position paper: Lo sviluppo della ricerca marina in Italia</i>	NR
LITHUANIA	The Programme of Integrated Science, Studies and Business Centre (Valley) for the Development of Lithuanian Marine Sector	No
NETHERLANDS	Deltaprogramma (National Flood Prevention Programme)	Yes
NORWAY	An R&D strategy for a marine nation of substance	Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding of research and development • Social and legal perspectives, management and use • Knowledge about the ecosystem • The Arctic and northern areas • Harvesting and cultivating new marine raw materials • Fish health and sustainable, safe and healthy seafood • Food and markets • Technology • Interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral research • Education and training programmes • Use of research results – communication and dissemination activities

Table 4.2.2 (continuation). Responses of research funding agencies to the question on marine and maritime RTD and innovation priorities set out by national strategies

POLAND	Act of Parliament on Establishment of Long Term Coastal Protection Program, Book of Law 67, item 621.	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p>The by-product of the strategy is the necessity of bi-annual monitoring of nearshore seabed and beach configuration along cross-shore transects, spaced every 500m from +2 until -6m datum. This generates a lot of coastal data that can be used in coastal research. Unfortunately, the access to this data is not very easy, as the files are dispersed among Maritime Offices.</p>
PORTUGAL	National Strategy for the Sea 2006/2016 (under revision that will extend it until 2020)	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes All</p>
	National Ocean Strategy 2013-2020	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p>The EOS 2013-2020 considers 2 main marine and maritime RDT priorities, included in Action Axes Exploration (interleaving): Deep Sea and Earth Observation. Those areas have to be supported by capacity building throughout Education, Science and Technology and infrastructures (reference laboratories, research platforms, robotics, sensors and instrumentation, operational equipment/ multi-role vessels).</p> <p>It considers also innovation priorities in all activities, particularly in other activities (Shipping, Ports and Logistics, Shipbuilding and Repair, Nautical Leisure, Sports and Tourism, Coastal Engineering and Construction).</p>
	Portugal Digital Agenda – Investment on Research, Development and Innovation	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes All</p>
	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2016 and Renewable Energy Action Plan 2020 (RCM n.º 20/2013, de 10 de abril)	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes All</p>
	National Strategic Plan for Tourism 2013-2015 (RCM n.º 24/2013, de 16 de abril)	<p style="text-align: center;">No</p>
	National R&D Strategy for Research, Development and Innovation	<p style="text-align: center;">No</p>

Table 4.2.2 (continuation). Responses of research funding agencies to the question on marine and maritime RTD and innovation priorities set out by national strategies

SPAIN	Spanish Strategy for Science and Technology and Innovation	Yes
SWEDEN	Analys av miljöforskningen och förslag till forskningsstrategi 2011 – 2016	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biogeochemical cycles and eutrophication - Governance and management of the seas - Pollutants - Biodiversity and alien species - Measures-oriented research - Within climate change, there are also priorities related to seas and oceans: - The polar areas - The impact of the oceans on climate regulations etc. - Human mobility and tourism - Within Energy, there are also priorities related to seas and oceans: - Renewable energy - Within Efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, there are also priorities related to seas and oceans: - Transition to a sustainable bio economy - Multi-culture and issues related to land-use and water-use - Within Biodiversity, there are also priorities related to seas and oceans: - Ecosystem services - Ecosystem approaches to management - Traditional knowledge
	God havsmiljö 2020, marin strategi för Nordsjön och Östersjön, Havs- och vattenmyndighetens rapport 2012:19	Yes
	Strategy for Aquaculture	Yes partly
	Maritime strategy for Västra Götaland	Yes partly
TURKEY	Title not available at the moment	Only for priority areas in marine science

Table 4.2.2 (continuation). Responses of research funding agencies to the question on marine and maritime RTD and innovation priorities set out by national strategies

UK	UK Marine Science Strategy; shaping, supporting, co-ordinating and enabling the delivery of world class marine science for the UK.2010 – 2025.	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p>High level science priorities Three headline marine science priority areas have been identified as essential to underpin the ecosystems approach – ‘understanding how the marine ecosystem functions’, ‘responding to climate change and its interaction with the marine environment’ and ‘sustaining and increasing ecosystem benefits’. The strategy document then goes into further detail on each of these areas.</p>
	NERC Strategy ‘The business of the environment’	<p style="text-align: center;">No</p> <p>As drafted the strategy is high-level and it is not expected to set specific detailed priorities for marine research – though these are implicit in each of the societal challenges and in discovery science. With exception of developing new technologies (particularly sensors/autonomous platforms) for marine research the NERC strategy does not address maritime RTD/Innovation.</p>
	Defra Marine Programme Evidence Plan	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p>The Evidence Plan identifies the highest priority evidence needs across the following policy areas: I. Achieving GES, including further development of indicators for GES, establishing monitoring programmes (2014) and a programme of measures (2016). II. Designation and monitoring of Marine Protected Areas. III. Implementation of Common Fisheries Policy reform. IV. Freshwater and migratory fisheries. V. Economic and social impacts of policy measures. VI. Evidence to support sustainable growth. This is in the context of a wider set of evidence needs (also identified in the Evidence Plan) covering a range policy issues, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the achievement of GES in our seas • Developing and implementing an ecologically coherent network of Marine Protected Areas in our seas • Understanding the impacts of environmental change and implementing effective adaptation measures • Delivering a coordinated response to marine emergencies • Effective protection of the marine environment from pollution • Protecting endangered and vulnerable species • Secure, healthy food supplies delivered by a more sustainable fishing industry – international and domestic fisheries; freshwater and migratory fisheries • Sustainable growth in the wider marine economy. <p>Relative priorities for evidence are kept under review throughout the year – there is flexibility to refocus planned evidence spend if policy priorities change.</p>

Table 4.2.3. Cross-cutting areas and issues relevant to JPI Oceans that are addressed by the national strategies

COUNTRY	STRATEGY	Development of knowledge and enabling technologies to promote the growth of the maritime	Climate change and the marine environment	Impact of climate change on marine and maritime activities and economies	Impact of human activities on the marine environment	Cross-cutting and enabling technologies	Marine research infrastructures	Marine monitoring and data collection
BELGIUM	Policy note of the Federal Minister in charge of Science Policy	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Belgium's National Biodiversity Strategy 2006-2016	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Belgian national climate change adaptation strategy	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
DENMARK	Danmarks Havstrategi	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
	An integrated maritime strategy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No, only data collection in connection to maritime activities
	The Danish Maritime Cluster – an agenda for growth	Yes	No	No	A little	Yes	No	No, only data collection in connection to maritime activities
	Denmark at work - Plan for Growth in the Blue Denmark	Yes	No	No	A little	Yes	No	No, only data collection in connection to maritime activities
ESTONIA	HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan, its implementation plan 2012-2015.	Yes	NR	NR	NR	Yes	NR	Yes

Table 4.2.3 (continuation). Cross-cutting areas and issues relevant to JPI Oceans that are addressed by the national strategies

FINLAND	Coordination of marine research in Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Structural reform of research institutes and research funding	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
FRANCE	Programme Mer Ifremer Strategic Plan	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
IRELAND	Sea Change: A Marine Knowledge Research and Innovation Strategy for Ireland 2007-2013	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ITALY	<i>Position paper: Lo sviluppo della ricerca marina in Italia</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
LITHUANIA	The Programme of Integrated Science, Studies and Business Centre (Valley) for the Development of Lithuanian Marine Sector	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NETHERLANDS	Deltaprogramma (National Flood Prevention Programme)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NORWAY	An R&D strategy for a marine nation of substance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
POLAND	Act of Parliament on Establishment of Long Term Coastal Protection Program, Book of Law 67, item 621.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	No	Yes if data becomes available

Table 4.2.3 (continuation). Cross-cutting areas and issues relevant to JPI Oceans that are addressed by the national strategies

PORTUGAL	National Strategy for the Sea 2006/2016 (under revision that will extend it until 2020)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	National Ocean Strategy 2013-2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Portugal Digital Agenda – Investment on Research, Development and Innovation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2016 and Renewable Energy Action Plan 2020 (RCM n.º 20/2013, de 10 de abril)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	National Strategic Plan for Tourism 2013-2015 (RCM n.º 24/2013, de 16 de abril)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
ROMANIA	National R&D Strategy for Research, Development and Innovation	Yes, (partial)	Yes	Yes (climate change is addressed in general, not necessarily linked with marine environment)	No (unless specific projects address this issue)	Yes	Yes (R/V “Mare Nigrum” is considered as an installation of national interest and is publicly subsidized)	No (monitoring is not considered as R&D but monitoring data are used for research purposes)
SPAIN	Spanish Strategy for Science and Technology and Innovation	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Table 4.2.4. EU policies and International cooperation issues addressed by the national strategies.

COUNTRY	STRATEGY	EU policies with marine and/or maritime dimension addressed by the strategy	International cooperation in marine and maritime RTD and innovation addressed by the strategy
BELGIUM	Policy note of the Federal Minister in charge of Science Policy	NR	International cooperation is foreseen: - in the research programmes by the possibility to include foreign partners in the research projects - through the participation in ERANETS and JPI's - through bilateral cooperation with specific countries - through European (ESFRI) and international infrastructures
	Belgium's National Biodiversity Strategy 2006-2016	NR	NR
	Belgian national climate change adaptation strategy	NR	NR
DENMARK	Danmarks Havstrategi	Yes MSFD, European fisheries policy, the EMEP programme, European data collection, European projects EUSeaMap and HARMONY and EU-Interreg-project BaltSeaPlan, Framework directive water	No budget But international cooperation is mentioned as necessary to solved some problems
	An integrated maritime strategy	Yes European Commission's market access team EU maritime transport strategy EU common fisheries policy EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region EU NEC Directive EU third maritime safety package (Baltic Sea Action Plan and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, European Fisheries Fund, EU Renewal Fund, Action Plan for a More Energy Efficient Extraction of Oil and Gas in the North Sea 2009-2011 and the Energy Agreement from 2008)	NR
	The Danish Maritime Cluster – an agenda for growth	No	NR
	Denmark at work - Plan for Growth in the Blue Denmark	Yes Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)-program, Competitiveness of Enterprises and SMEs, the COSME program and Horizon2020In addition the programs under the European Investment Fund (EIF)	By supporting the European initiatives, though no budget
ESTONIA	HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan, its implementation plan 2012-2015.	NR	Estonian National Implementation Plan is plan of measures that are in accordance and following measures agreed in HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan 2007 (http://www.helcom.fi/BSAP).
FINLAND	Coordination of marine research in Finland	Yes EU Commission's Communication 543 on a European Strategy for Marine and Maritime Research	Yes International cooperation is essential part of the strategy and necessary condition for high-quality marine research.
	Structural reform of research institutes and research funding	No	NR

NR: No response; NA: not available

Table 4.2.4 (continuation). EU policies and International cooperation issues addressed by the national strategies.

COUNTRY	STRATEGY	EU policies with marine and/or maritime dimension addressed by the strategy	International cooperation in marine and maritime RTD and innovation addressed by the strategy
FRANCE	Programme Mer Ifremer Strategic Plan	NR	NR
IRELAND	Sea Change: A Marine Knowledge Research and Innovation Strategy for Ireland 2007-2013	Yes Examples: Common Fisheries Policy, EU Marine Strategy Framework and Water Framework Directives and Habitats/NATURA Legislation	The international cooperation is strongly encouraged. Though there is no specific budget allocated, but the award of national funding to build marine research capacity has been proven to leverage other funding from European/International sources. Irish researchers were successful in winning EUR 42.5 million worth of research funding from EU Programmes from 2007 to 2012 (the target set out in the Strategy was EUR 23 million).
ITALY	<i>Position paper: Lo sviluppo della ricerca marina in Italia</i>	NR	NR
LITHUANIA	The Programme of Integrated Science, Studies and Business Centre (Valley) for the Development of Lithuanian Marine Sector	Yes EU Integrated Maritime Policy and EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region and Action Plan	Through raising professional competence of the teaching staff (including internships), promotion of the mobility of R&D staff, organised international events and fairs. The average annual budget – EUR 0.6 million. Other internationalisation aspect is the Cooperation agreements in the future Valley that have already been concluded with certain foreign partners, including the Institute of Oceanology (Poland), the Institute of Aquatic Ecology of Latvia, the Maritime Institute (Poland), Gdansk Institute of Oceanography (Poland), the Netherlands Institute of Ecology and the University of Delaware College of Marine and Earth Studies (USA).
NETHERLANDS	Deltaprogramma (National Flood Prevention Programme)	NR	NR
NORWAY	An R&D strategy for a marine nation of substance	It doesn't explicitly address any EU policy. However, thematically it covers issues that are addressed by the Integrated Maritime Policy for the European Union, The EU Water Framework Directive, EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive and Integrated Coastal Zone Management.	Yes It is stated that the knowledge development should be coordinated with international research programmes, such as JPI Oceans. The strategy does not give a detailed description on how to expand the international cooperation. This is to some extent further outlined in the action plan Marine Knowledge Promotion. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in Horizon 2020. • Participation in ICES working groups. • Strengthening international marine research cooperation, such as JPI Oceans. • Replace the present research vessel Dr. Fridtjof Nansen with a new vessel – a decision that will enhance cooperation on environmental and climate issues in Southern territories and cooperation with Africa and Asia. • Prepare for an international research cruise in the Southern Ocean for krill as a Norwegian contribution to the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources - CCAMLR. • Take part in the OECD-project The Future of the Ocean Economy.
POLAND	Act of Parliament on Establishment of Long Term Coastal Protection Program, Book of Law 67, item 621.	Yes The Strategy is implemented following ICZM methodologies developed by the EU	The strategy is consistent with EU policies, but has no specific international component.

NR: No response; NA: not available

Table 4.2.4 (continuation). EU policies and International cooperation issues addressed by the national strategies

COUNTRY	STRATEGY	EU policies with marine and/or maritime dimension addressed by the strategy	International cooperation in marine and maritime RTD and innovation addressed by the strategy
PORTUGAL	National Strategy for the Sea 2006/2016 (under revision that will extend it until 2020)	Yes All marine sea-related European policies and strategies, including MSFD, Birds and Habitats Directive, Blue Growth, Integrated Maritime Policy and European Funding tools.	The strategy clearly tries to implement or increment international cooperation. This is one of the prime objectives. It is difficult to allocate a special budget for this particular issue. The existing projects include an overall budget, making it impossible to isolate a number
	National Ocean Strategy 2013-2020	Yes The Strategy addresses the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP) and it was built in straight articulation with the “Europe 2020 Strategy”, the “Maritime Strategy for the Atlantic Ocean Area. Delivering smart, sustainable and inclusive growth” and the implementation of its Action Plan. It also took in consideration the MSFD and the “Blue Growth Strategy”	The international cooperation is addressed in close connection with the “Maritime Strategy for the Atlantic Ocean Area. Delivering smart, sustainable and inclusive growth” and the implementation of its Action Plan. In addition, it is also addressed in the cooperation with other countries out of Europe.
	Portugal Digital Agenda – Investment on Research, Development and Innovation	No	NA
	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2016 and Renewable Energy Action Plan 2020 (RCM n.º 20/2013, de 10 de abril)	NA.	NA .
	National Strategic Plan for Tourism 2013-2015 (RCM n.º 24/2013, de 16 de abril)	No	NA
ROMANIA	National R&D Strategy for Research, Development and Innovation	No	No
SPAIN	Spanish Strategy for Science and Technology and Innovation	NR	NR
SWEDEN	Analys av miljöforskningen och förslag till forskningsstrategi 2011 – 2016	No	No
	God havsmiljö 2020, marin strategi för Nordsjön och Östersjön, Havs- och vattenmyndighetens rapport 2012:19	Yes It relates to the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the Baltic Sea Action Plan.	No
	Strategy for Aquaculture	No	No
	Maritime strategy for Västra Götaland	NR	NR

NR: No response; NA: not available

Table 4.2.4 (continuation). EU policies and International cooperation issues addressed by the national strategies

COUNTRY	STRATEGY	EU policies with marine and/or maritime dimension addressed by the strategy	International cooperation in marine and maritime RTD and innovation addressed by the strategy
TURKEY	Title not available at the moment	No	NR
UK	UK Marine Science Strategy; shaping, supporting, co-ordinating and enabling the delivery of world class marine science for the UK.2010 – 2025	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes (by implication)</p> <p>Marine Strategic Framework Directive Common Fisheries Policy European Research Policy (ERA and Framework programmes) Policies related to food and energy security, climate change and ocean acidification, biodiversity, conservation, economic growth [blue economy]</p>	<p>It recognises the essential need for international cooperation to address the objectives of the strategy, whilst also recognising the UK's strengths, leadership and global reach in marine science. NO specific budget allocated at the level of the strategy</p>
	NERC Strategy 'The business of the environment'	<p style="text-align: center;">Not explicitly</p>	<p>NERC's new strategy recognises the need for international cooperation world-leading environmental science. NERC's international cooperation takes many forms, there is no budget allocated specifically</p>
	Defra Marine Programme Evidence Plan	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p>The following policies are key drivers for Defra's Marine Evidence Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Strategy Framework Directive – achieving GES in our seas by 2020 (developing targets and indicators for GES (by 2012); a coordinated monitoring programme (by 2014), and programme of measures (by 2016). • Common Fisheries Policy – negotiating and understanding the implications of reform of CFP, eg. discard ban, and implementing the agreed package of measures. Reforming domestic fisheries management, eg. improving efficiency of quota management, supports this work. • Water framework Directive (includes coastal areas) – achieving Good Ecological Status in freshwater and transitional waters; interactions with MSFD and CFP. • Data Collection Framework – specifying economic and biological data requirements on all aspects of fisheries management. • Additional statutory EU monitoring requirements – eg. eutrophication, hazardous substances. • Habitats and Wild Birds Directives – establishing an ecologically coherent network of Marine Protected Areas, and Special Protection Areas, to protect habitats and species of European importance. • ASCOBANS – including evaluation of cetacean bycatch and strandings data. • EU Shark Action Plan and Eel Management Plans – supporting conservation of endangered or vulnerable marine and freshwater species. • OSPAR Convention for the Protection of the North East Atlantic, and the London Convention – protecting the marine environment from the adverse effects of pollution. • Marine Climate Change Impact Partnership (MCCIP) – undertaking updated assessments of the impact of climate change in our seas. 	<p>Defra's Marine Evidence Plan does not have a specific budget for international cooperation, however Defra is actively engaged in a number of international partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Marine Programme is an active participant in the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) and OSPAR, and coordinates with EU Member States to develop MSFD monitoring programmes and programmes of measures. • Defra is participating in the recently launched Joint Programming Initiative "JPI Oceans", in which we will take a lead with NERC in the 'Science to Policy' work area, with Cefas supporting MSFD aspects. • Defra coordinated the MariFish European Research Area Network (ERANet) aimed at enhancing coordination on fisheries research, and is a partner in the follow-on ERA-Net COFASP "Cooperation in Fisheries, Aquaculture and Sea food processing" which brings together 26 national funding agencies across Europe. • Defra is also a partner in the SEAS ERA-Net, "Towards integrated European marine research strategy and programmes". <p>There is no set budget for funding through ERA-Nets – funding is decided on a case-by-case basis depending on the call topic and following assessment of relative priorities across the whole Defra programme.</p> <p>As well as international partnerships, Defra's Marine Programme works with a wide range of partners through diverse mechanisms to coordinate and deliver our evidence needs including through international cooperation</p>

4.3 MAPPING OF NATIONAL RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PROGRAMMES¹¹⁴

This section provides an overview of national funded programmes. The information contained in this section has been provided by the research funding agencies and ministries of the countries participating in the survey conducted by CSA Oceans. The outcomes of the mapping reveal the variety and complexity of national systems. Despite that variety and differences some commonalities between some programmes from different countries exist.

Some aspects of the programmes that are relevant for JPI Oceans are summarised in the tables at the end of this section.

BELGIUM

Programme: Support to the Exploitation and Research in Earth Observation data

Acronym: STEREO II

Website: <http://eo.belspo.be/About/Programmes/Stereo2.aspx>

Leading authority and implementing agency/organisation: Belgian Science Policy Office (BELSPO)

Website: www.belspo.be

Time frame: 2006-2013

STEREO II's strategic goal is to develop an autonomous Belgian earth observation expertise of an international standard as a contribution to the knowledge economy. This is reflected in the following aims:

- Consolidating Belgium's EO potential. This has to be achieved by:
 - ensuring Belgium can produce and deploy independently information that is crucial for its policy-making (at federal, regional and municipal level) and meeting its international commitments;
 - putting Belgium definitely on the map as an international centre of competence in a number of niches;
 - consistently deploying earth observation as a common technique in the greatest number of disciplines, organisations, companies and social realms;
- Promoting innovation;
- Creating the capacity Belgian organisations need to ensure they are involved as much as possible in international research programmes and European and international EO activities;
- Lending support to the Belgian EO infrastructure;
- Developing an extensive form of interaction with users.

¹¹⁴ This sections is based on information provided by research funding agencies, ministries and national bodies through the CSA Oceans survey conducted at national level (see table 2.2.1 in section 2.2). Some countries (France, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden), did not provide information on programmes

The Programme is focussed on research. Projects are funded through calls for proposals. Projects need to fit to the themes defined in the call text. Projects are funded through competitive calls

Participation to the STEREO II programme is open to Belgian universities, public scientific institutions, non-profit research institutions and specialised consultancies having a unique expertise in the field of remote sensing

BELGIUM (WALLONIA)

Programmes: **F.R.S.-FNRS yearly call for bottom-up collaborative research programmes** (staff, equipment, working costs); **F.R.S.-FNRS yearly call for small research grants** (small equipment, consumables, working costs); **F.R.S.-FNRS yearly call for research infrastructure** (>200.000 EUR/grant);

Acronym: Appel PDR; Appel CDR; Appel Grands Equipements

Website: <http://www.frs-fnrs.be/fr/financer-les-chercheurs/appels-a-propositions.html>

Leading authority and implementing agency/organisation: Fund for Scientific Research (F.R.S.-FNRS)

Website: www.frs-fnrs.be

Time frame: continuous yearly calls

The objectives of the programmes are to fund excellence scientific research projects in all fields. Support researchers by providing small grants or grants for large equipment (infrastructures). The programme is focussed on research. Only Bottom-up projects are funded. The programme is based on competitive calls. Projects driven by research institutions (universities) mainly.

BELGIUM (FLANDERS)

At the regional level Flanders does not have a research and innovation funding programme or plan. At the national level we refer to federal Science Policy BELSPO.

The Belgian Science Policy Office (BELSPO, federal level) manages the research programmes in support of the policy with regard to sustainable development, actions to address climate change, biodiversity, energy, health, mobility and the information of society. Of particular importance for the marine research field is the Science and Sustainable Development programme (SSD) which includes the Belgian Federal North Sea Research Programme (<http://www.belspo.be/NorthSea/>). Furthermore, marine research is financed by the thematic programmes on climate, biodiversity, transport, the Belgian Polar Platform (Antarctic) and the STEREO programme. The SSD programme recently finished. Marine research is now financed inter alia by means of the new programme 'Belgian Research Action through Interdisciplinary Networks' (BRAIN-be) (<http://www.belspo.be/BRAIN-be>).

At the Flemish level the Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ) is the central coordination and information platform for marine and coastal scientific research in Flanders.

DENMARK¹¹⁵

Programme Title: Danish Council for Independent Research

¹¹⁵ Only filled out for the most significant funds (with a continuous contribution and/or marine/maritime funding over 8 M EUR 2008-2012)

Acronym: DFF

Website: <http://fivu.dk/en/research-and-innovation/councils-and-commissions/the-danish-council-for-independent-research>

Leading authority and implementing agency/organisation: Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (DASTI)

Website: <http://fivu.dk/en>

Website: <http://fivu.dk/en/research-and-innovation/councils-and-commissions/the-danish-council-for-independent-research>

Time frame: 2014-2014

The Danish Council for Independent Research (DFF) funds specific research activities within all scientific areas that are based on the researchers' own initiatives and that improve the quality and internationalisation of Danish research

The programme funds bottom-up projects within a general research area (such as natural sciences). Projects are funded through competitive calls.

The programme is focused only on research. Projects are driven by research institutions

Programme: **Danish Ministry of Environment - Ecoinnovation**

Acronym: MUDP

Website: <http://eng.ecoinnovation.dk/>

Leading authority and implementing agency/organisation: Danish Ministry of Environment (MIM)

Website: <http://eng.mim.dk/>

Time frame: 2013- 2014

The main aim of the programme is to support ecoinnovation. The programme is focussed on Technology development. Topics are predefined by the programme and projects are funded through competitive calls. Projects are driven by Research institutions, industry or public bodies

Programme: **ForskEL**

Acronym: ForskEL

Website: <http://energinet.dk/EN/FORSKNING/ForskEL-programmet/Sider/default.aspx>

Leading authority and implementing agency/organisation: Energinet.dk

Acronym: Energinet.dk

Website: <http://energinet.dk/EN/Sider/default.aspx>

Time frame: 2013-2014

The general objective is to support for research and development of environmentally friendly power generation technologies for electricity generation. The programme funds predefined topics and projects are funded through competitive calls. The programme is focussed mostly on technologies. Projects are driven by research institutions, industry or public bodies

Programme: Dancea (Danish Cooperation for Environment in the Arctic)

Acronym: Dancea

Website: <http://mst.dk/virksomhed-myndighed/internationalt-samarbejde/arktis/dancea-miljoestoette-til-arktis/>

Leading authority and implementing agency/organisation: Ministry of Environment (MIM)

Website: <http://eng.mst.dk/>

Time frame: 2013-2014

The general objective of programme is to provide environmental support to the Arctic, with a focus on:

- environment and health
- effects of climate change
- biodiversity and sustainable use of living resources
- local environment

The programme funds predefined topics and projects are funded through competitive calls. The programme focuses mostly on Research and policy. Projects are driven by research institutions, industry or public bodies, but mostly research institutions and public bodies

Programme: Danish Council for Technology and Innovation

Acronym: RTI

Website: <http://fivu.dk/en/research-and-innovation/councils-and-commissions/the-danish-council-for-technology-and-innovation>

Leading authority: Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (DASTI)

Website: <http://fivu.dk/en>

Implementing agency/organisation: Danish Council for Technology and Innovation (RTI)

Website: <http://fivu.dk/en/research-and-innovation/councils-and-commissions/the-danish-council-for-technology-and-innovation>

Time frame: 2013-2014

The general objective of programme is to support innovation. The programme funds bottom-up projects. Projects are funded through competitive calls. The programme is focussed mostly on innovation and projects are driven mainly by industry

Programme Title: Danish Council for Strategic Research

Acronym: DCSR

Website: <http://fivu.dk/en/research-and-innovation/councils-and-commissions/the-danish-council-for-strategic-research>

Leading authority: Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (DASTI)

Website: <http://fivu.dk/en>

Implementing agency/organisation: Danish Council for Strategic Research (DCSR)

Website: <http://fivu.dk/en/research-and-innovation/councils-and-commissions/the-danish-council-for-strategic-research>

Time frame: 2013-2014

The general objective of programme is to fund strategic research. The programme funds predefined topics set up by the programme, although not that specific. Projects are funded through competitive calls. The programme is focussed on Strategic research, so Research and Innovation. Projects are driven mostly by research institutions, but always in close collaboration with the industry and/or public bodies

Programme: Green Development and Demonstration Programme

Acronym: GUDP

Website: www.gudp.dk

Leading authority: Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Fisheries

Website: <http://fvm.dk/> ; <http://en.fvm.dk/>

Implementing agency/organisation: Danish AgriFish Agency

Website: <http://naturerhverv.fvm.dk/> ; <http://agrifish.dk/>

Time frame: 2010- n/a

GUDP is a modern grant scheme for knowledge institutes and businesses that are open to innovation.

GUDP invests in sustainability and growth in collaboration between industry and research. Innovation happens when researchers, farmers, fishermen and food businesses meet. However, growth that leads to increased export and create more jobs does not come about on its own. This is why GUDP requires environmental sustainability and a sound business philosophy as levers for innovation.

GUDP was established under the Danish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries in 2010.

Pick the problem – a modern innovation policy

Traditionally, public grants have been provided to businesses to support selected and successful enterprises. A modern, "intelligent" grant scheme, on the other hand, aims to enhance the competitive pressure, to encourage enterprises to renew themselves strategically in order to meet current and future challenges. GUDP has been designed to motivate food businesses, researchers, farmers and fishermen to cooperate in order to ensure growth and, at the same time, address crucial challenges facing society; for example climate and environmental problems. GUDP has – so to say – picked the problem, and then invites applicants to find the required solutions – as well as the potential future winning markets.

Make the best win

The competition for the DKK 200 million available from GUDP is tough and the requirements are stringent. GUDP evaluates project proposals against several criteria. Firstly, GUDP evaluates the project's expected impacts. These include socio-economic impacts and growth opportunities, as well as the project's expected contribution to enhanced sustainability; for example reduced nutrient leakage and reduced pesticide usage.

Secondly, impacts of a project are compared to existing practices in the sector. Next, GUDP evaluates the project's uncertainty in relation to obtaining success against its potential impacts and the quality of its business plan. Finally, GUDP reviews the cost-effectiveness of the project.

Research can be part of a funded project if it is necessary for the development and innovation activities. The focus of the programme is on innovation.

Projects can be coordinated by research institutions, industry or public organisations

ESTONIA

Programme: Targeted support for Research in Polar Areas

Website: N/A

Leading authority: Estonian Ministry of Education and Research (MER); Ministry of the Environment

Websites: <http://www.hm.ee/> : www.envir.ee

Implementing agency/organisation: Estonian Research Council (ETAG); Environmental Investment Centre (KIK)

Website: www.etag.ee; www.kik.ee

Time frame: 2011-2014

The objectives of the Targeted support for Research in Polar Areas are:

1. To support Estonian research activities in the Polar Areas;
2. To draft and implement a strategic programme for polar research activities in the period 2014-2020 (Strategy ESTPOLAR);
3. To promote and support the polar research policy advancement at national and international level.

The projects have to fit to predefined. Both competitive calls and non-competitive process have been used. Focus is mainly on research. The activities are basic research, and there are no partners from industry or public sector. Projects are driven by research universities and R&D institutions only

Programme: KNOWLEDGE-BASED ESTONIA. Estonian Research and Development and Innovation Strategy 2007-2013.

Acronym: “Knowledge-based Estonia” (RD&I strategy)¹¹⁶

Website: <http://www.hm.ee/index.php?popup=download&id=10648>

Leading authority: Estonian Ministry of Education and Research (MER)

Website: <http://www.hm.ee/>

Implementing agency/organisation: Estonian Ministry of Education and Research (MER) together with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications (MEAC) . (The overall implementation of the strategy is organised by The Government of the Republic and advised by the Research and Development Council (RDC)).

Website: <http://www.hm.ee>

<http://www.mkm.ee>

Time frame: 2007-2013

The “Knowledge-based Estonia” (RD&I strategy) sets three main objectives:

- the competitive quality and increased intensity of research and development;
- innovative entrepreneurship creating new value in the global economy;
- an innovation friendly society aimed at long-term development.

Achieving success at international level requires the concentration of human as well as material resources, the increase of specialisation, and the division of tasks among research and development institutions.

The programme funds mainly predefined topics. Resources are preferably directed into those fields of RD&I which have the potential to achieve results in frontier research at global level, are important for sustainable economic development and support important socio-economic objectives as well as the preservation of a nation and its culture.

The “Knowledge-based Estonia” (RD&I strategy) -Public sector R&D financing has been organised through targeted financing, research grants, base-line funding, and financing of infrastructure maintenance costs provided for in the Organisation of Research and Development Act, which are all decided on the basis of quality criteria. Targeted financing and research grants are both competitive, based on peer-review. Infrastructure maintenance costs and base-line funding are based on the weighed intensity of quality-based research.

The “Knowledge-based Estonia” (RD&I strategy) - Estonian Research and Development and Innovation Strategy 2007-2013 focuses on sustainable development of the society by means of research and development, and innovation. Projects are driven by research institutions, industry and public bodies

¹¹⁶ New version under development

FINLAND

Programmes: Several plans open in September calls: **Academy Professor, Academy Research Fellow, Post Doctoral Researcher, Academy Projects**

Acronym:

Website: <http://www.aka.fi/en-GB/A/Funding-and-guidance/Funding/>

Leading authority and implementing agency/organizaition: Academy of Finland

Website: <http://www.aka.fi/en-GB/A/>

Time frame: Annual calls

End year:

The Academy of Finland supports and facilitates researcher training and research careers, internationalisation and the application of research results. We are keen to emphasise the importance of the impact of research and breakthrough research by encouraging researchers to submit boundary-crossing applications that involve risks but also offer promise and potential for scientifically significant breakthroughs.

All plans are bottom-up and projects are funded through competitive calls.

The programme is focussed on Research

IRELAND

Programme: **Marine Sub-Programme, National Development Plan 2007-2013**

Acronym: NDP

Website: www.ndp.ie¹¹⁷

Leading authority and implementing agency/organisation: Marine Institute (MI)

Website: <http://www.marine.ie/home/research/MIFunded/NDPMarineAwards/>

Website: www.marine.ie

Time-frame: 2007-2013 (all projects funded will complete by end of 2016)

Marine Sub-Programme implements Sea Change Strategy objectives. Majority of funding is for pre-defined projects, all through open competitive calls. The programme is focused on Research, Development and Innovation

There are funding programmes for University-led research, Industry-led research and Research Institute-led research.

Other Relevant Funding Programmes for Marine Research in Ireland:

- Geological Survey of Ireland (Geosciences Sub-Programme) (www.gsi.ie)

¹¹⁷ (Now part of the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform: information provided by Marine Institute)

- Higher Education Authority (Programme for Research in Third Level Institutions PRTL) (www.heai.ie)
- Science Foundation Ireland (Fellowships /Programmes in Biotechnology, ICT and Sustainable Energy) (www.sfi.ie)
- Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (Sustainable Energy Research Programme) (www.seai.ie)
- Environmental Protection Agency (STRIVE Programme for Water, Climate Change and Sustainable Environment Research) (www.epa.ie)
- Irish Research Council (PhD Scholarships / Research Fellowships in Humanities and Science) (www.research.ie)
- Enterprise Ireland (Various RDI Programmes for Companies and HEIs) (www.enterpriseireland.com)
- Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (FIRM, Stimulus Programmes for Food Research including Marine Foods) (www.agriculture.gov.ie)

LITHUANIA

Programme: Joint Baltic Sea Research and Development Programme

Acronym: BONUS

Website: www.bonusportal.org

Leading authority in Lithuania: Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania (ŠMM)

Website: www.smm.lt

Implementing agency/organisation in Lithuania: Research Council of Lithuania (LMT)

Website: www.lmt.lt

Time frame: 2010- 2017

The general objective of programme is to integrate the Baltic sea system research into a durable, cooperative, interdisciplinary and focused multinational programme in support of the region's sustainable development. The projects have to fit to predefined topics and they are funded based on competitive calls. The programme is focussed on research or innovation

ITALY

Programme: The Italian Research for the Sea

Acronym: RITMARE

Website: www.ritmare.it

Leading authority: Ministero dell'Istruzione dell'Università e della Ricerca (MIUR) (CNR Managing authority)

Website: www.istruzione.it

Implementing agency/organisation: Several Research Organizations and Universities:

CNR (www.cnr.it); OGS (www.ogs.it), INGV (www.ingv.it), SZN (www.szn.it), ENEA (www.enea.it), Conisma (www.conisma.it), Cinfai (www.cinfai.it)

Time frame: 2012- 2016

The RITMARE main objectives are: to pursue scientific and technological achievements in the study areas; to achieve a real improvement in policies for the management of marine economy by supporting planning measures, networking and transnational cooperation, through integration of research groups and activities; to activate public-private partnerships and synergies in national and regional government intervention; to implement an integrated approach to marine research: to identify and implement opportunities for research alliances and development in the European area. RITMARE also intends to increase the synergy between Research Institutions and University Consortia involved in marine research, highlighting the excellence and enhancing collaborations, to strengthen collaboration between the Italian research community and industry; to promote Italian participation in European projects and initiatives with the aim of increasing the position as coordinator and to promote the participation in joint programs where the multiplier effect of increased resources can be seen.

The programme is one of the Flagship Projects of the Italian National Research Plan 2011-2013.

The programme has a predefined structure, partnership, funding. However, an extensive consultation of over 250 researchers from all fields and Institutions took place in the kick-off phase of the project. In addition, a dedicated amount of funds is reserved to bottom-up projects, co-financed by the EC (FP7 Marie Curie BANDIERA-COFUND).

Projects are funded through competitive calls with the Italian Flagship Project calls. The Marie Curie BANDIERA-COFUND, designed to attract scientists from outside Italy, is based on competitive calls through proposal submissions and peer evaluations.

Both research and innovation are covered. The program is divided into 7 thematic sub-projects:

1. Maritime Technologies
2. Technologies for Sustainable Fishery
3. ICZM and Maritime Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone
4. Planning for the exploitation of the Deep and Open Sea
5. Observing Systems for the Mediterranean Marine Environment
6. Research Infrastructures, Education and Outreach
7. Interoperable infrastructure for the Observation System network and data

Projects are driven by research institutions. Industry and public bodies can participate and be involved as partners, end-users, stakeholders.

POLAND

Programme: **Proposed directions of development of science and technology in Poland until 2020** – document issued by the then Ministry of Science and Informatics Development in 2004

Leading authority: Ministry of Science and Informatics Development of Strategic Science Development, current name: Ministry of Administration and Digitization

Website: <http://mac.gov.pl>

Implementing agency/organisation: NR

Time frame: 2004- 2020

Knowledge-based economy is a precondition of rapid and all-embracing development of Poland in which the real wealth – understood as economic effectiveness and competitiveness and the ability of creation of new jobs, originates not only from the manufacturing of material goods and also from generation, transfer and use of knowledge.

The transition to knowledge-based economy requires supporting the following major issues: (a) education, (b) science and RTD, (3) of hi-tech industries, (4) business services related to knowledge-based economy, (5) services required by information society.

Topics have to be pre-defined, which is achieved by topics of calls released by NCN and NCBiR

Competitive calls are predominant for the projects. Statutory activities must be tuned to topics, promoted by funding agencies. Roughly speaking in basic research units the mix between statutory and competitive funding is 50/50 and in RTD 30/70.

Both research and innovation are important, but pressure is put on research to be tuned to RTD topics and tasks to generate synergy.

Most projects are institution-driven, EU policies are a strong boost to harmonize the projects with EU priorities.

PORTUGAL

Programme: **Scientific Research and Technological Development Projects**

Acronym: N.A.

Website: <http://www.fct.pt/apoios/projectos/index.phtml.en>

Leading authority: Ministry for Education and Science (MEC)

Website: <http://www.portugal.gov.pt/en/the-ministries/ministry-of-education-and-science.aspx>

Implementing agency/organisation: Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT)

Website: www.fct.pt

Time frame: Calls are open on annual basis

FCT gives researchers the opportunity to apply for the funding of research projects on a regular basis. That happens both through calls for applications in any scientific area which open every year and calls targeted at specific themes or domains. The available funding schemes vary from 'normal' R&D projects, Exploratory projects, transnational projects, and others.

The programme is focussed on research. The calls have to fit in the following scientific sub-areas: http://www.fct.pt/apoios/projectos/concursos/2012/docs/Dominios_e_Areas_Cientificas_C2012_EN.pdf

This programme finances both bottom-up ('normal' R&D projects) and oriented projects (e.g., projects in the scope of international Partnerships - MIT, CMU, HMS e UTA) through competitive calls. Projects are driven by research institutions, industry and public bodies

ROMANIA

Programme: National Plan for Research, Technology Development and Innovation (2007 – 2013)

Acronym: PN 2

Website:

<http://www.research.ro/ro/categorie/1126/programe-nationale-planul-national-de-cercetare-dezvoltare-si-inovare-2007-2013>

<http://uefiscdi.gov.ro/Public/cat/568/FINANTARE-CDI.html>

Leading authority: Ministry of National Education (MEN) (since January 2013, previously National Authority for Scientific Research)

Website: <http://www.research.edu.ro/>

Implementing agency/organisation: Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation Funding (UEFISCDI)

Website: <http://uefiscdi.gov.ro/>

Time frame: 2007-2013

PN 2 aims at achieving the three strategic objectives of the National RDI System, namely:

1. Creating knowledge, in the sense of achieving leading edge scientific and technological results, competitive at global level, in order to increase the international visibility of the Romanian research and to subsequently transfer the results in the socio-economic practice.
2. Increasing the competitiveness of the Romanian economy by innovation, with impact at the level of companies and by transferring knowledge in the economic practice.
3. Increasing the social quality, namely finding technical and scientific methods which support the social development and improve its human dimension.

Aiming at achieving these three general objectives shall be performed according to a long term vision regarding the National RDI System and its role in society. Therefore, the RDI system can become the engine for the development of knowledge environment in Romania, being able to sustain the performance by innovation in all domains contributing to citizens' welfare and in the same time to achieve scientific excellence recognized worldwide.

In order to meet these challenges, the RDI system shall be characterized by its opening, firstly towards Romanian companies, then towards the international scientific environment, society's needs and educational system.

The National Research, Development and Innovation plan for the period 2007-2013, hereinafter referred to as the National Plan II – NP II is the main instrument by which the National Authority for Scientific Research (now Ministry of National Education) is implementing the National Strategy for RDI.

The National Plan funds exclusively projects selected by independent evaluators, under call for proposals. The description of the six specific programs presents their general and specific objectives, the course of action and the specific indicators, as follows:

Specific Program	Objective(s)
HUMAN RESOURCES:	Increasing the number of researchers and their professional performances
CAPACITIES:	Developing the research capacities and opening the RDI system to the international scientific environment and national socio-economic environment
IDEAS:	Obtaining outstanding scientific and technological results, comparable to the ones obtained at the European level, reflected by the increase in international visibility and recognition of Romania research
PARTNERSHIPS IN PRIORITY S&T DOMAINS	Increasing R&D competitiveness by stimulating partner - ships in the main S&T domains, concretized in innovative technologies, products and services in order to solve complex problems and to create implementation mechanisms
INNOVATION	Increasing the innovation, technological development and production assimilation capacity of the results of the researchers, in order to improve the competitiveness of the national economy and to improve the quality of life
SUSTAINING INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE	Sustaining institutional performance by ensuring the continuity and the stability of activities carried out by RDI activities, with the purpose of implementing own development strategies, elaborated in line with RDI national strategy

Within the specific programmes Human Resources, Capacities, Ideas projects are driven by Academic organizations (e.g. universities, R&D institutions). In the case of the specific programme Partnerships in Priority S&T Domains, projects are driven by Academic organizations (e.g. universities, R&D institutions) but with important participation of companies (in terms of scientific activities as well as budget). In the case of the Innovation specific programme, always a company is coordinating the project and is the main beneficiary of results and outcomes. The programme Sustaining Institutional Performance supports R&D institutes on institutional basis, there are no projects.

SPAIN

Programme: National Plan of Scientific and Technological Research and Innovation 2013-2016

Leading authority and implementing agency/organization: Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (MINECO)

Website: www.mineco.es

Time frame: 2013- 2016

The specific objectives of the National Plan are:

1. Strengthen training and employment of human resources in RDI activities in both the public and private sectors.
2. Improve the quality of scientific and technical research to achieve the highest level of excellence and impact, contributing international scientific and technological leadership of all the stakeholders from the *Spanish Science, Technology and Innovation System*.
3. Strengthen the capacities and international leadership of institutions, centres and scientific and technical research performers.
4. Facilitate access to scientific and technological infrastructures and to scientific equipment, with special reference to large national and international scientific and technical facilities.
5. Drive entrepreneurial leadership in RDI by strengthening the RDI capacities of companies and incorporating SMEs in the innovation process.
6. Encourage the creation and growth of technology based companies and the promotion of efficient networks of investors that give access to new methods of funding RDI activities.
7. Increase collaboration in RDI between the public sector and the business sector.
8. Stimulate RDI oriented to respond to societal challenges.
9. Drive internationalisation of RDI activities of stakeholders in the Spanish Science, Technology and Innovation System and its active participation in the European Research Area.
10. Foster a scientific, technological and innovative culture in Spanish society and dissemination of the results of scientific-technical research and innovation financed with public funds.
11. Explore RDI policies based on demand

The Spanish National Plan is focussed on research and innovation and it has been developed to implement the National Strategy

The **PLAN** sets out the scientific-technical societal and economic priorities established by National Government to encourage RDI which are equally subject to strict principles of competition and evaluation in accordance with internationally established criteria.

The priorities of the **NATIONAL PLAN** are: (a) the generation of knowledge, in any field of research, which contributes to encouraging excellence and international leadership of the *Spanish System of Science, Technology and Innovation*, and (b) the scientific and social priorities integrated in the **NATIONAL RDI PROGRAMME AIMED AT THE CHALLENGES OF SOCIETY** guiding scientific and

technical research and business development in RDI to the major challenges faced by Spanish society.

RDI AIMED AT THE CHALLENGES OF SOCIETY include: (1) Health, demographic change and well-being, (2) Food safety and quality, productive and sustainable farming, natural resources, marine and maritime research, (3) Safe, efficient and clean energy, (4) Smart, sustainable and integrated transport (5) Action on climate change and efficient use of resources and raw materials, (6) Changes and social innovations, (7) Digital society and economy (8) Safety, protection and defence.

Grants under the **NATIONAL PLAN** are awarded by means of competitive procedures, as foreseen in the General Law 38/2003, of 17 November 2003, on Grants, open procedures, and are only in exceptional cases awarded under other direct mechanisms in accordance with article 22.2 of the aforementioned Law. In addition, grants may be a combination of funds from different sources 15 including funds from the European Union, other governments, public-private co-financing and any others.

The following are considered stakeholders suitable for participation in the actions financed under the **NATIONAL PLAN**:

- **Individuals.**

- **Public research agencies** according to the characteristics outlined in article 47 of Law 14/2011 of 1 June, on Science, Technology and Innovation.

- **Universities.** Public universities, their university departments and institutes, and private universities with an ability and proven activity in R&D, as provided for in Organic Law 6/2001 on Universities, modified by Organic Law 4/2007, of 12 April.

- **Other public R&D centres.** Public bodies and centres with their own legal personality, dependent on or linked to the State Administration, and those dependent on or linked to the territorial public administrations and their agencies, regardless of the legal nature, whose purpose and business purpose comprises the direct execution of scientific and technical research activities, or others of a complementary nature which are necessary if society is to make the appropriate scientific and technological progress. Included in this concept are the consortia created by cooperation agreements between the State and the Autonomous Regions.

- **Public and private health organisations and institutions** linked to or associated with the National Health System, which carry out research activity.

- **Health Research Institutes** accredited as set out in Royal Decree 339/2004, of 27 February, and additional regulations.

- **Public and private non profit-making organisations** which carry out and/or manage R&D activities, generate scientific or technological knowledge, facilitate their application and transfer or provide services to support innovation for business entities.

- **Companies**, whatever their legal form, which perform an economic activity and which are validly incorporated at the time the request for help is presented. Included under this heading are public trading companies, public business organisations and individual entrepreneurs. Within the companies heading, small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) are considered differently.

- **State technology centres.** Non profit-making organisations, legally incorporated and resident in Spain, which have their own legal personality and were created with the aim of contributing to the general benefit of society and to improving the competitiveness of companies by generating technological knowledge, carrying out RRD activities and developing the application thereof.

- **State-wide centres to support technological innovation.** Non profit-making organisations, legally incorporated and resident in Spain, which have their own legal personality and were created with the aim of making it easier to apply the knowledge generated in universities and research bodies, including technology centres, by acting as intermediary between the latter and the companies, providing services to support innovation.
- **Business groupings or associations** which include: joint ventures (JV); economic interest groupings, formed by companies or companies with other entities (EIG); Non profit-making sectoral business associations whose activities include projects and R&D actions for their sector.
- **Innovative business groupings and technological platforms.** Groups constituted by independent organisations — companies, small, medium-sized and large research bodies — which are active in sectors and specific regions, whose objective is to contribute effectively to technology transfer, the creation of networks and the divulgation of information between the companies forming the grouping.
- **Organisations supporting technology transfer, technology and scientific dissemination and dissemination and which include science and technology parks, technology transfer offices, offices transferring results of research, CEIs and innovation and technology centres.**

TURKEY

Programme: *Seyir Hidrografi ve Oşinografi Dairesi Başkanlığı (Office of Navigation, Hydrography and Oceanography)*

Acronym: SHODB (ONHO)

Website: <http://www.shodb.gov.tr/>

Leading authority: Turkish Scientific and Technologic Research Council (TUBITAK)

Website: www.tubitak.gov.tr

Implementing agency/organisation: Turkish Scientific and Technologic Research Council-Environment, Atmosphere, Earth and Marine Sciences Research Grant Committees (TUBİTAK-ÇAYDAG)

Website: www.tubitak.gov.tr

General objectives of programme/plan

There is no specific programme for marine science. The programme is focussed on research and innovation. Projects are funded through non-competitive process. Projects are driven by universities, research institutes and centres

UNITED KINGDOM¹¹⁸

Programme: Marine and Fisheries evidence programme

Acronym: MFScU

Website:

Leading authority: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

Website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs>

Implementing agency/organisation: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (and Defra network organisations, e.g. Cefas, Natural England, JNCC, Marine Management Organisation, Environment Agency)

Website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs>

Time frame:N/A

To manage the inter-dependencies between the policy outcomes for Defra’s Marine Programme, evidence gathering and analysis within the marine and fisheries evidence programme is based around three themes:

Marine environment - Understanding the state of the marine environment, including ecosystem dynamics, natural variability and features. Understanding the impacts of various pressures on the marine environment, such as climate change, fishing, and anthropogenic inputs i.e. hazardous substances, noise, litter. Identifying measures for sustainable marine management and informing marine licensing decisions.

- **Marine biodiversity** - Supporting development and implementation of Marine Protected Areas and marine planning, and protection of vulnerable or sensitive marine habitats and species.

- **Sustainable fisheries (including migratory and freshwater fisheries)** - Delivering commitments to the European Commissions’ Data Collection Framework (DCF), which requires various economic and biological data on all aspects of fisheries management. Informing negotiation and implementation of CFP reform.

Strengthening the evidence base and assessment approaches for non-quota species to support effective management of their exploitation. Understanding the biology of new, freshwater and migratory species, and the impacts of various pressures on migratory stocks to underpin development and implementation of effective conservation and management plans.

Defra’s marine and fisheries evidence programme aligns to the objectives within Defra’s Marine Evidence Plan

¹¹⁸ NOTE : The responses given in this questionnaire are not complete or comprehensive but reflect information readily available to the responder in the time available. This response should not be taken as an official position of UK or any of the departments/agencies mentioned therein.

The Marine and fisheries evidence programme has an annual process for identifying new and emerging evidence needs for policy and prioritising these across the programme’s portfolio. Policy teams across marine environment, marine biodiversity and fisheries are consulted to identify new evidence needs, taking into account policy priorities, evidence gaps from recently completed projects and emerging evidence from other sources. Evidence requirements are also sought from the research community, other funders of marine research and the Marine Science Coordination Committee (MSCC). The Welsh Government and Defra teams with links to the programme are also consulted to ensure appropriate join-up across evidence activities. The outcome of this process provides the topics for new projects.

Service Level Agreements (SLAs) with Cefas, through which the majority of our monitoring/data collection and technical advice is delivered, specify the activities that Cefas undertake for Defra - these are reviewed annually to ensure activities remain focussed on priority needs. JNCC undertake additional monitoring and data collection.

A combination of funding routes are used by the programme. Defra has a High Level Agreement (framework agreement) with Cefas – the majority of our monitoring/data collection, technical advice, and a proportion of our R&D is funded through this route. Where evidence needs cannot be met through these mechanisms or single tender action, or where it is unknown who has the capability/expertise to meet the specific evidence need, expressions of interest, limited or open competition are used to test the market.

The evidence programme covers all aspects of evidence gathering, including monitoring/data collection, technical advice, R&D and innovation.

Evidence priorities are determined by policy needs/requirements. Defra identifies new and emerging evidence needs, and consults with others, e.g. Devolved Administrations, Defra network organisations, external stakeholders to identify priorities and ensure effective join-up of evidence.

The marine and fisheries evidence programme has undergone a significant reduction in budget over the spending review period (2010/11 onwards), against a backdrop of increasing policy needs/requirements. We are keen to continue to work with other partners to further explore opportunities for collaboration and identifying efficiencies in monitoring/data collection. The programme also aims to keep up-to-date on existing and emerging evidence in a number of ways – an area we are looking to strengthen is our approach to keeping updated on international evidence.

The marine and fisheries evidence programme contributes funding towards specific Research Council (NERC) programmes to help support strategic research that underpins the wider marine programme. Specific joint NERC-Defra programmes include shelf sea biogeochemistry, offshore renewables, marine ecosystems.

Programme: **NERC’s portfolio of programmes** including national capability, specific strategic research programmes relevant to marine science, responsive mode funding, Knowledge transfer programmes and capacity building/training

Website: <http://www.nerc.ac.uk/>

Leading authority: Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)

Website: <http://www.nerc.ac.uk/>

Implementing agency/organisation – various – grants are won on competitive basis

Time frame:

NERC has formed close collaborative partnerships since 2007 with marine groups across the UK and overseas. Before 2007, NERC had only one collaborative programme, “LINK Aquaculture”, with DEFRA and SEERAD worth £5million (1996-2004). Since 2007, there has been a step change in the number of collaborative programmes with eight marine science research programmes being co-designed and co-delivered with partners that include Defra, DECC, the Environment Agency and Met Office Hadley Centre. The total budget for these joint programmes is ca. £60m. Programmes include

- the £12m UK Ocean acidification programme, (NERC/Defra/DECC), The overall aim of the programme is to provide a greater understanding of the implications of ocean acidification and its risks to ocean biogeochemistry, biodiversity and the whole earth system.
- the £11.5m Shelf Sea biogeochemistry programme (NERC/Defra), NERC is beginning to develop a better understanding of the complex processes that go on at the edge of the continental shelf, which have impacts on climate, ecosystems and biodiversity through a new £4.5 million Shelf Edge programme (www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/shelfedge/).
- the £3.9m Coastal Sediment Systems programme (NERC/Defra/EA),
- £15m RAPID-WATCH research programme (NERC/Met Office) NERC also recognised the risk to the UK and Northern Europe of any major changes in the ocean circulation of the North Atlantic, and has funded the RAPID-WATCH programme (www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/rapidwatch/) to follow the original RAPID programme and maintain an understanding of changes in the thermohaline circulation of the Atlantic through regular monitoring and an array of science moorings across the Atlantic at 26 degrees North.
- the £2.4m Marine Renewables Research Programme (NERC/Defra).
- NERC is beginning to develop a better understanding of the complex processes that go on at the edge of the continental shelf, which have impacts on climate, ecosystems and biodiversity through a new £4.5 million Shelf Edge programme (www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/shelfedge/).
- The new Arctic Research Programme aims to ‘improve our capability to predict changes in the Arctic, particularly over timescales of months to decades, including regional impacts and the potential for feedbacks on the global Earth System’. The Arctic Research Programme will see £15m available over five years, to improve our capability to predict changes in the Arctic, particularly over months to decades and understand feedback on the global Earth System (www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/arctic/).
- Understanding ice sheet stability has huge implications for future climate and sea level and is being funded in a five year (2011-16) £7.4m programme (www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/icesheet/).
- Other community collaborations include the National Centre for Ocean Forecasting (NCOF www.ncof.co.uk/) with the Met Office, NEMO ocean model (www.nemo-ocean.eu/) with the Met Office, MAREMAP marine mapping partnership (www.maremap.ac.uk/index.html) (NOC, BGS, SAMS and others) and strong links with marine partners in the European Union.
- Looking to the future, NERC anticipates that approximately 25% (i.e. ca. £19m) of the available NERC funding for research programmes will be awarded in the next 12-24 months on marine science grants in programmes, such as Shelf Sea Biogeochemistry (NERC funds: £9.6m),

Marine Ecosystems (£5.5m), and Autonomous Underwater Vehicles Technology programme (£1m).

- Marine Science Grant Awards - In the period 2007 to mid-2012, NERC funded **793** grants containing marine science, which equates to **£153,667,156** being awarded on marine science research in this period; this is inclusive of all awards in responsive mode and research programmes and equates to approximately 26% of all NERC awards for marine science.
- Polar Marine Science Grant Awards - Of the 793 grants containing marine science, 37% of the awarded grants included some polar related marine science – this was made up of 167 grants that contained an element of polar related marine science (i.e. <50%) and 129 grants that contained a significant proportion (i.e. ≥50%) of polar marine science. The funding for these 129 grants amounts to £33,196,551.
- Of the 129 grants that contained a significant proportion of polar marine science, 44% were focussed on the polar north (with funding of £10,521,981 awarded) and 56% focussed on the polar south (with funding of £22,674,569 awarded).

National Capability

- Since 1965, NERC has evolved to provide the current core national capability services of ships, aircraft, computing facilities, highly skilled staff, Antarctic bases, research laboratories and national facilities and data centres that enable the UK to maintain its global leadership in ocean and polar sciences.
- NERC has streamlined its asset base in recent years and focused activity on its wholly-owned National Oceanography Centre (NOC - Southampton and Liverpool) and the delivery partners at Plymouth Marine Laboratory, the Scottish Association for Marine Science (SAMS) and the Sea Mammal Research Unit at St Andrews (SMRU), the Marine Biological Association (MBA) and the Sir Alister Hardy Foundation for Ocean Science (SAHFOS). There is also a significant marine capability at the British Geological Survey, and at the British Antarctic Survey.
- NERC operates the fleet of Royal Research Ships for open-water and polar operations, currently comprising of three ships that are owned by NERC - RRS Discovery (1962), RRS James Cook (2006), RRS James Clark Ross (1990), and one leased vessel RRS Ernest Shackleton.
- 2012 marked the 50th year of service for RRS Discovery, and a replacement ship, also to be named Discovery, is currently under construction in Spain, due for delivery in August 2013. This represents a £75m Government commitment to the future of marine science.
- NERC ships provide the backbone of ocean-going capability for UK marine science institutions and universities. Formal barter agreements between NERC and international research ship operators also help to meet the community's requirements for access to ships of various sizes and capabilities and wider geographical coverage that would otherwise be possible with the existing fleet.
- Marine Autonomous and Robotic Systems (MARS) facility - NERC has invested in a key area of future ocean technology since the late 1980s – autonomous underwater vehicles (noc.ac.uk/research-at-sea/nmfss/mars). As a consequence of that long-term investment AUVs are now an integral part of international marine science, with NERC-funded scientists and engineers leading the way in innovative use of autonomous systems and sensors.

- NERC operates the National Marine Equipment Pool, the British Oceanographic Data Centre, British Ocean Sediment Core Research Facility, specialist laboratory equipment and highly skilled and specialised marine scientific staff.
- Since 2008 NERC has also led the development of a highly innovative partnership with the CSIC (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Spain) to enhance marine seismic capabilities through the development of a world class trans-national capability for marine geophysics through a joint pool of UK-Spanish geophysics equipment and a trans-national team that can deploy from UK, Spanish and barter vessels. Similar initiatives are now being considered in respect of remotely operated vehicles.

General objectives

Developing understanding in marine and polar sciences is critical in underpinning economic growth and addressing the big societal challenges of global environmental change; food, resource and energy security and supply; pressure on natural resources and the prediction and response to hazards (environmental, geological and human). NERC is addressing all of these issues and examples are provided throughout its diverse funding portfolio.

Funding for marine science, in both polar and non-polar regions, remains a key part of the overall NERC portfolio. NERC's support for marine science will continue as a fundamental part of the new NERC strategy, seeking to deliver scientific excellence and impact in a challenging economic climate and to address the big societal challenges. NERC will also continue to build on its current strong and effective international collaborations.

The programmes support the delivery of the NERC Strategy

NERC funding for research projects is allocated through competitive calls and assessed by peer review.

Programmes are focussed primarily research, some is 'blue skies, other programmes are more strategic in nature. Emphasis on demonstrating 'impact' which might be related to innovation or to societal impacts.

Projects are driven primarily research institutions – but impact, relevance to industry/other bodies is part of the evaluation criteria.

Table 4.3.1. National research programmes and relevant aspects for JPI Oceans¹¹⁹

COUNTRY	PROGRAMME	Are marine and maritime RTD and innovation activities specifically considered in the programme?	Indicate the sea basin(s) or marine region(s) of interest to the programme	Does the programme/plan promote the cooperation in marine and maritime RTD and innovation with other European countries?	Does the programme/plan fund trans-national joint activities at EU level related to marine and maritime issues	Does the programme/plan address research and innovation in support of EU policies
BELGIUM	Support to the Exploitation and Research in Earth Observation data (STEREO II)	Yes One of the thematic priorities is the study of water (inland or seas) and coastal zones with the use of earth observation	Every place in the world can be studied	Yes 10% of the budget of the project can be allocated to an international partner For bigger projects (4-5 years) international collaboration is mandatory	Yes	Yes Copernicus
BELGIUM (Wallonia)	WALONIE F.R.S.-FNRS yearly calls ¹²⁰	No	NR	No	No	NR
DENMARK	Danish Council for Independent Research (DFF)	No	There is no specification of sea basins or marine regions of interest to the programme. There is not a specific budget for marine or maritime research either.	Yes for basic research, No for innovation	Yes BONUS programme (thematic part)	Not directly. The programme supports independent, basic research.
	Danish Ministry of Environment – Ecoinnovation (MUDP)	No	NR	Yes All relevant international cooperation is promoted	No	All policies related to ecoinnovation
	ForskEL	No	NR	Yes All relevant international cooperation is promoted	No	All policies related to energy
	Dancea (Danish Cooperation for Environment in the Arctic)	No	Arctic region – no specification	Yes All relevant international cooperation is promoted	No	All policies related to the Arctic

¹¹⁹ Some countries did not provide response to the Form E of the questionnaire (France, The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden)

¹²⁰ F.R.S.-FNRS yearly call for bottom-up collaborative research programmes (staff, equipment, working costs); F.R.S.-FNRS yearly call for small research grants (small equipment, consumables, working costs); F.R.S.-FNRS yearly call for research infrastructure (>200.000 EUR/grant);

Table 4.3.1 (continuation). National research programmes and relevant aspects for JPI Oceans

COUNTRY	PROGRAMME	Are marine and maritime RTD and innovation activities specifically considered in the programme?	Indicate the sea basin(s) or marine region(s) of interest to the programme	Does the programme/plan promote the cooperation in marine and maritime RTD and innovation with other European countries?	Does the programme/plan fund trans-national joint activities at EU level related to marine and maritime issues	Does the programme/plan address research and innovation in support of EU policies
DENMARK (continuation)	Danish Council for Technology and Innovation	No	NR	Yes All relevant international cooperation is promoted	Yes It supports the BONUS Innovation call, which is a combination of RTD and Innovation	All policies related to blue growth and innovation
	Danish Council for Strategic Research	No	All that is relevant to Denmark	Yes The program strongly promotes international collaboration by demanding an international angle in its grants, allowing researchers to travel abroad. Foreign research institutions and enterprises can apply for grants as well	Yes JPI OCEANS and BONUS	Any policies related to strategic research
	Green Development and Demonstration Programme (GUDP)	Yes It is a part of the programme	NR	Yes ERA-nets	Not yet but it is intended in the programme	NA
ESTONIA	Targeted support for Research in Polar Areas	Maritime RTD priorities were not considered in the Programme itself, but in Activity 2 the respective activities in the field were outlined: 1. Sea ice dynamics in conditions of rising air temperature 2. Impact of changing ice conditions on winter navigation in Polar Regions	Baltic Sea; Arctic Sea; Antarctic Sea region	No	No	Yes The ESTPOLAR programme has connections to EU and US policy documents, namely: The European Polar Board (EPB) Strategy Paper "European Research in the Polar Regions: Relevance, strategic context and setting future directions in the European Research Area"
	KNOWLEDGE-BASED ESTONIA. Estonian Research and Development and Innovation Strategy 2007-2013.	No	NA	The participation of research and development institutions and enterprises in international cooperation networks as well as the participation of Estonian researchers, research institutions and enterprises in the European Community Framework Programmes for research and innovation, will be supported Estonia will participate in international joint programmes and infrastructure projects coordinated by science organisations, as well as in international benchmarking. Cooperation opportunities offered by international research organisations will be used. Estonia will integrate into the work of international research organisations and infrastructure facilities. Cooperation with international companies and their involvement in science and technology parks will be encouraged.	No	No

Table 4.3.1 (continuation). National research programmes and relevant aspects for JPI Oceans

COUNTRY	PROGRAMME	Are marine and maritime RTD and innovation activities specifically considered in the programme?	Indicate the sea basin(s) or marine region(s) of interest to the programme	Does the programme/plan promote the cooperation in marine and maritime RTD and innovation with other European countries?	Does the programme/plan fund trans-national joint activities at EU level related to marine and maritime issues	Does the programme/plan address research and innovation in support of EU policies
FINLAND	Several plans: Academy Professor, Academy Research Fellow, Post Doctoral Researcher, Academy Projects ¹²¹	No	NR	No	Yes	NR
IRELAND	Marine Sub-Programme, National Development Plan 2007-2013 (NDP)	Yes 100% marine-related	NA	Yes 1) Project-Based Awards - Irish partner must lead all projects funded nationally. However, European/International organisations can participate as a project partner. 2) Networking & Travel Grants – open for inward/outward mobility and technology transfer.	No	Yes Common Fisheries Policy, EU Marine Strategy Framework and Water Framework Directives and Habitats/NATURA Legislation.
ITALY	The Italian Research for the Sea (RITMARE)	Yes Priorities are identified with each of the 7 sub-projects ¹²² and further specified in their work programme	All Italian Seas, with a projection and in some cases experimental extension to the Mediterranean deep Sea. Key sites for coastal studies are: North Adriatic coast, Taranto Gulf, Napoli Gulf, East Liguria coast and Oristano area. Kea areas for fishing assessments: South Adriatic and Sicily Strait.	Yes The programme promotes indirectly the cooperation in marine and maritime RTD and innovation with other European (and non EU) countries through: Data acquisition and exchange with ongoing EU projects (FP7, LIFE+, IPA, other frameworks); Support to transnational implementation of EU policies (i.e., MSFD, WFD, IMP, CFP, etc.); Development of new projects and proposals with non Italian partners.	No	Yes Research and innovation supporting EU policies regards in particular: MSFD; WFD (transitional and coastal water bodies); COM (2013) 216 - An EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change; The Communication on offshore wind energy (COM(2008)768) and the Renewables Directive (2008/29/EC); The Integrated Maritime Policy, and in particular MSP; The development of the Strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian Macro-region; ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean; “Blue Growth” EC (COM(2012)494 final); Common Fishery Policy (Regulation (EC) No. 2371/2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources); The “Marine Knowledge 2020” initiative (COM(2010)461).

¹²¹ The response includes several programmes all together

¹²² The program is divided into 7 thematic sub-projects: 1. Maritime Technologies, 2. Technologies for Sustainable Fishery, 3. ICZM and Maritime Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone, 4. Planning for the exploitation of the Deep and Open Sea, 5. Observing Systems for the Mediterranean Marine Environment, 6. Research Infrastructures, Education and Outreach, 7. Interoperable infrastructure for the Observation System network and data

Table 4.3.1 (continuation). National research programmes and relevant aspects for JPI Oceans

COUNTRY	PROGRAMME	Are marine and maritime RTD and innovation activities specifically considered in the programme?	Indicate the sea basin(s) or marine region(s) of interest to the programme	Does the programme/plan promote the cooperation in marine and maritime RTD and innovation with other European countries?	Does the programme/plan fund trans-national joint activities at EU level related to marine and maritime issues	Does the programme/plan address research and innovation in support of EU policies
LITHUANIA	Joint Baltic Sea Research and Development Programme (BONUS)	Yes	Baltic Sea	Yes Bilateral agreement with Russian Federation. RTD activities are open to join for other countries. Experience share with other European countries (F.e. Black sea basin, Mediterranean basin).	Yes	The Water Framework Directive; EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive; EU Waste Framework Directive; EU Integrated Maritime Policy; EU Common Fisheries Policy; EU Common Agricultural Policy; EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region; EMODNET, Roadmap for Maritime Spatial Planning
POLAND	Proposed directions of development of science and tech. in Poland until 2020 – document issued by the Ministry of Science and Informatics Development, 2004	No	Baltic Sea.	First, research and RTD units must seek cooperation with EU just to survive. A national contact point serves as match-making service for both Polish entities seeking funding from EU projects and EU entities seeking project partners in Poland. One mechanism of NCBIR funding is solely concentrated on cooperation with foreign institutions.	Yes	Funding mechanisms are designed to harmonize Polish RTD activities with EU priorities and policies through topics of calls released by funding agencies. Classical EU policies with which activities of Polish RTD sector are harmonized include WFD, MSP and ICZM methodologies developed EU-wide. For Poland as a Baltic Sea country the HELCOM convention is a very strong incentive.
PORTUGAL	Scientific Research and Technological Development Projects	Considering marine science, the following sub-areas are considered: Wide Ocean and Deep-sea Systems; Estuarine, Coastal and Littoral Systems; Marine Biotechnology, Fisheries and Aquaculture; Energy and Marine Technologies.	NA	Only within the scope of transnational projects (normally within ERA-NETs scope such as SEAS-ERA). In the 'normal' R&D projects, foreign institutions can be participating organizations in the project, but only with a zero budget. ¹²³	Yes	NO
ROMANIA	National Plan for Research, Technology Development and Innovation (2007 – 2013)	Yes Indirectly, "embedded" in the following research directions: Environment quality and safety, geochemistry of lithospheric processes. Pollution processes, catalysis, catalysts and depolluting techniques	Black Sea	Only within "ERA-NET scheme" projects, virtual pot	Yes	NA

¹²³ In situations where there are international agreements or international reciprocity mechanisms duly signed by FCT, authorized by the governing bodies and expressly indicated in the Announcement of the Call for Proposals, foreign institutions may be funded.

Table 4.3.1 (continuation). National research programmes and relevant aspects for JPI Oceans

COUNTRY	PROGRAMME	Are marine and maritime RTD and innovation activities specifically considered in the programme?	Indicate the sea basin(s) or marine region(s) of interest to the programme	Does the programme/plan promote the cooperation in marine and maritime RTD and innovation with other European countries?	Does the programme/plan fund trans-national joint activities at EU level related to marine and maritime issues	Does the programme/plan address research and innovation in support of EU policies
SPAIN	National Plan of Scientific and Technological Research and Innovation 2013-2016	Yes ¹²⁴	No	Yes ¹²⁵	NR	No
TURKEY	Seyir Hidrografi ve Oşinografi Dairesi Başkanlığı-SHODB (Office of Navigation, Hydrography and Oceanography-ONHO)	Not yet	Black Sea, Aegean and Mediterranean Sea and Antarctica.	The strategies being planned are subject to national sources, carrying out the strategies set out may be subject to EU cooperation, but not clarified yet for the time being.	NR	NR

¹²⁴ The National Plan included a National RDI Programme focused on society's Challenges, the marine and maritime RTD and innovation activities are included in Challenge 2: Food safety and quality, productive and sustainable farming, natural resources, marine and maritime research which include the following RDI-related priorities: VII. IMPROVING COMPETITIVENESS AND SUSTAINABILITY IN THE FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE SECTORS using measures designed to promote RDI in: (i) efficiency in food, reproductive capacity and handling aquatic species; (ii) development and production of new aquaculture species and marketing presentations for fishery products; (iii) technologies for exploiting seaweeds for human consumption and for producing bioenergy and bioproducts; (iv) energy efficiency on vessels; (v) new distribution technologies incorporating advanced smart packaging techniques. VIII. MARINE RESEARCH: (i) obtaining knowledge on the seabed to use our seas appropriately and implement correct environmental protection which includes aspects such as bathymetry, bionomics of the seabed, natural resources and others; (ii) maritime spatial planning and integrated management and the compatibility of uses of the seas and coast lines, and (iii) prevention of marine geological risks.

Moreover, The CHALLENGE 5 on action on climate change is to promote the generation of scientific knowledge regarding the causes and effects of climate change and its mitigation including the processes, mechanisms, operation and interaction of oceans, land and marine ecosystems and the atmosphere

¹²⁵ One of the modalities to participate on different National Programmes is through Joint programming activities which aid to promote scientific and technical research and innovation carried out in our country in transnational collaboration to address major scientific and societal challenges together, particularly within the framework of the European Union. These are grants which make it possible to complete co-funding percentages of European initiatives provided for the purpose of incorporating doctors, R&D projects, and acquisition of infrastructures, innovation and transfer of results, among others.

Table 4.3.1 (continuation). National research programmes and relevant aspects for JPI Oceans

COUNTRY	PROGRAMME	Are marine and maritime RTD and innovation activities specifically considered in the programme?	Indicate the sea basin(s) or marine region(s) of interest to the programme	Does the programme/plan promote the cooperation in marine and maritime RTD and innovation with other European countries?	Does the programme/plan fund trans-national joint activities at EU level related to marine and maritime issues	Does the programme/plan address research and innovation in support of EU policies
UK	Marine and Fisheries evidence programme (MFScU)	Marine Environment; Marine biodiversity; Sustainable fisheries (including migratory and freshwater fisheries) ¹²⁶	NR	The Marine Programme works with a wide range of partners through diverse mechanisms to coordinate and deliver our evidence needs; international cooperation is a key element of this. The programme does not have a specific budget for international cooperation, however Defra is actively engaged in a number of international partnerships ¹²⁷ There is no set budget for funding through ERA-Nets – funding is decided on a case-by-case basis depending on the call topic and following assessment of relative priorities across the whole Defra programme.	Yes For ERA-nets, Defra funding is determined on a case-by-case basis, depending on the call topic and relative priorities across other parts of the marine and fisheries evidence programme.	A number of policies are key drivers for R&D within the Common Fisheries Policy, EU Marine Strategy Framework and Water Framework Directives and Habitats/NATURA Legislation. Marine and fisheries evidence programme ¹²⁸
	NERC's portfolio of programmes including national capability, specific strategic research programmes relevant to marine science, responsive mode funding, knowledge transfer and capacity building/training ¹²⁹	Yes	NERC funds research on a global scale, from pole to pole, and from the deep Earth and oceans to the edge of space	It varies	NR	The NERC programmes are not specifically policy driven, though their outcomes and impact and ability add to the evidence base is an important consideration

NR: No response; NA not available

¹²⁶ **Marine environment** - Understanding the state of the marine environment, including ecosystem dynamics, natural variability and features. Understanding the impacts of various pressures on the marine environment, such as climate change, fishing, and anthropogenic inputs i.e. hazardous substances, noise, litter. Identifying measures for sustainable marine management and informing marine licensing decisions.

Marine biodiversity - Supporting development and implementation of Marine Protected Areas and marine planning, and protection of vulnerable or sensitive marine habitats and species.

Sustainable fisheries (including migratory and freshwater fisheries) - Delivering commitments to the European Commissions' Data Collection Framework (DCF), which requires various economic and biological data on all aspects of fisheries management. Informing negotiation and implementation of CFP reform.

Strengthening the evidence base and assessment approaches for non-quota species to support effective management of their exploitation. Understanding the biology of new, freshwater and migratory species, and the impacts of various pressures on migratory stocks to underpin development and implementation of effective conservation and management plans.

¹²⁷ The Marine Programme is an active participant in the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) and OSPAR, and coordinates with EU Member States to develop MSFD monitoring programmes and programmes of measures. Defra is participating in the recently launched Joint Programming Initiative "JPI Oceans". Defra coordinated the MariFish ERANet and is a partner in the follow-on ERA-Net COFASP "Cooperation in Fisheries, Aquaculture and Sea food processing" which brings together 26 national funding agencies across Europe. Defra is also a partner in the SEAS ERA-Net.

¹²⁸ Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD); Common Fisheries Policy – negotiating and understanding the implications of reform of CFP, e.g. discard ban, and implementing the agreed package of measures. Reforming domestic fisheries management, e.g. improving efficiency of quota management, supports this work; WFD (includes coastal areas) – Good Ecological Status; interactions with MSFD and CFP; Habitats and Wild Birds Directives – establishing an ecologically coherent network of Marine Protected Areas, and Special Protection Areas; EU Shark Action Plan and Eel Management Plans – supporting conservation of endangered or vulnerable marine and freshwater species; OSPAR Convention and the London Convention; Convention; Marine Climate Change Impact Partnership (MCCIP); Monitoring/data collection is driven by the following additional EU requirements, in addition to those mentioned above: Data Collection Framework – specifying economic and biological data requirements on all aspects of fisheries management; Additional statutory EU monitoring requirements – e.g. eutrophication, hazardous substances; ASCOBANS – monitoring of cetacean by-catch and strandings.

¹²⁹ The response to the questionnaire includes several programmes all together

Table 4.3.2. Cross-cutting areas relevant for JPI Oceans that are addressed by national research programmes¹³⁰

COUNTRY	PROGRAMME	Development of knowledge and enabling technologies to promote the growth of the maritime economy	Climate change and the marine environment	Impact of climate change on marine and maritime activities and economies	Impact of human activities on the marine environment	Cross-cutting and enabling technologies	Marine research infrastructures	Marine monitoring and data collection
BELGIUM	Support to the Exploitation and Research in Earth Observation data (STEREO II)	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
BELGIUM (Wallonia)	WALONIE F.R.S.-FNRS yearly calls ¹³¹	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
DENMARK	Danish Council for Independent Research (DFF)	NO Development of knowledge yes, but Not with a strategic objective	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES but Not with a strategic objective
	Danish Ministry of Environment – Ecoinnovation (MUDP)	With accent on sustainable development	Not main focus	Not main focus	Technological development	YES	NO	With a technological angle
	ForskEL	YES, regarding energy technology (mostly wind mills and wave power)	NO	Not directly	NO	YES	NO	NO
	Dancea (Danish Cooperation for Environment in the Arctic)	NO	YES	N/A	YES	NO	NO	YES
	Danish Council for Technology and Innovation	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
	Danish Council for Strategic Research	YES, though Not directly	YES, though only with respect to sustainability	YES	YES, though only with respect to sustainability	YES	NO	NO
	Green Development and Demonstration Programme (GUDP)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
ESTONIA	Targeted support for Research in Polar Areas	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
	KNOWLEDGE-BASED ESTONIA. Estonian Research and Development and Innovation Strategy 2007-2013.	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES

¹³⁰ Some countries did not provide response to this part of the questionnaire (France, The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden)

¹³¹ F.R.S.-FNRS yearly call for bottom-up collaborative research programmes (staff, equipment, working costs); F.R.S.-FNRS yearly call for small research grants (small equipment, consumables, working costs); F.R.S.-FNRS yearly call for research infrastructure (>200.000 EUR/grant);

Table 4.3.2 (continuation). Cross-cutting areas relevant for JPI Oceans that are addressed by national research programmes

COUNTRY	PROGRAMME	Development of knowledge and enabling technologies to promote the growth of the maritime economy	Climate change and the marine environment	Impact of climate change on marine and maritime activities and economies	Impact of human activities on the marine environment	Cross-cutting and enabling technologies	Marine research infrastructures	Marine monitoring and data collection
FINLAND	Several plans: Academy Professor, Academy Research Fellow, Post Doctoral Researcher, Academy Projects ¹³²	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
IRELAND	Marine Sub-Programme, National Development Plan 2007-2013 (NDP)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
ITALY	The Italian Research for the Sea (RITMARE)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
LITHUANIA	Joint Baltic Sea Research and Development Programme (BONUS)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
POLAND	Proposed directions of development of science and technology in Poland until 2020 – document issued by the then Ministry of Science and Informatics Development in 2004	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
PORTUGAL	Scientific Research and Technological Development Projects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
ROMANIA	National Plan for Research, Technology Development and Innovation (2007 – 2013)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SPAIN	National Plan of Scientific and Technological Research and Innovation 2013-2016	NR	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NR
TURKEY	Seyir Hidrografi ve Oşinografi Dairesi Başkanlığı-SHODDB (Office of Navigation, Hydrography and Oceanography-ONHO)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
UK	Marine and Fisheries evidence programme (MFScU)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	NERC's portfolio of programmes including national capability, specific strategic research programmes relevant to marine science, responsive mode funding, knowledge transfer and capacity building/training ¹³³	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

NR: No response; NA: Not available

¹³² The response includes several programmes all together

¹³³ The response includes several programmes all together

ANNEX 1

TRANS-NATIONAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES

FACT SHEETS

ANNEX 1. TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES-FACT SHEETS

PROGRAMME:	Atlantic Area Transnational Programme (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://atlanticarea.ccdr-n.pt/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://atlanticarea.ccdr-n.pt/documentation/operational-programme/atlantic-area-transnational-programme-2007-2013
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Spain, France, Ireland, Portugal, United Kingdom,
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional do Norte (CCDR-N), Porto, PORTUGAL.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Atlantic Area Transnational Programme 2007-2013 is a Cooperation programme between Ireland, Spain, France, Portugal and the United Kingdom. The Programme "Atlantic Area 2007-2013" is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund and it involves Community support for 33 NUTS II coastal areas in the participating countries, from the strait of Gibraltar to the North of Scotland.

The Operational Programme falls within the framework laid out for the European territorial cooperation objective and has a total budget of around € 159 million. Community investment through the ERDF amounts to around € 104 million. The Managing Authority is the Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional do Norte (CCDR-N), Porto, PORTUGAL.¹³⁴

The eligible territories for the period 2007-2013 have included different regions from the participating countries¹³⁵:

France: Haute-Normandie, Basse-Normandie, Pays-de-la Loire, Bretagne, Poitou-Charentes, Aquitaine

Ireland: the entire country (Border; Midland and Western; Southern and Eastern).

Portugal: Norte, Algarve, Centro, Lisboa, Alentejo

Spain: Galicia, Principado de Asturias, Cantabria, Navarra, Pais Vasco, Andalucia (Huelva, Cadiz and Sevilla)

United Kingdom: Cumbria, Cheshire, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Merseyside, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset, Dorset and Somerset, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Devon, West Wales and The Valleys, East Wales, South Western Scotland, Highlands and Islands, Northern Ireland

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹³⁶

The overall strategy of the Atlantic Area Operational Programme can be summarized as follows: to achieve significant and tangible progress in transnational cooperation geared towards cohesive, sustainable and balanced territorial development of the Atlantic Area and its maritime heritage.

¹³⁴ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-atlantic-area)

¹³⁵ Source: Atlantic Area Transnational Programme 2007-2013 (<http://atlanticarea.ccdr-n.pt/>)

¹³⁶ Source: Atlantic Area Transnational Programme 2007-2013 (<http://atlanticarea.ccdr-n.pt/>)

The main goal of the Programme is therefore to contribute to the territorial cohesion of this area through transnational cooperation projects on all four programme priorities between the European Union Member States of the Atlantic seaboard.

ERDF Regulation 1080/2006 assigns four key thematic fields of intervention to the transnational strand of the European territorial cooperation objective: innovation, environment, accessibility and sustainable urban development.

The programme identified 4 major challenges:

1. Cohesive development of the knowledge economy
2. Enhancement of the Atlantic maritime heritage
3. Balanced polycentric development
4. More ambitious cooperation

The first three challenges (cohesive development of the knowledge economy, enhancement of the maritime heritage and balanced polycentric development) can be viewed in the light of the thematic fields set out in the ERDF Regulation and to which the four strategic priorities of the Programme correspond. The fourth one, that of more ambitious cooperation, is overarching in nature. Cooperation partners shall make it their common concern at all times. As already indicated in the same section, cooperation should be strengthened by pursuing a twofold objective: "open perpetuation" of existing cooperation structures combined with tangible and operational project results.

PRIORITIES¹³⁷

The thematic priorities and specific objectives to strength cooperation are:

Priority 1: Promote transnational entrepreneurial and innovation networks

- Objective 1.1. – Develop knowledge transfers between companies and research centres
- Objective 1.2. – Enhance competitiveness and innovation capacities in maritime economy niches of excellence
- Objective 1.3. – Stimulate economic conversion and diversification by promoting regional endogenous potential

Priority 2: Protect, secure and enhance the marine and coastal environment sustainability

- Objective 2.1. – Improve maritime safety
- Objective 2.2. – Sustainable management and protection of the resources of marine spaces
- Objective 2.3. – Exploit the renewable energy potential of the marine and coastal environment
- Objective 2.4. – Protect and promote natural spaces, water resources and coastal zones

Priority 3: Improve accessibility and internal links

- Objective 3.1. – Promote interoperability and continuity of existing transport networks, and sea/road/rail/air intermodality
- Objective 3.2. – Promote short sea shipping and cooperation between ports

Priority 4: Promote transnational synergies in sustainable urban and regional development

- Objective 4.1. – Pool resources and skills in the field of sustainable urban and rural development
- Objective 4.2. – Make cities and regions more influential and attractive through networking
- Objective 4.3. – Conserve and promote Atlantic cultural heritage of transnational interest

Priorities 1 and 2 will contribute mainly to "cohesive development of the knowledge economy" and "enhancement of maritime heritage". Priorities 3 and 4 refer to the first and second lines of action (accessibility improvement and intensification of inter-regional exchanges respectively) of the "balanced polycentric development" challenge.

¹³⁷Source: Atlantic Area Transnational Programme 2007-2013 (<http://atlanticarea.ccdr-n.pt/>)

Technical assistance. Funding shall be used to finance the preparatory, management, monitoring, evaluation, information and control activities of the Programme, together with activities to reinforce the administrative capacity of the various bodies of the management structure.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Atlantic Area Transnational Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	97,808,159 70,261,938	52,665,932 37,988,211	150,474,091 108,250,150
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	71.8%	72.1%	71.9%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-atlantic-area) and on data of marine and maritime projects from the Atlantic Area Transnational Programme 2007-2013 (<http://atlanticarea.ccdr-n.pt/>)

Atlantic Area Transnational Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	45
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	63.4%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	2,405,559
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,561,376
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	844,182

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the Atlantic Area Transnational Programme 2007-2013 (<http://atlanticarea.ccdr-n.pt/>) and from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Atlantic Area Transnational Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
ACRUNET	A Transnational Approach to Competitiveness and Innovation in the Brown Crab Industry
ATLANTOX	Advanced Tests about New Toxins appeared in Atlantic Area
AARC	Atlantic Aquatic Resource Conservation Project
ANCORIM	Atlantic Network for Coastal Risk Management
LABELFISH	ATLANTIC NETWORK ON GENETIC CONTROL OF FISH AND SEAFOOD LABELLING AND TRACEABILITY
ATLANTICPOWER	ATLANTIC POWER CLUSTER
ARCOPOL	ATLANTIC REGIONS' COASTAL POLLUTION, RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS
SHIPWELD	Automatic Welding Process for the Shipbuilding Industry
BATTERIE	Better Accessible Transport to Encourage Robust Intermodal Enterprise
BIOTECMAR	BIOTEchnological exploitation of MARine products and by-products
EASYCO	Collaborative European Atlantic Water Quality Forecasting System
ENERGYMARE	Cooperación para el aprovechamiento de energías renovables en el Atlántico
CRUISEATLANTICEUROPE	Cruise Atlantic Europe
DORNA	Desarrollo Organizado y Sostenible de Recursos en el Noroeste Atlántico
PRESPO	Desarrollo Sostenible de las Pesquerías Artesanales del Arco Atlántico
MARMED	Development of innovating biomedical products from marine resources valorisation
ECOSALATLANTIS	Ecoturismo en salinas del Atlántico: una estrategia de desarrollo integral y sostenible
STAMAR	Escaparate de tecnologías aplicables a Pymes del sector marítimo en el Area Atlántica
GEPETO	Fisheries Management and Transnational Objectives
HARVEST ATLANTIC	Harnessing All Resources Valuable to Economies of Seaside territories on the Atlantic
MAREN2	Hydro-environmental modelling of multi-purpose marine renewable energy platforms
AtlanticBlueTech	Imagine the marine bioresources' sector for 2014-2020
AUXNAVALIAPLUS	Improving Atlantic Area Maritime Industry Innovation Capacities and Competitiveness
ARCOPOLPLUS	Improving maritime safety and pollution response through technology transfer, training & innovation
NETALGEA	Inter-regional network to promote sustainable development in the marine algal industry
KIMERAA	Knowledge transfer to Improve Marine Economy in Regions from the Atlantic Area
MESHATLANTIC	Mapping Atlantic Area seabed habitats for better marine management

TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES-FACT SHEETS

MARNET	Marine Atlantic Regions Network
MAIA	Marine protected Areas In the Atlantic arc
MAREN	Marine Renewable Energy – Energy Extraction and Hydro-environmental Aspects
MARLEANET	MARITIME LEARNING NETWORK
AUXNAVALIA	Mejora de la capacidad de innovacion y la competitividad de la industria auxiliar del sector naval
NEA2	NAUTISME ESPACE ATLANTIQUE 2
NETMAR	Networked systems for situational awareness and intervention in maritime incidents
SPRES	OIL SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE AT LOCAL SCALES
ARCOPLPLATFORM	Platform for improving maritime coastal pollution preparedness and response in Atlantic regions
PROPOSSE	Promote Ports, SSS & SME Cooperation
REPUTE	Renewable Public Transport Enterprise
REINFFORCE	REsource INFrastructure for monitoring and adapting European Atlantic FORests under Changing climatE
START	Seamless Travel across the Atlantic area Regions using sustainable Transport
SHAREBIOTECH	Sharing life science infrastructures and skills to benefit the Atlantic area biotechnology sector
SEAFARE	Sustainable and Environmentally friendly Aquaculture For the Atlantic Region of Europe
FAME	The Future of the Atlantic Marine Environment
TURNKEY	Transforming Underutilized Renewable Natural Resource into Key Energy Yields
PORTONOVO	Water Quality in Harbours

Source: Based on information from the Atlantic Area Transnational Programme 2007-2013 (<http://atlanticarea.ccd-r-n.pt/>)

PROGRAMME:	Baltic Sea Region Programme (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://eu.baltic.net
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://eu.baltic.net/Programme-document.98.html
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Finland, Sweden
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Belarus, Norway, Russia
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Investitionsbank Schleswig-Holstein, Kiel, GERMANY

GENERAL INFORMATION¹³⁸

The Baltic Sea Region Programme 2007-2013 is a Co-operation Programme, under the European Territorial Co-operation Objective, between Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Finland and Sweden, with the participation of Belarus, Norway and the Russian Federation. The Programme was approved on 21 December 2007 by the European Commission.

The Programme involves EU support from two sources: the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for EU Member State participation; and the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) for Belarus and the Russian Federation. Norway is providing its own funding. The total budget of the Programme (including Norway's funding of €12 million) is €293 million, with EU assistance amounting to some €231 million (€208 million through the ERDF and €23 million through the ENPI).

The Managing Authority is the Investitionsbank Schleswig-Holstein, Kiel, GERMANY

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹³⁹

The overarching strategic objective of the Baltic Sea Region Programme is to strengthen the development towards a sustainable, competitive and territorially integrated Baltic Sea Region (BSR) by connecting potentials across borders. The BSR is expected to become a better place for investing, working and living in. The Programme will thus incorporate the EU's Lisbon and Gothenburg strategies in an effort to boost knowledge-based socio-economic competitiveness of the region and continue enhancing territorial cohesion. The Programme also addresses the strategic objectives of the EU's external relations in view of multilateral co-operation with EU neighbours.

The Programme looks to facilitate investments and actions aimed at improving the territorial potential of the region, to close the existing wide gaps in the level of socio-economic development between different areas in the region, and to resolve issues of common concern for all countries around the Baltic Sea.

¹³⁸ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/baltic-sea-region-programme-2007-2013)

¹³⁹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/baltic-sea-region-programme-2007-2013)

PRIORITIES¹⁴⁰

The Programme had five priority axes

Priority 1: Fostering innovations across the Baltic Sea Region

This priority is focused on core innovations in the field of natural and technical science and on non-technical innovations. Actions will target the performance of innovation sources and their links with small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), transnational transfers of technology and knowledge, and the ability of different population groups to generate and acquire knowledge. The priority will also support actions aimed at broader socio-economic development at regional level, notably in relation to co-operation with Belarus and the Russian Federation.

Priority 2: Improving internal and external accessibility

The focus here is on promoting and providing joint transnational solutions in the field of transport and information & communication technology (ICT). Further integration of existing strategic development zones along transnational transport corridors in the BSR will also be promoted. The creation of new transnational links is another goal under this priority.

Priority 3: Management of the Baltic Sea as a common resource

This priority addresses environmental pollution in the Baltic Sea. It supports operations aimed at limiting pollution inputs and impacts in the marine environment area. Special emphasis is being placed on maritime safety. The priority also promotes the economic management of open sea areas by means of best available technologies and practices. Attention will focus on the integrated development of offshore and coastal areas in the BSR in the context of climate change.

Priority 4: Promoting attractive and competitive cities and regions

This priority promotes co-operation among metropolitan regions, cities and rural areas in an effort to enhance their attractiveness for citizens and investors. It features action programmes and policies which aim to make cities and regions more competitive engines for economic development, to strengthen urban-rural partnerships, and to support the viable economic transformation of smaller and less densely populated settlements. A special ENPI feature under this priority is joint actions on social issues within regional and city development, as well as governance and capacity building in the public sector, exclusively promoted in co-operation projects with Belarus and the Russian Federation.

Priority 5: Technical assistance

There is provision for technical assistance for implementation of the Programme. Financial support is also available and covers administration, monitoring and control, as well as information and communication activities.

¹⁴⁰Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/baltic-sea-region-programme-2007-2013)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Baltic Sea Region Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	215,899,818	45,196,964	261,096,782
	70,069,069	27,338,642*	97,407,711
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	32.5%	60.5%	37.3%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/baltic-sea-region-programme-2007-2013) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Calculated from the difference between Total funding and EU co-funding

Baltic Sea Region Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	26
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	28.6%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	3,746,450
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	2,694,964
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	1,051,486

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Baltic Sea Region Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
ACL	Amber Coast Logistics
PlasTEP+	Attracting investments in plasma-based air and water cleaning technologies
Baltic Green Belt	Baltic Green Belt
BALTADAPT	Baltic Sea Region Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
BaltSeaPlan	Introducing Maritime Spatial Planning in the Baltic Sea
BSR InnoShip	Baltic Sea cooperation for reducing ship and port emissions through knowledge and innovation-based competitiveness
CHEMSEA	Chemical Munitions Search & Assessment
CleanShip	CLEAN BALTIC SEA SHIPPING
BaltCICA	Climate Change: Impacts, Costs and Adaptation in the Baltic Sea Region
COHIBA	Control of hazardous substances in the Baltic Sea region
EWTC II	East West Transport Corridor II - a green corridor concept within the Northern Transport Axis approach
EfficienSea	Efficient, Safe and Sustainable Traffic at Sea
AQUABEST	Innovative practices and technologies for developing sustainable aquaculture in the Baltic Sea region
AQUAFIMA	Integrating Aquaculture and Fisheries Management towards a sustainable regional development in the Baltic Sea Region
BalticSupply	Interregional SME Supply Clusters along the Northeast Corridor
Baltic Master II	Maritime safety - Transport and Environment in the Baltic Sea Region
PartiSEApate	Multi-level Governance in MSP (Maritime Spatial Planning) throughout the Baltic Sea Region
PURE	Project on Urban Reduction of Eutrophication
PRESTO	Project on reduction of the eutrophication of the Baltic Sea today
SCANDRIA	Scandinavian-Adriatic Corridor for Growth and Innovation
BRISK	Sub-regional risk of spill of oil and hazardous substances in the Baltic Sea
SMOCS	Sustainable Management of Contaminated Sediments in the Baltic Sea
SUBMARINER	Sustainable Uses of Baltic Marine Resources
StarDust	The Strategic Project on Trans-national Commercial Activities in Research & Innovation, Clusters and in SME-Networks
TransBaltic	Towards an integrated transport system in the Baltic Sea Region
TransBaltic EXT	TransBaltic Extension

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>) and information provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org) from Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org)

PROGRAMME:	INTERREG IV Caribbean (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.interreg-caraibes.fr/
Operational programme	http://www.interreg-caraibes.fr/joomla251/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=95&Itemid=588
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	France (Guadeloupe, St Martin, St Barthelemy, Martinique and French Guiana)
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Non-member countries bordering the Caribbean Sea, in particular countries from the Caribbean Forum of ACP States (CARIFORUM).
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Conseil régional de la Guadeloupe, Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, FRANCE

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁴¹

The Operational Programme INTERREG IV for the Caribbean Region for the period 2007-2013 was approved by the European Commission on 26 March 2008. This Transnational Cooperation Programme covers, on the one hand, Guadeloupe, St Martin, St Barthelemy, Martinique and French Guiana and, on the other hand, the non-member countries bordering the Caribbean Sea, in particular those in the Caribbean Forum of ACP States (CARIFORUM).

This Operational Programme comes under the 'European Territorial Cooperation' Objective and has a total budget of about EUR 64 million. The financing provided by the European Union via the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) is around EUR 48 million, representing some 0.3% of total Community contributions in France in the context of the 2007-2013 cohesion policy. For the non-member countries which are partners in this cooperation programme, financing under the European Development Fund (EDF) will be sought.

The Managing Authority is the Conseil régional de la Guadeloupe (Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, France).

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁴²

The objective of the cooperation strategy of the 'INTERREG IV Caribbean' programme 2007-2013 is to support the harmonious, concerted and sustained development of the Caribbean area, based on economic growth, job creation and respect for the environment. The programme aims to deepen regional cooperation and strengthen territorial cohesion based on competitiveness, attractiveness and integration of the area and exploitation of its assets and resources.

This cooperation programme is centred around targets to:

- increase the means of communication;
- develop innovation networks;
- implement projects in the field of sustainable tourism;
- support actions to protect natural maritime and terrestrial resources;
- develop waste treatment projects;

¹⁴¹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-caribbean)

¹⁴² Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-caribbean)

- support activities in the areas of education, training, culture, health and mutual knowledge of administrative institutional systems.

PRIORITIES¹⁴³

This operational programme identifies 4 priority axes:

Priority 1: Innovation, knowledge-based economy, opening up and improving the connectivity of the territories.

The aims are:

- enhance the economic growth potential of the Caribbean area through innovation, research, a knowledge-based economy and technology transfer;
- enhance the economic activities linked to tourism development, social economic solidarity, in particular through better coordination in the field of air and maritime transport, trading platforms and digital networks and services, and improved communication.

Priority 2: Environment, sustainable management of resources (terrestrial, maritime) and risks.

The aims were:

- The aim is to encourage concerted sustainable management policies for natural areas, through the creation of common structures and pilot projects on waste management, water resources, coastal management and biodiversity.
- The programme should thus make it possible to develop regional capacities in these areas, including soil pollution, energy management and production, and enhance natural areas to the benefit of sustainable tourism development based on eco-tourism.

Priority 3: Developing common services and synergies between the institutions and the territories in order to strengthen social cohesion and integration:

The aim is to address the need to strengthen cooperation between civil society players, so that the population can take better account of the social, cultural, linguistic and historical dimensions of the Caribbean area. To this end, the scope of cooperation will be widened through dynamic projects aimed at the general public, in the fields of education (school exchanges, occupational mobility), culture and disease prevention, through: i) the joint use of infrastructures; ii) improving the mutual knowledge between institutional, administrative and legal systems; iii) strengthening coordination capacities with respect to development strategies and the management of the Caribbean territories.

Priority 4: Technical assistance

Technical assistance is provided in the fields of management, monitoring and control and for evaluating the programme and its projects, as well as for the communication and promotion activities. This priority also aims to mobilise appropriate resources to meet the requirements of stimulating and promoting the area, which is characterised by geographical fragmentation and cultural and linguistic diversity.

¹⁴³ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-caribbean)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG IV “Caribbean” Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	45,009,183	15,003,062	60,012,245
	7,330,416	2,868,856*	10,199,272
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	16.3%	19.1%	17.0%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-caribbean), on information provided by the Interreg Caraïbes Programme (<http://www.interreg-caraibes.fr/>) and on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>) .

* Calculated from the difference between Total funding and EU co-funding.

INTERREG IV “Caribbean” Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	9
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	17.0%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,133,252
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	814,491
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	318,762

Source: Own elaboration based on own elaboration based on the information provided by the Interreg Caraïbes Programme (<http://www.interreg-caraibes.fr/>) and on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>).

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

INTERREG IV “Caribbean” Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
BECCA	CENTRE D’ ECHANGES INFORMATISES BRANCHE ANTILLES
CARIBRISKCLUSTER ^a	Cluster (pôle de compétitivité) Caraïbe des risques naturels et de la mer
CARIBSAT_IRD	Système Caraïbéen d’information environnementale
MAGDELESA*	Dispositif de concentration de poissons dans les petites Antilles*
MCR –ZTDC	Etablissement du Mécanisme de Coopération Régionale pour la mise en place de la Zone de Tourisme Durable de la Caraïbe
N/A	1er salon de la multidestination dans la Caraïbe
N/A	Protection et valorisation des écosystèmes humides littoraux dans l’espace Caraïbe
TSUAREG*	Mise en place de la partie montante de l’alerte aux tsunamis dans l’arc antillais*
TsunaHoule	TsunaHoule

Sources: Based on information from

*Based on information provided by the Interreg Caraïbes Programme (<http://www.interreg-caraibes.fr/>),

Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

^a www.caribriskcluster.com

N/A: not available

PROGRAMME	Central Europe (2007-2013)
WEBSITE	http://www.central2013.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME	http://www.central2013.eu/documents-2007-2013/programme-documents/
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Slovakia , Slovenia
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Ukraine,
MANAGING AUTHORITY	City of Vienna, Department for EU Strategy and Economic Development, Vienna, AUSTRIA

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁴⁴

Central Europe is a Transnational Cooperation Programme under the Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. The Operational Programme for the period 2007-2013 was approved by European Commission on 3 December 2007. The programme “Central Europe” is aimed at transnational cooperation between eight Member States. The Member States involved are the Czech Republic, Germany (territories in the East and South), Italy (territories in the North-East), Hungary, Austria, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia. The Ukraine (western part) will also take part in the programme, providing its own resources as well as a contribution from the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Initiative.

The total budget for the Programme is just over €298 million, with Community assistance under the ERDF amounting to some €246 million. This represents approximately 2.8% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-2013.

The Managing Authority is the City of Vienna, Department for EU Strategy and Economic Development, Vienna, AUSTRIA

The adopted Programme is new within the framework of transnational cooperation, however most of the partners have already cooperated through the INTERREG IIIB programme "CADSES", which has been split into two separate programmes for 2007-2013: "Central Europe" and "South-East Europe".

It is expected that the Programme will make a significant contribution towards increasing the overall territorial cohesion of the area, by providing opportunities for public and private operators to seek joint solutions to common problems which go beyond regional and national borders.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁴⁵

The overall goal of the Programme is to strengthen territorial cohesion, promote internal integration and enhance the competitiveness of Central Europe. This broad overall aim has the following two strategic objectives:

¹⁴⁴ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-central-europe)

¹⁴⁵ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-central-europe)

- Improving the competitiveness of Central Europe by strengthening innovation and accessibility structures;
- Improving territorial development in a balanced and sustainable way by enhancing the quality of the environment and developing attractive cities and regions

PRIORITIES¹⁴⁶

The overall aim and the two strategic objectives have been translated into five thematic priorities, which each target different sectors of socio-economic players active in the area.

These priorities are:

Priority 1: Facilitating innovation across Central Europe

The main objective of this priority is to create, across the entire Programme area, a favourable framework for innovation and entrepreneurship. The area's potential in this field is significant, however variations inside the Central Europe area are extremely wide. The partners aim to support projects that foster cooperation at all points along the innovation chain.

Priority 2: Improving accessibility of and within Central Europe

Central Europe is characterised by varied levels of accessibility, ranging from very accessible regions to less accessible large rural and peripheral areas. This priority will provide support for key players in transport to work together to define priorities that need to be addressed in an effort to increase interconnectivity and interoperability in Central Europe. As the Programme does not have sufficient funds to invest in large infrastructure projects, the partners will be encouraged to prepare concrete investment plans which should be submitted to other national or European financing sources. The priority will also aim at sustainability, and as such, carbon-neutral solutions will be encouraged.

Priority 3: Using our environment responsibly

The region covered by the Programme is characterised by high-risk areas in terms of natural disasters such as floods or human-caused accidents. There is also a very rich natural and cultural heritage which needs to be jointly protected and managed. This priority will provide funding for projects in the field of risk management and prevention, management of resources, energy efficiency, etc.

Priority 4: Enhancing competitiveness and attractiveness of cities and regions

Quality of life in Central Europe can be improved through strengthening the capacity of regions and cities in terms of spatial planning and town planning. As a result, exchanges of best practices and common solutions will be promoted in order to improve spatial planning at local and regional levels. Another important aspect of this priority is to look at capitalising on the wealth of existing cultural resources.

Priority 5: Technical assistance

Technical assistance is provided for implementing the Programme. Financial support is also available and covers administration, monitoring, evaluation and control.

¹⁴⁶ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-central-europe)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

CENTRAL EUROPE Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	231,251,410 3,047,282	47,364,542 761,017*	278,614,952 3,808,299
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	1.3%	1.6%	1.4%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-central-europe) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)
*Data gaps calculated from the difference between Total funding and EU co-funding

CENTRAL EUROPE (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	1
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	0.8%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	N/A
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	N/A
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	N/A

Source: own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)
*Only for Marine/Maritime projects. N/A: not applicable

CENTRAL EUROPE Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
INWAPO	Upgrading of Inland Waterway and Sea Ports

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

PROGRAMME:	Indian Ocean (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.reunioneurope.org/
Operational programme	http://www.reunioneurope.org/UE_PO-FEDER.asp
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	France (Oversea Department of La Réunion)
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Other countries around the Indian Ocean, especially the southwest Indian Ocean countries: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Conseil Régional de La Réunion, Saint-Denis, La Réunion,, FRANCE

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁴⁷

The Indian Ocean Programme 2007-2013 is a Transnational Cooperation Programme co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. The programme covers both Réunion and the countries around the Indian Ocean, especially the southwest Indian Ocean countries which form the Indian Ocean Commission (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles). The Operational Programme for the Indian Ocean for the period 2007-2013 was approved by European Commission on 27 March 2008.

This operational programme comes under the European Territorial Cooperation objective and has a total budget of about 47 million euros. The financing provided by the Community from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to some 35 million euros, representing about 0.4% of Community aid under the European Territorial Cooperation objective as part of the cohesion policy for 2007-2013.

Financing from the European Development Fund (EDF) will be sought for the non-EU countries.

The Managing Authority is Le Conseil Régional de La Réunion, Saint-Denis, La Réunion,, FRANCE

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁴⁸

The transnational cooperation strategy in the Indian Ocean area for 2007-2013 constitutes the international strand of a wider development strategy, incorporating all European, national and regional public funding for the island of Réunion. It is particularly directed towards:

- sustainable development;
- enhancement of the environment;
- regional economic integration;
- human development and international solidarity in the Indian Ocean.

This transnational cooperation programme is based on a number of objectives:

- to develop centres of regional expertise in the fields of health;
- to conserve environmental and natural resources;
- to conduct operations against natural hazards, in particular through the placing of an observation satellite;

¹⁴⁷ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-indian-ocean)

¹⁴⁸ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-indian-ocean)

- to develop high-bandwidth communications by means of a digital cable system between the Indian Ocean islands;
- to launch a number of surveillance operations in maritime areas;
- to provide support to approximately 250 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in order to develop their economic cooperation activities;
- to conduct projects related to training and education

PRIORITES¹⁴⁹

Priority 1: Sustainable development and the environment

The aim of this priority is to enhance the expertise that can contribute to sustainable development at regional level, strengthen the fight against natural hazards (cyclones, emerging diseases, etc.) and develop the sector of research and innovation.

Priority 2: Regional economic integration

There are two main objectives under this priority: to support the Réunion private sector in economic cooperation projects and to promote the exchange of knowledge through the networking of skill centres, including in the fields of maritime safety and the management of fishery stocks.

Priority 3: Promote human development and international solidarity to ensure harmonious regional integration

The aim of this priority is to develop privileged links among the populations, with a view to promoting exchanges in the fields of sport and culture, and to support solidarity actions and develop cooperation measures in the areas of training, education and integration.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Indian Ocean Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	35,446,560 9,629,107	11,815,520 5,455,558*	47,262,080 15,184,753
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	27.2%	46.2%	32.1%

Source: Own elaboration based on data provided by:

- Direction Generale Adjointe Economie, Tourism et International (Conseil Regional de La Reunion) (www.regionreunion.com)
- CAMP-SOOI coordinator (IFREMER- La Réunion) (<http://www.ifremer.fr/lareunion>)
- KELONIA (www.kelonia.org)
- IRD-La Réunion (www.la-reunion.ird.fr)

And data from:

- European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-indian-ocean)
- KEEP (<http://keep.eu/keep>)

*Data gaps for SEAS-OI calculated from the difference between Total funding and EU co-funding

¹⁴⁹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-indian-ocean)

Indian Ocean Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	21
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	12.5%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	723,083
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	458,529
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	259,788

Source: Own elaboration based on data provided by:

- Direction Generale Adjointe Economie, Tourism et International (Conseil Regional de La Reunion) (www.regionreunion.com)
 - CAMP-SOOI coordinator (IFREMER- La Reunion) (<http://www.ifremer.fr/lareunion>)
 - KELONIA (www.kelonia.org)
 - IRD-La Réunion (www.la-reunion.ird.fr)
- And also on data from :
- KEEEP (<http://keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Indian Ocean Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE/DESCRIPTION
CAMP- SOOI ^{1,2}	Connectivité des Aires Marines Protégées du Sud-Ouest de l'Océan Indien ² (Connectivity between marine protected areas) ¹
CEDTM – Kelonia ¹	Action de Coopération entre le CEDTM Kelonia et Mohéli (Union des Comores) pour la conservation de l'environnement marin ³ (Cooperative actions between the CEDTM and Mohéli for the preservation of marine environment) ¹
CERECAR ¹	Regional cooperation project aiming to contribute to the growth of the foundation of knowledge and skills, useful for the preservation and sustainable management of some cetacean species of the Indian Ocean ¹
CRABMAIO ¹	Study on current stock situations of mangrove crabs (Scylla Serrata) in Madagascar, and on the perspectives of the development of an aquaculture business activity ¹
ETIMARECO ¹	Identification and aetiology of scleractinian coral reef related illnesses in the Southern Indian Ocean Area ¹
FED/FEDER BIODIVERSITE ¹	Contribution to the regional integration of the Reunion Island, ensuring a more efficient, coherent coordinated and adapted management of biodiversity, according to priorities and rules given by international and regional memoranda / pacts ¹
ISLANDS – Coral Reef Component ¹	Technical support for coordination Coral Reef Component ¹
ISLANDS – Coral Reef Component (Sentinelles du récif) ¹	Implementation of a regional technical support platform/ observatory on the coral reefs ¹
N/A	Actions aiming the foundation of an Indian Ocean Fishermen's Federation ¹
N/A	Development of an inter-islands exchange network for marine pilotage ¹

N/A	Monitoring and control of fishing activities on the Indian Ocean by the Osiris ship ¹
N/A	Organisation of a workshop in Reunion, aiming the planning of the foundation of an Indian Ocean Fishermen's Federation ¹
N/A	Organisation of two working groups for scientific work by the CTOI in Reunion ¹
OVPOI ¹	Action Plan 2012 and 2013 ¹
OVPOI ¹	Observatory for (coastal) towns and harbours of the Indian Ocean Area ¹
PARDAM ¹	Territorial cooperation project on the aquaculture of mangrove crabs in Mozambique ¹
PREDISM-ZSOI	Regional platform of exchange of information on the monitoring and detection of marine pollution ¹
REEFSAT	Action Plan – Monitoring of the coastal coral reefs by teledetection ¹
RESOI ^{1,4}	Représentation sociale des écosystèmes coralliens de l’Océan indien ⁴ (Social representation of coral reef ecosystems in the Indian Ocean Area ¹)
SEAS-OI ⁵	La Station de télédétection de Surveillance de l’Environnement Assistée par Satellite dans l’Océan Indien ⁵
SMARTFISH ¹	Initiative of the monitoring of fishing activities in the South-Western Indian Ocean Area ¹

Sources: Information provided by/from:

- ¹ Direction Generale Adjointe Economie, Tourism et International (Conseil Regional de La Reunion) (www.regionreunion.com)
- ² CAMP-SOOI coordinator (IFREMER- La Reunion) (<http://wwz.ifremer.fr/lareunion>)
- ³ KELONIA (www.kelonia.org)
- ⁴ IRD-La Réunion (www.la-reunion.ird.fr)
- And information from :
- ⁵KEEP (<http://keep.eu/keep>)

N/A: not available/not applicable

PROGRAMME:	Transnational Cooperation Programme “Madeira-Açores-Canarias (MAC)” (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.pct-mac.org
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.pct-mac.org/arbol/index.jsp?nivel=0&idPadre=9459f7d0f00a61a8f77ce369e303a462&id=9459f7d0f00a61a8f77ce369e303a462
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Portugal, Spain
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Dirección General de Planificación y Presupuesto del Gobierno de Canarias, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, SPAIN

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁵⁰

The European Commission approved on 18 September 2007 a European territorial cooperation programme for transnational cooperation between the archipelagos of Madeira and Açores (Portugal) and the Canary Island (Spain) for the period 2007-2013, the "Transnational Cooperation Programme Madeira-Açores-Canarias (MAC) 2007-2013".

This programme involves Community support for the 3 NUTS II Atlantic island areas in the participating countries, within the framework of the European territorial cooperation objective. The total budget of the programme is around EUR 65 million and the Community investment through the ERDF amounts to around EUR 55 million.

The managing Authority is the Dirección General de Planificación y Presupuesto del Gobierno de Canarias, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, SPAIN

The programme affects a population of about 2.4 million people (2005) living in an eligible area of 10.597 Km².

It is important to signal the specificity of this programme, focused on the cooperation of three outermost island regions in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, with one of them, the Canary Islands, geographically closer to Africa than to Europe. This situation provides the programme with a strong orientation not only for cooperation among the partner regions, but also with third countries of their geographic surroundings and with other Community outermost regions.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁵¹

The long term objective of the programme is not only to increase the level of cooperation between Madeira, Açores and Canarias and their integrated development, but also to enlarge the natural area of socio-economic and cultural influence of the three archipelagos and to increase the possibilities for exchanges with their geographic entourage. This later activity will be carried out in a coordinated manner with other Community external cooperation instruments, namely the European Development Fund (EDF). The specific objectives of the programme, to be developed to attain its final objective are::

- the promotion of Research, Development and Innovation (R&D+I) in order to reduce the relative retard of the three regions in this aspect with relation with the continent;

¹⁵⁰ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-madeira-acoeres-canarias)

¹⁵¹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-madeira-acoeres-canarias)

- to increase the level of protection and to improve the management of coastal areas and marine resources;
- the sustainable management of hydraulic resources, energy (in particular renewable) and waste;
- the prevention of risks and natural disasters (seismic, volcanoes, maritime, climatic, etc.);
- the promotion of the development of third countries in the geographic area; and
- to strengthen the institutional cooperation capacity of the intervening agents (public and private) of the three regions and participating third countries.

PRIORITIES¹⁵²

The "Transnational Cooperation Programme Madeira-Açores-Canarias (MAC) 2007-2013" is structured into the following priorities:

Priority 1: Promotion of research, technological development, innovation and the information society

Specific objectives of this priority:

- the development of research, innovation and technological development lines of direct application to the productive tissue of the territories concerned;
- development of transnational cooperation networks for technological and scientific transfer; and
- promotion of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in order to reduce the problems related to the fragmentation of the territory and the large distances in the cooperation area and with the continent.

Priority 2: Strengthening of environmental management and risk prevention

Specific objectives of the priority:

- the prevention of risks and natural disasters (seismic, volcanoes, maritime, climatic, etc.);
- sustainable management of hydraulic resources, energy and waste;
- protection and management of coastal zones and marine resources; and
- maritime and coastal safety.

Priority 3: Cooperation with third countries and application of the wider neighbourhood principle

Specific objectives of the priority:

- to promote the development of a common space for growth and integration at economic, social and cultural level between the three Macaronesian regions and neighbouring third countries through cooperation activities leading to common benefit;
- to help to the establishment of stable links for institutional cooperation;
- to become a pilot experience for territorial cooperation between the European Union and third countries, through the establishment of operative coordination procedures between different funds (ERDF and EDF); and
- to strengthen the role of outermost regions as a platform for territorial cooperation between the European Union and neighbouring countries.

These objectives will be materialise in joint projects with third countries, some of them financed exclusively through ERDF, and others with partners of ACP countries; this will imply the coordination between ERDF and EDF funding in the framework of the wider neighbourhood policy.

Priority 4: Technical assistance. There is also provision for technical assistance in order to implement the programme. Financial support is available covering administration, monitoring, evaluation and control.

¹⁵² Source: European Commission http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-madeira-acoeres-canarias)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Transnational Cooperation Programme “Madeira-Açores-Canarias (MAC)” (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	52,070,453 9,978,055	9,188,901 2,130,079*	61,259,354 12,108,134
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	19.2%	23.2%	19.8%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-madeira-aco-res-canarias) and on data of marine and maritime projects from the MAC Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.pct-mac.org>)

* Calculated from Total funding and EU co-funding.

Transnational Cooperation Programme “Madeira-Açores-Canarias (MAC)” (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	21
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	16.9%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	576,578
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	475,145
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	101,432

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the MAC Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.pct-mac.org>) and from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Transnational Cooperation Programme “Madeira-Açores-Canarias (MAC)” (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
ALGABIOMAC	Desarrollo de industrias biotecnológicas a partir de la explotación de macro y micro algas marinas de las regiones de la Macaronesia (y país tercer vecino)
BANGEN	Red BANGEMAC: Banco genético marino de Macaronesia
BIOTECMAR	BIOTECMAR: Procedimientos y protocolos para la Gestión Sostenible de la Biodiversidad Marina
BIOVAL	Valorización, control y gestión de los recursos marinos de Macaronesia
CANAUTIC	Plataforma de cooperación en náutica deportiva Canarias–Cabo Verde. Diagnóstico socioeconómico y medioambiental en relación con la actividad náutica y propuesta de ordenación de la Náutica Deportiva
CARMAC	Mejora de la calidad de las aguas recreativas y costeras de la Macaronesia
CONNECTAFRICA	Impulso a la Conectividad entre las Islas Canarias con los países Senegal, Mauritania y Cabo Verde
ESTRAMAR	Estrategía Marino-Marítima de I+D+i en la Macaronesia
GESMAR	Gestión Sostenible de los Recursos Marinos
GESPORT	Red de Cooperación EUROAFRICANA en el Sector Portuario
GESTATLANTICO	Gestión y Explotación sostenible de las Zonas Costeras del Litoral Euroafricano
LITOMAC	Cooperación y Sinergias en el establecimiento, y Planeamiento Sostenible, de las Franjas Litorales de la Región Macaronésica
MACAROMOD	Dispersión de materia orgánica en granjas de acuicultura: desarrollo de un modelo matemático para garantizar su sostenibilidad ambiental
MACSA	Programa para Fomentar el Desarrollo Sostenible en los ámbitos del comercio y el transporte marítimo en África Occidental
MacSIMAR	Incorporação do Sistema Integrado de Monitorização Meteorológica e Oceanográfica da Macaronésia na estratégia de investigação marinha/marítima Europeia
MaReS	Macaronesia Research Strategy
MARPROF	Bases para a Gestão e Valorização Gastronómica de Espécies Pesqueiras Profundas da Macaronésia
MARPROF-CV	Potencial de los nuevos recursos de aguas profundas de Cabo Verde, bases para su gestión sostenible y valorización gastronómica
PELAGOS	Un modelo para la gestión coordinada de los recursos naturales marinos en la macaronesia
PTMAC	Plataforma Tecnológica de la Macaronesia
SOST-MAC	Cooperación y Sinergias en actuaciones Sostenibles en Espacios Naturales Protegidos de la Macaronesia

Source: Based on information from the MAC Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.pct-mac.org>)

PROGRAMME:	Mediterranean Programme (MED Programme) (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.programmemed.eu
PROGRAMME PUBLICATIONS:	http://www.programmemed.eu/centre-dinformation/publications-du-programme.html
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom,
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Croatia**, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Albania
MANAGING AUTHORITY	Direction Générale Adjointe des Relations Internationales et des Affaires Européennes, Autorité de Gestion MED, Région Provence-Alpes Côte d'Azur, Marseille, FRANCE

*Implementation Guide

**Croatia became a EU Member State on 1st July 2013

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Mediterranean Programme (MED Programme) (2007-2013) is a Transnational Cooperation Programme, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund, between Cyprus, France, the United Kingdom, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain (with participation of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Albania with IPA funds) for the period 2007-2013. The Mediterranean Programme was approved by European Commission on 20 December 2007.¹⁵³

The “Mediterranean” Programme falls within the framework laid out for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective and it has a total budget of around €256 million. Community funding through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to some €193 million, which represents approximately 2.2% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy for 2007-2013. A budget of EUR6.4 million is devoted for the participation of the Western Balkan countries. Community funding through the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) amounts to some EUR 5,4 million. The Managing Authority monitors also the IPA funds¹⁵⁴.

The eligible areas of the Med programme cover the whole territory in Cyprus, Greece Malta, Slovenia while in the rest of the participating countries only some territories/regions are eligible: the regions concerned for the Med are¹⁵⁵:

- Spain: six regional autonomies - Andalusia, Aragon, Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, Murcia, Valencia and two autonomous cities - Ceuta and Melilla.
- France: four regions - Corse, Languedoc-Roussillon, Provence - Alpes - Cote d'Azur, Rhône-Alpes.
- Italy: eighteen regions: Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia Romagna, Friuli Venezia Giulia, - - Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy, Marche, Molise, Umbria, Piedmont, Puglia, Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany, Veneto.
- Portugal: two regions - Algarve, Alentejo
- UK: An Economic Program Area - Gibraltar
- Croatia (since July 1, 2013) throughout the country

¹⁵³ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-mediterranean-programme)

¹⁵⁴ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-mediterranean-programme)

¹⁵⁵ Source: MED Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.programmemed.eu>)

The participation of non-member states of the European Union in Med Programme is possible but limited. Indeed, it invited the Mediterranean candidate or potential candidate countries to the European Union to join the program thanks to the IPA funds (Instrument for Pre-accession). The area of cooperation is thus expanded the countries: Albania; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Montenegro; Croatia (before its accession to the EU on 1 July 2013).

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁵⁶

The Programme aims to strengthen the region's economy in order to ensure growth and employment for future generations. It also aimed to support territorial cohesion and improve the region's environmental protection and sustainable development credentials.

The Operational Programme aims to:

- disseminate innovative technologies and know-how;
- strengthen strategic cooperation between public authorities and economic development bodies;
- protect and enhance natural resources and heritage;
- promote renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- reduce maritime risks and improve safety in the Mediterranean sea; and
- improve accessibility to the sea and local ports through the use of intermodal transport solutions.

The Programme funds projects that aim to prevent and fight natural disasters. Money is also allocated to support better use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in remote areas and to strengthen cultural ties across the entire region. In addition, the Programme targets to deliver better coordination of development policies and improvements in territorial governance.

PRIORITIES¹⁵⁷

The Operational Programme is structured around the following priority axes:

Priority 1: Strengthening innovation capacities

The Mediterranean region's technological, economic and organisational potential must be exploited to the full in order to guarantee a higher level of competitiveness, development and growth in the years to come. The economy is characterised by regional disparities, and economic operators conduct their business in a very fragmented fashion. The Programme therefore aims to encourage the transfer of technology and know-how to strengthen synergies and generate critical mass between these economic operators. Support is being provided to diversify economic activity in the region's poorer areas. Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) are also expected to strengthen their international links, with help from the Programme.

Priority 2: Protection of the environment and promotion of a sustainable territorial development

Because of its diverse geographical features, the Programme area is subject to a large number of environmental pressures that threaten its biodiversity, maritime habitat, water resources and cultural heritage. Human activity, such as over fishing and intensive agriculture, are the main culprits. In response to these pressures, the Programme funds measures to protect the environment and promote sustainable development practices. Organisations in charge of regional development, planning and related sectors cooperate in order to ensure that the Mediterranean's natural resources and heritage are responsibly managed, preserved and developed.

¹⁵⁶ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-mediterranean-programme)

¹⁵⁷ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-mediterranean-programme)

Priority 3: Improving mobility and territorial accessibility

Some parts of the Mediterranean – particularly isolated areas, islands and rural areas – are poorly connected to each other and to neighbouring regions. At the same time, economic development, tourism and a rise in the movement of goods and people are putting pressure on the Mediterranean’s coastal and urban areas, as well as on its main transport corridors. This priority aims to bring about improvements to transport links to boost mobility and territorial linkages. ICTs also need to be harnessed more effectively to help link remote areas to the rest of society. Getting the most out of new technologies will also improve the economic, financial and administrative performance of the entire region.

Priority 4: Promotion of a polycentric and integrated MED space

Many urban centres covered by the Programme boast high levels of competitiveness, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and scientific capacity. These areas display concentrations of wealth and service levels that are in stark contrast to many of their rural hinterlands. The Programme aims to strengthen links between urban and rural areas and seek to improve governance on a range of relevant development issues. Such activities will help to boost competitiveness and ensure that territorial disparities do not grow wider. The Programme will also promote initiatives that aim to enhance Mediterranean identity and culture in the face of challenges from economic globalisation and international competition.

Priority 5: Technical assistance

Technical assistance will be provided to help implement the Programme.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

MED Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	181,599,851	59,562,530	241,162,380
	42,004,977	12,622,942	55,066,359
TOTAL Marine/Maritime (%)	23.1%	21.2%	22.8%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-mediterranean-programme) and on data of marine and maritime projects from MED Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.programmemed.eu/>)

MED Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	39
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	25.2%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,411,958
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,077,051
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	323,665

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the MED Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.programmemed.eu>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

MED Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
APICE	Common Mediterranean strategy and local practical Actions for the mitigation of Port, Industries and Cities Emissions
BLUENE	BLUe ENERgy for Mediterranean
CAIMANs	Cruise and passenger ship Air quality Impact Mitigation ActioNs
CLIMEPORT	Mediterranean Ports' Contribution to Climate Change Mitigation
COASTANCE	regional COMmon Action STRategy Against Coastal Erosion and climate change effects for a sustainable coastal planning in the Mediterranean basin
COASTGAP	Coastal Governance and Adaptation Policies in the Mediterranean
COM&CAP MarInA-Med	COMmunication & CAPitalisation of Maritime Integrated Approach in the Mediterranean Area
CoRINThos	Clusters maritimes au support de recherche et innovation pour développer l'entrepreneuriat de l'Economie Bleue
DEVELOP-MED	DEVELOP-MED
ENERCOAST	Renewable energies in the marine-coastal areas of the adriatic-ionian region
FishMPABlue	Fisheries governance in the Marine Protected Areas: Potential for 'Blue Economy'
FREIGHT4ALL	A distributed and open FREIGHT transport ICT solution 4 ALL stakeholders in the Mediterranean area
FUTUREMED	Freight and passengers sUpporting infomobiliTy systems for a sUstainable impRovEment of the competitiveness of port-hinterland systems of the MED area
iFreightMED-DC	Intermodal Freight Services Development Committees
InnoNauTICs	Innovation for Nautical Development Sector in the Mediterranean Area
INTE-TRANSIT	Integrated and Interoperable Maritime Transit Management System
LOSAMEDCHEM	How can logistics and safety of chemicals' transport be improved in the Mediterranean area?
MAREMED	MARitime REgions cooperation for MEDiterranean

TRANS-NATIONAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES FACT SHEETS

Med-IAMER	Integrated Actions to Mitigate Environmental Risks in the Mediterranean Sea
MedLab	Mediterranean Living Lab for Territorial Innovation
MEDNET	Mediterranean Network for Custom Procedures and Simplification of Clearance in Ports
MedPAN NORTH	Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas Network - North
MED-PCS	Promotion of Port Community System in Mediterranean Traffic
MEDTRENDS	Future Trends in the Mediterranean Sea
MEMO	Mediterranean Electronic Marine Highways Observatory
MERMAID	Mediterranean Environmental Review Monitoring for port Authorities through Integrated Development
MITOMED	Models of Integrated TOURism in the MEDiterranean
NEMO	NEtworking for the developMent of maritime tOURism at EUSAIR level
OPTIMIZEMED	Optimizing and profiting best practices in the MED Area on foreign trade, intermodal, transport and maritime safety
PORTA	PORTs as a gateway for Access inner regions
POSEIDON	POLLUTION MONITORING OF SHIP EMISSIONS: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH FOR HARBOURS OF THE ADRIATIC BASIN
SEATOLAND	Connections between harbours and hinterland
SECUR MED PLUS	SECUR MED PLUS
SHIFT	Sustainable Tourism In Fragile Territories
SMART-PORT	Action plan towards the Smart Port concept in the Mediterranean Area
TERCONMED	CONTAINER TERMINALS AS A KEY ELEMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SHORT SEA SHIPPING
TOSCA	Tracking Oil Spills and Coastal Awareness Network
TOURMEDASSETS	Enhancing the growth potential of coastal tourism concentration through an innovative, green and inclusive mobilisation of Med area local assets
TRANSit	Mediterranean Intermodal Transit

Source: Based on information from the MED Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.programmemed.eu/>)

PROGRAMME:	Northern Periphery (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.northernperiphery.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.northernperiphery.eu/en/documents/Downloads/
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Finland, Ireland, United Kingdom, Sweden
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Faroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, Norway
MANAGING AUTHORITY	The County Administrative Board of Västerbotten (Länsstyrelsen i Västerbotten), Umeå, SWEDEN

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁵⁸

The Programme 'Northern Periphery' 2007-2013 is a Transnational Cooperation Programme under the European Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

On 28 September, The European Commission approved the Transnational Cooperation Programme between Ireland, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, with the participation of the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland and Norway for the 2007-2013 period.

The "Northern Periphery 2007-2013" Programme involves Community support for the following regions within the European Territorial Co-operation Objective framework:

- Ireland: "Border, Midland and Western" (only the regions Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo, Galway and Mayo), "Southern and Eastern" (only the regions Clare, Limerick, Cork and Kerry);
- Finland: "Itä-Suomi", "Pohjois-Suomi" and "Länsi-Suomi" (only the region Keski-Suomi);
- Sweden: Mellersta Norrland and Övre Norrland;
- United Kingdom: "North Eastern Scotland" (only the region "North East Moray"), "South Western Scotland" (only the region "Dumfries & Galloway"), "Highlands and Islands" and "Northern Ireland" (with the exception of the regions "Belfast" and "Outer Belfast").

The total budget of the programme is around €59 million. Community investment through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to some €35 million. The four non-Member States finance their own participation and provide another €10 million to the Programme in "ERDF equivalent funding".

The Managing Authority is "The County Administrative Board of Västerbotten (Länsstyrelsen i Västerbotten), Umeå, SWEDEN".

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁸ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-northern-periphery)

¹⁵⁹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-northern-periphery)

The Programme aims to help peripheral and remote communities in the northern margins of Europe to develop their economic, social and environmental potential. This will be achieved through transnational collaboration in the fields of innovation, business competitiveness, accessibility, sustainable development, natural resources and cultural heritage.

The "Northern Periphery Programme 2007-2013" contains four thematic fields of intervention for the transnational strand of the European Territorial Cooperation Objective:

- promoting competitiveness by developing the capacity for innovation and networking in rural and peripheral areas;
- facilitating development in the Programme area through the use of advanced information and communication technologies (ICT) as well as advanced transport systems;
- strengthening synergies between environmental protection and economic growth;
- contributing to a more sustainable development by improving urban-rural relations and by safeguarding regional heritage.

PRIORITIES¹⁶⁰

The following priorities represent the structure of the "Northern Periphery Programme 2007-2013":

Priority 1: Promoting innovation and competitiveness in remote and peripheral areas

Specific objectives of this priority include:

- exchange of best practice and creation of cooperative networks between research institutions and small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) to increase the capacity for innovation, development of systems for innovation and strengthen competitiveness;
- creating transnational cooperation networks and transferring knowledge as a means to create and develop new innovative products;
- cooperation and exchange of best practice between SMEs;
- using ICT as a means for developing the Northern Periphery;
- building on past experiences and networks to further enhance the development of road transport and other forms of public and private transport;
- short sea shipping and intermodality taking into account the fact that there are many maritime and coastal regions situated in the area;
- building the capacity to prevent and respond to emergencies and natural disasters.

Priority 2: Sustainable development of natural resources

Specific objectives of this priority include:

- efficient and sustainable management and use of resources;
- analysing the possible implications of climate change and means of reducing them;
- developing small-scale renewable energy solutions;
- urban-rural partnerships;
- cooperation and networks between private, public and voluntary sectors;
- promoting the natural and cultural heritage in a way that benefits the development of sustainable industries.

Priority 3: Technical assistance

The Programme will employ technical assistance during its implementation. Financial assistance will cover administration, monitoring and control

¹⁶⁰ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-northern-periphery)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Northern Periphery Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	33,008,218 3,729,419	55,013,695 3,305,477*	88,021,913 7,034,895
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	11.3%	6.0%	8.0%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-northern-periphery) and on data of marine and maritime projects from the Northern Periphery Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.northernperiphery.eu>)

* Calculated from Total funding and EU co-funding.

Northern Periphery Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	13 ^a
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	13.0% ^a
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	541,146 ^a
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	286,878 ^a
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	254,267 ^a

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the Northern Periphery Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.northernperiphery.eu>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects; ^aThe figures have been obtained considering both Main Projects and Preparatory Projects

Northern Periphery Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
CoastAdapt	The Sea as Our Neighbour: Sustainable Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal Communities and Habitats on Europe's Northern Periphery
EcoFish	Environment friendly fish farming and use of cleaner fish
Northcharr	Sustainable Aquaculture of Arctic Charr
SMACS	Small Craft Emergency Response and Survival Training for Arctic Conditions
WATER	Warning of Algal Toxin Events to support aquaculture in the NPP coastal zone Region
APLIC*	Economic and environmental sustainability of fish farming in northern Europe - Exploration and Analysis of the Aquaculture Production Life Cycle*
Arctic Dimension*	Arctic Dimension in the Northern Periphery Cooperation*
Climate Change Impacts*	Climate Change Impacts on Coastal Communities and Habitats*
LIVEwell*	Quantifying and optimising crustacean welfare to improve product value*
MaRET*	Community and Business Toolkit for Marine Renewable Energy Development (MaRET) *
MBEO*	Marine Based Employment Opportunities*
NOLICE*	Lumpfish: Eco-friendly biological delousing of farmed Atlantic salmon*
Salmonids*	Salmonids West Project*

Source: Based on information from the Northern Periphery Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.northernperiphery.eu/>)

* Preparatory projects

PROGRAMME:	North Sea Region (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.northsearegion.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://archive.northsearegion.eu/ivb/content/show/&tid=75
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, The Netherlands, United Kingdom
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Norway
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Danish Enterprise and Construction Authority Silkeborg, DENMARK

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Programme 'North Sea Region' is a Transnational Cooperation Programme under the European Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). On 3 October 2007, the European Commission approved a transnational cooperation Operational Programme between Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom (with participation from Norway). The "North Sea Region" Programme falls within the framework laid out for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective and has a total budget of around €274 million. Community assistance through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to some €134 million, which represents approximately % of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy for 2007-13.

The North Sea Region Programme runs from 2007 to 2013 and will provide Community support to 38 NUTS II areas in the participating EU Member States (along with all of Norway). The Programme covers a population of about 60 million people and an area of 664 000 km¹⁶¹.

The Managing Authority is Danish Enterprise and Construction Authority, Silkeborg, DENMARK.¹⁶² The 2007-2013 Programme connects regions from seven countries around the North Sea, incorporating policy level planning and the long lasting and tangible effects of projects. These are the foundations of the future transnational projects, which will create added value to partner regions and beyond¹⁶³.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁶⁴

The aim of the programme is to make the North Sea region a better place to live work and invest in.

By this we mean that the North Sea Region Programme has a role in enhancing the overall quality of life for residents of the North Sea Region by ensuring that there is access to more and better jobs, by sustaining and enhancing the acknowledged environmental qualities of the region, by improving accessibility to places and ensuring that our communities are viable, vibrant and attractive places to live and work.

¹⁶¹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-north-sea-region)

¹⁶² Source: Joint Operational Programme North Sea Region 2007-2013 (<http://www.northsearegion.eu/>)

¹⁶³ Source: Joint Operational Programme North Sea Region 2007-2013 (<http://www.northsearegion.eu/>)

¹⁶⁴ Source: Joint Operational Programme North Sea Region 2007-2013 (<http://www.northsearegion.eu/>)

These are issues that require interventions at the transnational level and are the areas where transnational cooperation action is regarded as most likely to deliver the overall aim of the Programme. The purpose is to promote transnational cooperation that:

- Increases the overall level of innovation taking place across the North Sea Region,
- Enhances the quality of the environment in the North Sea Region,
- Improves the accessibility of places in the North Sea Region,
- Delivers sustainable and competitive communities.

These Objectives are multi-dimensional and clearly strongly inter-related. The intent of the Programme Strategy is to make a measurable difference in each of these areas by the end of the Programming period in 2013. In order to deliver these Objectives the Programme focuses on four priority areas. These are considered to be the areas where this Programme is best focused in order to deliver the results required. Other programmes, whether European, national or regional, can play their part in delivering the overall aim expressed in this Programme and endorsed by the respective stakeholders.

PRIORITIES¹⁶⁵

The Programme is structured around the following priority axes:

Priority axis 1: Building on our capacity for innovation

This priority aims to promote transnational co-operation activities to strength the North Sea Region's capacity for innovation. The objectives are:

- To encourage the introduction and development of new and improved products and processes within the Region's businesses and services.
- To stimulate innovation within identified clusters and research and innovation networks
- Creating the right conditions for an innovation orientated environment.
- To encourage the adoption and use of ICT applications across the North Sea Region

Priority axis 2: Promoting the sustainable management of our environment

The aim of the priority is to promote transnational actions for the sustainable management of the common environmental resources of the North Sea Region, both to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment for the benefit of future generations and to secure associated social and economic benefits. The objectives for this priority are:

- Sustainable development of the coastal land and sea areas through integrated
- coastal zone management;
- Developing preventative and response measures to address marine acute and
- chronic pollution;
- Adapting to and reducing risks posed to society and nature by a changed climate;
- Promoting environmentally-responsible energy production practices

Priority axis 3: Improving accessibility in the North Sea region

The aim of this priority is to promote transnational cooperation activities that contribute to improving the accessibility of places in the North Sea Region and deliver economic and social benefits. The objectives are:

- To promote regional accessibility strategies;
- To promote the development of multi-modal and transnational transport corridors;

¹⁶⁵ European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-north-sea-region)

- To promote the development of efficient and effective logistics solutions.

Priority axis 4: Promoting sustainable and competitive communities

The aim of the priority is to promote attractive and viable communities which help to strengthen the competitiveness of the North Sea Region and contribute to its balanced sustainable development. The objectives are:

- To securing solutions to the needs of areas in decline to ensure that they contribute to the economic and social wealth of the North Sea Region
- To promote and manage sustainable growth in expanding areas in order that they
- achieve their full economic and social potential
- To implement energy-efficient solutions for settlements

Priority axis 5: Technical assistance

Technical assistance is available to help implement the programme. Financial support covered administration, monitoring, evaluation and control.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

North Sea Region Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	130,200,000	130,200,000	260,400,000
	51,383,489*	59,320,545* ^a	110,704,033*
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	39.5%	45.6%	42.5%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-north-sea-region) and data from the North Sea Region Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.northsearegion.eu>). * It does not include data from the project CNSS_ISDI (funding data not available). ^aCalculated from Total funding and EU co-funding.

North Sea Region Programme (2007-2013) Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	30
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	38.5%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	3,817,380
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,771,844
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	2,045,536

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the North Sea Region Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.northsearegion.eu>)
 *Only for Marine/Maritime projects. Averages have been estimated without considering the project CNSS_ISDI (data not available).

North Sea Region Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
ACCSEAS	Accessibility for Shipping, Efficiency, Advantages and Sustainability
BEPPo	Blue Energy Production in Ports
BLAST	Bringing Land and Sea Together
CNSS	CLEAN NORTH SEA SHIPPING: Competitive Marine Transport Services AND Reduction of Emission – a North Sea Model
CNSS-IDI	Clean North Sea Shipping - Improved dissemination and impact
CPA	Climate Proof Areas
CRUISE GATEWAY	CRUISE GATEWAY-Towards sustainable growth of cruise shipping in the NSR
DiPol	Impact of Climate Change on the quality of urban and coastal waters
Dryport	Dryport - a modal shift in practice
e-CME	e-CME Ballast Water
E-Harbours	E-Logistics in NSR Harbour Cities
e-harbours movement	Smart Energy Logistics in harbours
EMOVE	Estuaries on the Move
EVNSR *	Energy Vision North Sea Region
Food Port	Food Port - Connecting Food Port Regions - Between and Beyond
iTransfer	Innovative TRANsport Solutions for Fjords Estuaries and Rivers
LNS	Living North Sea
LO-PINOD	Logistics Optimisation for Ports Intermodality: Network, Opportunities, Development
MAP-MEP	Mapping and communicating marine energy potentials
MTC*	Maritime Transport Cluster
NMU	Northern Maritime University
NSBWO	North Sea Ballast Water Opportunity
NSF	North Sea Fish: innovation from catch to plate
POWER cluster	Developing the North Sea Offshore Wind Power Cluster
POYO	The Port is Yours
PROWAD	Protect and Prosper - Sustainable Tourism in the Wadden Sea
SAIL	Hybrid (Freight) Sailing: Sustainable Approaches and Innovative Liaisons
StratMos	Motorways of the Seas Strategic Demonstration Project
SUSCOD	Sustainable Coastal Development in Practise
TIDE	Tidal River Development

Source: Based on information from the North Sea Region Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.northsearegion.eu>)

* Clusters

PROGRAMME:	INTERREG IVB North West Europe (NWE) (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.nweurope.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.nweurope.eu/index.php?act=page&page_on=about&id=345
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Belgium, Germany, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, United Kingdom
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Switzerland
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Conseil Régional Nord-Pas de Calais, Direction Europe, Lille, FRANCE

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁶⁶

The Programme 'North West Europe (NWE)' (2007-2013) is a Programme under the European Territorial Cooperation Objective co-funded by European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

On 26 September 2007, the European Commission approved the European Territorial Cooperation Programme for transnational cooperation between Belgium, Germany, Ireland, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the UK with the participation of Switzerland for the period 2007-2013.

The Transnational Territorial Cooperation Programme "North West Europe" (NWE) involves Community support for 93 NUTS II areas in the participating countries, within the European Territorial Cooperation Objective framework. The Programme affects a population of about 180 million people (2003) living in the eligible area of 845 000 km².

The total budget of the Programme is around €696 million. Community investment through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to around €355 million. The Managing Authority is Le Conseil Régional Nord-Pas de Calais, Direction Europe, Lille, France

The Managing Authority is ; Le Conseil Régional Nord-Pas de Calais, Direction Europe, Lille, FRANCE

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁶⁷

The main goal of the Operational Programme is to capitalise on the cooperation between key actors and to address territorial issues across the North West Europe area. The Programme seeks to contribute to the economic competitiveness of the region, thereby equally promoting regionally balanced and sustainable development.

The Programme is a unique in that it offers a cross-sectoral approach to territorial development, which promotes close cooperation with universities, non-governmental organisations, public authorities, and the private sector to secure contribution towards economic and social cohesion and EU competitiveness. The Transnational Cooperation Programme offers the advantage of establishing links between actions at regional, national, cross-border and interregional levels. These efforts increasingly complement activities, policies and programmes in the participating countries.

To guarantee the visibility of cooperation, concrete Operational Programme achievements are indispensable. Currently, the new approach of transnational cooperation will focus on: a long-term, strategic approach the catalyst effect of cooperation projects for subsequent infrastructure

¹⁶⁶ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-north-west-europe-nwe)

¹⁶⁷ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-north-west-europe-nwe)

investments that offer transnational relevance cross-fertilisation between projects that both address similar issues and complement other programmes overcoming transnational issues of interest to the area.

PRIORITIES¹⁶⁸

The priorities of the Programme “North West Europe” 2007-2013 are:

Priority 1. Developing the NWE knowledge-based economy by capitalising on our capacity for innovation

Key objectives under this priority are:

- to promote entrepreneurship and facilitate the transfer of innovations and knowledge into products, processes and services that strengthen the competitiveness of the programme area
- to strengthen and to develop new and existing growth clusters as well as small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) networks
- to use and to improve territorial cooperation that strengthens the institutional and territorial framework for innovation as well as to facilitate the transfer of knowledge.

Priority 2. Sustainable management of natural resources and of natural and technological risks

Key objectives under the priority are:

- to promote an innovative and sustainable approach to natural resource management, including water, landscapes, biodiversity, energy and waste management
- to promote an innovative approach to risk management and risk prevention in the context of climate change. This applies in particular to water management (effects of the high concentration of human activities in coastal areas and river valleys, impacts of sea level rise on coastal areas and flood risk, the marine environment etc.)
- to promote a transnational and spatial approach that both improves soil, water and air quality by minimising greenhouse gas emissions and reduces noise pollution.

Priority 3. Improving connectivity in NWE by promoting intelligent and sustainable transport and ICT solutions

Specific objectives of this priority are:

- to manage transport growth through optimisation of existing transport infrastructure capacity for both passenger and freight transport
- to support effective and innovative actions and efficient systems on land, water and in the air
- to develop innovative approaches for information and communication technology (ICT) use that improves connectivity. These approaches will include those aimed at reducing the need for physical mobility through virtual activity for both passenger and freight transport.

Priority 4. Promoting strong and prosperous communities at transnational level

Specific objectives of this priority are:

- to promote transnational actions that enhance the economic and social performance of cities, towns and rural areas
- to identify and develop collective actions that improve the environmental quality and attraction of towns and cities (including the sustainable use of the cultural heritage sites, tourism and innovative energy practices)
- to promote transnational responses to the impacts of demographic change and migration in the programme area.

Priority 5: Technical assistance. Technical assistance will include administration, monitoring, evaluation and control.

¹⁶⁸ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-north-west-europe-nwe)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG IVB North West Europe (NWE) Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	334,116,695 26,219,248	334,116,695 25,194,976*	668,233,390 51,414,224
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	7.8%	7.5 %	7.7 %

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-north-west-europe-nwe) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>). * National contribution calculated from Total funding and EU co-funding.

INTERREG IVB North West Europe (NWE) (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	8
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	7.0%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	6,426,778
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	3,277,406
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	3,149,372

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

INTERREG IVB North West Europe (NWE) (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
CEAMAS	Civil Engineering Applications of Marine Sediments
EnAlgae	Energetic Algae
IMCORE	Innovative Management for Europe's Changing Coastal Resource
InTRADE	Intelligent Transportation for Dynamic Environment
Numericanal	Numericanal
Pro-Tide	Developing, Testing and Promoting Tidal Energy in coastal and estuarine zones
ScaldWIN	Scheldt Transnational Water management aimed at Improving and Integrating Innovative measures for groundwater, sediments and surface water in the International Scheldt River Basin District
SIC adapt!	NWE Strategic Initiatives Cluster - ADAPTATION TO THE SPATIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE - Promote measures - Call for action - Share knowledge

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

PROGRAMME:	South West Europe (SUDOE) (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://interreg-sudoe.eu/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.interreg-sudoe.eu/ESP/f/118/COMUNICACION/e-Biblioteca-SUDOE
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Spain, France
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Dirección General de Economía, Gobierno de Cantabria, Santander, SPAIN

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁶⁹

The Territorial Cooperation Programme “South West Europe” (SUDOE) 2007-2013 is a Transnational Cooperation Programme under the Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund.

On 26 September 2007, the European Commission approved a European Territorial Cooperation Programme for transnational cooperation between Spain, France, Portugal and the United Kingdom for the period 2007-2013. The Transnational Cooperation Programme involves Community support for 30 NUTS II areas in the participating countries, including the whole territory of Spain with the exception of the Canary Islands, the whole territory of Portugal, the southern regions of France and Gibraltar. The programme affects a population of about 62 million people (2003) living in the eligible area of 770 000 km².

The Operational Programme falls within the European Territorial Cooperation Objective framework and has a total budget of around €132 million. Community assistance through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to some €99 million. The Managing Authority is: Dirección General de Economía, Gobierno de Cantabria, Santander, SPAIN

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁷⁰

The main goal of the Programme is to develop the regions in Southwest Europe by cooperating in the fields of competitiveness, innovation, environmental protection, sustainable development and regional planning. The Operational Programme will thus contribute to a balanced integration of the participating regions as well as EU-wide economic and social cohesion. The final goal is to consolidate the existing cooperation structures and to achieve tangible results, as concrete achievements are indispensable to guarantee the visibility of transnational cooperation.

For the period 2007-13, the new transnational cooperation approach will focus on: i) a long-term strategic approach, ii) transfer of know-how and cross-fertilisation between projects that address similar issues and iii) transnational issues of interest for the entire area.

The specific objectives of the Operational Programme include:

¹⁶⁹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-south-west-europe)

¹⁷⁰ Source: Europe Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-south-west-europe)

- innovation and networks support
- environmental protection
- information networks accessibility
- sustainable urban development.

PRIORITIES¹⁷¹

Priority Axis:

Priority axis 1: Promotion of innovation and establishment of sustainable networks in the field of technological cooperation

Specific objectives under this priority axis:

- developing technological research activities and pilot actions
- creating networks for the development, transfer and exchange of new knowledge and innovations
- competitiveness and innovation capacity reinforcement in key economic sectors of the Southwest Europe.

Priority axis 2: Improving sustainability in order to protect and conserve the environment and the natural heritage of the Southwest Europe area

Activities under this priority axis:

- preserving, protecting and improving the patrimonial value of natural resources and regions
- improving management of natural resources, in particular by promoting energy efficiency and sustainable use of water resources
- encouraging cooperation strategies for natural disaster prevention, especially strategies related to fires, floods, earthquakes, deforestation, desertification and pollution.

Priority axis 3: Harmonious integration of the Southwest Europe area and improving the accessibility to information networks

This priority axis aims to develop solutions in the field of transport multi-modality and interconnecting networks according to transnational priorities. Other measures will promote conditions for balanced territorial development through access to communication infrastructures and data.

Priority axis 4: Promotion of sustainable urban development based on transnational cooperation

Specific objectives of this priority axis include:

- exploiting synergies between urban and rural areas to give impetus to the sustainable development of the Southwest Europe area
- including Southwest Europe's cooperation networks and thereby increasing the socio-economic dynamism of its regions and municipalities
- developing the cultural heritage of transnational interest and improving the identity of the Southwest Europe area.

Priority axis 5: Technical assistance

Technical assistance will be used to implement the programme's aims. Technical assistance will include administration, monitoring, evaluation and control.

¹⁷¹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-south-west-europe)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG IVB SUDOE Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	93,448,652	31,150,912	124,599,564
	6,768,659	2,256,220*	9,024,878
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-south-west-europe) and on data of marine and maritime projects from the SUDOE Programme 2007-2013 (<http://interreg-sudoe.eu/>)

* National contribution calculated from Total funding and EU co-funding

INTERREG IVB SUDOE Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	8
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	7.3%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,128,110
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	846,082
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	282,027

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the SUDOE Programme 2007-2013 (<http://interreg-sudoe.eu/>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects;

INTERREG IVB SUDOE Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
ODYSSEA SUDOE 2	Consolider, mutualiser et diffuser les aquis et les livrables développés par les partenaires du projet ODYSSEA SUDOE auprès de nouveaux acteurs publics et clusters émergents de l'espace SUDOE
ODYSSEA SUDOE	Creación de una red de ciudades marítimas, fluviales y de interior en base a un modelo de desarrollo económico turístico, náutico, fluvial, oenogastronómico, cultural e integrado del Espacio SUDOE
ALARMTOX	Ensayos y biosensores para la detección de biotoxinas de medios acuáticos
ECO-LAGUNES	Gestion environnementale des zones lagunaires à vocation aquacole
ORQUE SUDOE	Observatoire de Recherche sur la Qualité de l'Environnement du Grand Sud-Ouest Européen
ENERBIOALGAE	Aprovechamiento energético de biomasa en recursos hídricos degradados ricos en microalgas
MIGRANET	Observatorio de las poblaciones de peces migradores en el Espacio Sudoe
AQUAGENET	Red transnacional de biotecnología en acuicultura

Source: Based on information from the SUDOE Programme 2007-2013 (<http://interreg-sudoe.eu/>)

PROGRAMME:	South East Europe (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.southeast-europe.net
Operational programme	http://www.southeast-europe.net/en/downloads_section/programme_related_documents/
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia, Slovenia, Romania, Croatia
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ukraine, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	National Development Agency, Budapest, HUNGARY ¹⁷²

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁷³

The South East Europe Programme 2007-2013 is a Transnational Cooperation Programme under the Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. On 20 December 2007 the European Commission approved the Transnational Co-operation Programme "South-East Europe" for the period 2007-2013. This programme involves Community support for regions in 16 countries- Member States, candidate, potential candidate countries and third countries.

For 14 countries the eligible area is the whole territory of the country, namely for Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece, Hungary, Serbia, Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia and Moldova;

In 2 countries only certain regions are eligible:

- In Italy these eligible regions are: Lombardia, Bolzano/Bozen, Trento, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, Emilia Romagna, Umbria, Marche, Abruzzo, Molise, Puglia Basilicata, and
- In Ukraine: Cjermovestka Oblast, Ivano-Frankiviska Oblast, Zakarpatska Oblast and Odessa Oblast.

This represents a total population of 200 million people. The total budget of the programme is € 245 million and the Community assistance through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to € 206 million.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁷⁴

The overall strategic goal of the programme is to improve "the territorial, economic and social integration process and contribute to cohesion, stability and competitiveness" through the development of trans-national partnerships. The programme focuses on four thematic priorities: Innovation, Environment, Accessibility, and Sustainable urban development. This will be a concrete

¹⁷² Source: <http://www.southeast-europe.net>

¹⁷³ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-south-east-europe-see)

¹⁷⁴ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-south-east-europe-see)

opportunity for Western Balkans to move towards the European Union and will deepen relations with the EU neighbouring countries.

The programme shall facilitate innovation, entrepreneurship, knowledge, the economy and information society by concrete co-operation action and visible results. It is also aimed at improving the attractiveness of regions and cities taking into account sustainable development, physical and knowledge accessibility and environmental quality by integrated approaches and concrete co-operation action and visible results. Finally, it will foster integration by supporting balanced capacities for trans-national territorial co-operation at all levels.

PRIORITIES¹⁷⁵

Transnational cooperation concentrates on the following priority areas, in line with the Lisbon and Gothenburg agendas: Innovation, Environment, Accessibility and Sustainable Growth Areas.

Priority Axis 1 : Facilitation of innovation and entrepreneurship.

The objective is fostering innovation, entrepreneurship, the knowledge economy and to enhance integration and economic relations in the cooperation area. This objective will be achieved through the following Areas of Intervention (Aol):

- Aol 1.1: Develop technology and innovation networks in specific fields
- Aol 1.2: Develop the enabling environment for innovative entrepreneurship
- Aol 1.3: Enhance the framework conditions and pave the way for innovation

Priority Axis 2: Protection and improvement of the environment.

The objective is to override the constraints imposed by national barriers, to foresee future environmental threats and opportunities and to develop common transnational action for the protection of nature and humans within the SEE. This objective will be achieved through the following Areas of Intervention (Aol):

- Aol 2.1: Improve integrated water management and flood risk prevention
- Aol 2.2: Improve prevention of environmental risks
- Aol 2.3: Promote cooperation in management of natural assets and protected areas
- Aol 2.4: Promote energy and resource efficiency

Priority Axis 3: Improvement of the accessibility.

The objective is to promote physical and virtual accessibility to the programme area. This objective will be achieved through the following Areas of Intervention (Aol):

- Aol 3.1: Improve co-ordination in promoting, planning and operation for primary and secondary transportation networks
- Aol 3.2: Develop strategies to tackle the "digital divide"
- Aol 3.3: Improve framework conditions for multi-modal platforms

Priority Axis 4: Development of transnational synergies for sustainable growth areas.

The objective of this Priority Axis is to take different forms of preventive measures and development factors, showing a specific cross-sectoral character strongly interlinking economic, environmental, social and governance issues in sustainable urban and regional settlement development. This objective will be achieved through the following Areas of Intervention (Aol):

- Aol 4.1: Tackling crucial problems affecting metropolitan areas and regional systems of settlements
- Aol 4.2: Promoting a balanced pattern of attractive and accessible growth areas
- Aol 4.3: Promoting the use of cultural values for development.

¹⁷⁵ Source: South –East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme (<http://www.southeast-europe.net>)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

South East Europe Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	194,290,148 24,958,854	34,286,497 4,204,477*	228,576,645 29,163,331
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	12.8%	12.3%	12.8%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-south-east-europe-see) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

* National contribution calculated from Total funding and EU co-funding

South East Europe Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	10
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	8.2%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	2,916,333
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	2,495,885
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	420,448

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

South East Europe Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
BE-NATUR	BETter management and implementation of NATURa 2000 sites
ORIENTGATE	A structured network for integration of climate knowledge into policy and territorial planning
ADB multiplatform	Adriatic - Danube - Black Sea multimodal platform
DANUBEPARKS STEP 2.0	Anchoring the Danube River Network of Protected Areas as Platform for Preservation of Danube Natural Heritage
DanubeParks	Danube River Network of Protected Areas - Development and Implementation of Transnational Strategies for the Conservation of the Natural Heritage at the Danube River
ECOPORT8	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF TRANSBORDER CORRIDOR PORTS
SEE MARINER	SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE MARINE AND RIVER INTEGRATED SYSTEM FOR MONITORING THE TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS
SNAP-SEE	Sustainable Aggregates Planning in South East Europe
TEN_ECOPORT	Transnational ENhancement of ECOPORT8 network
WATERMODE	Transnational Network for the Promotion of the Water-Ground Multimodal Transport

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

ANNEX 2

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMMES (SOUTHERN EUROPE)

FACT SHEETS

ANNEX 2. CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMMES (SOUTHERN EUROPE)
FACT SHEETS

PROGRAMME:	Territorial Cooperation Programme “Greece-Cyprus” (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.greece-cyprus.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.interreg.gr/en/programmes/bilateral-cooperation-programmes/greece-cyprus.html
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Greece, Cyprus
MANAGING AUTHORITY	Ministry of Economy and Finance, Thessaloniki, GREECE

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁷⁶

The Programme “Greece-Cyprus” 2007-2013 is under the Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. On 28 March 2008 the European Commission approved the Cross-border Co-operation Operational Programme between Greece and Cyprus for the period 2007-2013.

The Programme involves Community support for the regions of Samos, Lesbos, Chios, Dodecanese, Heraklion, Lasithi, Rethymno and Chania in Greece, as well as the whole territory of Cyprus.

The total budget of the Programme is about €52 million, with Community assistance through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounting to some €42 million. This represents approximately 0.5% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Co-operation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-2013.

The Managing Authority is the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Thessaloniki, GREECE

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁷⁷

The overall strategic goal of the Programme is to promote the Programme area as a hub of sustainable development in the wider South East Mediterranean.

The border region has a unique geographical position at the gate of the EU, however the insular character of the region runs the risk of further marginalisation of the islands. Transport infrastructure is poor and sea links with Trans-European Networks (TEN) need to be further developed. Economic growth is satisfactory, but there are inter and intra disparities in the region. The economy is based mainly on tourism, however there is an increasing demand for further development and alternative/thematic forms of tourism. The Programme area is characterised by a rich natural environment as well as historical and cultural assets. Insufficient water resources and unnecessary marine/environmental pollution are common issues in the region and need to be addressed.

PRIORITIES¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁶ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-greece-cyprus)

¹⁷⁷ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-greece-cyprus)

¹⁷⁸ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-greece-cyprus)

The Operational Programme is structured along the following priorities:

Priority 1: Competitiveness

This priority is aimed at strengthening the economic competitiveness of the Programme area by supporting entrepreneurship, research & technology and the development of human resources. Potential interventions include actions relating to:

- entrepreneurship and tourism (improving the outward-looking orientation of enterprises and enterprise bodies, adopting new technologies, diversifying products and undertaking promotional activities);
- research, technology and innovation (promoting and strengthening co-operation and actions between universities and research institutions); and
- human capital (training for public and private sector staff, and collaboration between universities, including post-graduate courses and student exchanges).

Priority 2: Natural and Cultural Environment

This priority is aimed at environmental protection actions, risk management and the development of cultural values in the region. Interventions under this priority include joint actions to:

- encourage the protection, enhancement and rational management of the natural environment; prevent, control and manage natural and technological risks (marine pollution, fire, earthquakes);
- raise environmental awareness;
- promote networking actions.
- Exploitation of the region's cultural heritage for tourism purposes and the promotion of thematic tourism (e.g. cultural routes) are actions aimed at enhancing the cultural environment. Renewable energy development projects as well as capacity building for staff in the public/private sector (education on risk management) also fall under this priority.

Priority 3: Accessibility and Regional Safety

This priority is aimed at increasing safety in the region, developing transport and communication systems, and facilitating capacity building. Interventions under this axis include actions for development of sea and air surveillance systems and improvement of safety at entry points, as part of efforts to prevent illegal migration, smuggling and trafficking.

The development of information and communication technologies (ICT) systems for transport as well as the provision of public access to information and communication networks should enhance accessibility in the Programme area. Training for the public and private sector, such as training on sea rescue and firefighting equipment, also fall under this priority.

Priority 4: Technical Assistance

This priority includes actions to support the Programme's implementation. It will provide overall assistance to the Programme for project preparation, programme management and implementation, programme publicity and evaluation.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Territorial Cooperation Programme “Greece-Cyprus” (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	39,140,000 14,628,044*	9,785,000 3,882,010**	48,925,000 18,510,054
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	37.4%	39.7%	37.8%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-greece-cyprus), on data from the Programme “Greece-Cyprus” (2007-2013) (<http://www.greece-cyprus.eu>) and on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Data gaps calculated assuming 80% of EU co-funding. Calculated from total funding and EU co-funding.

Territorial Cooperation Programme “Greece-Cyprus” (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	14
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	23.3%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,322,147
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,044,860
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	277,286

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the mapping of projects from the Territorial Cooperation Programme “Greece-Cyprus” (2007-2013) (<http://www.greece-cyprus.eu>) and from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Territorial Cooperation Programme “Greece-Cyprus” (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
SAFEPORT	Cross – border Safe port-Network
ΘΑΛΛ ΕΠΙΤ (<i>THAL EPIT</i>)	Crossborder Cooperation in Maritime Surveillance Issues
ΑΚΤΗ* (<i>COAST</i>)	Διαμόρφωση και Πιλοτική Εφαρμογή Σχεδίων Ολοκληρωμένης Διαχείρισης της Παράκτιας Ζώνης στη Ρόδο και στην Κύπρο * (<i>Definition and Pilot Implementation Plans Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Rhodes and Cyprus</i>)
E-SHIPPING*	Ανάπτυξη Πλατφόρμας E-Learning για την ανταλλαγή γνώσης και τεχνογνωσίας στον χώρο της ναυτικής και ναυτιλιακής Εκπαίδευσης»- “e-Shipping” * (<i>Development of E-Learning Platform for the exchange of knowledge and expertise in the field of naval and maritime education» - "e-Shipping"</i>)
ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝ (<i>POSEIDON</i>)	Development of intelligent surveillance system with space marine application array camera and sensor networks
EGMDSS	Electronic monitoring maritime distress frequency
ΛΙΜΑΝΙΑ ΣΥΝΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ (<i>PORTS COOPERATION</i>)	Ports Cooperation
PREMARPOL	Prevention & Combating of Marine Pollution in Ports & Marinas
SALT*	Ανάδειξη αλυκών ως οικοτουριστικων περιοχών* (<i>Promoting saltworks as ecotourism areas</i>)
ΠΑΡΑ - ΜΑΡΕ TOURISM	Promotion and Digital Support of Maritime Tourism in south east Mediteranean sea
ΑΣΤΥΝ ΑΣΦ (<i>Police INS</i>)	Crossborder Cooperation in Security Issues
ΔΙΘΑΛΥΠ (<i>DITHALYP</i>)	Cross-border naval infrastructure
ΤΡΙΤΩΝΑΣ (<i>TRITONAS</i>)	UPDATE COASTAL BORDER SURVEILLANCE
ΑΝΛΥΠΑΠ (<i>ANLYPAP</i>)	UPGRADE PORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PROTECTION FROM SHIP ACCIDENT

Source: Based on information from: (*) the Territorial Cooperation Programme “Greece-Cyprus” (2007-2013) (<http://www.greece-cyprus.eu>) and from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

Italics: English translation of original project titles and acronyms.

PROGRAMME:	Territorial Cooperation Programme “Greece-Italy” (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.greece-italy.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.greece-italy.eu/index.php/programme/programming-documents.html
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Greece, Italy
MANAGING AUTHORITY	Ministère de l’Économie et des Finances Direction générale pour la programmation du développement de la politique régionale & les investissements publics, Thessaloniki,GREECE

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁷⁹

On 28 March 2008, the European Commission Approved an Operational Programme for Cross-Border Cooperation between Greece and Italy for the period 2007-2013.

The program involves Community support through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for specific Greek and Italian regions that lie along their common border:

- Greece : the prefectures of Etoloakarnania and Achaia (Western Greece); the prefectures of Corfu, Lefkada, Kefalonia and Zakynthos (Ionian region); and the prefectures of Ioannina, Preveza and Thesprotia (Epirus region).
- Italy : the provinces of Bari, Brindisi and Lecce.
- Among the also eligible Adjacent Regions (receiving more than 20% of the ERDF program funds) are the Greek prefectures of Arta and Ilia and the Italian provinces of Taranto and Foggia.

The Operational Programme falls within the framework set for the European territorial cooperation objective and has a total budget of around € 118 million. Community assistance through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to some € 89 million, representing about 1.0% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation under Cohesion Policy 2007-2013.

The Managing Authority is the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Directorate General for Development Programming for regional policy & public investments Thessaloniki , (GREECE)

PURPOSE AND AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁸⁰

The program aims to connect markets and communities by improving their accessibility. It will allow the transfer of know-how in the area covered by the intervention and lay the foundation for future joint structures for sustainable development. Stimulation of human and economic capital in the transboundary region will accelerate its integration into the global economy. The program will also improve the internal cohesion will make the region more attractive to investors and help protect the environment.

¹⁷⁹ Source: European Commission, (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/fr/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-greece-italy)

¹⁸⁰ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/fr/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-greece-italy)

The overall objective of the program is to strengthen competitiveness and territorial cohesion in the region and this in favour of sustainable development and combining this potential on both sides of the maritime border. This will be achieved by strengthening the competitiveness and innovation, and improving accessibility, especially on networks and regional services. The program also seeks to improve the quality of life, to help maintain and manage the environment and strengthen the social and cultural cohesion.

Expected Impact of investments

The Operational Programme aims to connect the competitiveness and innovation in the labour market by improving the accessibility and quality of life in the border region. It is clear from a recent analysis that cooperation area has certain competitive advantages, thanks in part to its location and its tourism resources, cultural and navies, but also suffers from specific shortcomings, such as weak its gross domestic product (GDP) and its expenditure on research and development.

The programme also aims to exploit the relative advantages of the region in order to continue the development of the border region. At the same time, measures will be taken to address weaknesses.

PRIORITIES¹⁸¹

The Operational Programme is structured around the following priorities:

Priority 1. Strengthening competitiveness and innovation (approximately 28.0% of total funding)

This priority aims primarily to improve the competitiveness and innovative capacity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The measures seek primarily to stimulate applied research that can contribute to sustainable development in the region covered by the program. This result can be achieved by encouraging cross-border economic cooperation between local government bodies and strengthening the interaction between SMEs, public authorities and research organizations

The main aim is to integrate innovation into the production process through the exchange of best practices and training, which should lead to the creation of markets and advanced technologies.

Priority 2. Improving access to networks and sustainable services (approximately 25.0% of total funding)

The goal is to increase the competitiveness and efficiency of transport and communication systems strengthening networking capacity of relevant institutions, such as port and airport authorities and local public transport companies. The structural integration should also be improved by the use of new technologies in the fields of telecommunications, information technology and transportation.

The objective of the program is to strengthen cross-border connections in an integrated and sustainable manner. It should also help to improve networks and services for transportation, information technology and communications.

Priority 3. Improving the quality of life, protect the environment and strengthen the social and cultural cohesion (approximately 41.0% of total funding)

This priority aims to improve the quality of life of the population by promoting the cultural heritage and social inclusion and developing better ways to protect and environmental resource management. It also aims to protect the health of the population and to identify ways to reduce natural and technological risks. All the work will apply the principles of sustainable development.

Priority 4. Technical assistance (approximately 6.0% of total funding)

The program relies on technical assistance during its implementation. Financial assistance may cover administration, monitoring, evaluation and control of the program.

¹⁸¹ Source: European Commission

(http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/fr/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-greece-italy)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Territorial Cooperation Programme “Greece-Italy” (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	83,617,860 15,289,764*	27,872,619 5,096,588**	111,490,479 20,386,352
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from:

- European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/fr/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-greece-italy),
- KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

* Data gaps calculated assuming 75% of EU co-funding. **Calculated from total funding and EU cofunding. Data on funding for the projects CSP and ACCSEL was not available.

Territorial Cooperation Programme “Greece-Italy” (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	12
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	15.8%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	2,038,635
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,528,976
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	509,659

Source: Own elaboration based on data from :

- KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects. Averages have been calculated considering only those projects for which data on funding were available.

Territorial Cooperation Programme “Greece-Italy” (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
ACCSEL	Accessibility Control on Sea Lines
APREH	INTERDISCIPLINARY AQUARIA FOR THE PROMOTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND HISTORY
ARGES	pAssengeRs and loGistics information Exchange System
BIG	Improving governance, management and sustainability of rural and coastal protected areas and contributing to the implementation of the Natura 2000 provisions in IT and GR
CSP	CROSS-BORDER SUSTAINABLE PORTS
GAIA	GENERALISED AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE OF PORT INFORMATION AREA
GUIDEPORT	Integrated Accessibility & Routing Guidance Platform for Safe Multimodal Transport in Sustainable Smart Ports & Regions
IONIO	IONian Integrated marine Observatory
Magna Grecia Mare	Promotion and enhancement of common maritime culture
Net.L.A.M	Network of the Lower Adriatic Marinas
OTRIONS	Multi-Parametric Network for the Study and Monitoring of Natural Hazards in the Otranto Channel and the Ionian Sea
PRO.ACT.NATURA2000	PROTECTION ACTIONS FOR CROSS-BORDER AND JOINT MANAGEMENT OF MARINE SITES OF COMMUNITY INTEREST (NATURA 2000)

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

PROGRAMME:	Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Italy – France “ALCOTRA “(2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.interreg-alcotra.org/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.interreg-alcotra.org/2007-2013/?pg=doc
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	France, Italy
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Regione Piemonte Direzione A14 – Opere pubbliche, Difesa del suolo, Economia montana e foreste, Torino, ITALY

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁸²

On 29 November 2007 the European Commission approved the operational programme for cross-border cooperation "Italy – France (Alps – ALCOTRA)" to receive Community assistance from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) under the European Territorial Cooperation objective in Italy and France.

The total cost of the programme is approximately 200 million euros. The maximum contribution from the ERDF to the operational programme is 150 million euros, which represents around 1.7% of EU contributions under the European Territorial Cooperation objective.

The "Italy - France (Alps - ALCOTRA)" programme is the fourth cooperation programme along the land border between Italy and France. It encompasses three Italian regions (Val d'Aoste, Piemonte and Liguria), two French regions (Rhône-Alpes and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) and the Principality of Monaco. Monaco will take part in the programme but will not receive any of the ERDF funding available under Article 21(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006 for non-EU countries.

The Managing Authority is: Regione Piemonte Direzione A14 – Opere pubbliche, Difesa del suolo, Economia montana e foreste, Torino, ITALY

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁸³

The general purpose of the programme is to improve the quality of life of the people living in the area concerned and to promote the sustainable development of cross-border economic and territorial systems through cooperation in the social, economic, environmental and cultural fields.

In line with the overall objective and with the priorities laid down in the regulations, the programme's strategic objectives are:

- to encourage the competitiveness and the sustainable development of cross-border production systems by means of action in three sectors: production systems, the rural economy and tourism;
- to develop joint strategies for protecting and managing the biodiversity, the natural resources and the landscape of the cross-border area;

¹⁸² Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-france-alps-alcotra)

¹⁸³ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-france-alps-alcotra)

- to anticipate and manage natural and technological risks and to increase the effectiveness of emergency action;
- to make the area concerned more attractive by improving services and by strengthening the cross-border communities' identity in the fields of health, equal opportunities and the provision of – and access to – services for the local population (mobility and cultural, educational and work-related services);
- to assist the development of genuine cross-border cooperation by ensuring that the programme is managed comprehensively and that action taken under the programme is effective.

PRIORITIES¹⁸⁴

The operational programme is built around four priorities::

PRIORITY Axis 1 - Development and Innovation.

The purpose of this priority is to encourage the competitiveness and the sustainable development of production systems through the sustainable growth of those systems, enhancing the value of local products and establishing sustainable tourist facilities.

PRIORITY Axis 2 - Protection and Land Management.

The purpose is to develop joint strategies for: i) protecting and managing the biodiversity, the natural resources and the landscapes of the cross-border area; ii) managing natural and technological risks by better management of the area concerned and through the coordination and improvement of mechanisms designed to prevent natural and technological risks and of emergency action.

PRIORITY Axis 3 – Quality of life

The purpose is to increase the attractiveness of the eligible area by improving services and strengthening the cross-border communities' identity, to be achieved by means of: i) improvements to the provision of health and social services; ii) action to deal with problems relating to mobility and communication; iii) the development and the diversification of cultural provision as a means of strengthening a common identity; iv) better integration of the local population through mobility and by means of exchanges in the areas of education, training and employment.

PRIORITY Axis 4 - Technical assistance, coordination and communication

The purpose of this priority is to increase the technical capabilities of the authorities responsible for the programme, so as to enable the phases of preparation, implementation, supervision, follow-up, evaluation, information and monitoring stages to be conducted efficiently

¹⁸⁴ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-france-alps-alcotra)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Italy – France “ALCOTRA” (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	140,706,104 2,782,223	49,437,281 1,588,117*	190,143,385 4,370,340
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	2.0%	3.2%	2.3%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-france-alps-alcotra) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep).

* National contribution calculated from Total funding and EU co-funding

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Italy – France “ALCOTRA” (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	5
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	2.6%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	874,068
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	556,445
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	317,623

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep).

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme France-Italy “ALCOTRA”(2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
DURAPORTS	DURAPORTS
FORMAPORTS	FORMAPORTS
N/A	Plan de coordination et de communication
N/A	PREVENTION ET LUTTE CONTRE LES POLLUTIONS MARINESPREVENZIONE E LOTTA CONTRO L'INQUINAMENTO MARINO
RESAPORTS	RESAPORTS

Source: Based on information from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep)

N/A: not available

PROGRAMME:	Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Italy-France "Maritime" (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.maritimeit-fr.net/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.maritimeit-fr.net/cms/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=24&Itemid=113
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	France, Italy
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	REGIONE TOSCANA , Servizio Attività Internazionali, Firenze, ITALY

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁸⁵

On 16 November 2007, the European Commission approved the “cross-border cooperation operational programme: Italy – Maritime France” for Community assistance from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) under the European Territorial Cooperation objective in Italy and maritime France. The total cost of the programme is 162 million euros. The maximum contribution from the ERDF to the operational programme is 122 million euros, which represents around 1.4% of total EU investment under the European Territorial Cooperation objective.

The programme covers the provinces of Sassari, Nuoro, Cagliari, Oristano, Olbia-Tempio, Ogliastra, Medio Campidano, Carbonia-Iglesias, Imperia, Savona, Genoa, La Spezia, Massa-Carrara, Lucca, Livorno and Grosseto and the departments of Southern Corsica and Upper Corsica along the sea border between France and Italy. The whole cooperation area is characterised by considerable differences as regards both size and population density.

The Managing Authority is: Regione Toscana , Servizio Attività Internazionali, Firenze, ITALY

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁸⁶

The cross-border cooperation strategy is aimed at improving cooperation between border areas in the fields of accessibility, innovation, making the best use of natural and cultural resources, and the sharing of infrastructure and integrated services, so as to increase competitiveness at the Mediterranean, southern European and world levels. This strategy also seeks to ensure the cohesion of the geographical areas in question and encourage job creation and sustainable development.

Particular effort will be given to improving telecommunications in mountainous or peripheral parts of the region, with the aim of bolstering the information society.

PRIORITIES¹⁸⁷

The operational programme had five thematic priority Axis and a priority axis dedicated to technical assistance:

- **Priority Axis 1 - Accessibility and communication networks**

This priority aims to improve access to physical and non-physical networks and transport services, so as to foster closer integration of these networks and make them competitive,

¹⁸⁵ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-maritime-france)

¹⁸⁶ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-maritime-france)

¹⁸⁷ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-maritime-france)

particularly with a view to developing trans-European transport networks (TENs) and “motorways of the sea”.

- Priority Axis 2 - Innovation and Competitiveness**
 This priority aims to encourage the joint development of innovation and entrepreneurship. The goal was to increase the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), industry, agriculture, crafts, tourism and cross-border trade with a view to ensuring the competitiveness of this cross-border area in a wider Mediterranean and European space.
- Priority Axis 3 - Natural and Cultural Resources**
 The aim is to promote the protection and joint management of natural and cultural resources, prevention of natural and technological risks with a view to sustainable development and enhancement of the cooperation area
- Priority Axis 4 - Integration of resources and services**
 The aim of this objective is to develop cooperation and encourage the creation of networks, so as to improve access to “rare” public services, particularly in the following sectors: health, culture, tourism, quality of life and education. It also aims to strengthen links between urban and rural areas, thus contributing to territorial cohesion.
- Priority 5: Technical assistance.**
 This priority provides support for an effective management, monitoring and control system to evaluate the programme and its projects and handle its communication and publicity.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Italy-France "Maritime" (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component*.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	114,193,329	38,064,444	152,257,773
	51,794,631	17,264,876*	69,059,507
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	45.4%	45.4%	45.4%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-maritime-france) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep). * Calculated from Total funding and EU co-funding

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Italy-France "Maritime" (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	26
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	31.7%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	2,656,135
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,992,101
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	664,034

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep) . *Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Italy-France "Maritime" (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
ARCIPELAGO MEDITERRANEANO	Arcipelago Mediterraneo
Co.R.E.M.	COOPERAZIONE DELLE RETI ECOLOGICHE NEL MEDITERRANEO
GIONHA	Governance and Integrated Observation on marine Natural Habitat
IN.PORT.O	INTEGRAZIONE DELLE PORTE DI ACCESSO DEL CORRIDOIO MARITTIMO OCCIDENTALE DELL'AREA DI COOPERAZIONE SARDO/CORSA
INNAUTIC	VERSO LA CREAZIONE DI UN SISTEMA INTEGRATO PUBBLICO-PRIVATO PER LA COMPETITIVITÀ, L'INNOVAZIONE E IL CAPITALE UMANO NEL SETTORE NAUTICO ALTO MEDITERRANEO
LIBER.A.MARE	Toscana-Corsica/ Corsica-Toscana : le radici della passione per l'ambiente, il mare, la libertà
MA_R_TE +	MARE, RURALITÀ E TERRA:POTENZIARE L'UNITARIETÀ STRATEGICA
MISTRAL	Modello Integrato Strategico TRAnsfrontaliero per le attività del Litorale
MISTRAL +	Modello Integrato TRAnsfrontaliero per le Attività del Litorale
MOMAR	Sistema integrato per il MONitoraggio e il controllo dell'ambiente MARino
ODYSSEA FIM	Odyssea Corsica, Liguria, Toscana, Sardegna
P.E.R.L.A	PROGETTO PER L'ACCESSIBILITÀ, LA FRUIBILITÀ E LA SICUREZZA DELLA FASCIA COSTIERA DELLE REGIONI TRANSFRONTALIERE
P.M.I.B.B.	PARC MARIN INTERNATIONAL DES BOUCHES DE BONIFACIO
PER MARE	Azioni innovative per orientare ai mestieri del mare
PORTI	PORTS ET IDENTITE
RES-MAR	RESEAU POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT DANS L'ESPACE MARITIME
RETRAPARC	REte TRAnsfrontaliera di PARChi
SE.RE.NA	SERvices Rafforzati per l'Impiego e le competenze nel settore della Nautica
SERENA 2.0	SERVICES POUR L'EDUCATION, LA FORMATION ET L'EMPLOI: DEUX RESEAUX POUR LE NAUTISME
SIC	INTERMODALITÀ E SICUREZZA PER UN SISTEMA DEI TRASPORTI COMPETITIVO ITALIA-CORSICA
SICOMAR	SYSTÈME DE CONTROL MARITIME
TOURISME PORTS ENVIRONNEMENT	RETE DEI PORTI TURISTICI PER LA SOSTENIBILITÀ AMBIENTALE
VENTO E PORTI	La previsione del vento per la gestione e la sicurezza delle aree portuali
VENTO PORTI E MARE	LA SURVEILLANCE ET LA PREVISION DES CONDITIONS METEO-MARINES POUR L'ACCES EN SECURITE AUX PORTS
VER.TOUR.MER.	Vermentino di terra e di mare: Salvaguardia e valorizzazione del territorio/terroir del Vermentino
ZOUMGest	Zone umide: sistemi gestionali per integrare le attività antropiche e la tutela della natura

Source: Based on information from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep)

PROGRAMME:	Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Italy-Malta” (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.italiamalta.eu/en/home.html
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.italiamalta.eu/component/option,com_docman/task,cat_view/gid,14/Itemid,29/lang,en/
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Italy, Malta
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Regione Siciliana Ufficio Speciale per la cooperazione decentrata allo sviluppo e alla solidarietà internazionale, Palermo, ITALY ,

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁸⁸

The Programme “Italy-Malta” (2007-2013) is a Cross-Border Cooperation Programme co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. On 27 November 2007 the European Commission approved the Operational Programme for cross-border cooperation 2007-2013: Italy-Malta. This Operational Programme comes under the European Territorial Cooperation objective in Italy and Malta and has a total budget of about 35 million euros. The financing provided by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to some 30 million euros.

The programme involves the provinces of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Ragusa, Siracusa and Trapani and the provinces of Catania and Palermo adjacent to the eligible areas in Sicily, together with the whole of Malta, including Gozo and Comino.

The Managing Authority is: Regione Siciliana, Ufficio Speciale per la cooperazione decentrata allo sviluppo e alla solidarietà internazionale, Palermo, ITALY

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁸⁹

The aim of the cross-border cooperation strategy of the Italy-Malta programme 2007-2013 is to enhance and improve cooperation between border areas with regard to:

- accessibility;
- innovation;
- environmental protection;
- development of natural and cultural resources;
- sharing of infrastructure and integrated services.

The purpose of the programme is to boost competitiveness in the Mediterranean context, to ensure the cohesion of the geographical areas in question and to encourage job creation and sustainable development.

The Italy-Malta territorial cooperation programme 2007-2013 is envisaged to make it possible to:

¹⁸⁸ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-malta)

¹⁸⁹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-malta)

- improve access to physical and non-physical networks and transport services in order to further the integration of these networks and to make them competitive, especially in connection with the Trans-European Networks (TEN);
- encourage the joint development of innovation and entrepreneurship with a broader objective, that of the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs);
- promote the protection, management and best joint use of natural and cultural resources and protection against natural and technological risks, with a view to establishing a joint programme for sustainable development and cultural promotion in the cooperation area;
- develop energy efficiency through the use of renewable energy sources;
- foster cooperation and encourage the creation of networks to improve access to public services, especially in the areas of health, culture, tourism, quality of life and education;
- strengthen links between urban and rural areas in order to contribute to territorial cohesion.

PRIORITIES¹⁹⁰

The Operational Programme is divided into three priority areas:

Priority 1: Competitiveness, innovation, research and sustainable development

The aim of the first priority is to:

improve cross-border accessibility and strengthen environment-friendly transport systems; encourage the creation of networks in the areas of research and innovation, especially in the field of applied research; promote the joint development of innovation and entrepreneurship with a broader objective, that of the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), industry, agriculture, crafts, tourism and cross-border trade with a view to building up competitiveness in a wider Mediterranean and European context.

Priority 2: Environment, energy and risk prevention

The aim of this priority is to promote the protection, management and best joint use of natural and cultural resources and protection against natural and technological risks, with a view to establishing a joint programme for sustainable development and cultural promotion in the cooperation area. Support will also be given to projects for energy saving and the use of alternative energy sources, especially wind power.

Priority 3: Technical assistance

The aim of this priority is to increase the technical capabilities of the authorities responsible for the programme, so that the preparation, implementation, supervision, follow-up, evaluation, information and monitoring stages can be managed efficiently.

¹⁹⁰ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-malta)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Italy-Malta” (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	28,339,136 9,992,425 *	5,001,024 2,023,368**	33,340,160 12,015,793
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	35.3%	40.5%	36.0%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-malta) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>).

* Data gaps calculated assuming 85% of EU co-funding. ** Calculated from the difference between total funding and EU co-funding.

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Italy-Malta” (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	8
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	32.0%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,501,974
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,249,053
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	252,921

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>).

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects.

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Italy-Malta” (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
BIODIVALUE	Biodiversity and Sustainable Development in the Strait of Sicily
CALYPSO	HF Radar Monitoring System and Response against Marine Oil Spills in the Malta Channel
PANACEA	Promozione delle aree naturali attraverso i centri di educazione ambientale
PORT PVEV	Demonstrating how to make ports more energy efficient as well as demonstrating the use of electric mobility in ports and port areas
REMASI	Reti Ecologiche transfrontaliere Malta-Sicilia
SIMBIOTIC	Enhancing Sicily-Malta BIOgeographical Transboundary Insular Connectivity
STREETS	STRatEgia IntEgrata per un Trasporto Sostenibile_Italia-Malta
WATER FRONT	Water And Territorial policiEs for integRation oF multisectoRial develOpmeNT

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

PROGRAMME:	Cross Border Cooperation Programme “Italy-Slovenia “(2007–2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.ita-slo.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.ita-slo.eu/relevant_documents/programme_documents/
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Italy, Slovenia
MANAGING AUTHORITY	Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia – DCRICAL, Servizio Rapporti Comunitari ed Integrazione europea, Trieste, ITALY

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁹¹

On 20 December 2007, the European Commission approved the Cross-border Cooperation Operational Programme between Italy and Slovenia for the period 2007-2013. The Programme involves providing Community support as part of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for specific Italian and Slovenian regions that lie along their common border: the Italian regions of Trieste, Gorizia, Udine, Venezia, Rovigo, Padova, Ferrara and Ravenna and Slovenian regions Goriška, Obalno-Kraška and Gorenjska. The areas of Osrednjeslovenska in Slovenia, and Pordenone and Treviso in Italy may take part in projects as an adjacent area, i.e. receiving a maximum 20% of the ERDF funding allocated to the Programme.

The Operational Programme falls within the framework laid out for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective and has a total budget of around €136 million. Community assistance through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to some €116 million, which represents approximately 1.3% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-2013.

The Managing Authority is: Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia – DCRICAL, Servizio Rapporti Comunitari ed Integrazione europea, Trieste, ITALY

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁹²

Following the enlargement of the European Union, the Programme area has gained great strategic importance at both European and international level, turning from a peripheral area into a geographically central area of the new enlarged Europe. In years to come, the main challenge will be transforming and developing the cultural, economic and social variances and differences into “added value”, built on experiences to date.

The overall aim of the Programme is therefore to strengthen the cooperation area, enhance the attractiveness and competitiveness of the area, and make it more sustainability-oriented, with account taken of its expansion into new territorial areas and the increased diversity that stems from this.

¹⁹¹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-slovenia)

¹⁹² Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-slovenia)

PRIORITIES¹⁹³

The Operational Programme is structured along the following priorities:

Priority 1: Environment, Transport and Sustainable Territorial Integration

This priority is based on the potentials and assets of the Programme area, which can be further developed in order to improve the quality of life of present and future generations, namely through the management and sustainable development of its natural resources, the increased use of renewable and alternative energy sources and the improvement of integrated transport systems. The priority looks to achieve the following operational objectives:

- protecting bio-diversity and ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources;
- protecting the environment against natural and technological risks and pollution, decreasing energy consumption and increasing the use of alternative renewable energy sources;
- improving accessibility and transport systems and increasing the integration between urban and rural areas;
- strengthening territorial integration within bordering areas.

Priority 2: Competitiveness and a Knowledge-based Society

This second priority is designed as a main line of action in the strategic framework of the Programme, and is aimed at directly fostering competitiveness mainly through modernisation and innovation efforts targeting the economic structure of the eligible area. Past experiences have proven valuable in different contexts, as has the knowledge gained, however this has not taken place to the same extent in all areas. The approach under this priority is based on joint research and innovation initiatives, which are respectful of the environment and aimed at increasing the competitiveness and the development of a knowledge-based society in the area. It will contribute to:

- increasing the competitiveness of enterprises;
- jointly developing tourism potential;
- improving employment potential and qualifications through coordinated higher education and training;
- promoting research and innovation for development of a knowledge-based economy.

Priority 3: Social Integration

One of the most important goals of the Programme is to improve communication and social and cultural cooperation so as to satisfy citizens' increasing demands for better support services and shared knowledge and also to remove historical, cultural and social barriers that are still in place. These objectives should be achieved by enhancing existing cooperation through both the preservation of historical, cultural and linguistic heritage and the encouragement of networking among Italian and Slovenian institutions. This priority also aims to achieve the following operational objectives:

- strengthening communication and education systems;
- preserving the knowledge and use of cultural heritage and improving cultural exchanges;
- increasing the quality of life through the coordinated development of health and social systems.

Priority 4: Technical Assistance

Technical assistance will be provided for implementation of the Programme. Financial support is also available and covers administration, monitoring, evaluation and control.

¹⁹³ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-slovenia)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Cross Border Cooperation Programme “Italy-Slovenia “(2007–2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	109,234,515	19,276,679	128,511,194
	9,350,062	1,703,451**	11,053,513*
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	8.6%	8.8%	8.6%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-italy-slovenia) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep). * Calculated assuming 85% of EU co-funding . ** Calculated from the difference between total funding and EU co-funding.

Cross Border Cooperation Programme “Italy-Slovenia “(2007–2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	6
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	6.9%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,842,252
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,558,344
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	283,909

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Cross Border Cooperation Programme “Italy-Slovenia “(2007–2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
ADRIAWET 2000	Adriatic wetland for network Natura 2000
CLIMAPARKS	Monitoring and study the effects of climate changes
INNOVAQUA	Network for technological innovation in fish farming
SAFEPORT	The port and industrial and environmental risk management
SALTWORKS	Ecological permanent valuation salt pans between Italy and Slovenia
TRECORALA	Reefs and koraligen northern Adriatic: evaluation and sustainable management in the Gulf of Trieste

Source: Based on information from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep)

PROGRAMME:	Cross Border Cooperation Programme “Romania-Bulgaria” (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.cbcrromaniabulgaria.eu/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME	http://www.cbcrromaniabulgaria.eu/index.php?page=documente-publicatii
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Romania, Bulgaria
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Ministry of Development, Public Works and Housing, Bucharest, ROMANIA

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁹⁴

The Cross Border Cooperation Programme “Romania-Bulgaria” (2007-2013) is under the Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. The Cross Border Cooperation Programme between Romania and Bulgaria for the period 2007-2013 was approved by European Commission on 18 December 2007. The Programme involves Community support for 15 NUTS 3 regions, seven in Romania (counties of Mehedinti, Dolj, Olt, Teleorman, Giurgiu, Calarasi and Constanta) and seven in Bulgaria (districts of Vidin, Vratsa, Montana, Pleven, Veliko Tarnovo, Ruse Silistra and Dobrich). In addition to these districts, Razgrad district in Bulgaria has been included in the eligible programme area in accordance with the flexibility rule contained in Article 21(1) of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Regulation.

The total budget of the programme is €262 million, with Community assistance through the ERDF amounting to €218 million. This represents approximately 2.5% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Co-operation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-2013. The Managing Authority is: The Ministry of Development, Public Works and Housing, Bucharest, ROMANIA

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁹⁵

The eligible area is characterised by problems typical of border areas, where marginality and isolation from the economic and decision-making centres are increased by the presence of borders which limit economic, social and cultural exchanges and affect the joint, efficient and effective management of the territory.

The cross-border area is not homogenous and lacks an identity as a region. An analysis of the current socio-economic situation indicates sluggish economic development, growth and job creation, but the potential for beneficial cross-border co-operation exists. From an environmental point of view, the area also possesses rich and varied but highly vulnerable landscapes, ecosystems and morphology.

The overall strategic goal of the programme is therefore to bring together the people, communities and economies of the Romania-Bulgaria border area and support them in the joint development of a co-operative area, drawing on its human, natural and environmental resources and advantages, all using a sustainable approach.

¹⁹⁴ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-romania-bulgaria)

¹⁹⁵ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-romania-bulgaria)

PRIORITIES¹⁹⁶

The Operational Programme is structured according to the following priorities axis:

Priority 1: Accessibility.

The priority aims at improving mobility and access to transport infrastructure in the cross-border area. The specific objectives are to improve cross-border mobility by improving existing conditions and developing new facilities for transport in the eligible area, and to enable efficient regular exchange of information and data of cross-border relevance.

Priority 2: Environment.

This priority aims at sustainable use and protection of natural resources and the environment, and promotion of efficient risk management in the cross-border area.

The objectives are: to ensure effective protection and use of the area's natural assets through coordinated joint management systems; to increase awareness on environmental protection and management in the cross-border area; and to protect the local population, businesses, environment and infrastructure from the potentially disastrous consequences of natural and human-made crises.

Priority 3: Economic and Social Development.

The third priority aims at increasing economic development and social cohesion through joint identification and enhancement of the area's comparative advantages.

The objectives are to develop cross-border business infrastructure and services, joint integrated tourism products, co-operation between universities, research institutes and businesses, information sharing on employment opportunities, training services for employment, and linkages and exchanges between education/training centres. The programme was also designed to strengthen social and cultural coherence and co-operation among local people and communities.

Priority 4: Technical Assistance.

This priority supported the programme's implementation, providing overall assistance for project preparation, programme management and implementation, and publicity and evaluation.

¹⁹⁶ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-romania-bulgaria)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Cross Border Cooperation Programme “Romania-Bulgaria” (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	204,754,332	37,055,666	241,809,998
	9,838,207	1,760,717*	11,598,924
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-romania-bulgaria) and on data of marine and maritime projects from the CBC Programme “Romania-Bulgaria” (2007-2013) (<http://www.cbcrromaniabulgaria.eu>)

*Calculated from the difference between total funding and EU funding

Cross Border Cooperation Programme “Romania-Bulgaria” (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	5
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	2.8%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	2,319,785
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,967,641
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	352,143

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the CBC Programme “Romania-Bulgaria” (2007-2013) (<http://www.cbcrromaniabulgaria.eu>) and KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>) *Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Cross Border Cooperation Programme “Romania-Bulgaria” (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
CALLATIS NAUTICAL CLUB	CALLATIS NAUTICAL CLUB
DELPHI	DELPHI
FISH TOURISM CBC	Cross border business centre for tourism and related activities development Agri-Food Fish Market
HERAS	SUBMARINE Archaeological Heritage of the western Black Sea Shelf
MARINEGEOHAZARD	Set-up and implementation of key core components of a regional early-warning system for marine geohazards of risk to the Romanian – Bulgarian Black Sea coastal area

Source: Based on information from the CBC Programme “Romania-Bulgaria” (2007-2013) (<http://www.cbcrromaniabulgaria.eu/>) and from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

PROGRAMME:	Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Spain - External Borders” (2008-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.poctefex.eu/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.poctefex.eu/index.php?modulo=programa
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Spain
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Morocco
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda Subdirección General de Fondos de Cohesión y de Cooperación Territorial, Madrid, SPAIN

GENERAL INFORMATION¹⁹⁷

The Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Spain - External Borders” (2008-2013) is a Programme between Spain and Morocco. The Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Operational Programme was approved by European Commission on 20 May 2009, in the context of the objective of European territorial cooperation between Spain and Morocco.

Its budget amounts to € 125,929,518 (the last contribution having been made to the annuity on 18 February 2011, until 2013). The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) is providing a total of € 94,447,138 (75% co-financing).

The Managing Authority is: Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda, Subdirección General de Fondos de Cohesión y de Cooperación Territorial, Madrid, SPAIN

The operative programme sets out the two eligible geographic areas of cooperation:

1. Strait area of cooperation: on the Spanish side it includes the provinces comprising the Autonomous Community of Andalusia (Almería, Granada, Málaga, Cádiz, Huelva, Sevilla, Córdoba and Jaén) and the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla. On the African side it includes the Tanger-Tetouan and Taza-Alhoceima Taounate regions as well as the Eastern Region.

2. Atlantic area of cooperation: includes the Canary Islands and the African regions of Guelmin-Es-Smara, Souss Massa Drâa and Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME¹⁹⁸

Cross-border cooperation between Spain and Morocco through European programmes had already begun to occur in the 2000-2006 budgetary period through the INTERREG IIIA Spain-Morocco programme.

The current programme aims to encourage cross-border local and regional initiatives and to promote transnational integrated territorial development, in accordance with European Community priorities; in addition it will support the exchange of interregional experiences.

¹⁹⁷ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-spain-external-borders-2008-2013-cross-border-cooperation)

¹⁹⁸ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-spain-external-borders-2008-2013-cross-border-cooperation)

The ultimate goal of the programme is to promote socio-economic development and to contribute to improving the structuring of cooperation efforts.

In order to do so the following objectives have been set out, which apply to both areas of cooperation:

- Improve mobility and accessibility between the territories included in the areas of cross-border cooperation.
- Develop the sustainable and integrated management of energy resources and of the environment.
- Promote the natural and cultural heritage of the borderlands areas, in order to strengthen the local image and to encourage the development of new economic activities.
- Strengthen cross-border business cooperation.
- Promote trade, closer links and integration at the social, educational and cultural levels among the population of the border areas.
- Strengthen the capacities of local and/or regional institutions and contribute to establishing a framework for common governance.

PRIORITIES¹⁹⁹

The programme had three priorities each of them with different operational objectives:

Priority 1: Strait cross-border cooperation area

- Promote socio-economic development and improve territorial connectivity: Supporting cooperation in the fields of technological development and research and expanding the information society. The development of common plans and the use of renewable energy sources should be promoted with the aim of achieving socio-economic and business dynamism.
- Promote environmental sustainability and risk prevention: This priority focuses on environmental sustainability and on the use of renewable energy sources. It promotes the improvement of the quality of natural areas and acts to prevent risks.
- Value heritage, encourage cultural dialogue, cooperation in youth education and the integration of immigrants: This priority area intends to promote cultural, historic and ethnographic heritage as well as the local identity. It also supports cooperation efforts in the fields of mobility, vocational training and youth education. In addition, it will encourage the integration of immigrants while strengthening border cooperation networks.
- Promote improved conditions to ensure the mobility of people, goods and capital in the border area: Promote economic, social and cultural development by encouraging the flow of people and goods between territories. Support is provided to improve border management systems and facilities.

Priority 2: Atlantic cross-border cooperation area

- Support the socio-economic development of the cross-border territory: Improve connectivity and the development of the transport infrastructure while developing territorial planning in order to promote tourism. Entrepreneurship is also encouraged and SMEs are supported.
- Promote environmental sustainability in the border regions: Preserve the environment and develop the sustainable management of water and energy resources.

¹⁹⁹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-spain-external-borders-2008-2013-cross-border-cooperation)

- Strengthen institutional educational and cultural cooperation: Strengthening socio-cultural, institutional and educational cooperation is essential to developing an area of stable and lasting cooperation.

Priority 3: Technical support for the joint management of the programme

- Support activities related to the preparation, monitoring, internal management, audit and control of the projects.
- Improve the quality of the implementation of projects, supporting the final beneficiaries involved.
- Carry out outreach and distribution activities to ensure that adequate information reaches potential final beneficiaries, the target population and the general public.
- Encourage independent evaluations of cooperation projects to be carried out.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Spain - External Borders” (2008-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	88,780,312	23,674,752	112,455,064
	13,500,953	4,500,318*	18,001,271
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	15.2%	19.0%	16.0%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-spain-external-borders-2008-2013-cross-border-cooperation) and on data of marine and maritime projects from the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Spain - External Borders” (<http://www.poctefex.eu/>)

* National contribution estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding.

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Spain - External Borders” (2008-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects based on the results of the mapping.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	29
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	20.4%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	620,733
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	465,550
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	155,183

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Spain - External Borders” (<http://www.poctefex.eu/>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Spain - External Borders” (2008-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
ALBORÁN	Espacio Transfronterizo de Gestión Natural Compartida
AMPANA	Actuaciones de mejora, en el puerto de Almería, de los servicios de transporte marítimo de pasajeros, vehículos y mercancías con el Norte de África
AQUATRANS	Cooperación transfronteriza para el desarrollo sostenible de la cuicultura.
CARTOGRAF MOROCO	Producción de la información territorial del litoral de Souss Massa Drâa
CM-OMARAT	Observatorio Marino Atlántico Canarias-Marruecos
CONNECTPORT	Desarrollo de un plan de actuaciones para el incremento de la conectividad marítima de mercancías y personas entre los puertos de Tenerife y Agadir
ESTELA	-----
HAMMMALA	Proyecto “HAMMALA” para el incremento de los intercambios financieros entre la regiones de Lórial y Taza-Alhoceima-Taounate y la provincia de Granada
INCREASE	Optimización del flujo de mercancías Ro-Ro entre los puertos de Andalucía oriental y de la costa nor-oriental de Marruecos
INTERMACAN	Estudio Infraestructuras de interconexión eléctrica para la maximización de EERR Marruecos Canarias.
MIPC	Mejora de las infraestructuras del puerto de Ceuta
NAUCAM	Red Náutica de Cooperación Canarias-Marruecos.
NAUCAMNET	Sostenibilidad integrada de la cooperación náutica entre Canarias y la región Souss Massa Draa
NETPLATBA	Red hispano-marroquí de operadores logísticos y agentes de apoyo para la creación de una Plataforma Logística en el Estrecho
ODYSSEA AL ÁNDALUS	Modelo innovador de desarrollo territorial y socioeconómico sostenible para una mejor valorización de los recursos portuarios, turísticos, la cultura, la identidad y el patrimonio con un referencial euromediterráneo común que ofrezca calidad y visibilidad
OMARCOST	Estrategia para la sostenibilidad ambiental del medio litoral transfronterizo
OTECSOST	Ordenación territorial y ambiental para el desarrollo económico ambientalmente sostenible de la franja litoral Souss-Massa-Drâa
PIFHUELVA	Punto de inspección fronteriza en Huelva
PLATEMES	Plataforma europea del Mediterraneo sur
PORTVERT	Plataforma de desarrollo de puertos verdes Canarias/Marruecos
RETCETEC	Cooperación transfronteriza entre centros tecnológicos para la dinamización empresarial de Andalucía y Marruecos
SIGMAC	Mejorar la gestión ambiental y apoyo a la descontaminación en el puerto de Agadir

SMART_LOG	-----
SMARTPORT	Estrategia de gestion ambiental portuaria entre Canarias y las regiones de Souss Massa Drâa y Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia el Hamra
STRAIT_HI_WAY	-----
TECHMARAT	Tecnologías de vegetales marinos para la Región Atlántica
TRANSMACA	Programa de actuaciones para potenciar la conectividad entre Canarias y el sur de Marruecos
TRANSMACAI	Segunda Fase del Programa de actuaciones para potenciar la conectividad entre Canarias y el sur de Marruecos
TTIGEM	Transferencia de tecnología en temas de ingeniería geotécnica, de estructuras y de materiales, y de impacto de infraestructuras, de interés para el reino de Marruecos y Andalucía

Source: Based on information from the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme "Spain - External Borders" (<http://www.poctefex.eu/>)

PROGRAMME:	Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Spain-Portugal” (POCTEP) 2007-2013
WEBSITE:	http://www.poctep.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.poctep.eu/index.php?modulo=publicacion
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Portugal, Spain
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda Dirección General de Fondos Comunitarios, Madrid, SPAIN

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁰⁰

The European Commission approved on 25 October 2007 the European territorial cooperation programme for cross-border cooperation between Spain and Portugal for the period 2007-2013 ("Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation: Spain – Portugal, 2007-2013"). The Programme is under the Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund.

This programme involves Community support for the 17 NUTS III border areas in both countries, plus 16 NUTS III adjacent areas, within the framework of the European territorial cooperation objective. The total budget for the programme is worth some € 354 million, with Community funding through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounting to around € 267 million.

The Managing Authority is: Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda, Dirección General de Fondos Comunitarios, Madrid, SPAIN

The programme involves 1 234 km of border between the two countries. The original eligible area for the programme -- the 17 NUTS III areas -- accounts for 23.5% of the Iberian Peninsula, 10.6% of its total population and 9.6% of employment. Area GNP amounts to 7.5% of Iberian GNP.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁰¹

The adopted programme is the fourth in a consecutive series of cross-border cooperation programmes between both countries within the framework of the INTERREG Community Initiative for the periods 1990-1993, 1994-1999 and 2000-2006.

The overall objective of the programme is to develop further and broaden the common border areas of both countries within the priorities set by the new European territorial cooperation objective. This marks a substantial shift in the overall programme objectives, away from previous programmes, that is geared chiefly towards improving connectivity and basic infrastructures in the border areas and towards a new approach aimed at improving competitiveness, promoting employment and enhancing socio-economic and institutional integration in the border regions.

The trend established through successive programmes has led to a new type of cross-border cooperation in the current period that focuses on:

²⁰⁰ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-spain-portugal)

²⁰¹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-spain-portugal)

- reinforcement of the immaterial component of the interventions;
- widening of the scope of stakeholders in the cooperation process;
- more intense cooperation in all phases of the development of interventions (design, development and operation, joint management);
- strengthening of joint cooperation structures.

PRIORITIES²⁰²

In accordance with the Lisbon Strategy objectives, the strategic guidelines of the "Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation: Spain – Portugal, 2007-2013" are the development of joint economic, social and environmental cross-border activities geared towards sustainable territorial development, chiefly through:

- support and encouragement for entrepreneurial activities, the expansion of SMEs and the development of cross-border tourism, culture and commerce;
- joint management and protection of the environment and risk prevention;
- support for connectivity between urban and rural areas and the reduction of isolation through the improvement of access to transport, information and communication networks, as well as better cross-border access to energy and water supply and waste management services;
- support for cooperation in the development and joint use of common infrastructures, equipment and services in areas such as health, culture and education.
- The "Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation: Spain – Portugal, 2007-2013" is structured into the following priorities:

Priority 1: Promoting competitiveness and promotion of employment

The objective of this priority is to promote business cooperation, so that endogenous resources, and capacities, both human and material and technological, can be better used in order to boost the development of research activities to overcome the productive specialization of traditional sectors across the border area, favouring the change towards a more dynamic knowledge based economy, while modernizing the social model through appropriate training for employment and modernizing social protection.

Priority 2: Environment, cultural heritage and risk prevention

In response to the desire to integrate the environment into policies community, this priority is focussed on a more responsible management of natural and cultural resources, in order to develop production methods and management initiatives environmentally friendly while ensuring a proper utilization and protection of heritage as a sign of identity of the area boundary. Risk prevention is included within this priority due to the characteristics of the territory, since it offers a great potential to develop joint management initiatives, yet in a situation very poorly developed in this regard.

Priority 3: Spatial planning and accessibility

The objective of this priority is to promote the regional integration in the border area by a joint management strategy that allows a coherent and orderly territorial planning along the border area, the valorisation of the space and territorial cooperation between rural and urban areas. Accessibility to networks, including transport infrastructures, telecommunications and energy, is planned as a necessity for improving the permeability of the border and the quality of life of its inhabitants.

Priority 4: Socioeconomic and institutional integration

The promotion of joint use of institutional services arises as a key issue for the social integration of the boundary territory, with the aim of strengthening the resources for assistance to the most

²⁰² Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-spain-portugal)

vulnerable citizens and improve access to local labour markets, services and public resources. Socio-economic and institutional integration in the programme area can be achieved through the shared use of social, educational, cultural, sports and leisure services in the border regions. The establishment of cooperation mechanisms on health and social assistance services will improve the attention and level of coverage provided by such services to border populations. Institutional integration can be enhanced by the establishment of cross-border cooperation networks.

Priority 5: Technical assistance for the process of cross border cooperation

There is also provision for technical assistance in order to implement the programme. Financial support is available to cover administration, monitoring, evaluation and control.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Spain-Portugal” (POCTEP) (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	254,235,105 19,329,562	75,831,502 6,443,187*	330,066,607 25,772,749
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	7.6%	8.5%	7.8%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-spain-portugal) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*National contribution estimated from total funding and EU co-funding.

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Spain-Portugal” (POCTEP) (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	16
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	7.4%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,610,797
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,208,098
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	402,699

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Spain-Portugal” (POCTEP) (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
IBEROMARE	Centro Multipolar de Valorização de Recursos e Resíduos Marinhos
BONAQUA	COOPERACIÓN TRANSFRONTERIZA PARA EL DESARROLLO DE BUENAS PRÁCTICAS SANITARIAS EN ACUICULTURA MARINA
ECOQUA	Establecimiento de una red de cooperación transfronteriza para la utilización de sistemas de producción ecológicamente sostenibles en acuicultura
DIMEAGUA	Desenv. e harmonização por Portugal e Espanha de novos indicadores, metod. e estratégias comuns para aplicação da Directiva Quadro da Água às massas de água de transição e costeiras do Guadiana
RAIA_CO	Observatorio Marino del Margen Ibérico y del Litoral
RAIA	Observatorio oceánico del margen ibérico
RAIA_TEC	Tecnologia Marítima e de Informação
PROAMARE	Protección activa del patrimonio del mar
TRADE	Sistema de Observación Interreg RADAR para protección del medio ambiente
ODYSSEA	Implementar un innovador modelo europeo de desarrollo socioeconómico territorial entre los actores locales públicos y privados para mejor valorizar y dinamizar los recursos turísticos, náuticos
GUADIANA	Guadiana uma via navegável
G_MAS_A	Guadiana Más Accesible
ANDALBAGUA	Territorio y Navegabilidad en el Bajo Guadiana
TAG	TURISMO ACTIVO GUADIANA
TRADE2	Sistema de Observação Interreg RADAR para proteção do meio ambiente
TEAM_MINO	Transferencia de herramientas para la Evaluación, Ordenación, Gestión y Educación Ambiental en Estuarios.

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

ANNEX 3

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMMES (CENTRAL AND NORTHERN EUROPE)

FACT SHEETS

ANNEX 3. CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMMES (CENTRAL AND NORTHERN EUROPE)-FACT SHEETS

PROGRAMME:	INTERREG IVA 2 Seas Programme (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.interreg4a-2mers.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.interreg4a-2mers.eu/programme/key-docs/en
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Belgium, France, The Netherlands, United Kingdom
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Région Nord-Pas de Calais, Lille, FRANCE

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁰³

The INTERREG IVA 2 Seas (2007-2013) Programme is a Cross-Border Cooperation Programme between Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom for the period 2007-2013, under the Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. On 19 September 2008 the European Commission approved the Cross-border Co-operation Operational Programme for the period 2007-13. This programme involves Community support for the following regions: Nord and Pas de Calais (France); Norfolk, Suffolk, Southend-on-Sea, Thurrock, Essex CC, Brighton and Hove, East Sussex CC, West Sussex, Portsmouth, Southampton, Hampshire CC, Isle of Wight, the Medway Towns, Kent CC, Bournemouth and Poole, Dorset CC, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Plymouth, Torbay, Devon CC (United Kingdom); the districts of Antwerpen, Brugge, Oostende, Veurne, Eeklo, Gent, Sint-Niklaas (Belgium); Delft en Westland, Groot-Rijnmond, Zeeuws-Vlaanderen, Overig Zeeland and West-Noord-Brabant (Netherlands).

The regions of Somme and Aisne (France), Somerset, Wiltshire CC, Surrey and Cambridgeshire CC (United Kingdom), Diksmuide, Ieper, Kortrijk, Roeselare and Tielt (Province of West-Vlaanderen), Aalst, Dendermonde, Oudenaarde (Province of Oost-Vlaanderen), Mechelen, and Turnhout (Province of Antwerpen) in Belgium, and Zuid-Oost Zuid-Holland (Province of Zuid-Holland) in the Netherlands, which are eligible to participate in the projects as adjacent areas, receive a maximum of 20% of the ERDF funding allocated to the programme.

The total budget of the Programme is about €295 million, with Community assistance through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounting to some €167 million. This represents approximately 1.9% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Co-operation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-13.

The Managing Authority is: Région Nord-Pas de Calais, Lille, FRANCE

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁰⁴

The programme's overall aim is to develop the competitiveness and the sustainable growth potential of maritime and non-maritime issues relating to the programme through the establishment and development of partnerships for cross-border co-operation.

²⁰³ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-two-seas)

²⁰⁴ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-two-seas)

The programme strategy will address the development of a competitive area in terms of: sustainable economic activities, innovation and human capital, and accessibilities; promotion and development of a sustainable environment; improvement of the quality of life, taking into account the area's diversity and enhancing its maritime potential as a unifying element; and development of best practices in cross-border co-operation and the promotion of new partnerships.

Given the new enlarged co-operation area and the fact that southern England is eligible for both programmes, a common set of priorities with the France (Channel)-England programme was also established in order to support projects of common interest, fostering the capitalisation of best practice and specific strategic projects, particularly those with a maritime dimension, for the area as a whole.

The 'Two Seas' cross-border co-operation programme aims among other things to contribute to:

- supporting joint (maritime) economic activities as well as activities related to management of coastal zones and maritime resources;
- promoting entrepreneurship, innovation and research;
- supporting tourism;
- improving the accessibility of the programming area;
- protecting the environment, boosting energy efficiency and developing renewable energies;
- improving good practices in water, waste and resource management;
- promoting social inclusion, improving the quality of services and supporting co-operation in education and training.

PRIORITIES²⁰⁵

The programme was structured around three thematic priorities plus one common priority with the Channel France-England OP:

Priority 1: Creating an economically competitive, attractive and accessible area

It aimed at supporting an economically competitive, attractive and accessible area, focusing mainly on the sub-themes common economic activities, including the maritime economy, innovation and research, sustainable tourism, entrepreneurship, employment and human capital and accessibility.

Priority 2: Promoting and enhancing a safe and healthy environment

It aimed at promoting and enhancing a safe and healthy environment, focusing mainly on integrated coastal zone management, maritime resource management and the management of estuaries, natural, technological and human risks, energy efficiency and renewable energies, nature and landscape, including natural heritage, water management, waste management and sustainable use of resources.

Priority 3: Improving quality of life

It aimed at improving quality of life, focusing mainly on social inclusion and well-being of different groups in society, services to the population, including mobility and health care facilities, education, training and lifelong learning, the common heritage and cultural assets, as well as active recreation.

Priority 4: Common priority with the France (Channel) - England programme

Priority 4 aimed at promoting joint actions with the actors eligible in the Channel France-England OP, focusing mainly on issues of common interest notably related to the maritime dimension from a cross-border perspective, the exchange of good practice and networking activities between projects implemented under both OPs.

Priority 5: Technical Assistance

It was dedicated to technical assistance for the implementation of the programme.

²⁰⁵ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-two-seas)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG IVA 2 Seas Programme (2007-2013). Projects Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	157,227,917	121,852,022	279,079,939
	63,133,798	66,892,539*	130,026,337
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	40.2%	54.9%	46.6%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-two-seas) and on data of marine and maritime projects from the INTERREG IVA 2 Seas Programme (2007-2013) (<http://www.interreg4a-2mers.eu>)

*Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

INTERREG IVA 2 Seas Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects^a.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	37 ^a
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	33.9% ^a
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	3,514,225 ^a
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,706,319 ^a
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	1,807,906 ^a

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the INTERREG IVA 2 Seas Programme (2007-2013) (<http://www.interreg4a-2mers.eu>)

^aIt includes projects and clusters; *Only for Marine/Maritime projects

INTERREG IVA 2 Seas Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
3i	Integrated Coastal Zone Management via Increased situational awareness through Innovations on Unmanned Aircraft Systems
A2S	Archaeological Atlas of the 2 Seas
ARCH-MANCHE	Archaeology, art and coastal heritage - tools to support coastal management and climate change planning across the Channel Regional Sea.
BERISUAS*	BETter Response and Improved Safety through UAS
BioCare	Biomolecules of the sea for environmental remediation and healthcare
BOAT 1550 BC	Bronze Age maritime communities : yesterday today
C2C	Connect to Compete
CAST	Coastal Actions on Sustainable Tourism
CC2150	Coastal Communities 2150 and Beyond

C-SCOPE	Combining Sea and Coastal Planning in Europe
DYMAPHY	Development of a DYNAMIC observation system for the assessment of MARine water quality, based on PHYtoplankton analysis
FISH AND CHIPS	Agro Food & Fisheries Complex (AFFC)
Flood Aware	Flood Aware
FLOODCOM	Positive water management in lowland areas facing climate change
GIFS	Geography of Inshore Fishing and Sustainability
Heroes 2C	Heroes of the Two Sea & Heroes to See
HMS	Heritage and Maritime Memories in the 2 seas Region
ISECA	Information System on the Eutrophication of our Coastal Areas
MEMO	Mnemiopsis Ecology and Modelling: Observation of an invasive comb jelly in the North Sea
MHS*	Maritime Heritage Skills: Preserve, Develop, Share
MICRO	MicroPlastics- Is it a threat for the 2 Seas Area?
MIRG EU	Maritime Incident Response Group EU
Natura People	Natura People: engaging with people to build a sustainable future for natural heritage of Natura 2000 sites
PAC2*	Promotion of multimodal connectivity and enhancement of landside & seaside accessibility
PATCH	Ports Adapting to Change
PRIME-C*	Partnering for Risk Management and Engagement on the Coast
PRISMA	Promoting Integrated Sediment Management
SE FINS*	Safeguarding the Environment From Invasive Non-Native Species
SEACo	SEACONOMICS
STEP	Sustainable Tourism in Estuary Parks
Su-Ports*	Sustainable ports
Taste2Seas*	Towards Sustainable and Tasty Food in Europe
TIME	Transferring Innovation for Maritime Economy
TMS	Traditional maritime skills. Preserving traditional boatbuilding skills and sing their potential for strengthening competitiveness and employment of the 2 Seas area.
TOURFISH*	Tourism for Inshore Fishing, Food and Sustainability
TRANSCOAST	Transformation of ports and harbours to strengthen the socio-economic potential of coastal areas
YACHT VALLEY	Development of innovative concepts of nautical service clusters: Yacht Valley

Source: Based on information from INTERREG IVA 2 Seas Programme (2007-2013) (<http://www.interreg4a-2mers.eu>)

*Clusters

PROGRAMME:	Botnia-Atlantica (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.botnia-atlantica.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://2007-2013.botnia-atlantica.eu/default.asp?ML=11324
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Finland, Sweden
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Norway
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	The County Administrative Board of Västerbotten (Länsstyrelsen i Västerbotten), Umeå, SWEDEN

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁰⁶

The Botnia-Atlantica (2007-2013) Programme is a Cross-Border Cooperation Programme between Finland, Sweden and Norway for the period 2007-13. The Programme is under the Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. On 29 November 2007, the European Commission approved the Cross-border Cooperation Operational Programme for the period 2007-13. The total budget of the Programme is approximately €61 million and includes Community assistance through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) of some €30.5 million. This represents approximately 0.35% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-13.

The Programme covers the regions of Keski-Pohjanmaa, Pohjanmaa and Satakunta in Finland, and Västerbottens län, Västernorrlands län and a small part of Gävleborgs län in Sweden. The participating region in Norway is Nordland fylke.

In addition to the ERDF allocation and the national contributions from Sweden and Finland, Norway provides its own, parallel funding to the Programme. The region of Etelä-Pohjanmaa in Finland and the remaining parts of Gävleborgs län in Sweden can participate in the projects as adjacent areas receiving a maximum 20% of the ERDF funding allocated to the Programme.

The County Administrative Board of Västerbotten (Länsstyrelsen i Västerbotten), (Umeå, SWEDEN) is the Managing Authority.

The adopted Programme is the third in a consecutive series of cross-border cooperation programmes between Finland, Sweden and Norway. As such, the investments are expected to result in continued cross-border activities between the participating countries, further strengthening of the links created in the previous programming periods and a new level of cross-border cooperation. There should also be better coordination of environmental protection, cooperation between higher education institutions, cross-border trade, cross-border healthcare, and coordination of maritime safety and emergency service

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁰⁷

²⁰⁶ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-botnia-atlantica)

²⁰⁷ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-botnia-atlantica)

The programme area, with its maritime border between Sweden and Finland and its mountainous border between Norway and Sweden, is characterised by disparities in terms of infrastructure quality, differing population patterns and a predominately negative population development. The overall objective of the Programme is to strengthen the east-west dimension and contribute to increased integration and cooperation for stronger economic growth and sustainable development.

Two Programme strategies will address the needs and common challenges identified in the cross-border region:

- development of communication, the natural and cultural environment, and people-to-people contacts, in an effort to increase regional cohesion;
- cross-border cooperation designed to strengthen innovation and technology, and improve the skills and competitiveness of industry and the community.

PRIORITIES²⁰⁸

To achieve these goals the programme has set up 3 priority axis:

Priority 1: Structures for Collaboration

The objectives of this priority are to strengthen cohesion between the regions by joint cross-border development of communication, the natural and cultural environment and cultural ties. Activities focusing on environment, communication and cohesion are financed under this priority.

Priority 2: Growth through Collaboration

The aims under this priority are to strengthen innovation and improve skills and competitiveness within the industry and community. Activities focusing on skills, industry and the community are financed under this priority.

Priority 3: Technical Assistance

The overall objective of this priority is to support the management, evaluation and monitoring of the Programme.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Botnia-Atlantica Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	28,640,548 1,664,899	28,640,548 1,688,916*	57,281,096 3,353,815
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	5.8%	5.9%	5.9%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-botnia-atlantica) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep). * Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

²⁰⁸ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-botnia-atlantica)

Botnia-Atlantica Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	6
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	9.4%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	558,969
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	277,483
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	281,486

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Botnia-Atlantica Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
N/A	Sju Broars skärgård och Södra Lapplands fisketurism (<i>Seven Bridges Archipelago and southern Lapland fishing tourism</i>)
Intersik*	Sikens yngelproduktion, sikbestånden och sikfisktes tillstånd (<i>Whitefish fry production</i>)
M/S New Coccolita	M/S New Coccolita
SUPERB	Standardiserad utveckling av planering och ekologiska redskap (<i>Standardized Development of planning and ecological tools</i>)
SEAGIS	Stöd för ekosystembaserad planering av havsmiljön med hjälp av geografiskt informationssystem (<i>Support for ecosystem-based planning of the marine environment by using geographic information system</i>)
ULTRA	Utveckling av Lidar-baserad terränganalys för regional användning (<i>Development of Lidar-based terrain analysis for regional use</i>)

Source: Based on information from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep) and from (*) EU NÄRA DIG (<http://www.eunaradig.se/>).

Italics: English translation of the original title

N/A: not available

PROGRAMME:	INTERREG IVA Central Baltic (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.centralbaltic.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://archive.centralbaltic.eu/documents/cat_view/33-public-documents/35-programme-documents
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Sweden
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Regional Council of Southwest Finland, Turku, FINLAND

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁰⁹

The INTERREG IVA Central Baltic 2007-2013 Programme is a Cross-Border Cooperation Programme that falls under the Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. On 21 December 2007, the European Commission approved the Cross-border Cooperation Operational Programme “Central Baltic Interreg IV A” for the period 2007-2013. This Programme involves Community support for certain regions of Estonia, Finland (incl. Åland), Latvia and Sweden under the European Territorial Cooperation Objective.

The total budget of the Programme is approximately €133 million and includes Community funding through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) of some €102 million. This represents approximately 1.2% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-2013.

The Regional Council of Southwest Finland (Turku, FINLAND), is the Managing Authority

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²¹⁰

The Central Baltic Programme aims at creating a globally recognised, dynamic, sustainable and competitive region which is attractive for businesses and visitors and where people want to live, work and invest. The Programme will tap into the potential available for making the Central Baltic area a place for growth and innovation, working together for a better environment, optimising internal and external accessibility, investing in its residents' overall wellbeing and security, addressing new socio-economic challenges, facilitating cultural cooperation, and strengthening the area's common identity

The expected results of the Programme's investments included:

- Raised environmental awareness through the participation in education or information activities;
- Increased cooperation concerning spatial planning and environmental management through new environmental actions;
- Reduced risk or effects of accidents in the Gulf of Finland through specific actions;
- Improved sustainable infrastructure;
- Engagement in education or information activities;
- Enhanced innovation and competitiveness through new joint actions carried out by networks;
- Improved internal and external accessibility through small-scale investments;
- Developed methods for boosting employment.

²⁰⁹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-central-baltic)

²¹⁰ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-central-baltic)

PRIORITIES²¹¹

Priority 1: Safe and healthy environment

This priority focuses on protecting and improving the common environment of the Central Baltic area and places special emphasis on protecting the Baltic Sea itself. It also focuses on supporting sustainable environmental development in the area..

Priority 2: Economically competitive and innovative region

This priority focuses on enhancing the overall economic development and competitiveness of the area. Emphasis will be put on innovation, the development of connections to facilitate cross-border cooperation and better flows of goods and people, improvements in how the labour force is used and development of the tourism sector..

Priority 3: Attractive and dynamic societies

This priority addresses the health, wellbeing and security of the population as well as cooperation for strengthening cultural exchange and cohesion in the area covered. The aim was to create a region with equal opportunities for different groups of the population and support their active participation in society.

Priority 4: Technical Assistance

Technical assistance has been provided for implementation of the Programme. Financial support is also available and covers administration, monitoring, publicity and control.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG IVA Central Baltic Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	96,048,270 28,603,509	25,028,257 8,515,992*	121,076,528 37,119,501
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	29.8%	34.0%	30.7%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-central-baltic) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

* Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

INTERREG IVA Central Baltic Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	32
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	26.2%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,159,984
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	893,860
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	266,125

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>). *Only for Marine/Maritime projects

²¹¹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-central-baltic)

INTERREG IVA Central Baltic Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
Act4myBalticSea	Coastal communities actions for a cleaner Baltic Sea
ARCHOIL	Management of onshore cleanup operations of oil spills in archipelagos
BACES	Baltic Archipelago and Islands Centres
Baltic EcoMussel	Commercial mussel farming, processing and end-use in the Baltic Sea Region
Baltic Sea Challenge	Baltic Sea Challenge - Cities for a Healthier Sea
BALTICDIVERSITY	Towards transboundary access of nature observation data
BalticSeaNow.info	BalticSeaNow.info - Innovative participatory forum for the Baltic Sea
ECOSEAL	Baltic seals - balancing between sustainable ecosystem management and fisheries
EnSaCo Oil Spill	Environmental and Safety Management Cooperation on Shoreline Oil Spill Response
FIR	Friendly Island Routes
FOODWEB	Baltic environment, food and health: from habits to awareness
GEOISLANDS	Fostering geotourism on Central Baltic islands
GES-REG	Good environmental status through regional coordination and capacity building
GoVeSa link	Linking Gotland-Ventspils-Saaremaa for sustainable development
Green Islands	Green Islands in the Baltic Sea
HISPARES	Spatial planning in archipelago waters by high spatial resolution remote sensing
H-TTransPlan	Helsinki-Tallinn Transport and Planning Scenarios
JOBWAB	Joint Work for Better Water Quality in the Baltic Sea Region
MARLIN	Baltic Marine Litter
MIMIC	Minimizing risks of maritime oil transport by holistic safety strategies
NANNUT	Nature and Nurture of the Northern Baltic Sea
NATURESHIP	Natureship (Integrated planning and management in the Baltic Sea Region)
OILRISK	Applications of ecological knowledge in managing oil spill risk
PENTA	Pentathlon -Ports of Stockholm, Helsinki, Tallinn, Turku and Naantali - together
Safe Baltic Cruises	Co-operation for safe cruises on the Baltic Sea
SEABED	Phosphorus from the seabed and water quality in archipelagos - modeling attempt
SHIPWHER	Shipwreck Heritage: Digitizing and Opening Access to Maritime History Sources
SmartComp	SmartComp - Smart competitiveness for the Central Baltic region
SNOOP	Shipping-induced NOx and SOx emissions -Operational monitoring network
VOMARE	Voluntary Maritime Rescue
VOSABASE	Volunteers for Safety Baltic Sea
WESA	Wave Energy for a Sustainable Archipelago

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

PROGRAMME:	Estonia - Latvia Programme (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.estlat.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.estlat.eu/programme/regulating-documents/
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Estonia, Latvia
MANAGING AUTHORITY	Estonian Ministry of Interior, Tallinn, ESTONIA

GENERAL INFORMATION²¹²

The Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Estonia-Latvia” 2007-2013, is a Programme under the Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. On 21 December 2007, the European Commission approved the Cross-border Cooperation Programme between Estonia and Latvia for the period 2007-13. The Programme provides Community assistance from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for the regions of Lääne-Eesti, Lõuna-Eesti, Kurzeme, Riga, Pieriga and Vidzeme along the Estonian-Latvian border. Other regions of both countries can take part in projects as adjacent areas, receiving a maximum 20% of the ERDF funding allocated to the Programme.

The Programme falls within the framework laid out for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective and has a total budget of around €51 million. Community funding through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to some €38 million, which represents approximately 0.4% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-13.

The Estonian Ministry of Interior (Tallinn, ESTONIA) is the Managing Authority.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²¹³

The aims of the Programme are to promote entrepreneurship, match the skills of the unemployed with those required in the labour market, and upgrade transport links across the region. The Programme also promotes sustainable development and economic competitiveness in the region covered, by taking an integrated and cross-border approach to economic, social and environmental development in ways that involve and benefit local people and communities.

PRIORITIES²¹⁴

The Programme is structured along 3 priorities axes focusing on connectivity, competitiveness and active, sustainable and integrated communities, each axis covering several directions of support. An additional 4 axis was focussed on technical assistance.

Priority 1. Increased cohesion of the Programme area

This priority aims to ensure better physical cohesion and integration of the Programme area by reducing isolation and increasing internal and external connectivity. Support is also targeted at enhancing the joint management of public services and resources.

²¹² Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-estonia-latvia)

²¹³ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-estonia-latvia)

²¹⁴ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-estonia-latvia)

Priority 2. Higher competitiveness of the Programme area.

This priority axis focuses on improving the environment for conducting business activities, with account taken of structural changes in the economy and the labour market. Support is also targeted business start-ups and development, help to increase the attractiveness of the Programme area and enhance employable skills and human resources..

Priority 3. Active, sustainable and integrated communities

It focuses on boosting the attractiveness of the Programme area, making it a valued living and working environment. Support is also targeted at improving the sustainability of the area by promoting the vitality of local communities and supporting cross-border social and cultural interactions through activities at grassroots level.

Priority 4. Technical Assistance

Technical assistance is provided to implement the Programme and financial support is available to cover administration, monitoring, evaluation and control..

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Estonia - Latvia Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	35,934,836	8,735,685	44,670,521
	7,267,048	1,601,770*	8,868,818
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	20.2%	18.3%	19.9%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-estonia-latvia) and on data from the mapping of projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

* Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

Estonia - Latvia Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	7
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	10.4%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,266,974
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,038,150
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	228,824

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects .

Estonia - Latvia Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
BayLink	Baltic small harbours network
Coastal and Maritime Spatial Planning	Coastal and Maritime Spatial Planning in Parnu Bay Area in Estonia and Coastal Municipalities of Latvia
GORWIND	Gulf of Riga as a Resource for Wind Energy
One Vacation - two countries	Raising the Attractiveness and Competitiveness of Northern Kurzeme in Latvia and Saaremaa Island in Estonia
Riverways	Riverways
Beach Hopping	Towards the Blue Flag on Baltic beaches
Young sailors	Cooperation of Young Sailors and Coaches of Estonia and Latvia

Source: Based on information from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep)

PROGRAMME:	INTERREG IV A "Fehmarnbelt Region" (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.fehmarnbeltregion.net/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.fehmarnbeltregion.net/de/downloads/
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Denmark, Germany
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Sjælland Region Regional Development and International Relations Department, Sorø, DENMARK

GENERAL INFORMATION²¹⁵

The INTERREG IVA Fehmarnbelt Region (2007-2013) Programme is a Cross-border Cooperation Operational Programme between Denmark and Germany for the period 2007-2013, under the Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. The Cross-border Cooperation Operational Programme for the period 2007-2013 was approved by European Commission on 21 December 2007. The Programme involves providing Community support as part of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for the region of Sjælland in Denmark and parts of Schleswig-Holstein in Germany.

The Operational Programme falls within the framework laid out for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective and has a total budget of around €31 million. Community funding through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to some €23 million, which represents approximately 0.3% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-13.

The Managing Authority is: Sjælland Region, Regional Development and International Relations Department (Sorø, DENMARK)

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²¹⁶

The overall aim of the Programme is to turn the Baltic Sea space into a functional maritime region, thereby improving the attractiveness and the economic position of the Programme area along the Hamburg-Copenhagen/Malmö axis.

Some of the expected impacts of the programme are:

- better links to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and improved international performance of innovation sources;
- improved transnational transfer of technology and knowledge;
- wider public basis for generating and using innovation;
- improved capacity and interoperability of different transport and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) networks;
- improved institutional capacity and effectiveness in water management;
- greater sustainable economic potential of marine resources;

²¹⁵ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-fehmarnbelt-region)

²¹⁶ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-fehmarnbelt-region)

- improved capacity when dealing with hazards and risks;
- pooled resources of metropolitan regions, cities and rural areas to enhance the Baltic Sea region's competitiveness and cohesion;
- increased regional identity and recognition.

PRIORITIES²¹⁷

The Operational Programme was structured around the following priorities:

Priority 1: Economy, Innovation, Maritime Affairs and the Environment

Activities supported under this priority included encouraging entrepreneurial initiatives, promoting the region as a business location, product development, developing the innovative capacity of enterprises, improving the health sector and maritime branches, boosting tourism and preserving cultural heritage. Environmental sustainability has also been supported through financing actions designed to protect nature and promote the use of renewable energies.

Priority 2: Cross-border Structures and Human Resources

This priority focused on strengthening regional identity, developing cooperation for language training opportunities and the cross-border labour market, as well as improving public transport across the border.

Priority 3: Technical Assistance

Technical assistance was provided for managing the Programme and included information and communication activities.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG IV A "Fehmarnbelt Region" Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	21,526,000 2,839,961	7,175,332 946,654**	28,701,332 3,786,615*
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-fehmarnbelt-region) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep)

* Calculated assuming 75% of EU co-funding. ** Estimated from total funding and EU funding.

²¹⁷ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-fehmarnbelt-region)

INTERREG IV A "Fehmarnbelt Region" Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	4
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	12.5%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	946,654
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	709,990
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	236,663

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (www.KEEP.eu/keep)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects;

INTERREG IV A "Fehmarnbelt Region" Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
Cruising Fehmarnbelt	Deutsch-dänische Zusammenarbeit für Vereine und andere Organisationen in den kleineren Seglerhäfen in der Fehmarn Belt Region
N/A	Baltic Sailing 2
N/A	Futura Maritima
UNDINE	UNDERwater DIScovery and Nature Experience

Source: Based on information from KEEP (www.KEEP.eu/keep)

N/A: not available

PROGRAMME:	INTERREG IV A France (Channel) – England (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.interreg4a-manche.eu/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.interreg4a-manche.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=249&Itemid=75&lang=en
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	France, United Kingdom
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Conseil régional de Haute Normandie, FRANCE

GENERAL INFORMATION²¹⁸

The INTERREG IV A France (Channel) – England (2007-2013) is a Cross-Border Cooperation Programme between France and the United Kingdom for the period 2007-2013, under the Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. The Programme was approved by European Commission on 19 September 2008.. This programme involves Community support for the following regions: Somme, Seine-Maritime, Calvados, Manche, Côtes-d'Armor, Finistère, Ille-et-Vilaine (in France); Norfolk, Suffolk, Southend-on-Sea, Thurrock, Essex CC, Brighton and Hove, East Sussex CC, West Sussex, Portsmouth, Southampton, Hampshire CC, Isle of Wight, the Medway Towns, Kent CC, Bournemouth and Poole, Dorset CC, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Plymouth, Torbay, Devon CC (in the United Kingdom).

The regions of Oise, Eure, Orne, Morbihan and Pas de Calais in France, and also Somerset, Wiltshire CC, Surrey and Cambridgeshire CC in the United Kingdom, which are eligible to participate in the projects as adjacent areas, receive a maximum of 20% of the ERDF funding allocated to the programme.

The total budget of the Programme is about €328 million, with Community assistance through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounting to some €173 million. This represents approximately 1.98% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Co-operation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-2013.

The Managing Authority is: Conseil régional de Haute Normandie (France)

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²¹⁹

The France (Channel)-England Operational Programme (OP) is a maritime programme. The English Channel – which is a border as well as an international and cross-border transport corridor – is today becoming a bridge between the seaboard of France and England. For a host of reasons 'the Channel' is a source of acute challenges and opportunities, and it is in this light that previous efforts – as part of the England-France INTERREG IIIA programme, the Rives Manche programme and the Transmanche programme – have demonstrated the relevance of a cross-border co-operation programme with the sea as focal point.

²¹⁸ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-france-channel-england)

²¹⁹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-france-channel-england)

The strategic aim of the France (Channel)-England 2007-13 OP is to support the emergence of a common area of citizenship and instil a sense of belonging to a cross-border area with a unique identity through the development of durable co-operation between partners on both sides of the cross-border zone, as part of a three-pronged approach involving business innovation and economic competitiveness, social cohesion, and sustainable development.

Co-operation sustainability must be based on an awareness of shared interests and also grounded in collective project activities. This was made clear by the lessons drawn from the previous programme. Enlargement of the eligible area makes this even more important as it implies supporting the mobility and training of citizens and the improvement of mutual understanding.

It is expected that the France - England cross-border co-operation programme will contribute to: promoting the learning of each other's language and culture (including shared cultural and heritage related activities); reinforcing mutual understanding by sharing approaches and identifying common issues. This will stimulate efforts to allow the programming area to become a 'learning region' and boost business and excellence in research; supporting the creation of new enterprises and business services; promoting long-lasting co-operation in maritime activities; developing concrete solutions to problems of social inclusion; diversifying the range of tourist activities on offer; promoting renewable energies; improving environmental risk management and raising awareness of environmental issues.

PRIORITIES²²⁰

The Operational Programme is structured along the following priority axes:

Priority 1: Reinforce the sense of belonging to a common space of citizenship and raise awareness of common interests

This priority seeks to develop cooperative activities across maritime borders and enhance social cohesion and cultural identity, while upholding the requirements of sustainable development. In this context, networks of cross-border organizations will be created so as to foster co-operation activities.

Priority 2: Build partnerships for cross-border economic development and centres of excellence

This priority aims to identify and support 'clusters' of cross-border economic excellence; boost cross-border economic development (including trade) by bolstering a business support service system and creating new companies; promote co-operation in the maritime sector.

Priority 3: Build an attractive region to live in and visit

This priority seeks to find solutions to problems of social inclusion, develop joint cultural activities and improve tourism by diversifying the range of activities on offer.

Priority 4: Ensure a sustainable environmental development of the common space

This priority aims to promote renewable energies and protect the environment (including raising awareness of environmental issues and risk management as regards environmental damage).

Priority 5: Technical Assistance

There are provisions for technical assistance for implementing the Operational Programme. Financial support is available and covers administration, monitoring, evaluation and control; and information and communication.

²²⁰ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-france-channel-england)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG IV A France (Channel) – England Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	163,525,186	150,946,325	314,471,511
	46,408,757	43,132,759*	89,541,516
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	28.4%	28.6%	28.5%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-france-channel-england) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

* Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

INTERREG IV A France (Channel) – England Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	31
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	20.4%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	2,888,436
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,497,057
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	1,391,379

Source: Own elaboration based data from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

INTERREG IV A France (Channel) – England Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component funded by the programme.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
2OM	Mutualisation des opérations de maintenance offshore
3C	Channel Catchments Cluster
AQUAMANCHE	AQUATIC MANAGEMENT OF CATCHMENTS FOR HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT
Arch expo	Arch expo
Beems	Développement de compétences européennes environnementales et maritimes
CAMIS – EMDI+	Channel Arc Manche Integrated Strategy
Channel Marine Academy	Channel Marine Academy
CHANNEL MOR	CHANNEL MOR
ChannelIS	ChannelIS
CHARM 3	CHannel integrated Approach for marine Resource Management – Phase 3
CHRONEXPO	Studies on the effects of CHRONic EXPOSure of marine organisms to contaminants from industry in the English Channel
CRESH	Cephalopod Recruitment from English Channel Spawning Habitats
D.E.E.D.S.	Development Economic Exchanges Dieppe-Sussex
DIESE	Determination of pertinent Indicators for Environmental monitoring: a Strategy for Europe
FLIP	Fostering Long-term Initiatives for Ports
GIMs	GIMs
Lascanmar	Lascanmar
LiCCo	Living with a Changing Coast
MARINEXUS	Our shared sea: mechanisms of ecosystem change in the western Channel
MeDON	Marine e-Data Observatory Network
MERIFIC	Marine Energy in Far Peripheral & Island Communities
MER-INNOVATE	MER-INNOVATE
MorFish 2	Suivi pour les poissons migrateurs
OFELIA	OFELIA
PANACHE	Réseau d'aire marines protégées sur l'ensemble de l'écosystème de la Manche
Pegaseas	Promouvoir une gouvernance efficace de la Manche
PROTTEC	Public Research Organisation Technology Transfer through Regional Economic Clusters
RECIF	RECIF
Riskmanche	Riskmanche
SETARMS	Sustainable, Environmental Treatment, And Reuse of Marine Sediments
Valmer	Valmer

Source: Based on information from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep)

PROGRAMME:	INTERREG IV “France – Wallonie – Vlaanderen” (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://interreg4.interreg-fwvl.eu/fr/index.php
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://interreg4.interreg-fwvl.eu/fr/page.php?pageld=229
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Belgium, France, The Netherlands
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Wallonie - Bruxelles International Bruxelles, BELGIUM

GENERAL INFORMATION²²¹

The "INTERREG IVA France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen" 2007-2013 Programme is a Territorial Cooperation Programme for Cross-Border Cooperation between Belgium and France for the 2007-2013 period. The Programme is co-funded in the European Regional Development Fund, and it was approved by European Commission on 15 November 2007.

The "INTERREG IVA France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen" Programme involves Community support for the 15 NUTS III border areas in both countries as well as 17 NUTS III areas within the European Territorial Cooperation Objective framework. The total budget of the Programme is just over €248 million. Community investment through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to just over €138 million.

The Managing Authority is: Wallonie - Bruxelles International (Bruxelles, BELGIUM).

The "INTERREG IVA France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen" Programme is the fourth in a consecutive series of cross-border cooperation Programmes between the two countries – within the framework of the INTERREG Community Initiatives for the periods 1990-93, 1994-99 and 2000-06.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²²²

The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to the realisation of the potential for sustainable economic development of the border area.

The Programme will help reduce the negative effects of the administrative frontiers that separate the fields of research, trade, employment, social care, culture, risk prevention and risk management.

PRIORITIES²²³

The Operational Programme "INTERREG IVA France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen" is structured under the following priorities:

Priority 1. Economic development.

The specific objectives of this priority are to i) support to businesses, business support- and research organisations as well as training and human resources institutions to stimulate economic

²²¹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-belgium-france)

²²² Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-belgium-france)

²²³ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-belgium-france)

development, employment and innovation; ii) identify and support centres of excellence across the border area and iii) create an image of the region as an attractive area for economic development.

Priority 2. Develop the region's identity through culture and tourism.

Both sides of the border offer numerous cultural and tourist attractions. The objective is to i) increase awareness about the area and to ii) attract visitors who will discover both sides of the border (linked to the First World War, inland waterway tourism, industrial heritage tourism etc.).

Priority 3. Improve the service facilities accessible to the border population.

This priority seeks to improve the range of services accessible to the population regardless of the fact that there is an administrative border between the neighbouring Member States. Therefore, this specific measure is intended to develop joint infrastructures, joint equipment and joint services. The intention of this measure is to cover all aspects of everyday life, most notably the sectors of health care, social care, culture and education.

Priority 4. Joint Management of the territory and living environment.

The focus of this priority is to safeguard the environment in the border area and to promote sustainable urban and rural development. Significant natural resources can be found in the border area but also some high-risk activities that need to be managed jointly across the border. Several densely populated urban centres make-up the area as well as large rural areas with scarce populations. Both categories require joint attention.

Priority 5. Technical Assistance

To implement the Programme, financial support will be available for administration, monitoring, evaluation and control.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG IV “France–Wallonie–Vlaanderen” Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	129,845,331 1,691,064	103,605,100 1,618,748*	233,450,431 3,309,812
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	1.3%	1.6%	1.4%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-belgium-france) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (www.KEEP.eu/KEEP)

* Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

INTERREG IV “France–Wallonie–Vlaanderen” Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	3
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	1.5%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,103,271
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	563,688
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	539,583

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.KEEP.eu/KEEP>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

INTERREG IV “France–Wallonie–Vlaanderen” Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
N/A	SEA AND POLDER
N/A	CROSS-BORDER TOURISM DEVELOPMENT OF THE WESTKUST AND THE CÔTE D'OPALE
ZEETEX	Textiles pour la mer

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.KEEP.eu/KEEP>).

N/A: not available

PROGRAMME:	INTERREG IV A “Germany-Netherlands” (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	https://www.deutschland-nederland.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	https://www.deutschland-nederland.eu/downloads/
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Germany, The Netherlands
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Ministry of Economy, Energy, Construction, Housing and Transport of the Federal State of North Rhine- Westphalia, Düsseldorf, GERMANY

GENERAL INFORMATION²²⁴

The INTERREG IVA “Germany-Netherlands” (2007-2013) Programme is Cross-Border Cooperation Programme , under the Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development fund. The Cross-border Cooperation Operational Programme between the Netherlands and Germany for the period 2007-2013 was approved by European Commission on 3 December 2007. The Programme involves providing Community support as part of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for the following regions along the Dutch-German border:

- Achterhoek, Arnhem/Nijmegen, Delfzijl en omgeving, Midden Limburg, Noord Friesland, Noord Limburg, Noord Overijssel, Noordoost, Noord Brabant, Oost Groningen, Overig Groningen, Twente and Zuidoost Drenthe in the Netherlands;

- Landkreis Aurich, Kreis Borken, Kreisfreie Stadt Emden, Landkreis Emsland, Landkreis Grafschaft Bentheim, Kreis Kleve, Kreisfreie Stadt Krefeld, Landkreis Leer, Kreisfreie Stadt Mönchengladbach, Kreis Steinfurt, Kreis Viersen and Kreis Wesel in Germany.

The areas Landkreis Ammerland, Landkreis Cloppenburg, Kreis Coesfeld, Kreisfreie Stadt Duisburg, Landkreis Friesland, Kreisfreie Stadt Münster, Landkreis Osnabrück, Kreisfreie Stadt Osnabrück, Rhein Kreis Neuss, Kreis Warendorf and Landkreis Wittmund in Germany and Flevoland, Noord Drenthe, Veluwe, Zuidwest Drenthe, Zuidoost Friesland, Zuidwest Gelderland as well as Zuidwest Overijssel in the Netherlands can participate in the projects as adjacent areas receiving a maximum of 20% of the ERDF funding allocated to the Programme.

The Operational Programme falls within the framework laid out for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective and has a total budget of around €294 million. Community funding through the European Regional Development Fund amounts to some €139 million, which represents approximately 1.6% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-2013.

The Managing Authority is the Ministry of Economy, Energy, Construction, Housing and Transport of the Federal State of North Rhine- Westphalia (Düsseldorf, GERMANY).

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²²⁵

The objectives of the Germany-Netherlands INTERREG IVA 2007-2013 Programme are to continue successful cooperation and thus to secure continuity and develop initiatives that provide the cross-border cooperation with new impulses.

²²⁴ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-netherlands-germany)

²²⁵ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-netherlands-germany)

The Programme focuses on different areas, such as "Business, Technology and Innovation", "Infrastructure and Environment" and "Social Integration" and aims to make necessary improvements and changes to benefit the programme areas.

Under the heading of "Business, Technology and Innovation" the Programme will examine the following topics:

- Technology and knowledge transfer; and
- Economic networks and industries.

The infrastructure and the environmental conditions are important factors for the program area. Under the heading "Infrastructure and Environment" the program focus on both the "supply infrastructure" as nature, landscape and environment. The "Social Integration", as the social life of citizens in the adjacent area is of particular importance, for example in the field of public health and consumer protection services, cross-border labour market situations, education and culture.

PRIORITIES²²⁶

The Operational Programme is structured along the following priorities:

Priority 1: Business, technology and innovation

The aim of this priority is to improve the capacity for innovation. Economic cooperation and networking aims should also be further strengthened. Moreover, the qualification of employees play an important role, since their know-how and skills are important for the innovative capacity of firms in the programme area. The priority contains three fields of action:

i) Promoting technology and knowledge transfer between research institutes and the companies; ii) Promoting economic networks; iii) Promoting cross-border cooperation of companies and promotion of qualifications to improve the innovation potential of companies.

Priority 2: Sustainable regional development

This priority deals with sustainable regional development. It contains three fields of actions:

i) Promoting renewable energy and the development of energy saving technologies; ii) Promoting cross border development of infrastructural possibilities; and iii) Promoting cross-border nature and landscape protection as well as environmental protection.

Priority 3: Integration and society

Health industry and consumer protection are central themes in the everyday lives for the citizens. The Programme has a third priority which addresses different issues under these headings. In health care, national borders are clearly visible due to the various national systems. In terms of consumer protection, one example of valuable cross-border cooperation could be mentioned – the control of animal diseases. In this priority attention will also be paid to improving education and training opportunities for cross border employees.

Priority 4: Technical assistance

Financial support is provided for technical assistance to implement the Programme, to cover administration, monitoring, evaluation and control.

²²⁶ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-netherlands-germany)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG IV A “Germany-Netherlands” Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	130,334,623 7,822,386	128,338,007 11,912,242*	258,672,630 19,734,628
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	6.0%	9.3%	7.6%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-netherlands-germany) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep). *Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

INTERREG IV A “Germany-Netherlands” Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	6
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	1.6%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	3,289,105
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,303,731
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	1,985,374

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep)
*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

INTERREG IV A “Germany-Netherlands” Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
MariTIM	Maritime Technologien und Innovationen - Modellregion Deutschland/Niederlande (<i>Maritime technology and innovation - Model Region Germany / Netherlands</i>)
NaMaRo	Nachhaltige Marine Rohstoffe / Entwicklung wirtschaftlicher Nutzungskonzepte für Teek und Makroalgen in der EDR (<i>Sustainable Marine Resources / development of useful concepts for Teek and macroalgae in the EDR</i>)
MariStart	Regionales Startprojekt zur Vorbereitung einer dauerhaften Maritimen Zusammenarbeit im deutsch-niederländischen Programmgebiet (<i>Regional project to start preparing for a lasting maritime cooperation in the German-Dutch program area</i>)
SmartBot	Smartbot
tRHEINco	Wassergestützter Transport kontinentaler Ladung in der Region Rhein- Waal (<i>Water-assisted transport of continental cargo in the region Rhine Waal</i>)
Wassertourismus	"Wasserwandern an Rhein und Waal" - Grenzüberschreitendes Wassertourismusportal (<i>"Water walking along the Rhine and Waal" - Transboundary Water Tourism Portal</i>)

Source: Based on information from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep). Italics: English translation of the original titles.

PROGRAMME:	INTERREG IV Grensregio Vlaanderen-Nederland (2007-2013) <i>INTERREG IV Border Region Flanders – Netherlands (2007-2013)</i>
WEBSITE:	http://www.grensregio.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.grensregio.eu/interreg/
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Belgium, The Netherlands
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Province of Antwerp, BELGIUM ²²⁸

GENERAL INFORMATION²²⁷

The Programme for cross-border cooperation Belgium-Netherlands 2007-2013 “INTERREG Grensregio Vlaanderen-Nederland” is a programme under the European Territorial Cooperation Objective co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). On 15 November 2007, the European Commission approved a European Territorial Cooperation Programme for cross-border cooperation between Belgium and the Netherlands for the 2007-2013 period.

Within the framework of the European Territorial Cooperation Objective, the “INTERREG Grensregio Vlaanderen-Nederland 2007-2013” Programme involves Community support to the 16 NUTS III border areas in both countries as well as 12 areas adjacent to the NUTS III-area. The total budget of the Programme is just under €190 million. Community investment through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to just under €95 million.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME:²²⁸

The “INTERREG Grensregio Vlaanderen-Nederland 2007-2013” Programme is the fourth one in a consecutive series of cross-border co-operation programmes between the two countries within the framework of the INTERREG Community Initiatives for the periods 1990-93, 1994-99 and 2000-06.

The overall objective of the Programme is to develop of a strong and sustainable region by supporting cross-border initiatives in a number of fields.

The operational program set out the framework for co-operation, as it incorporates European, national and provincial policy objectives in order to realize an efficient allocation of European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) means.

As the area is already one of the most integrated border regions in Europe, the "INTERREG IV Grensregio Vlaanderen-Nederland 2007-2013 Programme" shall focus on three themes: people, environment and growth. The participating Member States have been particularly keen to build on past cooperation and to increase synergies between the two sides of the border in the fields of innovation, research and education. As the employment rate is high in the area, efforts have been focus on removing remaining institutional and administrative obstacles to further cooperation.

²²⁷ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-belgium-netherlands)

²²⁸ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-belgium-netherlands)

PRIORITIES²²⁹

The following priorities represent the structure of the "INTERREG IV Grensregio Vlaanderen-Nederland 2007-2013" Programme:

Priority 1: Economic development

The emphasis is on building on reinforced economic base. The principle is exploiting opportunities rather than the particular solving bottlenecks, as was central in the past. Targeted investments in innovation and the driving sectors are needed to continue its current course and potential contribution of the Border Region Flanders-Netherlands to prosperity at regional, exploit national and European level. The action lines within this priority support these direct and indirect investments (production environment) in order to stimulate economic growth.

Specific objectives of this priority include:

- providing tools for private and public institutions that support entrepreneurship and innovation to collaborate across the border;
- stimulating links between the academic world and the business sector in the field of research and development (R&D);
- supporting cross-border business activities.

Priority 2: Environment

The area is densely populated, but it also holds precious natural resources that need to be preserved and protected. Heavy traffic and intense industrial activity make it necessary for civil rescue services on both sides of the border to cooperate for the purpose of risk prevention. Ecological disasters induce serious consequences in urban areas. Cooperation in order to reduce risks and to manage consequences is therefore highly important.

Specific objectives of this priority include:

- Nature and landscape
- Sustainable use of natural resources

Priority 3: People

People play a crucial role in cross-border cooperation if they can exchange experiences and make joint decisions that affect their everyday lives. The goal of this priority is to pave the way for such opportunities in a number of fields, such as culture, social integration and social care.

Specific objectives of this priority include:

- Cross cultural integration
- Welfare

Priority 4: Technical assistance to the process of cross-border co-operation

The Programme employs technical assistance during its implementation. Financial support covers administration, monitoring, evaluation and control.

²²⁹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-belgium-netherlands)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG IV “Grensregio Vlaanderen-Nederland” Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	89,181,147 6,647,396	89,181,147 6,815,019*	178,362,294 13,462,415
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	7.5%	7.6%	7.6%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-belgium-netherlands) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (www.KEEP.eu/keep)

*Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

INTERREG IV “Grensregio Vlaanderen-Nederland” Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	6
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	9.0%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	2,243,736
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,107,899
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	1,135,837

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (www.KEEP.eu/keep)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

INTERREG IV “Grensregio Vlaanderen-Nederland” Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
N/A	120 km Kustkwaliteit (<i>120 km coastal quality</i>)
Aqua-VLAN	Aqua-VLAN
N/A	Duurzame zeehavens (<i>Sustainable sea ports</i>)
N/A	Grenzeloos duiken (<i>Unlimited Diving</i>)
N/A	Grenzeloze Kanaalzone (<i>Boundless channel</i>)
N/A	Oost West Poort (<i>East West Gate</i>)

Source: Based on information from KEEP (www.KEEP.eu/keep). Italics: English translation of the original titles.

N/A: not available

PROGRAMME:	Territorial Co-operation Programme “Ireland-Wales” (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.irelandwales.ie
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.irelandwales.ie/index.php//information/programme_publications
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Ireland, United Kingdom
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Southern and Eastern Regional Assembly Waterford , IRELAND

GENERAL INFORMATION²³⁰

The Programme Ireland-Wales 2007-2013 is a programme under the European territorial cooperation objective, co-financed by the European Union via the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

The European Commission approved a cross-border cooperation programme between Ireland and the United Kingdom for the period 2007-2013 on 17/09/2007. This programme involves Community support for the regions of Dublin, Mid-East and South-East in Ireland and the regions of Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy and Denbighshire as well as South West Wales in the United Kingdom.

The regions of South-West in Ireland and Swansea and Flintshire and Wrexham in Wales can take part in the projects as adjacent areas and may receive a maximum of 10 % of the ERDF funding allocated to the programme.

The total budget of the programme was around EUR 70 million. Community investment from the ERDF amounted to EUR 53 million.

The Southern and Eastern Regional Assembly (Waterford , IRELAND) is the Managing Authority.

The eligible areas included the regions of Dublin, Mid-East and South-East in Ireland and the regions of Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy and Denbighshire as well as South West Wales in the United Kingdom. The regions of South-West in Ireland and Swansea and Flintshire and Wrexham in Wales can take part in the projects as adjacent areas and may receive a maximum of 10 % of the ERDF.

The Ireland-Wales Territorial Co-operation Programme 2007-2013 is the third in a consecutive series of cross-border cooperation programmes between Ireland and Wales. The programme intends to further develop links created in previous programming periods. . The programme builds on best practice and joint activity which has been successful in the past, but also seeks to provide further added value in new areas.

²³⁰ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-ireland-wales)

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²³¹

Through an integrated approach to economic, environmental, social and technological issues, the programme seeks to:

- develop the cross border region and contribute to improving its competitiveness and sustainable development;
- improve its overall economic, environmental and social well-being;
- achieve more cohesive, balanced, sustainable development of the area, enhancing overall competitiveness in a globalised world.

The programme strategy will address identified needs and the common challenges of this cross-border region with a maritime border. Issues such as sustainable development, environmental protection, climate change and research and development require a coordinated response and can be more successfully addressed through intervention on a cross-border basis than at national level.

PRIORITIES²³²

The programme is focussed on the following priorities:

Priority 1: Knowledge, Innovation and Skills for Growth

Development of the knowledge, R&D/innovation and entrepreneurial base of the region's economy and enhancement of the region's capacity by providing targeted interventions to develop the skills and abilities of the population and the workforce. This is intended to boost job creation and foster competitiveness.

The priority is divided into two separate but related themes:

- Innovation and competitiveness
- Skills for competitiveness and employment integration

Priority 2: Climate Change and Sustainable Regeneration

Managing physical and natural resources in an environmentally sustainable manner and providing opportunities for those living in the region to renew and sustainably regenerate their communities.

The priority is divided into two separate but related themes:

- Climate Change and Sustainable Development
- Sustainable Regeneration of Communities

Priority 3: Technical Assistance

Support for the management, evaluation and monitoring of the programme.

²³¹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-ireland-wales)

²³² Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-ireland-wales)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Territorial Co-operation Programme “Ireland-Wales” (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	49,533,578	16,511,193	66,044,771
	11,284,866	3,842,274*	15,127,140
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	22.8%	23.3%	22.9%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-ireland-wales) and own on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (www.KEEP.eu/KEEP)

*Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

Territorial Co-operation Programme “Ireland-Wales” (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	7
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	17.1%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	2,161,020
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,612,124
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	548,896

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (www.KEEP.eu/KEEP)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Territorial Co-operation Programme “Ireland-Wales” (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
CSTP	Celtic Sea Trout Project
Ecojel	Managing the opportunities and detrimental impacts of jellyfish in the Irish Sea
ISMKLN	Irish Sea Marine Leisure Knowledge Network Programme
N/A	Rising Tide
SC=SC	Smart Coasts = Sustainable Communities
SUSFISH	Shelfish productivity in the Irish Sea: working towards a sustainable future
Celtic Wave	The Celtic Wave – Developing a Sea of Smiles

Source: Based on information from KEEP (www.KEEP.eu/KEEP)

N/A: not available

PROGRAMME:	Cross Border Cooperation Programme “Latvia–Lithuania”(2007–2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.latlit.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.latlit.eu/eng/about_the_programme1/legal_framework1/programme_documents
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Latvia, Lithuania
MANAGING AUTHORITY	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia, Riga (LATVIA)

GENERAL INFORMATION²³³

The Cross-border Cooperation Programme “Latvia-Lithuania” 2007-2013 falls under the Territorial Cooperation Objective and it is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. The Cross-border Cooperation Operational Programme for the period 2007-13 was approved by European Commission approved on 17 December 2007. The Programme involves providing Community support as part of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for specific Latvian and Lithuanian regions that lie along their common border: the Latvian regions of Kurzemi, Latgali and Zemgali and Lithuanian regions Klaipėdos, Šiaulių, Telšių, Panevėžio and Utenos. The Kauno region of Lithuania may take part in projects as an adjacent area, i.e. receiving a maximum 20% of the ERDF funding allocated to the Programme. Thus, the cooperation area covers Southern Latvia and Northern Lithuania, extending from the Baltic Sea in the west to the EU external border with Russia and Belarus in the east.

The Operational Programme falls within the framework laid out for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective and has a total budget of around €75.6 million. Community investment through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to some €63.9 million, which represents approximately 0.7% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-13.

The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia, (Riga, LATVIA) is the Managing Authority.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²³⁴

The overall objective of the Programme is to contribute to the sustainable and cohesive socio-economic development of the border region. This involves making it a competitive place for economic and business development and an attractive place for people to live in and visit.

Expected impact: The Programme is expected to improve business-related infrastructure, research and technology development (R&TD), human resources and education, joint public services, and environmental management, in addition to preserving and promoting European cultural–historical heritage and encouraging joint tourism development, cooperation between municipalities, people-to-people activities, youth work, and joint cultural events.

²³³ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-latvia-lithuania)

²³⁴ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-latvia-lithuania)

PRIORITIES

The Programme is structured along the following priorities axes:

Priority 1 – Encouragement of socio-economic development and competitiveness of the region

The aim of this priority was to facilitate developments in business, the labour market and research and technology, and to improve internal and external accessibility of the border regions.

Priority 2 - Attractive living environment and development of sustainable communities

This priority aimed to enhance joint management of public services and natural resources, increase the attractiveness of the border regions, and develop active and sustainable communities.

Priority 3. Technical Assistance. Under this priority, the aim was to provide support for effective implementation of the Operational Programme.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Cross Border Cooperation Programme “Latvia–Lithuania”(2007–2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	60,082,466	10,194,788	70,685,254
	3,013,055	649,064*	3,662,119
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	5.0%	6.4%	5.2%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-latvia-lithuania) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

Cross Border Cooperation Programme “Latvia–Lithuania”(2007–2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	4
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	3.40%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	915,530
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	753,264
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	162,266

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Cross Border Cooperation Programme “Latvia–Lithuania”(2007–2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
EAE	Environmental accidents elimination in the Baltic Sea coastal area.
LTLVMARINE	Improvement of the labour force competitiveness in Latvian-Lithuanian Maritime Sector
LTLV-MARINE-ENGINEER	Improvement of the Competitiveness of Lithuanian-Latvian Maritime Sector Engineers
Trans-Port	Development of Transport and Port Communication Systems

Source: Based on information from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep)

PROGRAMME:	INTERREG IVA North (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.interregnord.com
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://2007-2013.interregnord.com/sv/ladda-ner/programdokument.aspx
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Finland, Sweden
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Norway
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	The County Administrative Board of Norrbotten (Länsstyrelsen i Norrbotten), Luleå, SWEDEN

GENERAL INFORMATION²³⁵

INTERREG IVA North (2007-2013) is a Programme for Cross-Border Cooperation between Finland, Sweden and Norway for the period 2007-2013, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. The Cross-border Cooperation Operational Programme was approved by European Commission on 12 December 2007. The total budget of the Programme is approximately €57 million and includes Community funding through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) of some €34 million. This represents approximately 0.4% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-2013.

In addition to the ERDF allocation and the national contributions from Sweden and Finland, Norway provides its own, parallel funding to the Programme. The Programme covers the regions of Lappi, Pohjois-Pohjanmaa and Keski-Pohjanmaa in Finland and Norrbottens län and parts of Västerbottens län in Sweden. Participating regions in Norway are Finnmark fylke, Troms fylke and Nordland fylke. The remaining part of the region of Västerbottens län in Sweden can participate in the projects as an adjacent area, receiving a maximum 20% of the ERDF funding.

The Managing Authority is The County Administrative Board of Norrbotten (Länsstyrelsen i Norrbotten) (Luleå, SWEDEN).

One of the Programme's priority axes, Sápmi, covers additional regions in Sweden and Norway (Västerbottens län and a small part of Dalarnas län in Sweden, and Nord-Trøndelag fylke, Sør-Trøndelag fylke and a part of Hedmark fylke in Norway).

The Sami-populated regions in Russia can take part in the projects, receiving a maximum 10% of the ERDF funding allocated to the Sápmi priority.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²³⁶

The overall objective of the Programme is to strengthen the competitiveness and cohesion of the region. For the Sápmi sub-Programme, the aim is to develop Sami cultural life and industry by making use of their resources in an ecological and sustainable way. The Programme strategy addresses the

²³⁵ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-north)

²³⁶ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-north)

needs and common challenges identified in the cross-border region by developing methods and structures that facilitate cooperation between the regions.

PRIORITIES²³⁷

Priority 1: Trade and industry development.

The aim of this priority is to ensure that the region's industry has a higher number of enterprises with increased turnover in new and traditional businesses by 2013. This will be achieved through the development of new products and services, the creation of networks and business-to-business relations and the expansion of markets within strategic areas.

Priority 2: Research, Development and Education

The aims under this priority are for the region's higher education institutions to develop cooperation within strategic areas, for research institutions to develop joint research environments for industry research and innovation activities, and for industry, public actors and research and education institutions to increase their knowledge of mechanisms used for successful entrepreneurship and innovative environments.

Priority 3: Regional Functionality and Identity

The aim under this priority is to strengthen cohesion through more cross-border connections and contacts. This is expected to facilitate the transfer of information and the movement of people, services and goods, in addition to developing relations for long-term cooperation.

Priority 4: Sápmi – Unbounded Development

This priority covers a larger geographical area than the rest of the Programme and includes participation from Russian partners. The aim is to strengthen Sami culture and industry by creating opportunities for broader and better structured business cooperation.

Priority 5: Technical Assistance

The overall objective of this priority is to support the management, evaluation and monitoring of the Programme.

²³⁷ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-north)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG IVA North Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	31,928,458 715,438	20,727,965 478,567*	52,656,423 1,194,005
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-north) and based on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

INTERREG IVA North Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	4
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	2.9%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	298,501
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	178,860
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	119,642

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>) .

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

INTERREG IVA North Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
N/A	Boundless Bothnian Bay
N/A	Boundless sea
N/A	Development of navigation between Kemi and Kalix
N/A	The Arctic Ocean way

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

N/A: not available

PROGRAMME:	INTERREG IVA Northern Ireland, the Border Region of Ireland and Western Scotland' (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.seupb.eu/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.seupb.eu/programmes2007-2013/interregivaprogramme/interregoverview.aspx
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Ireland, UK
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB), (Belfast, UK)

GENERAL INFORMATION²³⁸

The INTERREG IVA Northern Ireland, the Border Region of Ireland and Western Scotland' (2007-2013) Programme is a Cross-Border Territorial Cooperation Programme co-funded through the European Regional Development Fund. The Programme for 2007-2013 was approved by the European Commission on 6 November 2007.

The “Northern Ireland, the Border Region of Ireland and Western Scotland” Cross-border Cooperation Programme involves Community support for the following eight regions: (1) the Border Region of Ireland; (2) East of Northern Ireland; (3) North of Northern Ireland; (4) West and South of Northern Ireland; (5) Dumfries and Galloway; (6) East Ayrshire; (7) North Ayrshire mainland; and (8) South Ayrshire – as well as for the regions of Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh, Arran and Cumbrae and Argyll and Bute. The regions Belfast, Outer Belfast and Eilean Siar (Western Isles), in the United Kingdom, can participate in the projects as adjacent areas receiving a maximum of 20% of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) support allocated to the Programme.

The Cross-border Cooperation Programme falls within the European Territorial Cooperation Objective framework and has a total budget of around €256 million. Community investment through the ERDF amounts to some €192 million.

The Managing Authority is the Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB) (Belfast, UK)

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²³⁹

The overall programme objective is to support strategic cross-border cooperation for a more prosperous and sustainable region. Emphasis will be placed upon developing a dynamic economy and supporting cross-border infrastructure; as well as to improve access to services – with the goal to improve the quality of life for those living in the eligible region.

The programme strategy will address the economic and social problems that have been exacerbated by the existence of land and maritime borders, which aim to promote greater territorial cohesion. Cross-border cooperation will support the delivery of more balanced regional development, promote economic change, strengthen competitiveness, improve access and services to facilities, ensure better value for money and address the negative effects of the border.

²³⁸ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-northern-ireland-the-border-region-of-ireland-and-western-scotland)

²³⁹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-northern-ireland-the-border-region-of-ireland-and-western-scotland)

PRIORITIES²⁴⁰

The “Northern Ireland, the Border Region of Ireland and Western Scotland” Operational Programme has been structured along the following priorities:

Priority 1: Cooperation for a more prosperous cross-border region.

This priority focuses on two key areas: enterprise and tourism. The first area aims to diversify and develop the economy of the eligible region, by encouraging innovation and competitiveness in enterprise and business development. The second promotes tourism.

Priority 2: Cooperation for a sustainable cross-border region

This priority focuses on two key areas: collaboration and infrastructure. Each area aims to provide better access to services to improve the quality of life of those living in the eligible area.

Priority 3: Technical assistance

The overall objective of this priority is to support the management, evaluation and monitoring of the programme.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG IVA Northern Ireland, the Border Region of Ireland and Western Scotland' Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	180,502,366	60,167,456	240,669,822
	32,598,877	16,712,292*	49,311,169
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	18.1%	27.8%	20.5%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from:

- European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-northern-ireland-the-border-region-of-ireland-and-western-scotland)
- <http://successes.eugrants.org/>
- KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

* Calculated from the difference between Total costs and EU co-funding

Funding figures in STG has been converted into EUR by using the average value of the exchange rate for the period 2007-2013 (1 EUR= 0.82261 GBP) . The average value of the exchange rate was obtained from: (Source: European Central Bank, (ECB; <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/>))

²⁴⁰ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-northern-ireland-the-border-region-of-ireland-and-western-scotland)

INTERREG IVA Northern Ireland, the Border Region of Ireland and Western Scotland' Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	13
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	9.0%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	3,793,167
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	2,507,606
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	1,285,561

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>) and on data from (<http://successes.eugrants.org/>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

INTERREG IVA Northern Ireland, the Border Region of Ireland and Western Scotland' Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
BioMara ^a	Sustainable Fuels from Marine Biomass ^a
N/A	EBR Tourism Development Plan ^a
IBIS ^a	Integrated Aquatic Resources Management Between Ireland, NI and Scotland (IBIS project) ^a
INIS Hydro ^b	Ireland, Northern Ireland, Scotland Hydrographic Survey Project ^a
ISLES ^c	Irish-Scottish Links on Energy Study ^{a,*,c}
ISLES 2 ^a	ISLES 2 - Towards Implementation ^a
N/A	All-Island Lighthouse Trail ^a
N/A	City Centre Pontoon (Foyle Marina Development) ^a
N/A	MARINE TOURISM & ANGLING DEVELOPMENT ^{*,a}
N/A	Quayside Mooring (Foyle Marina Development) ^a
N/A	Sail West ^a
N/A	Small Ferries Strategic Plan ^a
N/A	The Gobbins & Sliabh Liag ^a

Sources: Based on information from:

- ^a <http://successes.eugrants.org/>

- *KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

- ^b <http://www.inis-hydro.eu/>

- ^c http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/projects/ireland/offshore-energy-potential-in-waters-between-ireland-and-scotland

N/A: Not available

PROGRAMME:	INTERREG IVA Öresund - Kattegat – Skagerrak (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.interreg-oks.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://projektbanken.interreg-oks.eu/se/Menu/Download+2007-2013/Publikationer
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Denmark, Germany
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Norway
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (Tillväxtverket), Malmö, SWEDEN

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁴¹

The INTERREG IVA Öresund - Kattegat – Skagerrak (2007-2013) Programme is a Cross-Border Cooperation Programme (under the Territorial Cooperation Objective) for Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The Programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund and it was approved for the period 2007-13 by European Commission on 27 March 2008. The programme builds on the work of the Interreg IIIA Öresund Operational Programme, which ran as a partnership between Denmark and Sweden in 2000-2006. A number of new coastal regions have been added to the new programme – these run along the entire Danish east coast, the Swedish west coast and the south coast of Norway. The Programme is sub-divided into two sub-programmes: one covers Öresund, the other Kattegat-Skagerrak.

The Programme falls within the framework laid out for the European Territorial Cooperation objective and has a total budget of around €223 million. Community investment through the European Regional Development fund (ERDF) comes to about €112 million, which represents approximately 1.3% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy for 2007-13. In addition to the ERDF allocation and contributions from Denmark and Sweden, Norway provides its own funding to the Programme.

The Managing Authority is the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (Tillväxtverket), (Malmö, SWEDEN).

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁴²

The programme's vision is to create a region which is attractive and competitive, and characterised by knowledge-based cooperation and sustainable development. These values are to be found in the goals set down for each sub-programme. Öresund aims to become Europe's most attractive and competitive region, while Kattegatt-Skagerrak sets itself the goal of being an innovative and functional border region that offers a high quality of life.

The programme's broad objectives are to:

- Increase sustainable economic growth and contribute to the EU's regional development objectives;

²⁴¹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-oresund-kattegat-skagerrak)

²⁴² Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-oresund-kattegat-skagerrak)

- Develop a physically and organisationally homogeneous region by stimulating cooperation and common use of resources; and
- Increase integration by improving the mobility of people and businesses.

PRIORITIES²⁴³

The Programme is structured according to three priority axes:

Priority 1: Promote sustainable economic growth

The aim of the priority is to improve conditions for growth and sustainable competitiveness based on the region's existing strengths. Projects will focus on stimulating growth promoting activities in the areas of trade, research and education, as well as in the wider economy.

For example, projects could be developed to:

- produce common innovation strategies;
- improve guidance services for small and medium-size enterprises;
- encourage the joint development and marketing of regional events;
- foster cooperation between clusters and research institutes; and
- encourage cooperation on sustainable tourism.

Priority 2: Tying the region together

This priority focuses on creating a physically and organisationally homogeneous region, while making it easier to cooperate and share resources.

This may entail implementing projects that could:

- develop information systems, products and services for road users and other travellers
- develop a safer and more sustainable transport system;
- encourage cooperation between the region's health services; and
- develop greater cooperation on maritime safety issues.

Priority 3: Promote everyday integration

The aim here is to eliminate barriers and devise ways to encourage and improve contacts across borders for people, businesses and organisations and strengthen a common identity in the region. Common training programmes could be established and labour market borders eliminated. Other projects could look at ways in which the partner countries could mutually recognise diplomas and degrees. Cooperation between tourist organisations, schools and cultural institutions etc., are likely to be encouraged as a way of further cementing ties across traditional borders.

Priority 4: Technical assistance

Technical assistance is provided to support management, evaluation and monitoring activities.

²⁴³ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-oresund-kattegat-skagerrak)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG IVA Öresund - Kattegat – Skagerrak Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	104,914,826	101,767,381	206,682,207
	7,348,405	15,106,403*	22,454,808
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	7.0%	14.8%	10.9%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission

(http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-oresund-kattegat-skagerrak) and based on data of marine and maritime projects provided by the INTERREG IVA Öresund - Kattegat – Skagerrak Programme (<http://www.interreg-oks.eu/>)

*Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

INTERREG IVA Öresund - Kattegat – Skagerrak Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	13
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	10.2%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,727,293
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	565,262
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	1,162,031

Source: Own elaboration based on data provided by the INTERREG IVA Öresund - Kattegat – Skagerrak Programme

(<http://www.interreg-oks.eu/>) and on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

INTERREG IVA Öresund - Kattegat – Skagerrak Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
Bärkraftigt räkfiske	Sustainable shrimp fishery in Skagerrak
Blue bio	Blue Biotechnology for sustainable innovation
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage in the Kattegat-Skagerrak region
Coasts of the future	Coasts of the future
CodS	Restoration and management of cod fish in the Kattegat/Skagerrak region
MARIFUS	Maritime inlands - past, present and future strength
MARKIS	Maritime Competence and Innovation Cooperation in the Skagerrak & Kattegat
Nord-Ostron	Northern-Oysters
Norway lobster	Sustainable lobster in Kattegat-Skagerrak
NOVI Maritim	Nordic Virtual Maritime Industrial Cluster
Ö-Vind	Wind in Öresund
Sea meets Land	Sustainable use of the unique values of the sea and coastal areas of Kattegat and Skagerrak
SOROS	Scandinavian Ocean Radar Observing System

Source: Based on information provided by the INTERREG IVA Öresund - Kattegat – Skagerrak Programme (<http://www.interreg-oks.eu/>)

PROGRAMME:	PEACE III Programme (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.seupb.eu/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.seupb.eu/programmes2007-2013/peaceiiiprogramme/overview.aspx
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Ireland, UK (Northern Ireland)
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	The Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB), Belfast (UK)

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁴⁴

The Operational Programme "Peace and Reconciliation (PEACE III)" falls within the European Territorial Cooperation objective framework and it is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. PEACE III 2007-2013 is a European Cross-Border Territorial Cooperation Programme for Northern Ireland and the Border Regions of Ireland (Louth, Monaghan, Cavan, Leitrim, Sligo and Donegal). The programme for the 2007-2013 period was approved by European Commission on 6 November 2007. PEACE III has a total budget of around €333 million. Community assistance through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to €225 million. The Managing Authority is the Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB) (Belfast, UK).

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁴⁵

The Programme is a distinctive EU Structural Funds Programme that aims to reinforce a peaceful and stable society by promoting reconciliation in Northern Ireland and the Border Region. The Programme will advance social and economic stability in the region by supporting actions that promote cohesion between communities. The Programme will assist Northern Ireland and the Border Region by focusing on reconciling communities specifically and contributing towards a shared society. The Programme will carry forward the key aspects of the previous peace programmes (PEACE I and II) and will have a continued and renewed emphasis on reconciliation.

PRIORITIES²⁴⁶

Specific objectives of the Operational Programme for Peace and Reconciliation include:

- reconciling communities
- contributing to a shared society.

Priority 1: Reconciling communities

It aims to challenge attitudes towards sectarianism and racism and to support conflict resolution and mediation at the local community level. It supports the implementation of strategic models of collaboration between the public, private and community sectors that focus on reconciliation, cultural diversity and equality. It aims to establish meaningful cross-community and cross-border initiatives that improve trust and tolerance, and reduce levels of sectarianism and racism.

Priority 2: Contributing to a shared society

²⁴⁴ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-united-kingdom-ireland-peace-iii)

²⁴⁵ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-united-kingdom-ireland-peace-iii)

²⁴⁶ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-united-kingdom-ireland-peace-iii)

It targets the regeneration of urban, rural and border areas that appear derelict, segregated, underused, threatening and/or unwelcoming and transform them into shared spaces. It seeks to tackle the problems of separation of communities within society and address the underlying problems of sectarianism, racism and prejudice by encouraging the development of physical environments that are not ‘marked out’ with symbols that define it as a territory of one side of a community but as open to and welcoming to all.

Priority 3: Technical assistance

Technical assistance supports administration, monitoring, evaluation and control.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

PEACE III Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects by priority (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	211,354,910	101,563,390	312,918,300
	20,263*	9,737	30,000
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-united-kingdom-ireland-peace-iii) and on data of marine and maritime projects from (<http://successes.eugrants.org>). * Estimated from public contribution and total funding..

PEACE III Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	1
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	0.25 %
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	N/A
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	N/A
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	N/A

Source: Own elaboration based on data from <http://successes.eugrants.org> and on data from European Commission (Panorama Inforegio, http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/panorama/pdf/mag45/mag45_en.pdf)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects; N/A: not applicable

PEACE III Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
N/A*	Youth Maritime Heritage & Cultural Filming Project

Source: <http://successes.eugrants.org>

*N/A: not available

PROGRAMME:	South Baltic Cross-Border Co-operation Programme (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://en.southbaltic.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://en.southbaltic.eu/index/?id=310ce61c90f3a46e340ee8257bc70e93
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Denmark, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Sweden
MANAGING AUTHORITY	Ministry of Regional Development of Poland Territorial Cooperation Department, (Warsaw, POLAND)

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁴⁷

The South Baltic Cross-Border Co-operation Programme (2007-2013) is a Territorial Cooperation Programme for cross-border cooperation between Denmark, Germany, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden. The Programme for the period 2007-13 was approved by European Commission on 20 December 2007. The Operational Programme falls within the framework laid out for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective and has a total budget of around €75 million. Community funding through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to some €61 million, which represents approximately 0.7% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy for 2007-13.

The Managing Authority is the Ministry of Regional Development of Poland, Territorial Cooperation Department (Warsaw, Poland)

The Programme covers a geographically large area of border regions of five EU Member States. The Programme covers the following areas:

- Poland - Szczeciński, Koszaliński, Słupski, Gdański and Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot sub-regions;
- Sweden - Kalmar, Blekinge and Skåne counties;
- Germany - Greifswald, Rostock, Stralsund, Wismar, Bad Doberan, Nordvorpommern, Nordwestmecklenburg, Ostvorpommern, Rügen and Uecker-Randow (sub-regions of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern);
- Denmark - the regional municipality of Bornholms;
- Lithuania - Klaipėdos county.

Other regions in the countries can take part in the projects as adjacent areas, receiving a maximum 20% of the ERDF funding allocated to the Programme.

Economic and social disparities between the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and old Member States, were considered major challenges in terms of the competitiveness of the South Baltic area, its economic and social integration and its overall sustainable development.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁴⁸

The overall aim of the Programme is to strengthen the sustainable development of the South Baltic area through joint actions increasing its competitiveness and enhancing integration among people and institutions. The priorities axes of the Programme are:

²⁴⁷ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-south-baltic)

²⁴⁸ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-south-baltic)

PRIORITIES²⁴⁹

Priority Axis 1: Economic Competitiveness

This priority aims to encourage actions that promote the integration of economic and labour markets in the area, cooperation in technical and higher education, transfer of knowledge and know-how between public and private actors and better transport connections.

Priority Axis 2: Attractiveness and Common Identity

This priority aims to support the management of both environmental threats and actions designed to promote sustainable economic use of natural resources and cultural heritage, with particular attention paid to tourism, the development of renewable energy sources and energy savings, and local initiatives encouraging people-to-people contacts.

Priority Axis 3: Technical Assistance

Technical Assistance (TA) is essential to provide effective implementation of the Programme.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

South Baltic Cross-Border Co-operation Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	57,091,519	13,391,838	70,483,357
	23,376,940	4,938,481*	28,315,421
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	40.9%	36.9%	40.2%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-south-baltic) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep). *Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

South Baltic Cross-Border Co-operation Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	21
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	30.9%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,348,353
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,113,188
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	235,166

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep).

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

²⁴⁹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-south-baltic)

South Baltic Cross-Border Co-operation Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
4 Corners	Developing the Four Corners as a sustainable destination based on natural and cultural heritage
ARTWEI	Action for the Reinforcement of the Transitional Waters' Environmental Integrity
Baltic Museums 2.0	Joint development of cross-border tourism information products by South Baltic oceanographic museums
Baltic WebLab	The South Baltic WebLab - a virtual laboratory on marine science for school students
BalticMuseums 2.0 Plus	Implementation of eGuides with cross-border shared content for South Baltic Oceanographic Museums
DredgDikes	Dredged Materials in Dike Construction - Implementation in the SBR using Geosynthetics and Soil Improvement
ECODUMP	Application of ecosystem principles for the location and management of offshore dumping sites in SE Baltic Regio
Enjoy South Baltic !	Joint actions promoting the South Baltic area as a tourist destination
Focus on Food	Food Hygiene and Food Safety in the Baltic Region
Generation BALT	Linking maritime education with the changing job market for a new generation of Baltic Sea experts
HERRING	HERRING - Joint cross-border actions for the sustainable management of a natural resource
INTERFACE	Intermodal cross-border passenger transport solutions supporting regional intergration of interface regions in SBA
INTERFACE Plus	Innovative Investments for improved public passenger transport in SBA – an upgrade of the INTERFACE project
M.A.S.T.	Maritime Education and Sail Training for Young People
MARRIAGE	Better marina management, harbour network consolidation and water tourism marketing in the southern Baltic rim
MarTech_LNG	Marine Competence, Technology and Knowledge Transfer for LNG (Liquid Natural Gas) in the South Baltic Sea Region
SEASIDE	Seaside-Developing excellent cultural destinations in the southern Baltic area
South Baltic OFFER	South Baltic Offshore Wind Energy Regions
WAB	Wetlands, Algae and Biogas - A southern Baltic Sea Eutrophication Counteract Project
WEBSR 2	Wind energy in the BSR - the extension
Winter Events	South Baltic Winter Bathing Events

Source: Based on information from KEEP (www.keep.eu/keep)

PROGRAMME:	INTERREG Sweden – Norway (2007-2013)
WEBSITE*:	http://www.interreg-sweden-norway.com/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.interreg-sweden-norway.com/page.asp?pageid=16&menuid=2&submenuid=15
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Sweden
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Norway
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	The County Administrative Board of Jämtland (Länsstyrelsen i Jämtland) Östersund, SWEDEN

*The new website of the Sweden – Norway Programme 2014-2020 is <http://www.interreg-sverige-norge.com>

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁵⁰

The Sweden – Norway Programme 2007-2013 is a Cross-Border Cooperation Programme under the European Territorial Cooperation Objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. The Programme for the period 2007-2013 was approved by European Commission on 15 November 2007. This is one of four cross-border programmes with Norwegian participation.

The Programme involves Community support for Swedish regions of Jämtlands län, Värmlands län, Dalarnas län and parts of Västra Götalands län and the Norwegian regions of Nord-Trøndelag fylke, Sør-Trøndelag fylke, Hedmark fylke, Østfold fylke and Akershus fylke. The areas of Västernorrlands län, Gävleborgs län and Örebro län in Sweden, and Oppland fylke and Oslo kommune in Norway may take part in projects as an adjacent area, i.e. receiving a maximum 20% of the ERDF funding allocated to the Programme. The Programme area is divided into three sub-areas called, starting from the north, "Nordens Gröna Bälte", "Inre Skandinavien" and "Gränslöst samarbete".

The Operational Programme falls within the framework laid out for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective and has a total budget of around €68 million. Community assistance through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to some €37 million, which represents approximately 0.4% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-2013.

The Managing Authority is The County Administrative Board of Jämtland (Länsstyrelsen i Jämtland) (Östersund, SWEDEN).

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁵¹

The overall objective of the Programme is to strengthen the attractiveness and competitiveness of the region through cross-border cooperation for the benefit of the local people and communities.

The Programme area is characterised by imbalances in infrastructure quality and population patterns and by a predominately negative population growth. Large parts of the area have a lower level of

²⁵⁰ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-sweden-norway)

²⁵¹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-sweden-norway)

education than the national average and the entrepreneurial spirit needs to be developed. The Programme therefore addresses these and other issues and also endeavours to promote better coordination of public resources.

Two Programme strategies address the needs and common challenges identified:

- cross-border cooperation will contribute to strengthening innovative capacity and developing skills and competitiveness within industry and the community. There will also be increased interaction between industry, educational and research establishments;
- cross-border development in communication and the natural and cultural environments will enhance methods for rural and urban development and increase institutional and cultural cooperation, a sense of community spirit and social well-being in the region.

The program was structured along three priority areas: economic growth, an attractive living environment and technical assistance:

PRIORITIES²⁵²

The Programme is structured along the following priorities:

Priority 1: Economic Growth

The objectives of this priority are to strengthen the economy and the sustainable competitiveness of the border region by developing knowledge, establishing suitable conditions for trade and industry and integrating the economy. The priority is also expected to result in increased accessibility to and within the region, an integrated labour market with a competitive labour force, and an increased number of competitive enterprises with attractive working environments.

Priority 2: Attractive Living Environment

The main objectives under this priority are to make use of the distinctive characteristics of the region and to create a region which is attractive to live in, set up business in and visit, all the while taking into account the well-being of the population. The priority is also expected to result in the following:

- improved usage, management and development of natural and cultural resources;
- improved cooperation to minimise negative impacts on the environment;
- increased quality of life;
- improved public services;
- developed methods and collaboration for local and urban development;
- enhanced collaboration for improving public health, preventing risks and increasing safety.

Priority 3: Technical Assistance

The overall objective of this priority is to support the management, evaluation and monitoring of the Programme.

²⁵² Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-sweden-norway)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG Sweden – Norway Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	34,990,283*	28,628,407*	63,618,690*
	8,280 ^a	39,504 ^a	47,784 ^a
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	0.02%	0.14%	0.08%

Source: Own elaboration based on information provided by the Sweden-Norway Programme (<http://interreg-sverige-norge.com>) and on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-sweden-norway). *It does not include the Norwegian contribution.

^aIt refers to the granted funding. Actual funding rates were lower than the funding granted (information provided by the the Sweden Norway Programme <http://interreg-sverige-norge.com>).

Funding figures in SEK and NOK has been converted into EUR using the average value of the exchange rates over the period 2007-2013 (1 EUR= 9.3444 SEK) (1 EUR= 8.0068 NOK). The average values of the exchange rates were obtained from the European Central Bank: (Source: European Central Bank, (ECB) (<https://www.ecb.europa.eu/>))

INTERREG Sweden – Norway Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects based on the results of the mapping .

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	1
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	0.5%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	N/A
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	N/A
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	N/A

Source: Own elaboration based on information provided by from the Sweden-Norway Programme (<http://interreg-sverige-norge.com>) and on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>).

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects. N/A: not available

INTERREG Sweden – Norway Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
N/A	Kompetansetilbud fiskeri- og havbruksnæring- (<i>Development of capacities in fisheries and aquaculture</i>)

Source: Information provided by the Sweden-Norway Programme (www.interreg-sverige-norge.com)

N/A: not available. Italics: English translation of the original title

PROGRAMME:	INTERREG 4A Syddanmark-Schleswig-K.E.R.N. (2007-2013) <i>INTERREG 4A South Denmark-Schleswig-KERN Programme</i>
WEBSITE:	http://interreg4a.dk
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://interreg4a.dk/wm230005
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Denmark, Germany
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Region Syddanmark - Regional Udvikling, (Vejle, DENMARK)

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁵³

The INTERREG 4A South Denmark-Schleswig-KERN 2007-2013 Programme (*Syddanmark-Schleswig-K.E.R.N. 2007-2013 Programme*) is a Cross-border Cooperation Programme for Denmark and Germany, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund, for the period 2007 and 2013. The Programme was approved by European Commission on 20 December 2007. The programme provides Community support as part of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for the Danish region of Syddanmark and for parts of Schleswig-Holstein in Germany.

The Operational Programme falls within the framework laid out for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective and has a total budget of around €69 million. Community funding through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to some €44 million, which represents approximately 0.5% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-13.

The Managing Authority of the programme is Region Syddanmark - Regional Udvikling, (Vejle, DENMARK)

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁵⁴

The Programme aims to help the cross-border area become an active player in the global marketplace. The focus is on improving the area's attractiveness and further strengthening the cross-border cooperation that was developed in previous programming periods.

The Programme aims to improve regional competitiveness and nurture a sustainable environment. Its activities should make the cross-border area a more attractive location for enterprises and enhance the quality of life of local residents. The development of cross-border transport connections and the creation of new businesses and services are key programme goals.

PRIORITIES²⁵⁵

The Operational Programme is structured around the following priorities:

Priority 1. Reinforcement and consolidation of the region's knowledge-based economy.

²⁵³ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-syddanmark-schleswig-kern)

²⁵⁴ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-syddanmark-schleswig-kern)

²⁵⁵ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-syddanmark-schleswig-kern)

Activities supported in this priority include: economic cooperation and enterprise creation; the development and introduction of new technologies; cooperation in research and education; tourism development; and new initiatives in the health care sector.

Priority 2: Development of framework conditions in the area

The aim is to develop human resources and create a sustainable environment. Subjects that are high on the programme agenda include: sustainable energy use, transport and logistics, and the development of housing that reflects demographic need.

Priority 3: Day-to-day cooperation and functional integration in the border region

This priority seeks to support cultural and linguistic cooperation as well as initiatives to bring the region’s young people closer together. In addition, the axis promotes cross-border employment and education, public transport and administrative cooperation.

Priority 4: Technical assistance

Technical assistance is available for Programme management, including information and communication activities.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG 4A South Denmark-Schleswig-K.E.R.N. Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	41,652,714 4,781,974	19,224,329 2,672,653*	60,877,043 7,454,627
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	11.5%	13.9%	12.2%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-syddanmark-schleswig-kern) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>). *Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

INTERREG 4A South Denmark-Schleswig-K.E.R.N. Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	10
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	13.9%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	745,463
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	478,197
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	267,265

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>). *Only for Marine/Maritime projects

INTERREG 4A South Denmark-Schleswig-K.E.R.N. Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
Borderless preparedness	Borderless preparedness
Borderline Water	Joint precautionary measures against flood in the light of climate change
FastLabNet	Danish-German maritime competence network in the area of fatigue resistance
GADOW	German and Danish Offshore Wind
N/A	Cross-border nature experience along west coast
N/A	The baltic see route
N/A	Maritimes Erbe und Kongelig Classic 1855
N/A	Tourism at the coast of the North Sea
Nature and tourisme	The North Sea
PerformanD	Konzept, development and testing of a performance Monitoring System for small and medium-sized Sailboats

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

N/A: not available

ANNEX 4

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMMES (OUTERMOST REGIONS)

FACT SHEETS

ANNEX 4. CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMMES (OUTERMOST REGIONS)- FACT SHEETS

PROGRAMME:	Programme “Amazonia” (2007-2013): France-Guyane
WEBSITE:	http://www.europe-guyane.eu/
Operational programme	http://www.europe-guyane.eu/index.php?option=com_jdownloads&Itemid=370&task=viewcategory&catid=56
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	France (Oversea Department of Guiana)
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Suriname, Brazil (federal states of Para, Amapá and Amazonas)
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Conseil Régional de la Guyane(Cayenne, FRANCE)

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁵⁶

The Programme Amazonia 2007-2013 is a cross-border territorial cooperation programme funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) under the European Territorial Cooperation objective. On 27 March 2008 the European Commission approved the Operational Programme Amazonia for Community financing from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) under the European Territorial Cooperation objective for France in partnership with Brazil and Suriname. The total cost of the programme is 17.1 million euros, plus the financial involvement of Suriname and Brazil. The maximum amount of the ERDF contribution to the Operational Programme concerning Guyane is 12.8 million euros, i.e. a co-financing rate of 75%.

The Managing Authority is the “Conseil Régional de la Guyane” (Cayenne, FRANCE)

The non-member countries and regions involved in this cooperation programme are Suriname and the Amazon states of Amapa, Para and Amazonas in Brazil. The involvement of the European Development Fund (EDF) and the Development Cooperation and Economic Cooperation financing instrument (DCECI) will be sought

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁵⁷

The cross-border cooperation strategy of the Amazonia 2007-2013 programme aims to encourage the territorial development of the cross-border areas, the protection and enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage of the Amazon, the development of cross-border economic activities and social cohesion.

This cross-border cooperation programme was intended to make possible, in particular, to implement actions to promote the sustainable development of Amazonian ecosystems, to

²⁵⁶ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-amazonia)

²⁵⁷ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-amazonia)

strengthen the appeal of the Amazon area (especially the development of tourism), to promote local production and to encourage the introduction of joint research programmes. Another aim of the programme was to bring the local populations closer together by creating about 30 cross-border networks in education and training and organising a number of joint cultural events.

PRIORITIES²⁵⁸

The Operational Programme has four priorities:

Priority 1 : Structural development of cross-border areas and sustainable development

This priority aims to achieve better understanding, preservation and management of the common natural heritage, to promote balanced territorial development and to improve the quality of life and living conditions in the cross-border areas.

Priority 2: Cross-border economic activities and appeal of the cooperation area

The aim is to stimulate and organise cross-border integration by exploiting potential synergies relating to economic activities, innovation and human capital. It will aim in particular at developing economic activities, especially in the fields of tourism and business cooperation.

Priority 3: Bringing together cross-border populations and services

The aim is to foster better mutual knowledge and understanding among the populations in a specific geographic area by extending the field of cross-border cooperation to the general public by means of collaborative projects in the fields of culture, education, training and communication.

Priority 4: Technical assistance

This priority will provide support for the introduction of an effective management, monitoring and control system to evaluate the programme and its projects and to handle communication and promotion

²⁵⁸ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-amazonia)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Amazonia Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	12,060,458	3,451,344	15,511,802
	2,903,000	3,237,525*	6,140,525
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	24.1%	93.8%	39.6%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-amazonia) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>).
N/A: not available. *Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

Amazonia Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	3
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	13.6%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	2,046,842
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	967,667
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	1,079,175

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Amazonia Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
CARET2	UN PROGRAMME AMBITIEUX POUR PROTÉGER LES TORTUES MARINES DE GUYANE (<i>Coordinated Approach to Restore our Endangered Turtles 2</i>)
OSE GUYAMAPA	Observation spatiale de l'environnement transfrontalier Guyane-Brésil-Suriname
Oyapock Nature OYANA	Programme Oyapock Nature (OYANA), pour le développement durable de la basse vallée de l'Oyapock*

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>) and (*) from <http://pnrguyane.free.fr> (Parc naturel régional de la Guyane).

ANNEX 5

INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION AND NETWORKING PROGRAMMES

FACT SHEETS

ANNEX 5. INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION AND NETWORKING PROGRAMMES-FACT SHEETS

PROGRAMME:	INTERREG IVC
WEBSITE:	http://www.interreg4c.eu/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.interreg4c.eu/programme/
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	All EU Member States
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Norway, Switzerland
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Direction Europe, Conseil Régional Nord-Pas de Calais (France)

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁵⁹

The European Commission approved an EU-wide co-operation programme on 11 September 2007 for the period 2007-2013. The official name of the programme is: "Interregional co-operation programme INTERREG IVC". This programme involves Community support for all EU Member States under the European Territorial Co-operation objective.

The total budget is around EUR 400 million, of which the ERDF provides EUR 320 million. The Interregional co-operation programme covers all EU-Member States, Norway and Switzerland, under the European Territorial Co-operation objective, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

The Managing Authority is: Direction Europe, Conseil Régional Nord-Pas de Calais (France)

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁶⁰

Many regions in Europe are facing similar challenges related to e.g. globalisation, demographic change, energy supply and climate change. With the "Interregional Cooperation Programme INTERREG IVC", the EU provides regions with a framework for the exchange of experiences between regional and local institutions from different countries in the EU27, Norway and Switzerland on these issues.

This takes the form of projects in which partners build on their respective experience to develop approaches and instruments that improve the efficiency and effectiveness of regional development policies and contribute to economic modernisation.

In line with the Community Strategic Guidelines for Cohesion Policy 2007-2013, the programme aims to contribute to the Union's strategy for growth and jobs. As such, it is an important instrument for the implementation of the EU initiative Regions for Economic Change (RFEC).

²⁵⁹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/interregional-co-operation-programme-interreg-ivc)

²⁶⁰ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/interregional-co-operation-programme-interreg-ivc)

This initiative is designed to support regional and urban networks discovering best practice in economic modernisation, particularly those contributing to the Union's growth and jobs agenda, and to spread this best practice to all regions to help stimulate sustainable growth and reduce economic disparities.

The Commission will take part in some of these networks, providing expertise from its services. One of the aims of these Fast Track networks will be the transfer of good practice to the "Convergence" and "Competitiveness and Employment" programmes to enable benefits on a larger scale.

PRIORITIES²⁶¹

The objective is to improve the effectiveness of regional development policies in the areas of innovation, the knowledge economy, the environment and risk prevention; to contribute to economic modernisation and increased competitiveness of Europe.

In order to achieve the objectives indicated above, the programme was structured around two thematic priorities contributing to the Union's strategy for growth, jobs and sustainable development.

Priority 1. Innovation and knowledge economy

This priority addresses innovation and the knowledge economy, focusing mainly on innovation, research and technology development, entrepreneurship and Small and medium enterprises (SME), the information society, employment, human capital and education.

Priority 2 Environment and Risk prevention.

This priority targets environment and risk prevention, such as natural and technological risks, water management, Waste prevention and management, biodiversity and preservation of natural heritage, energy and sustainable transport, cultural heritage and landscape.

²⁶¹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/interregional-co-operation-programme-interreg-ivc)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

INTERREG IVC Programme. Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	302,042,456	75,510,614	377,553,070
	15,076,865	4,118,250*	19,195,115
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	5.0%	5.5%	5.1%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/interregional-co-operation-programme-interreg-ivc) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>). *Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding.

INTERREG IVC Programme. Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	11
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	5.4%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,745,010
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,370,624
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	374,386

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>). *Only for Marine/Maritime projects

INTERREG IVC Programme. Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
4 POWER	Policy and Public-Private Partnerships for Offshore Wind Energy
CHARTS	Culture and Heritage Added value to Regional policies for Tourism Sustainability
DeltaNet	Network of European Delta Regions - Sustainable Delta Governance
MiSRaR	Mitigating Spatial Relevant Risks in European Regions and Towns
NOSTRA	Network of STRAits
PORT INTEGRATION	Multi-modal Innovation for Sustainable Maritime & Hinterland Transport Structures
REGIOCLIMA	Regional cooperation towards adaptation to climate change
RENREN	Renewable Energy Regions Network
SuPorts	Sustainable Management for European Local Ports
SURF-Nature	Sustainable Use of Regional Funds for Nature
SUSTAIN	Assessing sustainability and strengthening operational policy

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

PROGRAMME:	ESPON (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.espon.eu/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Programme/Menu_ESPON2013Programme/
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	All EU Member States
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Ministère de l'Intérieur et de l'Aménagement du Territoire Direction de l'Aménagement du Territoire (Luxembourg)

GENERAL INFORMATION

The European Commission approved an EU-wide co-operation programme on 7 November 2007 for the period 2007-2013.

The official name of the programme is: "ESPON Observation network of territorial development and cohesion". This programme involves Community support for all EU Member States under the European Territorial Co-operation objective. The total budget is around EUR 45 million, of which the ERDF provides EUR 34 million. The Managing Authority is : Ministère de l'Intérieur et de l'Aménagement du Territoire, Direction de l'Aménagement du Territoire (Luxembourg)²⁶².

ESPON is one of the three EU networking programmes (Urbact II, Interact II and ESPON) covering all EU Member States. The programme covers all EU-Member States, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein²⁶³.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁶⁴

The ESPON 2013 Programme aims to support policy development in relation to the aim of territorial cohesion and a harmonious development of the European territory. It aims to provide comparable information, evidence, analyses and scenarios on framework conditions for the development of regions, cities and larger territories.

In doing so, ESPON aims at facilitating the mobilisation of territorial capital and development opportunities, contributing to improving European competitiveness, to the widening and deepening of European territorial cooperation and to a sustainable and balanced development.

PRIORITIES²⁶⁵

To improve the knowledge of territorial development and cohesion, the ESPON programme will focus on applied research on territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion, targeted analyses

²⁶² Sources: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-espon)

²⁶³ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/interregional/)

²⁶⁴ Source:- European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-espon)

²⁶⁵ Source:- European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-espon)

based on user demand, creating scientific platform and tools, build on the knowledge already there and stimulate its dissemination.

The programme is structured around four thematic priorities.

Priority 1. Applied Research Actions

This priority addresses applied research on territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion, focusing mainly on territorial trends, perspectives and policy impacts.

Priority 2. Targeted Analysis

This priority is focused on targeted analyses based on user demand, by providing targeted analysis based on existing ESPN results to interested stakeholders.

Priority 3. Scientific Platform and Tools

This priority targets scientific platform and tools by facilitating access to the data and maps through a web portal and creating tools to visualise data and regional dynamics.

Priority 4. Capitalisation, Ownership and Participation.

This priority aims to improve capitalisation, ownership and participation through creating awareness of the European dimension of territorial development and stimulating transnational activities.

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

ESPN Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	32,128,012	5,311,850	37,439,862
	8,385,653*	1,176,877**	9,562,530
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	26.1%	22.2%	25.5%

Sources: Own elaboration based on data from:

- European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-espon)
- KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)
- © ESPON 2013; Origin of information: Territorial Impact of Globalization for Europe and its Regions (TIGER), Free University of Brussels (http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/Menu_AppliedResearch/tiger/html)
- © ESPON 2013; Origin of information: ESPON Typology Compilation, Spatial Foresight GmbH (http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/Menu_AppliedResearch/typologycompilation/html)

*Data gaps on EU funding were calculated by applying the corresponding EU co-funding rate to each project based on co-funding rates from the ESPON 2007-2013 Operational Programme (<http://www.espon.eu>) . ** Calculated from the difference between total and EU funding.

ESPON Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	15
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	20.0%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	637,502
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	559,044
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	78,458

Source: Own elaboration based on data from:

- KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)
- © ESPON 2013; Origin of information: Territorial Impact of Globalization for Europe and its Regions (TIGER), Free University of Brussels (http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/Menu_AppliedResearch/tiger/html)
- © ESPON 2013; Origin of information: ESPON Typology Compilation, Spatial Foresight GmbH (http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/Menu_AppliedResearch/typologycompilation/html)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects;

ESPON Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component funded by ESPON.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
AMCER	Advanced Monitoring and Coordination of EU R&D Policies at Regional Level
ESPON CLIMATE	Climate Change and Territorial Effects on Regions and Local Economies in Europe
EATIA	ESPON and Territorial Impact Assessment
GEOSPECS	Geographic Specificities and Development Potentials in Europe
ESaTDOR ^b	European Seas and Territorial Development, Opportunities and Risks ^b
N/A	ESPON Typology Compilation ^b
NSS	North Sea Star
ESPON TANGO	Territorial Approaches to New Governance
TeDi	Territorial Diversity in Europea
TIGER ^a	Territorial Impact of Globalization for Europe and its Regions ^a
M4D	Multi Dimensional Database Design and Development / M4D
ET2050	Territorial Scenarios and Visions for Europe
EUROISLANDS	The Development of the Islands – European Islands and Cohesion Policy
TRACC	TRansport ACCessibility at regional/local scale and patterns in Europe
ULYSSES	Using applied research results from ESPON as a yardstick for cross-border spatial development planning

Sources: Based on information on projects from:

- KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)
- © ESPON 2013; http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/
- Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org/)

Project titles and acronyms from:

- KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)
- ^a© ESPON 2013; Origin of information: Territorial Impact of Globalization for Europe and its Regions(TIGER), Free University of Brussels (http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/Menu_AppliedResearch/tiger/html)
- ^b Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org/) (information provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org))

PROGRAMME:	URBACT II
WEBSITE*:	http://urbact.eu
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	N/A
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	All EU Member States
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Norway, Switzerland
MANAGING AUTHORITY	Ministère du travail, des relations sociales, de la famille, de la solidarité et de la ville; Secrétariat Général du Comité Interministériel des Villes (FRANCE)

N/A: not available

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁶⁶

URBACT II 2007-2013 is a European Territorial Cooperation Programme that covers the whole of the European Union, plus Norway and Switzerland. The Programme was approved by the European Commission on 2 October 2007.

The programme aims to promote cooperation in the fields of urban development and to foster the exchange of experience among European cities. It has a total budget of around €68 million. Community assistance through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) amounts to some €53 million, which represents approximately 12% of the total EU investments earmarked for the interregional cooperation and networking programmes under the European Territorial Cooperation Objective of Cohesion Policy for 2007-2013.

The Managing Authority is: Ministère du travail, des relations sociales, de la famille, de la solidarité et de la ville; Secrétariat Général du Comité Interministériel des Villes (France)

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁶⁷

The Urban Development Network Programme URBACT II aims to improve the effectiveness of urban development policies and to strengthen the shared concept of integrated urban development. It supports the capitalisation and dissemination of knowledge and actively contributes to the implementation of the (renewed) Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs and the EU Sustainable Development Strategy.

The programme's main focus is to

- provide an exchange and learning tool for policy decision-makers, practitioners and other bodies involved in developing urban policies: URBACT II was an exchange platform used to set up

²⁶⁶ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-urbact-ii)

²⁶⁷ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-urbact-ii)

Thematic Networks and Working Groups ("projects") – each project is essentially composed of cities, but local authorities, universities and research centres could also get involved;

- Learn from the exchanges between URBACT partners that share experiences and good practice, draw conclusions and build on them using a thematic approach and expertise;
- Disseminate and transfer good practice and lessons learned from exchanges to all European cities;
- Assist city policy-makers, practitioners and managers of operational programmes to define local action plans with direct impact on the local urban development practices and policies

In total, the URBACT II programme will provide support 46 Thematic Networks and 14 Working Groups. These all contribute to improving the effectiveness of urban development policies and to strengthen the shared concept of integrated and sustainable urban development.

PRIORITIES²⁶⁸

The URBACT II programme focused on the following priorities for cooperation:

Priority 1: Cities, Engines of Growth and Jobs

The following main sub-themes are covered:

- Promoting Entrepreneurship;
- Improving Innovation and Knowledge Economy;
- Employment and Human Capital (employability, qualification, access to labour market, education and training systems, job creation especially for disadvantaged groups and areas).

Priority 2: Attractive and Cohesive Cities

The following main sub-themes are covered:

- Integrated development of deprived areas and areas at risk of deprivation – brownfield sites, inner cities, peripheral deprived areas;
- Social integration: housing, managing immigration, young people, health, security, ICT, culture;
- Environmental issues: waste, improving monitoring of the environment, improving air quality; water quality and supply; renewable energies, integrated transport policies, moving to a recycling society;
- Governance and Urban Planning: urban planning, multi-level government, citizens' participation, territorial governance (horizontal and vertical).

Priority 3: Technical Assistance

Technical Assistance is available to ensure the efficient and effective management of the URBACT II programme. It is mainly entrusted to the URBACT Secretariat by the Managing Authority.

²⁶⁸ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-urbact-ii)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

URBACT II Programme. Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	50,120,019	11,874,252	61,994,271
	509,642	158,243*	667,885
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/operational-programme-urbact-ii), and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>).

*Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

URBACT II Programme. Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	1
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	1.6%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	N/A
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	N/A
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	N/A

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

N/A: not applicable

URBACT II Programme. Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
CTUR	Cruise Traffic and Urban Regeneration

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

ANNEX 6

IPA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMMES

FACT SHEETS

ANNEX 6. IPA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMMES-FACT SHEETS

PROGRAMME:	IPA Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Adriatic” (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.adriaticpacbc.org/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME	http://www.adriaticpacbc.org/index.asp?page=interna&level=documents
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Greece, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, , Montenegro
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Regione Abruzzo - Servizio Attività Internazionali International Affairs Directorate (Italy)

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁶⁹

On 25 March 2008 the European Commission approved a Cross-border Co-operation Programme between three EU Member States (Greece, Italy, Slovenia), and four candidate/potential candidate countries (Croatia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro) for the period 2007-2013.

The Programme was adopted under and co-financed by the cross-border co-operation component of the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA). Serbia participates in the programme at the phasing-out stage and co-operation focuses on institutional capacity-building.

Community funding for the programme over the period 2007-2011 is worth around EUR 245.6 million, supplemented in turn by about EUR 43.3 million of national funding from the participating countries. The programme’s total value therefore is approximately EUR 298million.

The Managing Authority is: Regione Abruzzo - Servizio Attività Internazionali (International Affairs Directorate) (Italy).

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁷⁰

The IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme Adriatic (2007-2013) is a continuation and extension of the two previous Neighbourhood Programmes 2004-2006: ‘Italy-Adriatic’ and ‘Italy-Albania’. The overall aim remains largely unchanged: strengthening sustainable development capabilities in the Adriatic region through a concerted strategy of action between the partners of the eligible territories. This overall aim has been broken down into three specific objectives by the participating countries. These are:

- To foster sustainable economic growth: providing support for economic development through support for innovation and new technologies, strengthening research and innovation in order to boost competitiveness, and increasing the development of the Adriatic region through economic, social and institutional co-operation.

²⁶⁹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/adriatic-ipa-cross-border-co-operation-programme-2007-2013)

²⁷⁰ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/adriatic-ipa-cross-border-co-operation-programme-2007-2013)

- To further develop the attractiveness and quality of life in maritime border regions: protecting and jointly managing valuable natural and cultural resources, preventing technological and natural risks, safeguarding biodiversity, and expanding sustainable tourism.

- To promote social cohesion and co-operation: fostering a real sense of sharing through support for human resources and labour market development, cultural exchanges and cross-border networks to promote and develop transport and information and communication services.

PRIORITIES²⁷¹

In order to achieve its specific and global objectives, the programme proposes to work on three main thematic priorities, with a fourth priority dedicated to the management of the programme ('technical assistance' priority). The Adriatic IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-13 is subdivided into the following priorities:

Priority 1: Economic, social and institutional co-operation resources

This priority focuses largely on business and employment issues. The aim is to create better conditions in which fledgling enterprises can grow and to improve conditions for employment and social integration. Research, innovation, entrepreneurship, clustering and marketing activities will be encouraged and supported while the human dimension will also feature strongly in activities and networks focussing on health, education, training, social integration, vulnerable groups, etc.

In terms of institutional co-operation, this priority promotes innovative services to the population at large through exchanges of best practices between local government authorities. Interventions in this field privilege the involvement of Serbian partners.

Priority 2: Natural and cultural resources and risk prevention

This second priority is targeted at promoting, improving and protecting natural and cultural resources that will prevent technological and natural risks. Support is provided for activities that concern environmental protection (e.g. safeguarding existing biodiversity, joint management of natural sites) and the prevention of natural disasters. There are also a number of activities related to awareness-raising and education within the local population.

This priority is also addressing cultural resources and offers financial support to projects aiming to preserve and promote the region's many valuable cultural sites. Co-operation receives firm encouragement through the joint development of cultural tourist interventions and exchanges of experiences and best practices.

Priority 3: Accessibility and networks

This third priority is targeted at promoting, improving and developing transport, information and communication services. Support is aimed at modernising and strengthening port and airport facilities in order to optimise existing potential through service improvements, better security and the upgrading of existing facilities. The programme seeks to provide an efficient, safe and sustainable transportation system with a view to achieving integrated development in the Adriatic region and creating access to neighbouring territories. Information and communication networks, as tools for exchanges of good practices, will be enhanced and developed further.

Priority 4: Technical assistance

This fourth and final priority provides support for the programme's management and implementation

²⁷¹ Source: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/adriatic-ipa-cross-border-co-operation-programme-2007-2013)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

IPA Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Adriatic” (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	149,841,299	26,442,582	176,283,881
	36,282,711*	7,759,173**	44,041,884
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	24.2%	29.3%	25.0%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/adriatic-ipa-cross-border-co-operation-programme-2007-2013) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

* Data gaps estimated by considering 85% of EU co-funding. **Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

IPA Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Adriatic” (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	15
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	23.1%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	2,936,126
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	2,418,847
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	517,278

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

IPA Cross-Border Cooperation Programme “Adriatic” (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
AdriaticMos	Developing of Motorways of Sea system in Adriatic region
AdriGov	Adriatic Governance Operational Plan
ADRIMOB	Sustainable coast MOBility in the ADRIatic area
ADRI-SEAPLANES	Implementing Seaplanes System in Adriatic Basin
APC	The Adriatic Port Community
CAPS2	Strengthening of Centres for Aquaculture production and Safety surveillance in Adriatic Cross-border Countries
Cluster Club	Adriatic Economic Cluster Club
ECOSEA	Protection, improvement and integrated management of the sea environment and of cross-border natural resources
HAZADR	Strengthening common reaction capacity to fight sea pollution of oil, toxic and hazardous substances in Adriatic Sea
INTERMODADRIA	Supporting intermodal transport solutions in the Adriatic area
INTERMODAL	INTERmodality MOdel for the Development of the Adriatic Littoral zone
NETCET	Network for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Adriatic
POWERED	Project of Offshore Wind Energy: Research, Experimentation, Development
SEA-R	Sustainable Energy in the Adriatic Regions: Knowledge to Invest
SHAPE	Shaping an Holistic Approach to Protect the Adriatic Environment: between coast and sea

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>) and information provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org) from Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org)

PROGRAMME:	IPA Cross-border Cooperation Programme “Greece-Albania” 2007-2013
WEBSITE:	http://www.greece-albania.eu/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.greece-albania.eu/programme/basic-information-on-the-programme.html
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Greece
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Albania
MANAGING AUTHORITY	Ministry of Development Competitiveness and Shipping (Thessaloniki, GREECE)

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁷²

On 5 September 2008 the European Commission approved The “Greece-Albania IPA Cross-border Programme 2007-2013 between Greece and Albania for the period 2007-2013, which was adopted under and co-financed by the cross-border co-operation component of the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA).

The Programme involves Community support for eight Greek and Albanian regions that lie along their common border: the Greek regions of Kerkyra, Thesprotia, Ioannina, Kastoria and Florina and Albanian regions Vlorë, Gjirokastër and Korçë. The Greek region of Greneva may take part in projects as an adjacent area, i.e. receiving a maximum 20% of the funding allocated to the programme.

The total budget of the Programme for the period 2007-2011 is approximately € 18.8 million, with Community assistance amounting to some € 15 million. Community assistance is supplemented by about € 3.8 million of national funding from the two participating countries.

The Ministry of Development Competitiveness and Shipping (Thessaloniki, Greece),

The eligible region of the programme spreads from the Ionian Sea to the Prespa lakes. The land border has a total length of 282 km covering an area of 21,588 sq. km with a population of 1,040,118. It is composed of eight NUTS level 3 regions (or NUTS level 3 equivalent on Albanian side).

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁷³

The overall strategic goal of this Programme is to increase the standard of living of the population by promoting sustainable local development in the cross-border area. It mainly addresses sustainability in its economic, social and environmental components.

²⁷² Sources:

- European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/greece-albania-ipa-cross-border-co-operation-programme-2007-2013)

- European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/how_does_it_work/mipd/mipd_comm_native_2011-2013_en.pdf)

²⁷³ Source European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/greece-albania-ipa-cross-border-co-operation-programme-2007-2013)

Expected impact: The Cross-border Co-operation Programme is expected to result in an increased standard of living among the population through sustainable local development in the cross-border area. This will be achieved by following two strategic priorities.

- The first should see enhanced co-operation among economic actors and stakeholders using common approaches, resulting in support for local economic activities and the development of local human resources reflecting the needs of the area.
- The second strategic priority should result in the environmental and cultural potential of the eligible border area being protected and promoted as a means for sustainable local development.

PRIORITIES²⁷⁴

The IPA Cross-border Programme is structured along the following priorities:

Priority axis 1: Enhancement of Cross-border Economic Development

This priority aims to promote sustainable economic development through common interventions, in addition to facilitating cross-border relations. The priority is implemented through four measures: promotion of entrepreneurship, development of tourism, promotion of people-to-people actions, and improvement of border accessibility.

Priority axis 2: Promotion and Development of the Environment and Natural and Cultural Resources

The aim under this priority is to promote common actions for protecting the environment, improving the natural and cultural heritage and facilitating sustainable development, all the while safeguarding the natural and cultural heritage from the impacts of economic development.

Priority axis 3: Technical Assistance

The objective is to carry out specific actions to ensure successful implementation of the Programme.

²⁷⁴ Source European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/greece-albania-ipa-cross-border-co-operation-programme-2007-2013)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

IPA Cross-border Cooperation Programme “Greece-Albania” (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	13,508,866	3,466,888	16,975,754
	685,647	165,684*	851,331
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	5.1%	4.8%	5.0%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes/2007-2013/crossborder/greece-albania-ipa-cross-border-co-operation-programme-2007-2013) and based on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Estimated from Total funding and EU co-funding

IPA Cross-border Cooperation Programme “Greece-Albania” (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	2
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	7.1%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	425,666
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	342,824
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	82,842

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

IPA Cross-border Cooperation Programme “Greece-Albania” (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
EL-PORT-AL	Enhancement of Joint Environmental Actions at the Ports of the Cross-border Area Corfu-Igoumenitsa-Sarande
SSMNature	Innovative Space Satellite Monitoring of the Environmental Natural Resources of the Cross-border Area Greece – Albania

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

ANNEX 7

ENPI CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMMES FACT SHEETS

ANNEX 7. ENPI CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMMES - FACT SHEETS

PROGRAMME:	Joint Operational Programme “Black Sea Basin” (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.blacksea-cbc.net/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.blacksea-cbc.net/index.php/eng/Documents/Programme-documents
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Bulgaria, Romania, Greece
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Turkey, Ukraine
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration Directorate - MA for European Territorial Cooperation Programs Bucharest, ROMANIA

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁷⁵

The Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme 2007-2013 is a programme under the European Neighbourhood & Partnership Instrument (ENPI) of the EU. The Programme aims to contribute to: “a stronger and sustainable economic and social development of the regions of the Black Sea Basin”.

There are 8 participating countries in the Black Sea JOP, i.e. Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Moldova, Turkey, Ukraine, Romania, and Greece.

The Black Sea JOP aims at a stronger and more sustainable economic and social development of the Black Sea Basin regions. Through the Black Sea JOP, communities in the areas concerned will be encouraged to further develop their local economy, confront environmental challenges and promote greater interaction among people. The programme will be financed from the ENPI instrument. The Instrument for Pre- accession Assistance (IPA) will finance the participation of Turkey in this programme. The participating countries will ensure a 10 % level of co-financing.

The total ENPI budget for the programming period (2007-13) is 28.118 million EUR . The overall indicative allocation of IPA funds to finance the participation of Turkey in the programme is EUR 7 million. The total indicative funding of the Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme 2007-2013 for the period 2007-2013 amounts to EUR 38.504 million.

The Joint Managing Authority is the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration (Directorate - MA for European Territorial Cooperation Programs) (Bucharest, Romania).

The following regions or countries form the eligible area of the Black Sea Programme:

- Bulgaria: NUTS II regions of Severoiztochen and Yugoiztochen
- Greece: NUTS II regions of Kentriki Makedonia, Anatoliki Makedonia and Thraki
- Romania: NUTS II region of South-East
- Turkey: NUTS II equivalent regions of Istanbul, Tekirdağ, Kocaeli, Zonguldak, Kastamonu, Samsun and Trabzon (More precisely: NUTS II equivalent regions of TR10 (Istanbul), TR21 (Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli), TR42 (Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Yalova), TR81 (Zonguldak,

²⁷⁵ Source: Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme (<http://www.blacksea-cbc.net/>)

Karabük, Bartın), TR82 (Kastamonu, Çankırı, Sinop), TR83 (Samsun, Tokat, Çorum, Amasya) and TR90 (Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin, Gümüşhane)

- Ukraine: Odessa, Mykolaiv, Kherson, Zaporosh'ye and Donetsk Oblasts, Crimea Republic and Sevastopol Armenia, Georgia, R.
- Moldova: all regions

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁷⁶

The overall objective of the programme is to achieve stronger regional partnerships and cooperation. By doing so, the programme is aimed at contributing to its key wider objective: “a stronger and more sustainable economic and social development of the regions of the Black Sea Basin”.

The ENPI CBC strategy identifies four main objectives for the ENPI-CBC programmes: economic and social development, addressing common challenges, ensuring efficient and secure borders, and promoting people to people actions. Based on the structural analysis and on the results of the SWOT analysis, the participating countries of the Black Sea Basin have decided to concentrate on the following three objectives:

Objective 1 Promoting economic and social development in the Black Sea Basin areas

Objective 2 Working together to address common challenges

Objective 3 Promoting local, people-to-people type actions

PRIORITIES²⁷⁷

The Programme has the following priorities and measures that have been formulated in order to implement the strategy leading to the achievement of the three objectives targeted by the programme:

- Priority 1: Supporting cross border partnerships for economic and social development based on common resources
 - Measure 1.1: Strengthening accessibility and connectivity for new intra- regional information, communication, transport and trade links
 - Measure 1.2: Creation of tourism networks in order to promote joint tourism development initiatives and traditional products
 - Measure 1.3: Creation of administrative capacity for the design and implementation of local development policies
- Priority 2: Sharing resources and competencies for environmental protection and conservation
 - Measure 2.1: Strengthening the joint knowledge and information base needed to address common challenges in the environmental protection of river and maritime systems
 - Measure 2.2: Promoting research, innovation and awareness in the field of conservation and environmental protection for protected natural areas
 - Measure 2.3: Promotion of cooperation initiatives aimed at innovation in technologies and management of solid waste and wastewater management systems
- Priority 3: Supporting cultural and educational networks for the establishment of a common cultural environment in the Basin
 - Measure 3.1: Promoting cultural networking and educational exchange in the Black Sea Basin communities.

²⁷⁶ Source: Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme (<http://www.blacksea-cbc.net/>)

²⁷⁷ Source: Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme (<http://www.blacksea-cbc.net/>)

In addition the Black Sea Basin Joint Operation Programme 2007-2013 has a technical assistance component which is focused on:

- Programme management and implementation
- Information, promotion and project generation activities

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	21,875,350*	2,669,300*	24,544,650*
	12,810,123*	1,432,891**	14,243,014*
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	58.6%	53.7%	58.0%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme (<http://www.blacksea-cbc.net>)

* Including ENPI and IPA contributions. **Estimated from total funding and EU co-funding.

Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	20
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	32.3%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	712,151
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	640,506
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	71,645

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme (<http://www.blacksea-cbc.net>).

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
Black Sea e-Eye	Inovate Instruments for Environmental Analysis in North Western Black Sea Basin
Black Sea Hotspots	Integrated hotspots management and saving the living Black Sea ecosystem
CRCS	Clean Rivers - Clean Sea! NGOs actions for environmental protection within Black Sea area
ECO-SATELLITE	Development of a common intraregional monitoring system for the environmental protection and preservation of the Black Sea
ESNET	Black Sea Earthquake Safety Net(work)
ICME	Integrated Coastal Monitoring and Environmental Problems in Sea Region and the Ways of their Solution
ICZM	Improvement of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Black Sea Region
ILMM-BSE	Integrated Land-use Management Modeling of Black Sea Estuaries
InterTrails	Interpretative Trails on the Ground - Support to the Management of Natural Protected Areas in the Black Sea Region
IUCRISKMAN	Creation of Interuniversity centre for risk management and assessment for prevent of ecological and technological risk in the Black Sea
LIMEN	Cultural Ports from Aegean to the Black Sea
MAREAS	Black Sea Joint Regional Research Centre for Mitigation and Adaptation to the Global Changes Impact
MARINE	Maritime network of education for the development of the maritime culture in the Black Sea Basin
NET-ECO	Research networking for the environmental monitoring and mitigation of adverse ecological effects in the Black Sea Basin
OLKAS	From Aegean to the Black Sea. Medieval Ports in the Maritime Routes of the East
REEFS	Research and Restoration of the Essential Filters of the Sea
REPAIR	Regional Cooperation for Black Sea River Basins Environment Protection from Agricultural Polluters
SciNetNatHazPrev	A Scientific Network for Earthquake, Landslide and Flood Hazard Prevention
SRCSSMBSF	Strengthening the regional capacity to support the sustainable management of the Black Sea Fisheries
SymNet	Industrial Symbiosis Network for Environment Protection and Sustainable Development in Black Sea Basin

Source: Based on information from the Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme (<http://www.blacksea-cbc.net>) and information provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org) from Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org)

PROGRAMME:	ENPI CBC Programme “Kolarctic “ (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.kolarcticenpi.info
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.kolarcticenpi.info/documents
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Finland, Sweden
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Norway, Russia
MANAGING AUTHORITY	Regional Council of Lapland (FINLAND)

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁷⁸

The ENPI CBC Kolarctic Programme 2007-2013 is a cross-border cooperation programme between Finland, Sweden, Norway and Russia funded through the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) . The total ENPI budget allocated to the programme for the period 2007-2013 was 28.241 million EUR.

The Managing Authority is the Regional Council of Lapland (Finland)

The eligible regions of the programme in the participating countries encompass the following:

- Finland: Lapland; adjoining areas: Oulu Region
- Sweden: Norrbotten; adjoining areas: Västerbotten
- Norway: Finnmark, Troms, Nordland
- Russia: Murmansk, Archangelsk, Nenets; adjoining areas: Republic of Karelia, Leningrad Obla

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁷⁹

The strategic objective of the Programme was to reduce the periphery of the countries’ border regions and its related problems as well as to promote multilateral cross-border co-operation. The Programme aims to help the regions in the Programme area to develop their cross-border economic, social and environmental potential, which shall be achieved by supporting innovative cross-border activities, accessibility, and the sustainable development of natural resources, communities and cultural heritage.

PRIORITIES²⁸⁰

The programme had 3 main priorities:

Priority 1. Economic and social development.

to develop SME and business co-operation; to promote trade; to develop sustainable transport, logistics and communication systems; to implement educational and research activities; to ensure the quality of public and private services; to use innovations and new technology; to enhance the use of renewable sources of energy and active energy saving; to develop energy co-operation; to support the development of traditional ways of living; to develop labour markets and to support

²⁷⁸ Source: European Union (http://eeas.europa.eu/russia/docs/cbc_russia_2007_en.pdf)

²⁷⁹ Source: European Union (http://eeas.europa.eu/russia/docs/cbc_russia_2007_en.pdf)

²⁸⁰ Source: European Union (http://eeas.europa.eu/russia/docs/cbc_russia_2007_en.pdf)

entrepreneurship; to exchange best practices in rural development, municipal services and special planning

Priority 2. Common challenges: border crossing and the environment

to support health and social welfare; to improve security; to prevent accidents and environmental risks (incl. emergency preparedness, radiation safety, marine pollution risks); to improve border crossing efficiency (incl. small scale infrastructure, harmonisation of border crossing procedures and increase of transparency); education and research

Priority 3. People-to-people cooperation and identity building.

to organize common cultural and sports events and bring together people from the programme area; to publish information of common interest in the media; to increase cooperation and communication; to promote cultural diversity and increase the co-operation between cultural institutions

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

ENPI CBC Programme “Kolarctic “ (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	25,416,916	38,016,916*	63,433,832*
	3,619,322	5,850,240**	9,469,562
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	14.2%	15.4%	14.9%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the Programme Kolarctic ENPI CBC Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.kolarcticenpi.info>) and on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>). **Estimated from total funding and EU co-funding.

* It includes the equivalent funding from Norway and co-funding from Russia and Norway

ENPI CBC Programme “Kolarctic“ (2007-2013). Statistics on marine/maritime projects.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	6
% OF MARINE AND MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	11.3%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	1,578,260
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	603,220
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	975,040

Source: Own elaboration based on information provided by Kolarctic ENPI CBC Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.kolarcticenpi.info>) and on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

ENPI CBC Programme “Kolarctic” (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
CEEPRA	Collaboration network on EuroArctic environmental radiation protection and research
CETIA	Coastal environment, technology and innovation in the Arctic
ICE	Arctic Expo Centre - Nuclear Powered icebreaker Lenin
Kolarctic Salmon*	Trilateral cooperation in our common resource; the Atlantic salmon in the Barents region
N/A	Enhancement of Oil Spill Response System by Establishing Oil Database*
N/A	The Barents Freeway*

Source: Based on information provided by /from (*) the Programme Kolarctic ENPI CBC 2007-2013 (<http://www.kolarcticenpi.info>) and ,KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>)
 N/A: Not available

PROGRAMME:	ENPI CBC Programme “Italy-Tunisia” (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.italietunisie.eu/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.italietunisie.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&id=67&Itemid=162&lang=fr
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Italy
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Tunisia
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Region of Sicily, Dipartimento della Programmazione (Palermo, ITALY)

GENERAL INFORMATION

The ENPI CBC Programme Italy - Tunisia (2007-2013) is one of the programmes of the European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument (ENPI). ENPI CBC programmes for the period 2007-2013 have been co-funded from the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) and from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The total EU contribution to the Programme Italy – Tunisia for the period 2007-2013 amounted to EUR 25.191 million.

The eligible regions of the programme in Italy were Agrigento and Trapani. In addition the adjoining regions: Caltanissetta, Ragusa and Syracuse were also targeted by the programme.

The eligible region in Tunisia was Nabeul. In addition the adjoining regions: Tunis, Ben Arous, Ariana, Manouba, Bizerte, Béja and Jendouba were also targeted by the programme²⁸¹.

The Joint Managing Authority is the Region of Sicily (Dipartimento della Programmazione) (Palermo, ITALY)²⁸²

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁸³

The aim of the ENPI-CBC Italy - Tunisia Programme 2007-2013 is to promote the economic, institutional, and cultural integration between the Tunisian and Sicilian regions through a joint sustainable development process in the context of the cross border cooperation.

PRIORITIES²⁸⁴

The programme has the following priorities:

Priority 1. Regional development and integration:

- Supporting the development and integration of the key sectors for the eligible zone (i.e. agriculture and food, fishery and tourism) (Measure 1.1);
- Promoting the flow of goods, which play a primary role in the region’s commercial integration and to support the immigration and financial flows between Tunisia and Sicily (Measure 1.2);
- Promoting research and innovation (Measure 1.3);
- Supporting Institutional cooperation (regional organisations, chambers of commerce, etc.) for local development purposes (Measure 1.4)

Priority 2. Promoting sustainable development:

- Supporting the enhancement/conservation and efficient management of natural resources in the key sectors of agriculture and fishery (Measure 2.1)

²⁸¹ Sources: European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/enpi_cbc_spip_annexes_final_en.pdf)

²⁸² Source: ENPI CBC Programme “Italy-Tunisia” (<http://www.italietunisie.eu/>)

²⁸³ Source: INTERACT (http://www.interact-eu.net/downloads/1309/Factsheet_ENPI_CBC_Italy-Tunisia_Programme..pdf)

²⁸⁴ Source: INTERACT (http://www.interact-eu.net/downloads/1309/Factsheet_ENPI_CBC_Italy-Tunisia_Programme..pdf)

- Protecting and enhancing the natural and cultural heritage, as a prerequisite for sustainable tourism development (Measure 2.2);
- Promoting the development of renewable energy sources (Measure 2.3).

Priority 3. Cultural and scientific cooperation and support to networking:

- Supporting cooperation at the level of associations (Measure 3.1);
- Promoting cultural and scientific cooperation Measure 3.2);
- Training and exchange of youths and students (Measure 3.3)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

ENPI CBC Programme “Italy-Tunisia” (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	22,672,281	2,519,142	25,191,423*
	2,955,696	328,412 [#]	3,284,108**
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the ENPI CBC Programme Italy –Tunisia 2007-2013 (<http://www.italietunisie.eu/>) and on data from KEEP (<http://www.KEEP.eu/KEEP>).

* Estimated from EU contribution and national co-funding. **Data gaps estimated by assuming 90% of EU co-funding. [#] Calculated from the difference between total and EU funding.

ENPI CBC Programme “Italy-Tunisia” (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	3
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	9.7%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,094,703
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	985,232
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	109,471

Source: Own elaboration based on data from ENPI CBC Programme “Italy-Tunisia” (<http://www.italietunisie.eu/>) and from KEEP (<http://www.KEEP.eu/KEEP>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects;

ENPI CBC Programme “Italy-Tunisia” (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
BIOVEQ*	Marine Biotechnology Vector of innovation and quality*
Club Bleu Artisanal	Club Bleu Artisanal - Création d’un club transfrontalier pour la promotion des produits de la pêche artisanal
MEDCOT	Méthodologies Durables pour la Réhabilitation et la Valorisation du Littoral Côtier

Sources: Based on information from:

- ENPI CBC Programme “Italy-Tunisia” (<http://www.italietunisie.eu/>) and
- * KEEP (<http://www.KEEP.eu/KEEP>)

PROGRAMME:	ENPI Cross-border Cooperation Programme “Lithuania-Poland-Russia” (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.lt-pl-ru.eu/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.lt-pl-ru.eu/en,1,37
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Lithuania, Poland
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Russian Federation
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	The Ministry of Regional Development of the Republic of Poland, POLAND

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁸⁵:

The Lithuania-Poland-Russia ENPI Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013 aims at strengthening relations between Poland, Russia and Lithuania through enhanced bilateral and trilateral relationships, as it offers assistance that will stimulate economic and social development and increase of quality of life of the citizens in the whole Programme area.

The Lithuania-Poland-Russia ENPI Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013 has a total budget of EUR 159.353.511, which includes EUR 23 813 674 from the Russian contribution to the Programme. The total ERDF contribution to the Programme is EUR 124 212 272 .

The Joint Managing Authority is the Ministry of Regional Development of the Republic of Poland.

The Eligible Programme area includes the following NUTS III units:

- In **Lithuania**: Klaipeda, Marijampole and Taurage counties and as adjacent: Alytus, Kaunas, Telsiai and Siauliai counties.
- in **Russian Federation**: Kaliningrad Oblast (region)
- In **Poland**: Gdańsk -Gdynia-Sopot, Gdański, Elbląski, Olsztyński, Ełcki, BiałostockoSuwalski sub-regions and as adjacent Słupski, Bydgoski, Toruńsko-Włocławski, ŁomŜyński, Ciechanowsko-Płocki, Ostrołęcko-Siedlecki. Those sub regions (NUTSIII) belong to five Polish provinces (NUTSII): Pomorskie, Podlaskie, Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Kujawsko-Pomorskie and Mazowieckie Voivodships (regions).

²⁸⁵ Sources:

- Lithuania-Poland-Russia ENPI CBC Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.lt-pl-ru.eu/>)

- Lithuania-Poland-Russia ENPI CBC Programme 2007-2013 (Revised Annex 3 to the Lithuania-Poland-Russia Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013 , <http://www.lt-pl-ru.eu/en,1,37>)

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁸⁶

The Programme intends to develop a zone of shared stability, security and prosperity, involving a significant degree of economic social and political co-operation. The focus will be on joint projects/efforts involving local and regional authorities, SMEs associations, NGOs and the general public. The programme will contribute to building mutual trust and progressive regional economic integration in line with principles of subsidiarity and sustainability.

Further, it should evolve into a cross-border region of mutual understanding between the neighbours working together to develop and maintain the most important developmental assets of the area, such as natural and cultural heritage and human capital (in particular entrepreneurship). In line with the analysis of the present situation the assistance shall remove obstacles to effective cross-border co-operation and provide favourable conditions for linking potentials over the national borders and to safeguard good social, cultural and natural environment for the residents, tourists and investors in the Programme area.

PRIORITIES²⁸⁷

Priority 1. Contributing to solving common problems and challenges

- Measure 1.1. Sustainable use of environment. Indicative actions: Sustainable cross-border waste water and waste management solutions, air and water monitoring, establishment of cross-border systems for exchange of environmental data
- Measure 1. 2. Accessibility improvement. Indicative actions: Investments in border crossing points serving tourists and local population and improvement of existing border crossing points; Improvements of the local transport infrastructure in the border area and improving the external and internal accessibility of the Programme area.

Priority 2. Pursuing social, economic and spatial development

- Measure 2.1. Tourism development. Indicative actions: Joint creation, preparation and implementation of feasibility studies on cross-border tourist products; Preparation and implementation of small-scale investments enhancing tourism infrastructure in the Programme area
- Measure 2.2 Development of human potential by improvement of social conditions, governance and educational opportunities. Indicative actions: Development of practical solutions to improve the accessibility of educational centres and the availability of new forms of education covering problems of joint importance for the Programme area; Strengthening social and cultural integration of border territories,
- Measure 2.3. Increasing competitiveness of SMEs and development of the labour market Indicative actions: Strengthening of intermediary support structures for SMEs and networks for better liaising between small and medium sized enterprises in the Programme area,
- Measure 2.4 Joint spatial and socio-economic planning. Indicative actions: Practical actions in support to joint planning and regional development.

Priority 3. Horizontal priority dedicated to people-to-people cooperation

²⁸⁶ Source: European Union (http://eeas.europa.eu/russia/docs/cbc_russia_2007_en.pdf)

²⁸⁷ Source: European Union (http://eeas.europa.eu/russia/docs/cbc_russia_2007_en.pdf)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

ENPI Cross-border Cooperation Programme “Lithuania-Poland-Russia” (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.*

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	113,275,651	35,141,239*	148,416,890*
	21,275,735	2,364,531**	23,640,266
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	18.8%	6.7%	15.9%

Source: Based on data from the Lithuania-Poland-Russia Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013 (Revised Annex 3 to the Lithuania-Poland-Russia Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013, <http://www.lt-pl-ru.eu/en,1,37>) and on data of marine and maritime projects from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>).

*It includes contribution from Russia . ** Estimated from total funding and EU co-funding

ENPI Cross-border Cooperation Programme “Lithuania-Poland-Russia” (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	6
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	10.0%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	3,940,044
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	3,545,956
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	394,089

Source: Own elaboration based on data from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>).

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects

ENPI Cross-border Cooperation Programme “Lithuania-Poland-Russia” (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
CROSSROADS 2.0	Lagoons as crossroads for tourism and interactions of peoples of South-East Baltic: from the history to present
N/A	Baltic Amber Coast. Development of the Cross-border Area through Building up and Modernisation of Tourism Infrastructure. Part II
N/A	Integrated Development and Implementation of the New Waste Water Treatment Facilities for the Reduction Pollution of the Baltic Sea
NEFA BALT II	Protection of the Baltic coastal water
RAINNET II*	Improvement of water purity of the Baltic Sea through development of water management systems – II stage
VILA**	Opportunities and Benefits of Joint Use of the Vistula Lagoon

Source: Based on information from KEEP (<http://www.keep.eu/keep>) , (*) from the Lithuania-Poland-Russia CBC Programme (<http://www.lt-pl-ru.eu/>) and from (**) <http://vilaproject.eu/>

N/A: Not available

PROGRAMME:	ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.enpicbmed.eu/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.enpicbmed.eu/programme/documents
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom
NON-EU TERRITORIES AND COUNTRIES	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Autonomous Region of Sardinia, ITALY

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁸⁸

The multilateral cross-border cooperation "Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme" (2007-2013) is part of the new European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and of its financing instrument (European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument - ENPI) for the 2007-2013 period: it aims at reinforcing cooperation between the European Union (EU) and partner countries regions placed along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. 14 participating countries, which represent 76 territories and around 110 million people, are eligible under the Programme: Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Palestinian Authority, Portugal, Spain, Syria and Tunisia.

The ENPI CBC "Mediterranean Sea Basin" Programme (2007-2013) has a budget of EUR 173 million, coming from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Heading 4 – "EU as global partner" - of the EU budget. The indicative total funding of the Programme amounts to EUR 189 million.

The eligible regions of the following 14 countries participate in the Programme are:

- EU Mediterranean Countries
 - Cyprus: the whole country
 - France: Corse, Languedoc-Roussillon, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
 - Greece: Anatoliki Makedonia - Thraki, Kentriki Makedonia, Thessalia, Ipeiros, Ionia Nisia, Dytiki Ellada, Sterea Ellada, Peloponnisos, Attiki, Voreio Aigaio, Notio Aigaio, Kriti
 - Italy: Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Lazio, Liguria, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia, Toscana
 - Malta: the whole country
 - Portugal: Algarve
 - Spain: Andalucía, Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana, Murcia, Islas Baleares, Ceuta, Melilla
- Mediterranean Partner Countries (those having signed the Financing Agreement with the European Commission by 31st December 2009)
 - Egypt: Marsa Matruh, Al Iskandanyah, Al Buhayrah, Kafr ash Shaykh, Ad Daqahliyah, Dumyat, Ash Sharquiyah, Al Isma'iliyah, Bur Sa'id, Shamal Sina' (the region of North Sinai does not participate for the time being in the Programme)
 - Israel: the whole country
 - Jordan: Irbid, Al-Balga, Madaba, Al-Karak, Al-Trafila, Al-Aqaba
 - Lebanon: the whole country
 - Palestine: the whole country
 - Syria²⁸⁹: Latakia, Tartous

²⁸⁸ Source: ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme (<http://www.enpicbmed.eu/>)

- Tunisia: Médenine, Gabès, Sfax, Mahdia, Monastir, Sousse, Nabeul, Ben Arous, Tunis, Ariana, Bizerte, Béja, Jendouba

MAIN AIM²⁹⁰

The general objective of the Programme is: “to contribute to promoting the sustainable and harmonious cooperation process at the Mediterranean Basin level by dealing with the common challenges and enhancing its endogenous potentials”.

PRIORITIES²⁹¹

The Programme has 4 priorities:

Priority 1: Promotion of socio-economic development and enhancement of territories, concentrating on innovation and research in key sectors for the cooperation area, creating synergies among potentials of the Mediterranean Sea Basin countries and strengthening strategies of territorial planning. It is composed of the following measures:

- 1.1 Support to innovation and research in the process of local development of the Mediterranean Sea Basin countries
- 1.2 Strengthening economic clusters creating synergies among potentials of the Mediterranean Sea Basin countries
- 1.3 Strengthening the national strategies of territorial planning by integrating the different levels, and promotion of balanced and sustainable socio-economic development

Priority 2: Promotion of environmental sustainability at the Basin level, pursued through the preservation of natural common heritage, the reduction of risk factors for the environment, the improvement of energy efficiency and the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources. It is composed of the following measures:

- 2.1 Prevention and reduction of risk factors for the environment and enhancement of natural common heritage
- 2.2 Promotion of renewable energy use and improvement of energy efficiency contributing to addressing, among other challenges, climate change

Priority 3: Promotion of better conditions and modalities for ensuring the mobility of persons, goods and capitals, supporting the flows of people among territories as a cultural, social and economic plus for countries on both shores, and improving the conditions and modalities of circulation of goods and capitals among the territories. It is composed of the following measures:

- 3.1 Support to people flows among territories as a means of cultural, social and economic enrichment
- 3.2 Improvement of conditions and modalities of circulation of goods and capitals among the territories

Priority 4: Promotion of cultural dialogue and local governance, supporting the exchange, training and professional development of young people and all forms of dialogue among the communities as well as improving the governance process at local level. It is composed of the following measures:

- 4.1 Support to mobility, exchanges, training and professionalism of young people
- 4.2 Support to the artistic creativity in all its expressions to encourage dialogue among communities
- 4.3 Improvement of the governance processes at local level

²⁸⁹ Based on the European Commission’s position, the sole participation of non-State actors is admitted for Syrian organisations. The participation of Syrian State actors in the Programme is not allowed for the time being.

²⁹⁰ Source: ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme (<http://www.enpicbmed.eu/>)

²⁹¹ Source: ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme (<http://www.enpicbmed.eu/>)

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3, 4	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	156,246,592	15,624,659	171,871,251
	35,738,630	4,366,405	40,105,034
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	22.9%	27.9%	23.3%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the Operational Programme of the ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme (2007-2013) (<http://www.enpicbmed.eu/programme/documents>) and on data of marine and maritime projects from the ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme (<http://www.enpicbmed.eu/>)

ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	18
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	18.9%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	2,228,057
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	1,985,479
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	242,578

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme (<http://www.enpicbmed.eu/>). It includes normal projects and strategic projects.

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects.

ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
CUSTOM MED	Improving the goods circulation between the Middle East and the EU by networking and adopting shared procedures and technologies
ECOSAFIMED	Towards Ecosystem Conservation and Sustainable Artisanal Fisheries in the Mediterranean basin
FISHINMED	Mediterranean Network of sustainable small-scale fishing communities
GREAT Med	Generating a Risk and Ecological Analysis Toolkit for the Mediterranean
M3-HABs	Risk Monitoring, Modelling and Mitigation of benthic Harmful Algal Blooms along Mediterranean coasts
MAPMED	Management of port areas in the Mediterranean Sea Basin
MARE NOSTRUM*	Bridging the Implementation Gap: Facilitating Cross-Border ICZM Implementation by Lowering Legal-Institutional Barriers in the Mediterranean Sea Basin
MED-ALGAE	Production of biodiesel from Algae in selected Mediterranean Countries
MED-JELLYRISK*	Integrated monitoring of jellyfish outbreaks under anthropogenic and climatic impacts in the Mediterranean sea: trophic and socio-economic risks
MED-PORTS	Mediterranean Ports Sustainability & Efficiency in Intermodal Synchronization
MEDSANDCOAST	Modèles innovants de gouvernance des ressources des zones cotières-marines pour une défense stratégique des littoraux Méditerranéens
MEDSEATIES	Inclusive governance for sustainable Mediterranean coastal metropolis
MEET*	Mediterranean Experience of Eco-Tourism
MESP	Managing the Environmental Sustainability of Ports for a durable development
OPTIMED	Rationalising Mediterranean Sea Ways: from Southern-Eastern to Northern-Western ports
R.E.A.D.Y. MED. FISH.	Requalification of Employment and Diversification for Youth in the Mediterranean
RAOP-MED	Risk Assessment Analysis on Offshore Platforms in South East Mediterranean
S&T MED*	Sustainability and Tourism in the Mediterranean

Source: Based on information from the ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme (<http://www.enpicbmed.eu/>) and information provided by EurOcean (www.eurocean.org) from Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 (EurOcean_KG) (www.kg.eurocean.org)

* Strategic projects

PROGRAMME:	ENPI CBC Programme “South-East Finland-Russia” (2007-2013)
WEBSITE:	http://www.southeastfinrusnpi.fi/
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:	http://www.southeastfinrusnpi.fi/programme/
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Finland
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	Russia
MANAGING AUTHORITY:	Regional Council of South Karelia, FINLAND

GENERAL INFORMATION²⁹²

The ENPI CBC South East Finland – Russia Programme 2007-2013 is a cross-border cooperation programme between Finland and Russia funded through the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) . The total ENPI budget allocated to the programme for the period 2007-2013 is 36.185 million EUR.

The Regional Council of South Karelia, (Finland) is the Managing Authority of the Programme

The eligible regions from Finland and Russia covered by the programme are:

- Finland: South Karelia, Kymenlaakso, South Savo; adjoining areas: Northern Savo, Päijät-Häme, Itä-Uusimaa
- Russia: Leningrad Oblast with St Petersburg; adjoining areas: Republic of Karelia

MAIN AIM OF THE PROGRAMME²⁹³

The strategic objective of the programme is to promote the position of the programme area as an integrated economic zone and a centre for transportation and logistics in order to strengthen its competitiveness and attractiveness to investors, and to improve the state of the environment and the standard of living and welfare of its citizens.

The programme will contribute to the transfer of competence and the flow of goods, passengers and information, as well as the diffusion of innovation over the border, and provide ground for common actions to improve the environment.

PRIORITIES²⁹⁴

The programme has the following priorities:

1. Economic development:

²⁹² Source: European Union (http://eeas.europa.eu/russia/docs/cbc_russia_2007_en.pdf)

²⁹³ Source: European Union (http://eeas.europa.eu/russia/docs/cbc_russia_2007_en.pdf)

²⁹⁴ Source: European Union (http://eeas.europa.eu/russia/docs/cbc_russia_2007_en.pdf)

to strengthen local and regional sustainable economic development in the programme area - SME and business development, incl. labour market development; trade and investment promotion; transport and logistics; research and education; innovations and technology; energy cooperation; tourism industry; rural development

2. Common challenges - border-crossing and the environment:

- Efficient and secure borders – to develop transport links and improve the operations of the border crossing points; effective (facilitating bona fide cross-border traffic of persons and legitimate trade and transit) and secure border management (preventing illegal border-crossing and illegitimate trade and transit, and combating organised crime, trafficking, and contraband); strengthening of maritime search and rescue services in the area; supporting activities that promote emergency preparedness and cooperation between local and regional authorities and organisations in order to minimize risks.
- Environment and nature protection – sustainable waste management; improve infrastructure for waste management and waste water treatment; protection of natural heritage.

3. Social development and civic society:

to strengthen people-to-people and civic society contacts at regional and local levels in the educational, cultural, and other similar fields, as well as to enhance cross-border contacts between civic society groups and NGOs in view of promoting local governance and mutual understanding

MAPPING OF FUNDING AND PROJECTS

ENPI CBC Programme “South-East Finland-Russia” (2007-2013). Breakdown of the funding (in EUR) allocated to projects (the funding allocated to technical assistance is not included) and funding (in EUR) allocated to projects with a marine/maritime component.

Priority Axis 1, 2, 3	EU co-funding of the programme (black) and EU co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	National co-funding of the programme (black) and national co-funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)	Total funding of the programme (black) and total funding allocated to marine/maritime projects (red)
TOTAL	32,566,825	32,566,645*	65,133,470*
	3,715,414**	5,727,874 [#]	9,443,287
TOTAL Marine and Maritime (%)	11.4%	17.6%	14.5%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the South-East Finland–Russia ENPI CBC Programme 2007-2013 (<http://www.southeastfinrusnpi.fi/>)

*It includes co-funding from Russia (co-funding rate 50%). ** Data gaps estimated by assuming 50% of national cofinancing. [#]Calculated from the difference between total funding and EU-co-funding .

ENPI CBC Programme “South-East Finland-Russia” (2007-2013). Statistics on marine and maritime projects.

NUMBER OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	10
% OF MARINE/MARITIME PROJECTS FUNDED	18.2%
TOTAL AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	944,329
AVERAGE EU CO- FUNDING PER PROJECT * (in EUR)	371,541
AVERAGE NATIONAL CO-FUNDING PER PROJECT* (in EUR)	572,787

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the ENPI CBC Programme “South-East Finland-Russia” (2007-2013) (<http://www.southeastfinrusnpi.fi/>)

*Only for Marine/Maritime projects;

ENPI CBC Programme “South-East Finland-Russia” (2007-2013). Projects with a marine/maritime component.

PROJECT ACRONYM	PROJECT TITLE
CLIPLIVE	Climate Proof Living Environment
N/A	Arctic Materials Technologies Development
N/A	Clean Rivers to Healthy Baltic Sea
N/A	Ecologically Friendly Port
EMIR	Exploiting Municipal and Industrial Residues
ILEPRA	Intercluster Laboratory on Environmental Protection and Risk Assessment
RescOp	Development of rescue operations in the Gulf of Finland
RIFCI	Rivers and Fish – our common interest
TOPCONS	Transboundary tools for spatial planning and conservation of the Gulf of Finland
WINOIL	Winter navigation risks and oil contingency plan

Source: Based on information from the ENPI CBC Programme “South-East Finland-Russia” (<http://www.southeastfinrusnpi.fi/>) and KEEP
 N/A: Not available.

ANNEX 8

MAIN MARINE RESEARCH-PERFORMING INSTITUTIONS/UNIVERSITIES IN EACH COUNTRY

ANNEX 8. MAIN MARINE RESEARCH-PERFORMING INSTITUTIONS/UNIVERSITIES IN EACH COUNTRY

The list of research institutions/universities within each country provided below has been provided by the different countries through the survey conducted by CSA Oceans in 2013 through the national research funding agencies and ministries. See section 2.2, table 2.2.1.

BELGIUM

Universities:

- Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KUL) [http:// \(www.kuleuven.be\)](http://www.kuleuven.be)
- Universiteit Antwerpen (UA) [http:// \(www.ua.ac.be\)](http://www.ua.ac.be)
- Universiteit Gent (UGent) (www.ugent.be)
- Universiteit Hasselt (UH) [http:// \(www.uhasselt.be\)](http://www.uhasselt.be)
- Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) [http:// \(www.vub.ac.be\)](http://www.vub.ac.be)
- Centre interuniversitaire de Biologie marine, UMons – ULB: (<http://www.ulb.ac.be/sciences/biomar/Welcome.html>)
- Université catholique de Louvain (UCL) (www.uclouvain.be)
- Université de Mons (UMons) (www.umons.ac.be)
- Centre interuniversitaire de Biologie marine, UMons – ULB: (<http://www.ulb.ac.be/sciences/biomar/Welcome.html>)
- Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) (www.ulb.ac.be)
- Université de Liège (ULg) (www.ulg.ac.be)
- Université de Namur (UNamur)
- Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) (www.ulb.ac.be)
- Université de Liège (ULg) (www.ulg.ac.be)

Flemish scientific institutions:

- Agentschap Onroerend Erfgoed (OE) (www.onroerenderfgoed.be)
- Instituut voor Landbouw- en Visserijonderzoek (ILVO) - [http://\(www.ilvo.vlaanderen.be\)](http://www.ilvo.vlaanderen.be)
- Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek(INBO) - (www.inbo.be)
- Vlaamse Instelling voor Technologisch Onderzoek (VITO) - (www.vito.be)
- Vlaams Instituut voor de Zee (VLIZ) - (www.vliz.be)
- Waterbouwkundig laboratorium (Watlab) – (www.watlab.be)

Federal scientific institutions

- Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS) (www.naturalsciences.be) & (www.mumm.ac.be)
- Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA) (www.africamuseum.be)
- Royal Meteorological Institute (RMI) (www.meteo.be)

MAIN MARINE RESEARCH-PERFORMING INSTITUTIONS/UNIVERSITIES

A list of the Belgian marine research groups is provided on the following website:

<http://www.vliz.be/en/node/329?module=institute&show=search&fullist=1>

DENMARK

- Technical University of Denmark (<http://www.dtu.dk/english>)
- University of Aarhus (<http://www.au.dk/en/>)
- University of Copenhagen (<http://www.ku.dk/english/>)
- University of Southern Denmark (<http://www.sdu.dk/en/>)
- Copenhagen Business School (<http://www.cbs.dk/en>)
- Aalborg University (<http://www.en.aau.dk/>)
- Roskilde University (<http://www.ruc.dk/en/>)
- DHI (<http://www.dhigroup.com/>)
- Force Technology (technological service institute) (<http://www.forcetechnology.com/da/>)

ESTONIA

Estonian Marine Institute (EMI), Tartu University (<http://www.sea.ee/en/>), The main purpose of the Marine Institute is research to enhance the knowledge and understanding of the marine sphere in Estonia and the Baltic Sea region. Their research ranges from sea water physics to biology, from microscopic scale to full ecosystems, having unique expert opinions and qualifications in most marine research fields.

Marine Systems Institute (MSI), Tallinn University of Technology (<http://www.ttu.ee/en/?id=36744>). Main research fields of the Marine Systems Institute are physical oceanography, turbulence and wave studies, marine optics & remote sensing, marine ecology, ice studies, operational oceanography, monitoring and modelling methods, marine geology and sediment dynamics and marine meteorology.

FINLAND

- University of Helsinki (<http://www.helsinki.fi/university/>)
- University of Turku (<http://www.utu.fi/en/Pages/home.aspx>)
- Abo Akademi University (<http://www.abo.fi/?lang=en>)
- Finnish Environment Institute SYKE (<http://www.syke.fi/en-US>)
- Geological Survey of Finland GTK (<http://en.gtk.fi/>)
- Finnish Meteorological Institute FMI (<http://en.ilmatieteenlaitos.fi/>)
- Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute FGFRI (<http://www.rktl.fi/english/>)

FRANCE

- IFREMER: French Research Institute for Exploration of the Sea (http://wwz.ifremer.fr/institut_eng)
- SHOM : National Hydrographic Service (<http://www.shom.fr/>)
- IPEV: French Polar Institute (www.ipev.fr)
- IRD: French Institute for development (<http://en.ird.fr/>)
- EUROFLEET: Towards an Alliance of European Research Fleets (<http://www.eurofleets.eu>)
- CNRS: National Center for Scientific Research (www.cnrs.fr)

MAIN MARINE RESEARCH-PERFORMING INSTITUTIONS/UNIVERSITIES

- Université de Méditerranée, Université de Nantes, Université de Bordeaux 1, Université de Bretagne Occidentale, Université du Sud Toulon, Université de Caen Basse Normandie

IRELAND

- University College Cork - UCC (www.ucc.ie)
- National University of Ireland, Galway – NUIG (www.nuigalway.ie)
- Dublin City University – DCU (www.dcu.ie)
- National University of Ireland, Maynooth – NUIM (www.nuimaynooth.ie)
- University of Limerick – UL (www.ul.ie)
- Trinity College Dublin – TCD (www.tcd.ie)
- University College Dublin - UCD (www.ucd.ie)
- National Maritime College of Ireland – NMCI (www.nmci.ie)
- Galway Mayo Institute of Technology – GMIT (www.gmit.ie)
- Cork Institute of Technology – CIT (www.cit.ie)
- Dublin Institute of Technology – DIT (www.dit.ie)
- Waterford Institute of Technology – WIT (www.wit.ie)
- Marine Institute – MI (www.marine.ie)

ITALY

- Research Performing Organisations EPRs:
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR)
- Istituto nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia (INGV)
- Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e Geofisica Sperimentale (OGS)
- Stazione Zoologica Anton Dorn (SZN)
- Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN)
- University consortia:
- Consorzio Nazionale Interuniversitario per le Scienze del Mare (CONISMA)
- Consorzio Interuniversitario Nazionale per la fisica delle Atmosfere e delle Idrosfere (CINFAI)
- Consorzio per il Coordinamento delle Ricerche inerenti al sistema lagunare di Venezia (CORILA)

Other Institutions:

Agenzia Nazionale per le nuove tecnologie, l'energia e lo sviluppo economico sostenibile (ENEA)

Istituto Superiore per la Ricerca e la Protezione Ambientale (ISPRA)

LITHUANIA

- Klaipėda university (KU, <http://www.ku.lt>)
- Nature Research Center (GTC, <http://www.gamtostyrimai.lt>)
- Vilnius university (VU, <http://www.vu.lt>)
- Lithuanian Energy Institute (LEI, <http://www.lei.lt/>)

NETHERLANDS

MAIN MARINE RESEARCH-PERFORMING INSTITUTIONS/UNIVERSITIES

- NIOZ: (<http://www.nioz.nl/>)
- IMARES: (<http://www.wageningenur.nl/en/Expertise-Services/Research-Institutes/imares.htm>)
- Deltares: (<http://www.deltares.nl/en>)
- MARIN: (<http://www.marin.nl/web/show>)
- Research Universities: (<http://www.vsnu.nl/universiteiten.html>)

NORWAY

Norwegian marine universities, schools and university colleges

The University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS) (<http://www.unis.no/>)

Department of Arctic Geology (http://www.unis.no/35_STAFF/staff_A_geology.htm)

Department of Arctic Geophysics (http://www.unis.no/35_STAFF/staff_A_geophysics.htm)

Department of Arctic Technology (http://www.unis.no/35_STAFF/staff_A_technology.htm)

Department of Arctic biology (http://www.unis.no/35_STAFF/staff_A_biology.htm)

University of Oslo (UiO) (<http://www.uio.no/english/>)

Department of biosciences (Biology & Molecular Biosciences) (<http://www.mn.uio.no/ibv/english/>)

The Biotechnology Centre of Oslo (<http://www.biotek.uio.no/english/>)

Matematisk institutt, (<http://www.mn.uio.no/math/english/>)

Department of social anthropology (<http://www.sv.uio.no/sai/english/>)

Norwegian University of Science and technology (NTNU) (<http://www.ntnu.edu/>)

Department of marine technology (<http://www.ntnu.edu/imt>)

Centre for Ships and Ocean Structures, NTNU

Department of biotechnology (<http://www.ntnu.edu/biotechnology>)

Department of biology (<http://www.ntnu.edu/biology>)

Department of Computer and Information Science (<http://www.ntnu.edu/idi>)

Department of Engineering Cybernetics (<http://www.itk.ntnu.no/english>)

Department of Industrial Economics and Technology Management (<http://www.ntnu.edu/iot>)

Department of Sociology and Political Science (<http://www.ntnu.edu/iss>)

Department of Archaeology and Religious Studies (<http://www.ntnu.edu/iar>)

University of Bergen (UiB) (<http://www.uib.no/en>)

Department of biology (<http://www.uib.no/bio/en>)

Department of molecular biology (<http://www.uib.no/mbi/en>)

Geophysical institute (<http://www.uib.no/gfi/en>)

MAIN MARINE RESEARCH-PERFORMING INSTITUTIONS/UNIVERSITIES

Department of mathematics (<http://www.uib.no/math/en>)

Department of physics and technology (<http://www.uib.no/ift/en>)

Department of clinical science (<http://www.uib.no/clin2>)

Faculty of law (<http://www.uib.no/en/jur>)

Department of social anthropology (<http://www.uib.no/antro/en>)

Department of administration and organization theory (<http://www.uib.no/admorg/en>)

The natural history collections (<http://www.uib.no/dns/en>)

University of Tromsø (UiT) (<http://en.uit.no/startside>)

Norwegian College of Fishery Science
 (http://en.uit.no/ansatte/organisasjon/hjem?p_dimension_id=88166&p_menu=42374)

Department of Arctic and Marine Biology
 (http://en.uit.no/ansatte/organisasjon/hjem?p_dimension_id=88165&p_menu=42374)

School of Business and Economics
http://en.uit.no/ansatte/organisasjon/hjem?p_dimension_id=88167&p_menu=42374

Department of Mathematics and Statistics
 (http://en.uit.no/ansatte/organisasjon/hjem?p_dimension_id=88140&p_menu=42374)

Department of geology
 (http://en.uit.no/ansatte/organisasjon/hjem?p_dimension_id=88137&p_menu=42374)

Department of chemistry
 (http://en.uit.no/ansatte/organisasjon/hjem?p_dimension_id=88139&p_menu=42374)

Department of Medical Biology
http://en.uit.no/ansatte/organisasjon/hjem?p_dimension_id=88110&p_menu=42374

Faculty of law
http://en.uit.no/ansatte/organisasjon/hjem?p_dimension_id=88177&p_menu=42374

Centre for Sami Studies
 (http://en.uit.no/ansatte/organisasjon/hjem?p_dimension_id=88182&p_menu=42374)

Institutt for geovitenskap, UiT

University of Stavanger (UiS) (<http://www.uis.no/frontpage/>)

Department of Industrial Economics, Risk Management and Planning
 (http://www.uis.no/about_us/faculty_of_science_and_technology/Industrial_Economics_Risk_Management_Planning_2/)

UiS Business School
 (<http://www.uis.no/faculties-departments-and-centres/faculty-of-social-sciences/uis-business-school/>)

University of Nordland (<http://www.uin.no/english/Pages/default.aspx>)

Faculty of Biosciences and Aquaculture (FBA)
 (<http://www.uin.no/english/aboutus/faculties/fba/Pages/default.aspx>)

Norwegian University of Life Sciences (UMB) (<http://www.umb.no/english>)

Department of Animal and Aquacultural Sciences (IHA) (<http://www.umb.no/iha-en/>)

MAIN MARINE RESEARCH-PERFORMING INSTITUTIONS/UNIVERSITIES

Department of Chemistry, Biotechnology and Food Science (IKBM) (<http://www.umb.no/ikbm-en/>)

Department of Mathematical Sciences and Technology (IMT)

Department of Plant and Environmental Sciences (IPM) (<http://www.umb.no/ipm-en/>)

UMB School of Economics and Business (<http://www.umb.no/?avd=67>)

Norwegian School of Veterinary Science (NVH) (<http://www.veths.no/en/Home/>)

Department of Basic Sciences & Aquatic Medicine

Department of Food Safety & Infection Biology

Norwegian School of Economics (NHH) (<https://www.nhh.no/Default.aspx?AreaID=7>)

Department of Business and Management Science

(<https://www.nhh.no/en/research-faculty/department-of-business-and-management-science.aspx>)

Aalesund University College (HIALS) (<http://www.hials.no/eng>)

Faculty of Life Sciences

Bergen University College (HiB) (<http://www.hib.no/english/default.asp>)

Department of Biomedical Laboratory Sciences and Chemical Engineering

(<http://www.hib.no/english/AI/staff-ai-biochem.asp>)

Norwegian marine research institutes

- Institute of marine research (IMR) (<http://www.imr.no/nb-no>)
- Bioforsk (<http://www.bioforsk.no/ikbViewer/page/en/home>)
- Christian Michelsen Research AS (<http://www.cmr.no/>)
- Fridtjof Nansens Institute (FNI) (<http://www.fni.no/>)
- International Research Institute of Stavanger (IRIS) (<http://www.iris.no/home>)
- Norwegian Meteorological Institute (<http://met.no/English/>)
- Møreforskning (<http://www.moreforsk.no/default.aspx?lang=2>)
- Nansen Environmental and Remote Sensing Center (NERSC) (<http://www.nersc.no/>)
- National Institute of Nutrition and Seafood Research (NIFES)
(http://www.nifes.no/index.php?page_id=&lang_id=2)
- Norsk institutt for vannforskning (NIVA) (<http://www.niva.no/en/om-niva>)
- Nofima (<http://www.nofima.no/en>)
- Norges geologiske undersøkelse (NGU) (<http://www.ngu.no/en-gb/>)
- Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute (NILF)
(http://www.nilf.no/english/english_main_page)
- Norsk institutt for naturforskning (NINA) (<http://www.nina.no/ninaenglish/Start.aspx>)

MAIN MARINE RESEARCH-PERFORMING INSTITUTIONS/UNIVERSITIES

- Norwegian Polar Institute (<http://www.npolar.no/en/>)
- Norwegian computing center (<https://www.nr.no/?language=en>)
- Northern research Institute Tromsø (Norut Tromsø) (http://www.norut.no/tromso_en//Norut-Tromsoe/)
- Institute for Research in Economics and Business Administration (SNF) (<http://www.snf.no/Default.aspx?ID=65>)
- SINTEF (<http://www.sintef.no/home/>)
- SINTEF Energy Research (<http://www.sintef.no/home/SINTEF-Energy-Research/>)
- SINTEF Fisheries and Aquaculture (<http://www.sintef.no/home/Fisheries-and-Aquaculture/>)
- Uni Research AS (<http://uni.no/?&lang=en>)
- The Norwegian Veterinary Institute (NVI) (<http://www.vetinst.no/eng/>)

POLAND

1. Institute of Hydroengineering of the Polish Academy of Sciences (IBW PAN), (www.ibwpan.gda.pl)
2. Institute of Oceanology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (IO PAN), (www.iopan.gda.pl)
3. Maritime Institute in Gdańsk (IM), (www.im.gda.pl)
4. National Marine Fisheries Research Institute (MIR), (www.mir.gdynia.pl)
5. Institute of Meteorology and Water Management (IMGW), (www.imgw.pl)
6. Institute of Environmental Protection (IOŚ), (www.ios.edu.pl)
7. Polish Geological Institute, Marine Branch (PIG), (<http://www.pgi.gov.pl/pl/oddzial-geologii-morza-home.html> pgi.gov.pl)
8. University of Gdańsk, Institute of Oceanography (UG), (<http://www.ocean.ug.edu.pl/pages/english-version/about-the-institute.php>)
9. University of Szczecin, Institute of Marine Sciences (INOM), (<http://www.us.szc.pl/main.php/inom>)

PORTUGAL

- Universidade do Minho – Escola de Ciências – Departamento de Ciências da Terra (<http://www.dct.uminho.pt/eng/index/index.html>)
- Universidade de Aveiro
 - Departamento do Ambiente e Ordenamento (<http://www.ua.pt/dao/>)
 - Departamento de Geociências (<http://www.ua.pt/geo/>)
 - CESAM–Centro de Estudos do Ambiente e do Mar (<http://www.cesam.ua.pt/index.php?language=eng>)
- Universidade do Porto
 - Faculdade de Ciências – Departamento de Geociências, Ambiente e Ordenamento do Território (http://sigarra.up.pt/fcup/pt/uni_geral.unidade_view?pv_unidade=91)
 - CIIMAR – Centro Interdisciplinar de Investigação Marinha e Ambiental (<http://www.ciimar.up.pt/>)
- Universidade de Coimbra
 - Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia – Departamento de Ciências da Terra (<http://www.dct.uc.pt/index.php?lang=en>)
 - IMAR – Centro do Mar e Ambiente (<http://www1.ci.uc.pt/imar/unit/>)
- Universidade de Lisboa
 - Faculdade de Ciências

MAIN MARINE RESEARCH-PERFORMING INSTITUTIONS/UNIVERSITIES

- Departamento de Geologia e Departamento de Eng. Geográfica, Geofísica e Energia (<http://www.fc.ul.pt/en/degge>)
- Centro de Oceanografia (<http://co.fc.ul.pt/pt/>)
- SIM - Laboratório de Sistemas, Instrumentação e Modelação em Ciências e Tecnologias do Ambiente e Espaço (<http://www.sim.ul.pt/>)
- Instituto Dom Luís (Lab. Associado) (<http://idl.ul.pt/node?destination=node>)
- SESUL - Center for Sustainable Energy Systems (<http://sesul.fc.ul.pt/>)
- Instituto de Geografia e Ordenamento do Território (http://www.igot.ul.pt/portal/page?_pageid=407,1&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)
- Universidade Nova de Lisboa – Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia – Departamento de Ciências e Eng. Ambiente e Departamento de Ciências da Terra (<http://www.dct.fct.unl.pt/>)
- Universidade Técnica de Lisboa - Instituto Superior Técnico
 - CERENA – Centro de Recursos Naturais e Ambiente (<http://cerena.ist.utl.pt/>)
 - MARETEC – Centro de Ambiente e Tecnologia Marítimos (<http://www.maretec.org/>)
 - Centro de Engenharia e Tecnologia Naval (<http://www.mar.ist.utl.pt/en/index.aspx>)
- Universidade de Évora – Escola de Ciência e Tecnologia
 - Departamento de Geociências (<http://www.dgeo.uevora.pt/>)
 - Departamento de Paisagem, Ambiente e Ordenamento (<http://www.dpao.uevora.pt/>)
- Universidade do Algarve
 - Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia – Departamento de Ciências da Terra, do Mar e do Ambiente (<http://www.fct.ualg.pt/departamentos/dctma>)
 - CCMAR – Centro de Ciências do Mar (<http://www.ccmar.ualg.pt/index.php?id=1>)
 - CIMA – Centro de Investigação Marinha e Ambiental (<http://www.cima.ualg.pt/cimaualg/>)
 - ICCE – Centro Internacional de Ecohidrologia Costeira (<http://www.ualg.pt/home/pt/content/centro-internacional-ecohidrologia-costeira>)
- Universidade da Madeira (<http://www.uma.pt/>)
- Universidade dos Açores – Departamento de Oceanografia e Pescas (<http://www.dop.uac.pt/>)

ROMANIA

- National R&D Institute for Geology and Marine GeoEcology – GEOECOMAR (www.geocomar.ro)
- National R&D Institute for Marine Research “Grogore Antipa” – (<http://www.rmri.ro/Home/AboutUs.html>)
- University of Bucharest - Faculty of Biology (<http://www.bio.unibuc.ro/>)

SPAIN

National public research institutions

- Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO) (Instituto Español de Oceanografía) (www.ieo.es)
- Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas) (www.csic.es)
- State Ports (PUERTOS) (Puertos del Estado) (www.puertos.es)
- Centre for Studies and Experimentation of Public Works (Centro de Estudios y Experimentación de Obras Públicas) CEDEX (www.cedex.es)
- Geological and Mining Institute (Instituto Geológico y Minero) (IGME) (www.igme.es)

MAIN MARINE RESEARCH-PERFORMING INSTITUTIONS/UNIVERSITIES

Universities

- University of Cádiz (UCA) (www.uca.es)
- University of Vigo (UVigo) (www.uvigo.es)
- University of La Laguna (ULL) (www.ull.es)
- University of Las Palmas (ULGC) (www.ulgc.es)
- University of Balearic Islands (UIB) (www.uib.es)
- University of Alicante (UA) (www.ua.es)
- University of Barcelona (UB) (www.ub.edu)
- University of Oviedo (UNIOVI) (www.uniovi.es)
- University of Cantabria (UNICAN) (www.unican.es)
- University of Malaga (UMA) (www.uma.es)
- University of Santiago de Compostela (USC) (www.usc.es)
- University of Coruña (UDC) (www.udc.es)
- University of the Basque Country (EHU) (www.ehu.es)
- Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC) (www.upc.edu)
- University of Valencia (UV) (www.uv.es)

Other research centres

- AZTI-TECNALIA www.azti.es
- Canary Institute of Marine Sciences (Instituto Canario de Ciencias Marinas) (ICCM) www.iccm.rcanaria.es
- Technological Centre of the Sea (Centro Tecnológico del Mar) (CETMAR) www.cetmar.es

Research centres attached to marine research infrastructures (ICTS)

- Balearic Island Coastal Observing System (Sistema de Observación Costero de les Illes Balears) (SOCIB) www.socib.es
- Oceanic Platform of the Canary Islands (Plataforma Oceánica de Canarias) (PLOCAN) www.plocan.eu

SWEDEN

- Gothenburg University (GU) (www.gu.se)
- Stockholm University (SU) (www.su.se)
- Lund University (LU) (www.lu.se)
- Umeå University (UmU) (www.umu.se)
- Uppsala University (UU) (www.uu.se)
- Linnaeus University (LNU) (www.lnu.se)
- Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) (www.slu.se)
- KTH Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) (www.kth.se)
- Chalmers University of Technology (Chalmers) (www.chalmers.se)
- Södertörn University College (SH) (www.sh.se)
- Luleå Technical University (LTU) (www.ltu.se)

MAIN MARINE RESEARCH-PERFORMING INSTITUTIONS/UNIVERSITIES

- SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden (SP) (www.sp.se)
- IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute (IVL) (www.ivl.se)
- Swedish Agricultural University (SLU) (www.slu.se)

TURKEY

There is a number research centers and university institutes having R/V, They are:

- Fisheries and Aquaculture and Research Centers (SUMEA), (www.sumae.gov.tr)
- Faculty of Marine Sciences, Karadeniz Technical Universities, TRABZON. (www.ktu.edu.tr)
- Institute of Marine Sciences, METU, Erdemli MERSİN, (www.ims.metu.edu.tr)
- Institute of Marine Sciences, 9 Eylul University, Izmir, (www.deu.edu.tr)
- Institute of Marine Sciences, Istanbul University, İstanbul, (www.ims.istanbul.edu.tr)

UNITED KINGDOM

Research Centres:

- National Oceanography Centre
- Plymouth Marine Laboratory
- Scottish Association for Marine Science
- Sea Mammal Research Unit
- British Antarctic Survey
- British Geological Survey
- Marine Biological Association
- National Centre for Earth Observation
- Sir Alister Hardy Foundation for Ocean Science
- CEFAS
- Met Office Hadley Centre

Universities:

Universities of: Southampton, Liverpool, Aberdeen, Bangor, Cambridge, Cardiff, Dundee, Durham, East Anglia, Essex, Exeter, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Heriot-Watt, Hull, Imperial College (Grantham Institute), Leeds, Leicester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Oxford, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Queen's University Belfast, Sheffield, St Andrews, Stirling, Strathclyde, Swansea, University College London, University Marine Biological Station Millport,

Clusters:

Clusters MASTS (Marine Alliance for Science and Technology for Scotland)

ANNEX 9

REGIONAL AND PAN-EUROPEAN MARINE RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

FACT SHEETS

ANNEX 9. REGIONAL AND PAN-EUROPEAN MARINE RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS
 FACT SHEETS

ACRONYM/SHORT NAME: CIESM

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION: The Mediterranean Science Commission

WEBSITE: <http://www.ciesm.org>

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE: Mediterranean and Black Sea

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Mediterranean Science Commission was founded at the beginning of the 20th century to promote international research in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. The Commission, with headquarters in Monaco, has grown from the eight founding countries of its origin to 23 Member States today. These support a network of several thousand marine researchers, applying the latest scientific tools to better understand, monitor and protect a fast-changing, highly impacted Mediterranean and Black Sea. Structured in six committees and various taskforces, CIESM runs expert workshops, collaborative programs and regular congresses, delivering authoritative, independent advice to national and international agencies.

The Commission integrates a broad spectrum of marine disciplines, encompassing geo-physical, chemical and biological processes, along with high-resolution mapping of the sea-bottom. Today, changes are occurring at a fast, unprecedented pace in the Mediterranean Sea. CIESM tracks and analyses these changes at the scale of the whole Basin, from the impact of global warming on sea-level and water masses to changes in marine biodiversity; from morphological changes in coastlines to the accumulation of trace metals in marine food chains.

CIESM involves researchers from all shores of the Basin in its activities. The large spectrum of CIESM activities ultimately rests on the cooperation and voluntary contributions of hundreds of marine scientists distributed for the most part on the shores of the Mediterranean and Black Seas. They act within the fold of scientific committees and taskforces that are directed by an international mix of Committee Chairs and Heads of Programs of high-level standing.

MISSION AND OBJETIVES

The CIESM promotes international research in the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea. CIESM acts as a focus for the exchange of ideas, the communication of scientific information and the development of scientific standards across the Basin.

In service to science, the Commission promotes communication and active cooperation among marine scientists of various disciplines and from diverse horizons engaged in research on the Mediterranean and the Black Seas. CIESM organizes research workshops and synthesises up-to-date scientific knowledge in the form of workshop Monographs, biodiversity Atlases, or high-resolution digital maps of the sea bottom.

In service to society, CIESM draws upon its foremost experts and the most current scientific knowledge to deliver impartial and authoritative advice on a variety of issues, focused on the dynamics, processes, biodiversity, pollution and lasting protection of this unique ecosystem. In addition through its various monitoring programs, the Commission keeps a watch at the regional level over sensitive indicators of change, recording warming trends, seasonal changes in absolute sea-level, trace contaminants, introduced exotic species, harbour biodiversity, and zooplankton indicators.

MEMBERS:

The Member States of the Commission are: Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine. The full list of CIESM members is available at the CIESM website,

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

CIESM operations are coordinated and managed by the Director General and a small team of scientists and other professionals based at the Commission Headquarters in Monaco. Strategic planning is controlled by CIESM Central Board, which regroups representatives of the 23 Member States of the Commission and is currently chaired by H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco.

The large spectrum of CIESM activities ultimately rests on the cooperation and voluntary contributions of hundreds of marine scientists distributed for the most part on the shores of the Mediterranean and Black Seas. They act within the fold of scientific committees and taskforces that are directed by an international mix of Committee Chairs and Heads of Programs of high-level standing.

- **BOARD**

It is the central decision-making body of the Commission. Brings together once a year the National Delegates of 23 Member States. Chaired by the President, H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco, assisted by the Director General.

- **ADVISORY COMITEE**

Advises on the strategic, mainly scientific, orientations of the Commission. Meets once a year. Composed of the President, the Director General, and the National Delegates of eight countries elected by the Board during each Congress: currently Croatia, France, Israel, Italy, Monaco, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey.

- **DIRECTOR GENERAL**

The Director General is appointed by the Board to manage the overall work of the Commission. Pays particular attention to the coordination of all scientific issues and to the development of international cooperation.

- **SCIENCE COUNCIL**

There are six Scientific Committees:

- C1. Marine Geosciences
- C2. Physics & Climate of the Ocean
- C3. Marine Biogeochemistry
- C4. Marine Microbiology & Biotechnology
- C5. Living Resources and Marine Ecosystems
- C6. Coastal Systems and Marine Policies

The Presidents of the six CIESM scientific committees work closely with the Director General and with each other on strategic planning, on consolidating the scientific cooperation between marine researchers on both shores, in developing an active network, in strengthening interdisciplinarity, and in leading CIESM research Workshops.

- **PROGRAMM/TASKFORCE**

Seven/eight programs, each headed by a coordinator, monitor the changes or trends in critical parameters across the whole Mediterranean Basin. (see below)

COMMITTEES

The large scientific gene pool of the Commission -- more than 2000 researchers in over 30 countries -- is structured into six Committees (listed above).

CIESM Committees organize research workshops, mostly focused on emerging scientific issues, communicate significant discoveries, identify remaining gaps in knowledge, provide impartial analyses of oceanographic trends, and engage in cooperative initiatives at the interface between marine disciplines.

RESEARCH PRIORITIES

The CIESM's research priorities have been compiled in a strategic document entitled "Marine Research Crossroads". A total of 36 research priorities are identified within the following areas and subareas:

Earth, Ocean & Atmosphere – Hydrodynamics

- Ocean climate interaction
- Hydrodynamics
- Ocean atmosphere coupling

Earth, Ocean & Atmosphere – Geodynamics

- Extreme environments / Deep sea
- Geologic processes, evolution and impact

Coastal Dynamics

- Coastline evolution
- Anthropogenic impact on coastal areas

Marine Biodiversity

- Biology, distribution and evolution
- Functional role of biodiversity
- Comprehensive time series

Observing the Sea

- Observing, predicting and monitoring systems
- Infrastructures

Beyond Science ...

- MPAs in national waters and in high sea
- Marine governance in particular fisheries
- Marine Biotechnology (incl. ABS issues)
- Science & Industry
- Marine economics

PROGRAMMES

CIESM Programs originate from key recommendations of CIESM Research Workshops Currently 7 CIESM programs are in full operation:.

- **Hydrochanges:** Continuous, long-term measurements of temperature & salinity of Mediterranean deep waters in key areas a priority in the current context of global warming.
- **JellyWatch:** Monitoring jellyfish blooms along Mediterranean coasts and in the open sea.
- **Marine Economics:** Identify the value, in economic terms, of marine ecosystems and their natural assets.
- **MedGLOSS:** Continuous sea level measurements in the Mediterranean & Black Seas, in relation to the global climate change and sea level rise.
- **Mediterranean Exotic Species:** CIESM Atlas of Exotic Species in the Mediterranean
- **PartnerSHIPS:** Monitoring Mediterranean surface waters with ships of opportunity.
- **Tropical Signals:** Monitoring macrodescriptor species of climate warming.

CONFERENCES

CIESM Congress, held every three years, represent the main forum of interaction and exchange for marine scientists and policy makers concerned with the Mediterranean ecosystem. It is a unique forum for scientist from countries across the Mediterranean and Black Sea to meet exchange ideas, information and discuss on relevant marine issues, new advances in the current knowledge on these two sea basins, and to explore ways of cooperation. A total of 40 CIESM congresses have been held so far.

WORKSHOPS

CIESM workshops are organised by CIESM Committees and in particular aim to explore emerging themes of research at the Mediterranean level. They often initiate follow-up collaborative research activities with an interdisciplinary flavour.

OCEANOGRAPHIC SURVEYS

CIESM deploy Oceanographic Campaigns to provide integrated systems of multi-disciplinary, multi-national oceanographic cruises, targeting poorly researched areas of the Mediterranean Sea, and involving early career scientists.

PUBLICATIONS

A broad range of publications are published by CIESM:

Marine Research CrossRoads.

It is a strategic document that highlights the relevance of the following areas: i) Marine Governance, ii) Trans-frontiers MPAs, iii) The Value of Oceans, iv) Marine Genetic Resources, v) Cross-sectors partnerships and vi) Innovative communication approaches. It also identified in its Annex the research priorities of the CIESM (see above).

CIESM Workshop Monographs

It is a collection of CIESM workshops on emerging issues by key experts in their field, was launched in 1997. 45 volumes have already been published, presenting syntheses of the topics discussed. These are available on the CIESM website.

CIESM Atlas of Exotic Species

It is the first attempt to provide a comprehensive, group by group, survey of recent marine "immigrants" in the Mediterranean, which is undergoing drastic and rapid changes to its biota. The Atlas is a guide for researchers, environmental planners and non-specialists who are interested in or likely to encounter marine species that are not native to the basin. The Atlas consists of four volumes:

Vol. 1 – Fishes; Vol. 2 – Crustaceans decapods and stomatopods; Vol. 3 – Molluscs; Vol. 4 – Macrophytes.

CIESM Archives

They contain thousands of illustrated CIESM Congress papers plus CIESM historical faunistic records.

CIESM Congress Abstracts provides a search engine to retrieve illustrated abstracts from a collection of CIESM Congress Volumes (Venice, 2010 – Istanbul, 2007 – Barcelona, 2004 – Monaco, 2001)

CIESM Historic Records of Marine Fauna

It provides online access to 482 original Illustrated species sheets, with details on biology and distribution, as published by CIESM between 1924 and 1934.

Marine Policy Series

Are monographs focussed on marine policy related issues and tools.

RESOURCES AND TOOLS

- **Coastal Institutes Guide.** It provides practical information on over 80 marine research institutes located on the Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts. Information includes types of equipment, library resources, courses and research orientations.
- **Interactive map of Jellyfish blooms.** It provides through an interactive way online information on the jellyfish blooms in the Mediterranean and Black Sea.
- **CIESM Search Map.** It is a tool designed for the graphic online exploration of the vast CIESM collection of articles, illustrated Monographs, Atlas, etc., in marine sciences. The Advance Options of this tool allow to explore specific marine features of the Mediterranean and Black Seas, and extract science papers from a catalogue of over 7,000 titles produced by CIESM Publisher in the last 20 years
- **High Resolutions Maps.** Provides different high resolution maps of the Mediterranean seabed
- **CIESM News.** It provides highlights on the activities of the Commission
- **Marine Science & Policy.** It is a section that provides information of relevance for Mediterranean research and conservation.
- **Kiosk International.** It provides a collection of press articles from a diversity of (mostly Mediterranean) sources.
- **Links.** Provides information on a rich, heterogeneous collection.
- **International Announcements.** Section dedicated to relevant calls, international conferences, training courses, job opportunities .
- **CIESM Video/podcast.** It contains selected CIESM videos/podcasts

PARTICIPATION IN EU PROJECTS

CIESM has participated and participates in several EU projects, many of them funded by the Framework Programme, such as MARCOM+, MICROB4, VECTORS.

CIESM also participates in international projects. Concrete collaborations with the World Bank, UNEP, and IPBES are ongoing: WAVES Global partnership (World Bank / UNEP); Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (United Nations / IPBES Platform)

Source: Based on information kindly provided by CIESM and information from the CIESM website (<http://www.ciesm.org>).

DISCLAIMER: The information and views contained in this fact sheet are the sole responsibility of CSA Oceans and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of CIESM. To access to updated and definitive information on CIESM visit the CIESM website: [http:// http://www.ciesm.org/](http://http://www.ciesm.org/)

ACRONYM/SHORT NAME: ECORD

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION: European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling

WEBSITE: www.ecord.org

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE: European-International

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

ECORD, the European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling, is a management structure of 18 members (16 European countries, Canada and Israel) for scientific ocean drilling as part of the International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP) "Exploring the Earth under the sea" and previously the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program - IODP from 2003 to 2013.

A common approach initiated by the European funding agencies forming the European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling - ECORD was supported by the European Commission as an ERA-Net Coordinated Action (FP6), named ECORD-Net from December 2003 to August 2008, with the main objectives of developing the structure and mechanisms for coordinating and funding ocean drilling research in Europe, and joining the international program IODP (Integrated Ocean Drilling Program) as a single European member. The objective was also to address the problem that represented to core in shallow waters, less than about 200 m and in ice-covered regions. These realms are best sampled with mission-specific platforms (MSPs) implemented on a case-by-case basis by ECORD.

ECORD is member of the International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP), and previously the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP 2003-2013). Being a member of IODP provides ECORD scientists the opportunity to participate in all activities of the IODP programme. The new IODP programme involves scientist from 27 countries around the world.

OBJETIVES

ECORD's role is to co-ordinate European, Canadian and Israeli participation in IODP and to extend the scientific capability of the programme by providing support for mission-specific platform (MSP) operations. As part of the International Ocean Discovery Program, ECORD focuses on:

- ECORD membership: the ECORD Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is signed by all ECORD members;
- Delivering an average of one MSP expedition per year;
- Signing the ECORD-NSF MoU, which defines the ECORD financial contribution to the *JOIDES Resolution*²⁹⁵ and the number of ECORD scientists to sail each *JOIDES Resolution* expedition;
- Signing the ECORD-JAMSTEC²⁹⁶ MoU, which defines the ECORD financial contribution to the funding of the *Chikyu*²⁹⁷ and the number of ECORD scientists to sail each *Chikyu* expedition;
- Establishing a European Infrastructure based on the Distributed European Infrastructure for Subseafloor Sampling and Monitoring (DEISM) proposal submitted to the European Commission.
- Defining In-Kind Contributions for mission-specific platform (MSP) expeditions

ECORD is responsible for funding and implementing mission-specific platform (MSP) operations for IODP as an independent Platform Provider. MSP expeditions are operated by ECORD Science Operator (ESO) (see below governance structure). Mission-specific platform (MSP) expeditions are conducted in challenging environments, including ice-covered areas and shallow seas. To date, five IODP MSP expeditions - Arctic Coring-ACEX (2004), Tahiti Sea Level (2005), New Jersey Shallow Shelf (2009), Great Barrier Reef Environmental Changes (2010) and Baltic Sea Paleoenvironment (2013) - have been carried out in areas inaccessible to the US and Japanese drilling vessels.

MEMBERS:

A total of 18 countries are members of ECORD, 16 members from European countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and The United Kingdom), and Canada and Israel. The full list of member funding

²⁹⁵ *JOIDES Resolution* is a US drillship

²⁹⁶ Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology

²⁹⁷ *Chikyu* is a Japanese drillship

agencies is available at <http://www.ecord.org/c/members.html>

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

ECORD is structured into 6 entities and 2 Task Forces (<http://www.ecord.org/>):

Entities

- The **ECORD Council** is the funding entity, is the assembly of all ECORD member countries, which co-ordinates a common ECORD approach to IODP policy with membership from 18 members represented with one Delegate. The ECORD Council meets once a year.
- The **ECORD Facility Board (EFB)**, is the key planning forum for the mission-specific platform (MSP) expeditions operated by ECORD as part of IODP. It is composed of a Science Board, the Executive Bureau, and representatives of ESO and IODP entities.
- **ECORD Managing Agency (EMA)**. On behalf of the ECORD Council, the ECORD Managing Agency (EMA) manages the participation of ECORD members in IODP. The Director of the EMA is the official contact point for ECORD in all relationships with IODP entities. EMA is administered by the INSU-CNRS, a French national institute, which funds and co-ordinates national and international programmes and large infrastructure projects in solid earth, ocean and atmospheric sciences. EMA is staffed with a Director assisted by an Assistant Director and a Secretary (central office at CEREGE) and an Outreach Co-ordinator (at CRPG-CNRS).
- **ECORD Science Operator (ESO)**. ESO is a consortium of European scientific institutions formed to undertake Mission-specific platform (MSP) operations for ECORD on behalf of the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (2003-2013) and the new phase of ocean research drilling, the International Ocean Discovery Program launched on October 1 2013.
- **ECORD Science and Support Advisory Committee (ESSAC)**. ESSAC is responsible for the scientific planning and coordination of European contribution to, and participation in IODP, including nominating scientists for IODP cruises and representatives on IODP science panels and committees.
- **ECORD Industry Liaison Panel (ECORD ILP)**. It acts as a link between academia and industry forging and fostering mutually-beneficial relationships.

Task Forces

- **Outreach and Education Task Force** co-ordinates ECORD communication (public information, media and press) and Education.
- **Vision Task Force (VTF)** identifies strategic developments (new members, funding, etc.) and monitors ECORD science and technology progresses.

SCIENCE PRIORITIES

The science in IODP involves a wide range of fundamental and applied issues for society that are relevant for ECORD as member of IODP. The IODP Science Plan for 2013-2023 "Illuminating Earth's Past, Present and Future", published in June 2011, addresses high scientific priorities and challenges of societal relevance within four themes:

- Climate and ocean change - Reading the past and informing the future
- Biosphere frontiers - Deep life, biodiversity and environmental forcing of ecosystems
- Earth connections - Deep processes and their impacts on Earth's surface environment
- Earth in motion - Processes and hazards on human time scales

The IODP Science Plan 2013-2023 is available through the link provided by ECORD : <http://www.ecord.org/about/aboutecord.html>

To achieve the science goals, a multiple platform approach is required: the U.S.A. and Japan operate deep-sea drillships, *JOIDES Resolution* and *Chikyu* respectively. ECORD is responsible for mission-specific platform (MSP) operations for IODP as an independent Platform Provider.

WORKSHOPS

The MagellanPlus Workshop Series Programme is co-funded by ECORD and ICDP (International Continental Drilling Programme) and designed to support scientists in developing new and innovative science proposals for submission to IODP and ICDP. The MagellanPlus Workshop Series Programme continues and expands the

success of the previous ESF Magellan Workshop Series Programme, through the integration of continental and marine drilling and coring to meet the challenges in earth, life and environmental sciences. The programme has two calls annually with deadlines on February 1 and July 1. Proposals are reviewed by the MagellanPlus Steering Committee (MSC), with the advice of external reviewers where applicable. More information is available on the ECORD website: <http://www.ecord.org/magellanplus.html>

RESOURCES

ECORD DATABASES

ECORD Information Database

The ECORD Information database keeps record of ECORD (Europe, Canada and Israel) participation in IODP expeditions, proposals and workshops, as well as members of panels and committees. (<http://www.ecord.org/data.html>).

MSP-Expedition Database

Mission-specific platform expedition database: data collected during mission-specific platform (MSP) expeditions operated by the ECORD Science Operator (ESO) are available to the science community with support from WDC-MARE/PANGAEA²⁹⁸ (<http://www.ecord.org/data.html>).

Links to IODP Databases

The ECORD website (<http://www.ecord.org/data.html>) provides links to other IODP databases and tools

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

ECORD/IODP education resources and activities made available for educators and students currently include:

- ECORD Summer Schools: since 2007 ECORD sponsors summer schools and provide students with scholarships
- ECORD Grants: for outstanding graduate students to conduct research related to IODP, ODP, DSDP.
- ECORD Distinguished Lecturer Programme: since 2007, the European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling (ECORD) sponsors an initiative for a lecture series to be given by leading scientists involved with the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP).
- Teacher at Sea: berths for educators are opened for upcoming expeditions on board the JOIDES Resolution.

ECORD also provides access to **scientific information of the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP) that is of interest to students, teachers as. These** educational resources include:

- IODP/ODP core replicas: for teaching and temporary display.
- Live video events with the JOIDES Resolution.
- A wide variety of videos and photo galleries (e.g. IODP Audiovisual Library , IODP on YouTube (channel OceanDrilling) Rock visualisation on the JOIDES Resolution (channel OceanLeadership) , Chikyu videos (CDEX), among others)

ECORD also provide links to an extensive list of past educational activities. For more information on the activities conducted by ECORD in this field visit the ECORD website. <http://www.ecord.org/edu/education.html>

Other online resources

Social networks/microblogging: ECORD RSS News Feeds; ECORD and ESO on Twitter; Facebook pages of MSP expeditions - open during the offshore and onshore phases.

PUBLICATIONS

ECORD publishes different type of reports, documents, informative and graphical material including:

- **ECORD Annual Reports**. Provide summarised information on ECORD activities throughout a year
- **ECORD Newsletter**. is a semi-annual publication which presents up-to-date information from the

²⁹⁸ <http://iodp.wdc-mare.org/>
<http://www.pangaea.de/>

different ECORD entities and reflects the scientific activity of ECORD as part of IODP.

- **Documents of MSP expeditions.** ECORD release informative documents prior to each MSP expedition. The leaflets are prepared by the ECORD Science Operator (ESO) in collaboration with the Co-Chief Scientists.
- **Reports of international conferences and workshops.** ECORD's website provides a list of reports of ECORD-IODP workshops and conferences. Past workshops are also listed on the ESSAC website and ECORD Information database with a list of ECORD participants.
- **Reports of ECORD meetings.** Minutes of ECORD meetings are published at the ECORD's website
- **ECORD Posters**
- **ECORD Brochures and Leaflets**

PARTICIPATION IN EU PROJECTS

Current Actions

- **DEDI.** In September 2014, a proposal in the frame of the EC Integrated Infrastructure Initiative. coordinated by the BGS and based on the DEISM and DEDI pre-proposals was submitted to H2020 Call topic INFRAIA-1-2014-2015.
- **ECORD as an ERIC.** In 2013, ECORD has started to explore a new way of organising its management and funding as a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC). A working group involving ECORD representatives and EC experts has been set up

Previous projects

- **Deep Sea & Sub-Seafloor Frontier (DS3F)** (2010-2012) funded by FP7.
- **ECORD-Net** (2003-2008). ERA-Net Coordinated Action (FP6) that help set up the ECORD consortium.
- **JEODI** (2001-2003). A Thematic Network Joint European Ocean Drilling Initiative (JEODI) that provided the basis for a distinct European operational component to the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP).

ECORD and other science programmes and initiatives

Since 2012, ECORD participates in the Earth Science Europe initiative –(<http://www.earthscienceeurope.org>) At the transition between the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program and the International Ocean Discovery Program, ECORD has created or improved its partnership opportunities with other science programmes and initiatives dealing with sub-seafloor scientific research (e.g. ICDP, EMSO, IMAGES, ANDRILL).

More information on ECORD and its cooperation activities can be found at <http://www.ecord.org> and also in the publications of ECORD (including annual reports and newsletters)

Source: Based on information from the ECORD website (<http://www.ecord.org>).

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ACRONYM/SHORT NAME: EFARO

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION: European Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Organisation

WEBSITE: <http://www.efaro.eu>

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE: Pan-European

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The European Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Organisation (EFARO) is an association of the Directors of the main European Research Institutes involved in fisheries, aquaculture and its interaction with the marine environment founded under a consensus agreement in 1989. The starting point was the desire to achieve greater cohesion and coordination of Community fisheries R + D. It was established in recognition of the need to achieve greater cohesion and coordination of science and research in support of European policy related to the marine environment, fisheries and aquaculture.

Today EFARO unites 3000 researchers and research assistants in 23 institutes in 19 European countries.

In order to deal with the diversity of questions concerning the marine environment and its resources, EFARO recognizes the advantage of increased co-operation in marine research, linking the relevant organizations through a dedicated network that can make available information from scientific research to support policy makers.

VISION AND MISSION

The EFARO Vision is: *An integrated community of Fisheries and Aquaculture research institutes supporting sustainable development through the provision of sound science for the people of Europe.*

By working together with stakeholders and policy customers EFARO aims to help define and prioritise research and identify the areas where co-operation would be most effective. Significantly, as providers of science, EFARO can manage its resources collectively to best meet the needs of society.

The EFARO's mission is: *To build an integrated network of Fisheries and Aquaculture organisations that provides evidence for policy in response to the needs of society.*

The EFARO's mission focuses on the establishment of a network of organisations to support policy needs. This distinguishes EFARO from other science organisations that concentrate more on basic research. EFARO's work is firmly in the field of applied science and the application of knowledge and evidence to inform policy and its operation.

CHALLENGES

EFARO members encompass the principal research organisations engaged in policy focused science in the European Research Area and recognised authorities in their field. This provides EFARO unrivalled access to high quality scientific expertise and facilities in applied research, covering the widest possible range of disciplines. The advice provided by EFARO is impartial offering flexibility to respond to the changing needs of society.

There are growing opportunities for EFARO to help manage the scientific advisory processes throughout Europe. The EFARO institutes manage a pool of expertise that is under ever increasing demands to provide expert advice to governments, European Commission, ICES and other organizations. These demands can outstrip supply and EFARO can help to make best use of them through dialogue with customers. The expertise of EFARO in science to support policy means that it can help identify science priorities and plan the use of resources to support future needs.

EFARO has identified that there is also a need for fisheries advice to be more integrated into environmental policy. Another challenge for EFARO is to ensure that fisheries and aquaculture are not neglected and that they remain a priority for research funders.

MEMBERS:

EFARO members consist of 23 institutes from 19 European countries: Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom. EFARO members encompass the principal research organisations engaged in policy focused science in the European Research Area. The full list of EFARO members is available at the website of EFARO, (<http://www.efaro.eu>.)

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE**Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors is elected from its membership for a period of two years.

General Assembly

Every year the Directors of the European research institutes for Fisheries and Aquaculture members of EFARO come together at the EFARO General Assembly to discuss on science needs to support EU policies implementation connected to fisheries and aquaculture.

European Commission and relevant stakeholders are invited to participate in the meetings of the General Assembly. The meetings are chaired by the President of EFARO.

The Secretariat

The EFARO Secretariat provides support to the Board of Directors. It is located in Netherlands (IJmuiden) and hosted by IMARES. The Secretariat is led by an Executive Secretary.

WORKSHOPS AND EXPERT GROUPS

Workshops are organized between experts groups of scientists appointed by EFARO to discuss and draft recommendations on specific themes relevant for EFARO such as climate change impact on fisheries or aquaculture research priorities. The outcomes of the workshops and the work of the expert groups are the basis for some of the EFARO publications.

STRATEGIC SCIENCE PRIORITIES

EFARO has identified the strategic science priorities for the next decade in support of sustainable living marine resources and a healthy environment. These priorities have been compiled in a document published by EFARO in 2012, entitled "**Strategic science priorities . For the next decade in support of the sustainable living resources and healthy environment- AN EFARO VIEW (2012)**". The identified priorities have been grouped in 5 major areas:

- Healthy and biodiverse: improving our capacity to implement the ecosystem approach
- Clean and Safe: improving Europe's environmental performance
- Productive: improving Europe's economic performance
- Marine governance
- Cross cutting issues and capacity building

For each of these areas EFARO has identified a number of priority topics (23 topics in total). For detailed information on these topics the document can be downloaded from the publications section of the EFARO website (<http://www.efaro.eu/>)

In addition, 12 research topics and their specific research priorities to support the European Aquaculture Strategy have been recently identified by EFARO in the publication entitled "**Key topics for scientific support to the European aquaculture strategy. An outline of RTDI topics identified by the Aquaculture Strategic Working Group - June 2013**". 6 further topics on aquaculture research within the domains of 12 research topics on aquaculture research have also been proposed in addition by EFARO as Suggested Research Priorities for the H2020 2016/2017 work program. Detailed information on the topics can be obtained these documents which are available at the EFARO website (<http://www.efaro.eu/>)

In relation to climate change, EFARO published in 2012 the document entitled "**Climate change and**

European fisheries: observed changes and future prospects” which identifies knowledge gaps and provides key recommendations under 5 Themes:

- Modelling & Monitoring the Physical Environment
- Understanding the ecological consequences of climate change
- Understanding the response of fleets and fishers.
- Understanding the wider maritime economy ...
- Understanding stakeholders & citizens

In addition to the most recent documents mentioned above, EFARO has published other strategic documents on fisheries, aquaculture and the sustainable management of living resources (see publications below).

FORESIGHT

EFARO has recently implemented a foresight study conducted within the framework of the ERANET COFASP. The aim of this study is to develop a research agenda defining the research required in the medium term (15 years) to enable a sustainable exploitation and farming and retailing of aquatic resources. The summary report of this foresight is available at the EFARO website, under the publications section.

PUBLICATIONS

EFARO publications include different strategic documents that identify specific research priority topics, in fisheries and aquaculture:

Strategic documents published by EFARO:

- **Suggested Research Priorities for the H2020 2016/2017 work program.** Addendum to “Key topics for scientific support to the European Aquaculture Strategy” (October 2014). It identified 6 additional topics within the domains of 12 research topics on aquaculture research proposed by EFARO.
- **Key topics for scientific support to the European aquaculture strategy. An outline of RTDI topics identified by the Aquaculture Strategic Working Group** (June 2013). Base on the outcomes of a strategic working group appointed by EFARO it identifies 12 research topics and their specific research priorities to support the European Aquaculture Strategy.
- **Marine fisheries science priorities: EFARO’s perspective (June 2014).** It provides an update of marine fisheries science priorities for Horizon 2020 identified during the EFARO General Assembly on 29 May 2013.
- **Strategic science priorities . For the next decade in support of the sustainable living resources and healthy environment- AN EFARO VIEW (2012).** It sets out EFARO’s view on the developing science agenda that will inform the prioritisation of marine science within Europe in the coming decade. It emphasises the importance of involving existing scientific organisations and networks in implementing the strategy.
- **Climate change and European fisheries: observed changes and future prospects (2012).** It is based on the outcomes of the EFARO Climate Change Workshop held in 2011. it aims to highlight some of the key issues and knowledge gaps, that fisheries research institutes and the European Commission should aim to address in the near future.
- **EFARO’s View on the Future of European Fisheries and Aquaculture Research.** Published 2009. This document, EFARO’s view is put forward on the future of European fisheries and aquaculture research, based on the outcome of the FEUFAR project. This future orientated research agenda comprises five main priority areas, and three cross-cutting support areas.
- **Trends in European Fisheries and Aquaculture Research (2006).** It analyses the status of fisheries and aquaculture in Europe and the future trends of these sectors.

Other strategic publications where EFARO has been involved:

- **Summary results of Foresight study in COFASP (November 2014).** The foresight study was implemented between September 2013 and June 2014 by the European Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Organisation (EFARO) as part of the FP7 Eranet COFASP
- **Science dimensions of an Ecosystem Approach to Management of Biotic Ocean Resources (SEAMBOR) (2011).** (Marine Board Position Paper 14) It provides recommendations to inform, facilitate and support the implementation of the Ecosystem Based Approach to Management. This document is the outcome of a joint working group (SEAMBOR) between the European Marine

Board, ICES and EFARO

Reports. EFARO provides a record of the EFARO General Assemblies and provides access to the reports of the assemblies.

For detailed information on EFARO publications visit the publication sections of the EFARO website <http://www.efaro.eu/>

RESOURCES AND TOOLS

- **News.** The News section of EFARO provides information on EFARO activities and also on other news on fisheries and aquaculture related issues relevant for EFARO.
- **Events.** This section provides short news on EFARO events and other relevant events (conferences, meetings, etc.) organised by other stakeholders
- **Links.** The EFARO website provides links to other relevant initiative and EC websites

PARTICIPATION IN EU PROJECTS

- EFARO is involved COFASP ERANET and, among other roles, has been tasked to lead an foresight study to identify the research needs for fisheries, aquaculture and food processing together with stakeholders. This information will be used to develop a common strategy.
- EFARO has coordinated the FP7 project AQUAMED “The future of research on aquaculture in the Mediterranean Region”, which aims at promoting and coordinating aquaculture research in the Mediterranean.
- EFARO has participated as a partner in the FP7 project MARCOM+

EFARO has also been involved in previous projects funded by FP6 and FP5:

- FEUFAR - Future of European Fisheries and Aquaculture Research- funded by FP6, EFARO organized, lead and coordinated the project including assembling the research consortium, ensuring input to the project from wide-reaching stakeholder consultations, and extensively disseminating the project outcomes²⁹⁹.
- MUTFISHARE “Mutualisation of Fisheries and Aquaculture Research in Europe” funded by FP5

Source: Based on information from the EFARO website (<http://www.efaro.eu>)

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²⁹⁹ EFARO’s view on future European 1 fisheries and aquaculture research (<http://efaro.eu/default.asp?ZNT=S0T1O-1P104>)

ACRONYM/SHORT NAME: EMB

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION: European Marine Board

WEBSITE: <http://www.marineboard.eu>

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE: Pan-European

BACKGROUND

The European Marine Board (EMB) is a network of European institutions facilitating collaboration and joint delivery of science foresight and strategy advice to inform and guide European science policy and marine/maritime policy.

The European Marine Board develops common positions on research priorities and strategies for European marine science, facilitating enhanced cooperation between stakeholders involved in supporting, delivering and using marine research and technology.

The EMB will work with key partner networks to advance marine science and identify emerging challenges and opportunities of societal importance. Marine Board stakeholders include the Board's members, partner European and international networks, policymakers, strategy developers and programme managers at national, European and international level, as well as the marine and maritime science community at large.

MISSION AND AIM

The European Marine Board provides a pan-European platform for its member organizations to develop common priorities, to advance marine research, and to bridge the gap between science and policy in order to meet future marine science challenges and opportunities

The European Marine Board facilitates enhanced cooperation between European organizations involved in marine science towards the development of a common vision on the research priorities and strategies for marine science in Europe. As an independent non-governmental advisory body, the European Marine Board provides the essential components for transferring knowledge from the scientific community to decision makers, promoting Europe's leadership in marine research and technology. Adopting a strategic role, the Board provides a unique forum to develop marine research foresight, initiating state-of-the-art analyses and studies and translating these into clear policy recommendations to national agencies and governments as well as to the European institutions.

The European Marine Board operates via four principle approaches underpinning the Board's main objective of bridging the gap between science and policy:

- Forum – bringing together European marine research stakeholders to share knowledge, identify common priorities, develop common positions and collaborate;
- Synergy – fostering European added value to national programmes and infrastructures, and promoting collaboration with international programmes and organizations;
- Strategy – identifying scientific challenges and opportunities through analysis and studies, and providing high-level recommendations for European and national research funders and policymakers as well as the scientific community;
- Voice – expressing a collective vision of European marine research priorities to meet future science and societal challenges and opportunities.

EUROPEAN MARINE BOARD MEMBERS:

The European Marine Board is pan-European partnership of national organizations which are either research funding organizations, RFOs (e.g. research councils or ministries), research performing organizations, RPOs (e.g. national marine research institutes) or nationally-based consortia of third-level institutes (normally universities). Currently the European Marine Board has 35 members from 18 countries: Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey and United Kingdom. The full list of members is available at <http://www.marineboard.eu/about/members>

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Board

The Board consists of representatives of member organizations, each represented by a delegate. Delegates meet twice a year at plenary meetings. The Board is the highest level of governance and makes decisions on activities, strategic directions and operational principles of the European Marine Board.

The European Commission and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) are permanent observers to the EMB plenary meetings.

The ExCom

The ExCom provides strategic guidance to the Board and Secretariat, oversees implementation of the actions agreed by the Board at plenary meetings, and makes operational and financial decisions.

The Secretariat

The Secretariat works to support day-to-day operations of the Marine Board, advance Marine Board objectives and promote the Board's activities and outputs. The strategic and operational decisions and activities proposed by the Board and ExCom are implemented by the Secretariat which is based in Ostend (Belgium). The Executive Scientific Secretary is the head of the Secretariat and also member (ex officio) of the ExCom.

WORKING GROUPS

Expert Working Groups

The EMB Expert Working Groups are the primary foresight and priority-setting tools of the EMB. They are established on topics of strategic importance for marine sciences in Europe which are yet to be addressed properly or lacking visibility. The EMB Expert Working Groups are composed of high-level European scientists and experts. The working group's expected outcome is the realisation of a Marine Board Position Paper (see publications below). The Marine Board has initiated and facilitated over a dozen working groups on a large variety of scientific topics.

Vision Groups

In order to best support the policy making process and to be at the forefront of foresight initiatives in the marine research domain, the European Marine Board takes the responsibility to establish vision groups of key European experts to investigate crucial scientific issues of strategic importance with the aim of developing a short vision document. Vision documents are short and highly visual, written and designed with the primary aim of raising the profile and awareness of a topic among an identified target audience.

THEMATIC PANELS

European Marine Board Communications Panel

The European Marine Board Communication Panel (EMBCP) provides a pan-European platform for marine science communicators to promote Marine Board activities, to synergize outreach activities and to advocate ocean literacy. The panel participates in conferences and events, to promote the importance of communication and ocean literacy.

Scientific Diving Panel

Since 2008, the European Marine Board European Scientific Diving Panel (ESDP) has acted as a European operational platform to advance underwater scientific excellence and to promote and implement a practical support framework for scientific diving related activities. EMB European Scientific Diving Panel (ESDP) focus on i) Operational and safety issues related to scientific diving and ii) Diving as a tool for scientific research.

RESEARCH PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC AGENDAS

The European Marine Board delivers its strategic vision and science foresight through high-level publications and statements, targeted both at the research community and policymakers (see publications below).

CONFERENCES, FORUMS AND WORKSHOPS

EurOCEAN Conferences

The European Marine Board has been instrumental in organizing the EurOCEAN conferences since EurOCEAN

2000. EurOCEAN conferences are major European marine science policy conferences providing a forum for policymakers and strategic planners, both at European and Member State level, to interface with the marine research community and marine and maritime stakeholders. The EurOCEAN conferences are organized every three years (<http://www.marineboard.eu/science-policy/eurocean>)

European Marine Board Open Forum

The EMB Open Forum brings together a wide range of marine science stakeholders (scientists, European and national policymakers, pan-European and regional networks, etc.) to discuss and develop a common position on a marine science topic of common concern. The forum bridges the gap between the scientific community and policymakers and prepares a joint vision and recommendations to advance the issue at hand. The main messages, discussions and decisions from Marine Board fora are recorded and published as proceedings.

The following themes have been addressed by the Marine Board Forums so far:

- 1st EMB Forum: Marine Data Challenges: From Observation to Information
- 2nd EMB Forum: Towards a European Network of Marine Observatories for Monitoring and Research
- 3rd EMB Forum: New Technologies for a Blue Future
- 4th EMB Forum: Arctic 2050. Towards ecosystem based management in a changing Arctic Ocean

Other Science Policy Conferences and Workshops

One of Marine Board's core objectives is to forge a collective vision on the future direction of European marine science and technology. The Marine Board facilitates its members and external stakeholders to voice their common vision via science policy conferences (<http://www.marineboard.eu/science-policy/science-policy-conferences>).

PUBLICATIONS

EMB publishes a wide range of science-policy documents written by leading European experts working as part of a dedicated working group. The activities of working groups are led by a chair and facilitated by the EMB Secretariat. The publications of the EMB includes the following:

Position Papers

Position papers are the Marine Board's primary science foresight and priority-setting instrument. They are prepared by working groups of international experts convened by the Marine Board to address critical matters of strategic importance for marine science and technology as well as society at large. Marine Board position papers directly impact European research agendas, bridging the gap between scientific priorities and policy requirements.

- ***Navigating the Future*** series provides regular pan-European summaries of the current status of marine research, priority recommendations and future scientific challenges in the context of European societal needs. Navigating the Future is a blueprint to guide both the research and the science policy agendas at European and national level. The last number of this series, ***Navigating the Future IV***, scans the horizon to anticipate future marine research priorities.

Other recently published Position Papers on specific marine issues include:

- **Land beneath the waves (2014)**. It provides an overview of the state of the art, key opportunities and recommendations to advance the European Continental Shelf Prehistoric Research
- **Linking Oceans and Human Health: A Strategic Research Priority for Europe (2013)**. It addresses key research needs and priorities to support the development of a holistic and coherent transnational oceans and human health research effort in Europe
- **Achieving Ecologically Coherent MPA Network in Europe: Science Needs and Priorities (2013)**. It identifies Science needs and priorities to inform, engage and empower stakeholders in planning networks of MPAs across Europe and beyond.

So far, the European Marine Board has published 21 Position Papers containing research needs, priorities and strategic recommendations. All Position Papers published by the EMB are available at the European Marine Board website (<http://www.marineboard.eu/publications>)

Future Science Briefs

Future Science Briefs (FSBs) are series of Marine Board publications which raise the profile and inform the European research agenda on topics of identified importance. Designed to be understood by a nonexpert reader, FSBs have a similar function and target audience to Marine Board position papers but are much shorter in length (25-35 pages). The first Future Science Brief Marine Biodiversity: A Science Roadmap for Europe, is also available on publications page of the European Marine Board website. <http://www.marineboard.eu/publications/pp>

Vision Documents

They give impetus to an important topic in a rapidly changing policy landscape. They are short and highly visual, written and designed with the primary aim of raising the profile and awareness of a topic.

Policy Statements

European marine sciences and policies are developing and changing rapidly. This calls for continuous alertness from the European Marine Board to the growing number of initiatives and policy developments, and the flexibility and ability to engage in targeted interactions in response. The EMB develop short statements and responses to policy developments (e.g. Stakeholder statements, as well as European Commission Green Papers and Consultations). (<http://www.marineboard.eu/science-policy/policy-statements>)

Other publications:

<http://www.marineboard.eu/publications/other-publications>

- EMB Annual Reports
- EurOCEAN Conference Reports
- EMB Special Reports
- EMB Science Commentaries
- EMB Forum Proceedings
- EMB Brochures

PARTICIPATION IN EU PROJECTS

The European Marine Board has participated and participates in several FP7 strategic EU projects: including MARCOM+, EMAR2RES, CLAMER, MarineBiotech, STAGES, SEAS-ERA.

The full list of projects, including also FP6 projects, where the Marine Board is or has been involved is available at the Marine Board website: <http://www.marineboard.eu/>

Source: Based on information from the European Marine Board website (<http://www.marineboard.eu>)

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ACRONYM/SHORT NAME: EMECO

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION: European Marine Ecosystem Observatory

WEBSITE: <http://www.emecodata.net>

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE: North West Europe (North Sea, English Channel, Celtic Sea, North East Atlantic)

BACKGROUND

EMECO is a consortium of agencies and institutes with responsibility for both monitoring and assessment of marine ecosystem threats and status (health), and also for improving understanding through research in European shelf-seas. The EMECO group currently consists of 17 European marine institutes/agencies, representing 9 countries. Each of the partners operate marine monitoring, modelling and / or research programmes and many have an advisory role in management and policy decisions relating to European marine ecosystems.

EMECO partners are responsible for a number of long-term marine ecosystem monitoring and modelling programmes. EMECO brings these resources together to create a cost effective observatory that has the potential to operate at the pan European scale.

EMECO consortium provide data from the European monitoring network to produce information products that meets end-user requirements

OBJECTIVES

The European Marine Ecosystem Observatory (EMECO) is an integrated programme designed to provide improved evidence of environmental status and to create new knowledge. EMECO integrates existing monitoring, modelling and research capabilities to create a European infrastructure. The consortium was formed to improve the evidence base for formal environmental assessments, provide integrated assessments (from physics to fish) and to meet the challenges posed by the new Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD).

In this way, EMECO is an "End-to-End" system from data to integrated, policy relevant information products

By sharing resources, expertise, data, and information, the EMECO partners come together to provide the most holistic view of European marine ecosystems available. This collaborative approach is providing fresh insights into marine ecosystem structure and function that will continue to lead to improved management decisions and contribute towards achieving the common goal of sustainable use of Europe's marine resources.

A new Western Shelf Observatory (WSO) was launched as part of EMECO in 2010. Its purpose it is to integrate programmes of sustained marine observing systems to improve knowledge and understanding of marine ecosystems and the connectivity between our shelf seas and the Atlantic Ocean. It encompasses the Western UK and Irish shelf and its adjacent areas and catchments. It is a bottom up initiative comprised of 11 UK and Irish marine institutes and organizations (see news section of <http://www.emecodata.net>). The Western Shelf Observatory has its own website: www.westernshelfobservatory.org

As a starting point the North-west Europe provides a number of opportunities for synergy between on-going monitoring and research programmes operated by EMECO partners.

MEMBERS

The EMECO group currently consists of 17 institutes, from 9 countries (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom) that operate to monitor, model, and research marine ecosystem threats, health, functions, and interactions. Many of the partners also have an advisory role in management and policy decisions relating to European marine ecosystems.

The full list of members is available at <http://www.emecodata.net/>

WORKSHOPS AND MEETINGS

EMECO organises workshops and meetings. It also participates in meetings with other organizations and initiatives.

RESOURCES AND TOOLS

In order to create the data to information system, EMECO has developed a suite of web-based tools that enable rapid integration and visualisation of multi-platform, multi-parameter, and multi-national data.

The purpose of the Datatools is to deliver policy-relevant information products in a transparent and auditable manner and increase confidence in the outcome of regional-scale formal environmental assessments. This requires an end-to-end system from data to information

The EMECO Datatools hold observational data from in situ monitoring tools (e.g. buoys, Ferryboxes, research vessels and ships of opportunity), remote sensing platforms and numerical models. Using an interactive online tool, users are able to query the EMECO Datatools to produce integrated data sets and information products as outputs. Outputs are available information as data (XML, CSV files), maps (KML or assessment maps), and time series (charts).

The EMECO Datatools provide a suite of web-based services to its users. Different users will have access to different functionality depending on the requirements and permissions.

There are three types of users built into the EMECO Datatools:

- Public Users – Public users have access to all data and functionality that is public, but do not have access to any other data or functionality in the Datatool.
- Registered Users – Registered users have access to additional functionality e.g. the ability to draw and save their own set of polygons to query the data within. In addition, registered users may be granted permission to access a range of other functionality, including permission to upload data into the EMECO Datatools and generate environmental assessments.
- Admin Users - Admin users can create new and delete old users, define the type of user, view registered users data, make registered users data public on request, create and edit registered and public data menus. Admin users have access to all data in the tool.

OTHER RESOURCES

User Guide

EMECO's website provide a detailed User Guide to EMECO datatools

News

EMECO's website provides a section with news on EMECO activities and other activities relevant to EMECO

Source: Cefas (2014) EMECO European Marine Ecosystem Observatory [www.emecodata.net] (Accessed: 19 January 2015).

DISCLAIMER:

"The data are provided "as is" and in no event shall EMECO be liable for any damages, including, without limitation, any disruption, damage and/or loss to your data or computer system that may occur while using this site or data. EMECO makes no warranty, express or implied, including the warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose; nor assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or usefulness of any data, information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed; nor represents that its use would not infringe the rights of any third party."

"EMECO is committed to complying with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998 that govern the processing of personal data."

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ACRONYM/SHORT NAME: EuroGOOS

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION: EuroGOOS AISBL

WEBSITE: <http://eurogoos.eu/>

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: Europe

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

EuroGOOS is an International Non-Profit Association of national governmental agencies and research organisations, committed to European-scale operational oceanography within the context of the Intergovernmental Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS). Founded in 1994, EuroGOOS has today 37 members from 18 European countries providing operational oceanographic services and carrying out marine research. EuroGOOS aims to work in the collective interest of its members to improve the quality and cost effectiveness in the production of operational oceanographic services at national, regional and global levels.

Five regional sea areas where operational systems are being developed have been defined: the Arctic (Arctic ROOS), the Baltic (BOOS), the North West Shelf (NOOS), the Ireland-Biscay-Iberian area (IBI-ROOS) and the Mediterranean (MONGOOS). Strong cooperation within these regions, enabling the involvement of many more regional partners and countries, forms the basis of EuroGOOS work, and is combined with high-level representation at European and Global forums.

Through its Working Groups, EuroGOOS develops strategies, priorities and standards in order to establish a concerted European approach to the development of Operational Oceanography. These strategies are actively promoted towards the European and National operational and funding agencies aiming to maximize their impact.

The work is done in close collaboration with the international community of operational oceanography especially through JCOMM and global programs (GODAE, ARGO, OceanSITES, SOOP etc.). EuroGOOS is one of the 12 GOOS Regional Alliances (GRA) and works with them for a coordinated approach in the development of regional and coastal operational oceanography.

In order to fulfil its goals, EuroGOOS works in collaboration with the member Executive Directors and the Chairs of the ROOSs and Working Groups along the following lines of activities:

- Development of common strategies and priorities to drive the work of the association and the progress of operational oceanography at national, regional and European level
- Interaction with relevant European and International stakeholders to maximize synergies and the impact of EuroGOOS
- Support of Working Groups and ROOSs to facilitate cross-fertilization and ensure convergence of the key activities of the association
- Participation to external projects with emphasis on strategic and coordination issues;
- Advisory role for operational oceanography relevant projects
- Communication, both internal and external, to increase awareness and promote operational oceanography

MISSION/OBJECTIVES

- Identify European priorities for operational Oceanography; main focus will be on defining research priorities and relate to key European initiatives such as Copernicus, EMODnet and Marine Research Infrastructures. As part of this activity EuroGOOS will also work intensively on linking to the research community, industry, users and EU policies.
- Promotion of operational oceanography; key elements here are networking, publications, conferences, EuroGOOS webpage, social media and increased engagement with various organisations such as GOOS Regional Alliances, GEO, SEASERA EraNET and JPI-Oceans.
- Foster Cooperation; EuroGOOS will actively engage itself in close cooperation with key organisations on a global, European and regional scale.
- Co-production; to allow for reduction in costs and higher specialization EuroGOOS will support actions leading to commonly available operational, observation and model-based, products and services among its members. Specifically EuroGOOS will aim to better coordinate co-production for the Marine Strategy

Framework Directive (MSFD).

- Sustained Ocean Observations; EuroGOOS will take a leading role to ensure coordination of the European contribution to a sustained marine observational system through the promotion of a European Ocean Observing System (EOOS) and will in this context work closely together with EU Copernicus Marine Service, EMODnet, EU Marine Research Infrastructures, JPI Oceans, EEA, ESA, EUMETSAT and its national members.

MEMBERS

EuroGOOS has today 37 members from 18 European countries. Full list of EuroGOOS members and contact points: <http://eurogoos.eu/about-eurogoos/list-of-eurogoos-member-agencies-and-contact-persons/>

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The activities of the Organization are managed by the Executive Directors Board. The Executive Directors Board is fully empowered to govern and manage the Organization, save for those powers reserved for the General Meeting. The Board is composed of a Chair and six members, appointed by the General Meeting.

The Executive Directors Board has the following tasks:

- To represent the Organisation, in agreement with arrangements made within the Executive Directors Board and the Secretariat Office.
- To ensure the policies and practices of the Organisation are in keeping with its purpose.
- To decide about the setting of strategic priorities and the planning of activities of the Organisation and propose the annual work programme to the Annual Meeting.
- To support the Secretariat Office with implementation of the strategic plan and the work programme.
- To follow the work of the Secretariat Office and to mandate the Secretary General to validly represent and legally bind the Organisation with regard to matters as decided by the Executive Directors Board
- To prepare the General Meetings together with the Secretariat Office.
- To propose the annual budget and the membership contributions to the Annual Meeting and to prepare the annual accounts
- To fulfil further duties and assignments delegated to the Executive Directors Board by decision of the General Meeting.

STRATEGIES

The strategy for the work of EuroGOOS for 2014-2020 is driven by the organisation's objectives comprising the following key elements:

- Identify European priorities for operational oceanography (STRATEGIES);
- Promote operational oceanography and the development of underpinning science and technology at regional and global scales (PROMOTION);
- Foster cooperation within operational oceanography at regional and global scales (CO-OPERATION);
- Promote and coordinate the development of commonly available, operational, observation and model-based, products and services (CO-PRODUCTION);
- Ensure coordination of the European contribution to sustained marine observational systems necessary to meet the requirements for all marine-related purposes (SUSTAINED OBSERVATIONS).

The following groups of priorities have been identified:

- EuroGOOS should have well-processed views and strategies regarding Operational Oceanography and its priorities in Europe
- EuroGOOS should systematically and effectively promote Operational Oceanography and the need for relevant investments in infrastructures as well as research & technological development actions
- EuroGOOS should further enhance cooperation between key institutions that develop Operational Oceanography at Global, European and Regional Scales
- EuroGOOS should support collaborative actions leading to commonly available operational, observation and model-based, products and services
- EuroGOOS should ensure coordination of the European contribution to sustained marine observational systems necessary to meet the requirements for all marine-related purposes, including research, operational oceanography, and regular assessments of the state of our seas and oceans

The EuroGOOS Strategy 2014-2020 can be found here:

http://eurogoos.eu/download/reference_documents/EuroGOOS%20Strategy%202014-2020.pdf

WORKING GROUPS

Through its Working Groups, EuroGOOS develops strategies, priorities and standards in order to establish a concerted European approach to the development of Operational Oceanography. These strategies are actively promoted towards the European and National operational and funding agencies aiming to maximize their impact. Presently there are 5 Working Groups within EuroGOOS: SAWG (Science Advisory Working Group); TPWG (Technology Plan Working Group); DataMEQ (Data Management, Exchange and Quality Working Group); EPWG (EuroGOOS Product Working Group); and COSMO (Coastal Ocean and Shelf Seas Modelling Working Group).

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

Conferences

The EuroGOOS conference provides every three years a forum for interaction between marine scientists & technologists that develop operational oceanography products & services and the users & stakeholders including the private sector, decision & policy makers. The conference provides the opportunity to review the present capacities of ocean monitoring and forecasting, including relevant services, as well as to identify new challenges and the underpinning science and technology priorities. It facilitates the dialogue, experience sharing and future planning with international partners and stakeholders, towards a more coordinated response to global challenges and societal needs related to seas and oceans. Website of the 7th EuroGOOS Conference (2014): <http://eurogoos2014.hidrografico.pt/>

Workshops

No workshops organised individually by EuroGOOS

PUBLICATIONS

EuroGOOS publications have always been a key product of the association. These include from position papers and scientific papers to conference proceedings and Working Group reports. They are available here:

Publications: <http://eurogoos.eu/increasing-eurogoos-awareness/publications/>

Conference proceedings: <http://eurogoos.eu/documents/conference-proceedings/>

Other documents: <http://eurogoos.eu/documents/>

RESOURCES AND TOOLS

Links to projects and European and international initiatives e.g. EMODnet data portal

Links to members products and services

Links to ROOS products and services

Links to news and events within operational oceanography and the marine community in general

Links to job opportunities within EuroGOOS and partners/stakeholders within the marine community

Links to EC calls and initiatives

Social media (twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn accounts)

PARTICIPATION IN EU PROJECTS

EMODnet Physics <http://www.emodnet-physics.eu/>

GMES-PURE <http://gmes-pure.eu/> (ended 31 Dec. 2014)

AtlantOS

COLUMBUS

Source: information provided by EUROGOOS (<http://eurogoos.eu/>)

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ACRONYM/SHORT NAME: ICES

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION: International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

WEBSITE: <http://www.ices.dk/>

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE:

The North East Atlantic, including the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. The following ecoregions are covered by ICES: Iceland and East Greenland seas (A), Barents Sea (B), Faroe Plateau Ecosystem (C), Norwegian Sea (D), Celtic Sea and west of Scotland (E), North Sea (F), Bay of Biscay and Iberian Atlantic waters (G), Baltic Sea, Oceanic northeast Atlantic (K).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) is a global organization that develops science and advice to support the sustainable use of the oceans. It was established in 1902 by exchange of letters between participating countries. In 1964, through an agreed Convention, ICES received a legal foundation and full international status. Currently ICES is a network of more than 4000 scientists from over 350 marine institutes in 20 member countries and beyond. 1600 scientists participate in ICES activities annually.

The work of ICES focuses on the North Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, and the Baltic Sea, and is carried out in a collaborative and coordinated manner by the laboratories and institutes of the 20 ICES Member Countries.

ICES delivers scientific publications, information and management advice requested by member countries and international organizations and commissions such as the Oslo Paris Commission (OSPAR), the Helsinki Commission - Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM), the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC), the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO), and the European Commission (EC).

Through strategic partnerships ICES'S work also extends into the Arctic, the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, and the North Pacific Ocean. ICES cooperates with other scientific organizations on topics of mutual interest. The cooperation takes the form of Joint Working Groups, co-sponsored theme sessions at annual science meetings and co-sponsored science symposia. A Strategic Planning Framework has specifically been established for the cooperation with the North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES). Science cooperation agreements are also in place with more than 20 global and regional organizations, including IOC (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission), FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), BONUS (the Joint Baltic Sea Research and Development Programme), IASC (International Arctic Science Council), AMAP, (Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme), CIESM (Mediterranean Commission), GFCM (General Fisheries Commission in the Mediterranean). In addition ICES has contracts and agreements with public authorities and commissions it provides advice for, including: European Commission, HELCOM, OSPAR, NASCO and NEAFC. ICES also promotes and encourages research and investigations for the study of the sea globally.

VISION, MISSION AND AIMS

The **ICES Vision** is "To be a world leading scientific organization concerning marine ecosystems and to provide the knowledge to secure the sustainable use of the seas"

The **mission of ICES** is "To advance the scientific understanding of marine ecosystems, and provide information, knowledge, and advice on the sustainable management of human activities affecting, and affected by, marine ecosystems."

ICES is an intergovernmental organization whose main objective is to increase the scientific knowledge of the marine environment and its living resources and to use this knowledge to provide unbiased, non-political advice to competent authorities. The goal is to provide the best available science for decision-makers to make informed choices on the sustainable use of the marine environment and ecosystems.

ICES Science and Advice considers both how human activities affect marine ecosystems and how ecosystems affect human activities. In this way, ICES ensures that best available science is accessible for decision-makers

to make informed choices on the sustainable use of the marine environment and ecosystems. To achieve this objective ICES prioritizes, organizes, delivers, and disseminates research needed to fill gaps in marine knowledge related to ecological, political, societal, and economic issues.

ICES Science

ICES is committed to providing sound and leading science to underpin the best advice and solutions for the sustainable use of our oceans and to building a foundation of science around one key challenge: integrated ecosystem understanding of marine ecosystems. The cornerstone of ICES science is provided by over 100 science working groups and workshops, which bring together an estimated 4000 researchers from across 45 countries and over 350 marine institutions. Their work is overseen by ICES Science Committee (SCICOM) and SCICOM Steering Groups. (<http://www.ices.dk/explore-us/what-we-do/Pages/science.aspx>)

ICES Advice

ICES advises governments and international commissions on the sustainable use of living marine resources and protection of the marine environment, including Governments of ICES member countries, European Commission (in relation to the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the Habitats Directive and the Common Fisheries Policy), HELCOM, NASCO, NEAFC, OSPAR. ICES advice is divided by ecoregions (<http://www.ices.dk/community/advisory-process/Pages/ICES-ecosystems-and-advisory-areas.aspx>), this allows for further development of an ecosystem approach in European waters. The ICES advice is independent, quality assured, transparent, legitimate, unbiased, and non-political and it is recognized by all parties to management. More information on the ICES advisory process is available at (<http://www.ices.dk/community/advisory-process/Pages/default.aspx>)

MEMBERS:

ICES has 20 member countries: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States of America. The list of members countries and delegates is available at <http://www.ices.dk/explore-us/who-we-are/Pages/council.aspx>

New Zealand, Chile, Peru, Australia and South Africa have ICES affiliate status.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Council

The Council is the principal decision and policy-making body of ICES. The Council comprises the ICES President and two delegates appointed by each of the 20 member countries. The work of the Council is carried out through the Advisory Committee, Science Committee, and Data and Information Group.

Bureau

Bureau is the Executive Committee of the Council

Finance Committee

The ICES Finance Committee is responsible for overseeing ICES' financial matters.

SCICOM

The Science Committee (SCICOM) is the main scientific body of ICES and oversees work in all aspects of marine science. SCICOM ensures that ICES has a dynamic, responsive, relevant and credible marine science programme that supports the ICES Science Plan and broader goals of the organization. SCICOM has a number of structures in place to help manage and deliver the scientific goals of ICES Strategic Plan:

- **Four steering groups** deliver the science vision: SCICOM Ecosystem Processes and Dynamics (SSGEPD); SCICOM Ecosystem Pressures and Impacts (SSGEPi); ACOM/SCICOM Integrated Ecosystem Assessments (SSGIEA); ACOM/SCICOM Integrated Ecosystem Observation and Monitoring (SSGIEOM)
- **A joint ACOM/SCICOM Steering Group** coordinates and manages the transfer and application of innovative science into sound, credible and responsive advice: Benchmarking Steering Group (BSG)
- **ACOM/SCICOM Strategic Initiatives** introduce innovative and interdisciplinary thinking to ICES, on topics that are cross-cutting and requiring additional partners outside the ICES constituency.
- **Operational groups** develop policies, publications, and programmes as driven by the scientific needs of the organization. All report directly to SCICOM but also work closely with ACOM:
 - i) Annual Science Conference Group; ii) Awards Committee; iii) Data and Information Group (DIG); iv) Publications and Communications Group (PUBCOM); v) Training Group

- **The Business Group** assists the SCICOM Chair in matters regarding the implementation of SCICOM decisions and meets regularly with the ACOM leadership team to steer and develop common actions
- **The Annual Science Conference** (see below)

Advisory Committee (ACOM)

It is responsible for the provision of scientific advice to competent authorities in support of the sustainable management of coastal and ocean resources and marine ecosystems throughout the North Atlantic Ocean. ACOM evaluates the best available science to provide the advice and information that decision-makers need to make informed choices on the sustainable use and protection of marine ecosystems.

ACOM and SCICOM share activities in strategically important areas:

- ACOM/SCICOM Strategic Initiative on Biodiversity Science and Advice (SIBAS)
- ICES/PICES Strategic Initiative on Climate Change Effects on Marine Ecosystems (SICCME)
- ACOM/SCICOM Strategic Initiative on Stock Assessment Methods (SISAM)

Secretariat

The Secretariat, based in Copenhagen, is steered by a General Secretary. The Secretariat staff provides secretarial, administrative, scientific, and data handling support to the ICES community. The Advisory Programme, the Science Programme and Data and Information are part of the Secretariat.

Expert Groups

The core of ICES work is accomplished through the ICES expert groups and workshops, which tackle a broad spectrum of marine science topics, such as: Ocean dynamics, Climate variability and change, Ecology and Ecosystem function, Survey and Sampling, Integrated assessment and modelling and Fishery, aquaculture and environmental science.

ICES has almost 150 expert groups and workshops that address the many diverse issues of the marine ecosystem. Steering Groups (SSG) manage the expert groups and workshops portfolio. Expert group and workshop participants are nominated by national delegates, or invited by the Chair. ICES products such as Cooperative Research Reports (CRRs) and advice are based on the work of the scientists that belong to the ICES network (<http://www.ices.dk/explore-us/who-we-are/Pages/Expert-Groups.aspx>)

STRATEGIC PLAN

ICES strategic plan for the period 2014-2018 (<http://www.ices.dk/explore-us/what-we-do/Pages/Our-strategy.aspx>) presents the direction for the organization over the next five years against the background of a rapidly changing marine science and policy landscape. The plan confronts the challenges of protecting and restoring the health and productivity of the oceans and it guides ICES' scientific community and supports the sustainable management of the seas for the benefit of present and future generations.

The ICES Strategic Plan (2014-2018) it is based on 4 pillars and it identifies 7 goals:

1. Building a foundation of science

Goal 1 Develop an integrated, interdisciplinary understanding of the structure, dynamics, and the resilience and response of marine ecosystems to change

Goal 2 Understand the relationship between human activities and marine ecosystems, estimate pressures and impacts, and develop science-based, sustainable pathways

2. Producing the information and advice decision-makers need

Goal 3 Evaluate and advise on options for the sustainable use and protection of marine ecosystems

3. Underpinning science and advice through data and information services

Goal 4 Promote the advancement of data and information services for science and advice needs **Goal 5** Catalyse best practices in marine data management, and promote the ICES data nodes as a global resource

4. Supporting the organization through the work of the Secretariat

Goal 6 Foster the science, the advisory, and the data and information services through the work of the Secretariat

Goal 7 Ensure an efficient and effective organization

For each goal a number of supporting activities are identified.

ICES has also adopted an implementation plan entitled "**Implementing the ICES Strategic Plan: Linking**

Science, Advice, Data and Information, and the Secretariat” (<http://www.ices.dk/explore-us/what-we-do/Pages/Our-strategy.aspx>) detailing the actions required to carry out the supporting activities of the **ICES Strategic Plan** through specific plans. Thus the implementation plan contains the ICES Science Plan, the ICES Advice Plan, the ICES Data and Information Plan and the ICES Secretariat Plan. As to the science priorities, the Science Plan identifies a total of 31 science priority areas.

ACTION AREAS

ICES has 4 high priority work areas (<http://www.ices.dk/explore-us/Action%20Areas/Pages/default.aspx>):

- Arctic research
- Integrated ecosystem assessments
- Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)
- Sustainable aquaculture

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Annual Science Conference

The ICES Annual Science Conference (ASC) is held every year at the end of summer. The aim of the conference is to bring together the ICES community with a view to evaluate scientific progress, develop new ideas, establish partnerships, and plan future work on a wide variety of topics..

Science Symposia

ICES organizes stimulating symposia on topics that are fundamental to the ICES Science Plan.

TRAINING PROGRAMME

ICES Training Programme offers courses by high-profile scientists and instructors. They cover a wide number of science fields relevant for ICES. The objective of the training is quality assurance in the advisory process.

CALLS

ICES Science Fund supports innovative projects developed in collaboration with academic and government institutions from ICES member countries. Funding is provided to support projects with specific value-added science activities (e.g. joint data analysis, synthesis research papers, model coding and assessment, etc.) contributing to the delivery of the new ICES Strategic Plan. Eight projects have been funded so far by this fund: <http://www.ices.dk/community/icesciencefund/Pages/ICES-Science-Fund-projects-2014-2015.aspx>

ICES AWARDS

The ICES Recognition Programme honours those who have made especially notable contributions to the institution and the wider marine science world. ICES Awards are presented to individuals whose contributions have enhanced ICES and its community of scientists, advanced marine science, and/or exemplified the objective application of ICES scientific information to societal decisions on the sustainable use of marine ecosystems. There are four different awards: 1) Prix d’Excellence, 2) Outstanding Achievement Award, 3) Merit Awards and 4) Service Awards,

More information at: <http://www.ices.dk/community/awards/Pages/default.aspx>

RESOURCES AND TOOLS

- **ICES Data Centre.** The ICES Data Centre manages large dataset collections related to the marine environment covering the ICES area. It provides marine data services to ICES member countries, expert groups, world data centres, regional sea conventions (HELCOM and OSPAR), the European Environment Agency (EEA), Eurostat and various other European projects, and biodiversity portals. Dataset collections are organised around specific thematic data portals, as well as an overarching data warehouse.
- **ICES Library.** It is a search tool that provides access to all ICES publications
- **Projects repository.** ICES has developed a repository of projects on fisheries issues funded by FP6. The repository provides information related to the projects, including reports and other deliverables.
- **ICES Spatial Facility.** This facility contains a collection of metadata and spatial datasets relevant to the ICES community, it allows to search, view and download spatial data.
- **ICES Geonetwork.** GeoNetwork open source allows to easily share geographically referenced thematic information between different organizations.
- **ICES FishMap.** It is an atlas of North Sea fish, including fact sheets of key species and distribution maps.

- **ICES Geoserver.** GeoServer is an open source server for sharing geospatial data
- **Maps.** Maps and spatial layers are used extensively in ICES to aid in the organisation of data. ICES manage a number of maps related to the North-East Atlantic, Maps can be downloaded as digital shape files or pdf.
- **Data Tools.** ICES offers a collection of applications, software, calculators and dictionaries that scientists may find useful.
- **Guidelines and policy.** A collection of helpful guides and policies that help you understand how to work with data, and how ICES receives and outputs data
- **Others resources and tools:** ICES blogs, Press Room, News, Meeting Calendar

PUBLICATIONS

- **Cooperative Research Reports.** It a series that presents reports prepared by ICES Working Groups, Expert Groups, and ad hoc groups. Cooperative Research Reports cover a wide variety of fields of interest to the marine research community.
- **ICES Techniques in Marine Environmental Sciences.** ICES Techniques in Marine Environmental Sciences (TIMES) is a series that details methods and procedures relating to chemical and biological measurements in the marine environment.
- **Survey Protocols.** The Series of ICES Survey Protocols (SISP) is a new and online, web-accessible series of ecosystem (fishery) survey manuals, covering the protocols and procedures used in ICES coordinated fisheries and ecosystem surveys, including trawl, acoustic, and ichthyoplankton surveys.
- **ICES Advice.** ICES Advice is an annual publication of the collective advice that has been given by the Advisory Committee (ACOM) throughout the year. ICES Advice has 11 book volumes in total.
- **ID Leaflets.** The 1st series of ICES Identification (ID) Leaflets was dedicated to phytoplankton and zooplankton species in the North Atlantic. The 2nd series is dedicated to Diseases and Parasites of Fish and Shellfish.
- **Expert Groups Reports.** Reports from the Expert Groups meetings are published in the ICES library.
- **ICES Insight.** Insight is an annual magazine featuring in-depth looks at work that feature prominently in the ICES community.
- **Annual Reports.** The Annual Report features highlights from the work of ICES science and advice. It looks at international collaborative efforts not only within the ICES community but with other international partners. The report also showcases some of the focus areas of ICES work within new strategic areas such as the Arctic.
- **Popular advice.** ICES Popular Advice describes fisheries and fish populations using a format that is intended to be accessible for the general public.
- **Marine Science Symposia.** It contains the scientific papers and proceedings of many ICES Symposia and other notable meetings. In 1995, the MSS series was incorporated into the ICES Journal of Marine Science.
- **ICES Journal of Marine Sciences.** It is an international journal that publishes articles, short communications, opinion essays, visions for the future, and critical reviews that contribute to the understanding of marine science. It also serves as a foundation for scientific advice across the broad spectrum of marine management and conservation issues.
- **CM documents.** These are documents from ICES Conferences and Meetings.
- **Position Papers.** ICES publishes position papers on relevant issues that represent ICES official view on a particular topic.
- **E-newsletters.** They keeps the ICES community and others up to date with the latest news from ICES.

PARTICIPATION IN EU PROJECTS

ICES has participated and participates in a wide number of strategic EU projects. ICES involvement in external projects is decided based on ICES project policy and consultation with ICES Executive Committee (Bureau Currently ICES participates in 8 EU external projects: BALSAM, COFASP, Coordination between different maritime regions in implementing the ecosystem approach, EMODNET Biology, ETC ICM,, MAREFRAME, Micro B3, SeaDataNet II, The list of projects is available at the ICES website.

Source: Based on information from the ICES website (<http://www.ices.dk/>)

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ACRONYM/SHORT NAME: EuroMarine³⁰⁰
NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION: European Marine Research Network
WEBSITE³⁰¹: <http://www.euromarinetwork.eu/>
GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE: Pan-European

BACKGROUND

EuroMarine is a new European marine science network launched in 2014. It represents the merger of the scientific communities of three former European Networks of Excellence: EUR-OCEANS, Marine Genomics Europe and MarBEF. It is a bottom-up organisation designed to give voice to the entire European marine scientific community.

EuroMarine was designed by the former EuroMarine FP7 project (2011-13) as a bottom-up organization and the voice of the European marine scientific community at large. EuroMarine counts 66 founding member organisations, 55 of which are 'full voting' members contributing to the 2014 budget. Thus EuroMarine FP7 project put in place the foundations of a long lasting integrative network in the marine research field.

EuroMarine FP7 project produced two key documents for the implementation of EuroMarine Network:

- A Research Strategy Report that identifies key scientific challenges and emerging scientific fields where a multidisciplinary approach is required.
- A Business Plan which defines the legal framework for EuroMarine Network and describes broad types of activities, services and products that EuroMarine Network needs to develop or promote.

EuroMarine is unique in the marine sector because of its broad coverage of disciplines, inclusiveness, and ability to flexibly assemble teams of dedicated marine scientists from around Europe (and beyond in emergent and developing countries) to address current and emerging issues and challenges in the marine domain. It will provide visibility, opportunities and tools to marine scientists and their organisations. EuroMarine intends to cooperate closely with key players such as the European Marine Board, the Joint Programming Initiative 'Healthy and Productive Seas and Oceans' (JPI Oceans), or the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

VISION AND OBJECTIVES

EuroMarine Vision:

EuroMarine will provide a rich and diverse source of the best expertise and innovation available in European Marine Research that can respond rapidly to societal needs, environmental demands, well-being and sustainability

The goals of EuroMarine are to support the identification and initial development of important emerging scientific topics or issues and associated methodologies in marine sciences, as well as to foster new services relevant to the marine scientific community. EuroMarine will achieve these goals through internal competitive calls for proposals, funded from the EuroMarine budget. It is expected that support for these activities and their outcomes will help to leverage larger projects under European, national or joint research funding programmes

EuroMarine will improve utilization, development and management of European marine scientific research potential (above all Europe's scientists in academia), including increased shared use of expensive infrastructures at the European level (ships, experimental facilities, mesocosms, high tech instrumentation, databases etc.), increased availability of data and the potential for creating integrated but flexible centres of learning, research and education at the highest international level taking into account mobility schemes.

MEMBERS:

EUROMARINE has currently 66 founding members organizations from 22 countries (Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Morocco, The Netherlands, Norway, Peru,

³⁰⁰ Previously known as Euromarine+

³⁰¹ Information and key documents relative to the launch of EuroMarine Network can be found at: <http://www.euromarinetwork.eu/keydocs/> and <http://www.euromarineconsortium.eu/euromarineplus>

Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey and UK). , 55 of which are 'full voting' members contributing to the yearly budget. The invited members can participate in meetings and activities but cannot receive EuroMarine funds.

The current full list of members is available at the EuroMarine website

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

EuroMarine is established as a Consortium of European organisations for a 10-year renewable term. A Legal Entity supports the Consortium for daily management.

General Assembly

The General Assembly (GA) is the main decision-making body, gathering representatives from all member organisations. General Assembly (GA) meets in an annual meeting of the representatives of the 66 Member Organisations of EuroMarine.

Steering Committee

The GA nominates a Steering Committee (SC) that takes decisions on some operational matters, e.g. internal call for proposals and representation in events. Anyone from the marine scientific community is welcome to provide input to the SC and GA for the construction of EuroMarine strategic programme. The Steering Committee (SC) consist of 16 SC members.

Secretariat

A distributed Secretariat supports all Consortium Bodies and the Board of the Legal Entity. EuroMarine hosting and initial coordination has been jointly entrusted to CNRS and IRD after a call for bids.

STRATEGIC SCIENCE PRIORITIES

Three main areas are identified as key priorities and challenges for the future of marine sciences, based on the combined comprehensive expertise of the large EuroMarine community:

1. Understanding marine ecosystems for healthy oceans
2. Building scenarios for marine ecosystems under changing oceans
3. Marine science as a provider of new concepts for innovation and technology

For each of these areas a number of different research priorities and challenges are identified. Detailed information on these can be obtained from the EuroMarine Research Strategy Report³⁰² available at : <http://www.euromarineconsortium.eu/euromarineplus>

In addition to these main areas, six key emerging fields within trading zones of the above areas that require interactions among the three former NoE communities have been identified:

1. Intra- and inter-generational evolution and forecasting of living marine resources
2. Complex interactions including tipping points, regime shifts and shifting assemblages in marine ecosystems
3. Effects of global warming, ocean acidification, sea level rise and hypoxia on biodiversity and ecosystem function
4. Marine rhythms of life and their alterations
5. Valuation of goods and services delivered by marine ecosystems
6. Restoration and conservation of sustainable marine ecosystems.

This list is not exclusive. EuroMarine will support other 'hot topics' that require transdisciplinary approaches, as well as topics or issues that are key for the progress of specific disciplines (e.g. rapid changes in polar oceans, high resolution ocean, convergent approaches between biogeochemistry and genomics to better understand and model biogeochemical cycles).

RESEARCH TARGETS

According to the Business Plan, the research targets during the operational phase includes activities within the following areas: 1) Research and research infrastructure; 2) Access to infrastructure and mobility; 3) Transfer of knowledge (Education and training); 4) Policy advice priorities; 5) Information priorities

³⁰² Boyen C., Heip C., Cury P., Baisnée P.-F., Brownlee C., Tessmar-Raible K., et al. (2012) EuroMarine Research Strategy Report - Deliverable 3.2. Seventh Framework Programme Project EuroMarine – Integration of European Marine Research Networks of Excellence. FP7-ENV-2010.2.2.1-3. Contract Number 265099.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

The EuroMarine Business Plan identifies four main integrative sectors in which EuroMarine key activities strive to generate a significant added value in terms of providing products and services:

- **EuroMarine Services for the science-policy interface:** Foresight workshops; Flagship programmes; EuroMarine+ conferences; Science plans and strategies
- **EuroMarine Infrastructure services including scientific data:** Provide Information for scientific purposes; Provide information for operational purposes; Future looks for marine RIs
- **EuroMarine Training and education services:** Further development and upgrading of MSc and PhD programme database; Developing plan and pre-proposal for a multi-track PhD degree program; Establishment of multi-level mobility and course programmes for specific competency training; European PhD programme in Marine Sciences;
- **EuroMarine Provision of expertise service and products, including dissemination:** Coordination of activities; Development of Web services; Creation of outreach materials; Networking activities with other communications departments; Organisations of meetings and events

CALLS

EuroMarine aims to launch annual competitive calls for proposals funded from the EuroMarine budget. Support for these activities and their outcomes will help to leverage larger projects under European, national or joint research funding programmes. Key activities will directly deliver products and services for the benefit of the European marine and research communities in relation to science-policy interfaces, infrastructures, training, education, communication and expertise.

EuroMarine calls support different activities, such as workshops, working group meetings, conferences, courses and other miscellaneous activities. The first EuroMarine call launched in 2014 has provided support to 18 projects. More information is available at <http://www.euromarinenetwork.eu/call2014/>

CONFERENCES

EuroMarine will hold high level conferences (e.g. general assembly) that will provide visibility to EuroMarine strategies and recent achievements. The EuroMarine Business Plan also foresees the organization research conferences and conferences on marine research infrastructures (MRIs).

FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

These are small research programmes on emerging marine issues of high relevance. They will try to demonstrate the potential usefulness of new jointly developed research approaches, which are not yet on any funding agendas, but are considered of strategic importance.

WORKSHOPS

Foresight foresight/exploratory Workshops (FWS) are envisaged in the first phase of EM focussing on zones of overlapping interest between the three NoE, the "trading zones". Workshops and foresight will be also organise to address infrastructure services including scientific data.

WORKING GROUPS

These are foreseen to discuss research priorities and programmes from members in order to establish common goals and priorities and communicate those to main funding agencies and policy makers. Working groups are also foreseen to address issues on MRIs.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Training and Education activities will be supported through courses, summer schools, workshops and programmes (See Products and Services above)

RESOURCES AND TOOLS³⁰³

News and news "digests"

These are periodically distributed through a general mailing list.

³⁰³ Resources and tools developed within the framework of the EuroMarine project have not been included in this fact sheet (these are available at <http://www.euromarineconsortium.eu/> and include an inventory of data systems, a WIKI portal, a training catalogue and webinars). More information at: <http://www.euromarineconsortium.eu/>.

Other resources and tools foreseen in the EuroMarine Business Plan

- Stand alone and web-based integration tool/services for data management
- Active database webservices on training
- One stop shopping” for MSc and PhD degree programmes;
- Webinars

PUBLICATIONS

According to the Business Plan, EuroMarine foresees to disseminate their activities, findings and outcomes through reports, recommendations, statements, case stories, proceedings, news, fact sheets; videos/films, newsletters etc.;

Source: Based on information provided by EuroMarine and information from the EuroMarine website (<http://www.euomarinenetwork.eu/>) and from the website <http://www.euomarineconsortium.eu/euomarineplus>

DISCLAIMER: The information and views contained in this fact sheet are the sole responsibility of CSA Oceans and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of EuroMarine. To access to updated and definitive information on EuroMarine visit the EuroMarine website: <http://www.euomarinenetwork.eu/>

ACRONYM/SHORT NAME: MARS Network

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION: The European Network of Marine Research Institutes and Stations

WEBSITE: <http://www.marsnetwork.org/>

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE: Pan-European

BACKGROUND

The MARS network is a foundation created by, and open to, Europe's marine research institutes and stations. MARS members are world leaders in fundamental marine research and have important research facilities available that allow direct access to the sea. MARS members are located all over Europe, along the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, the North, Irish, Baltic and Adriatic Seas, and the Black and Mediterranean Seas. With a long history that in many cases dates back from the 19th century, these stations are very well suited places for research, study and education of the marine realm along the European seashore.

For almost two decades MARS has provided a platform for such a cooperation between directors and heads of marine research stations and institutes. They have been able to develop a successful strategy and policy in marine sciences leading to funding of several major programmes and projects, and facilitated many important new breakthroughs.

MARS serves furthermore as a forum and as an interest group and communicates with international organisations and the managers of European research, including the European Commission.

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

MARS aims to provide a platform which helps to delineate overarching marine research themes, to promote cooperation, and to share relevant expertise and facilities in the marine realm.

To overcome the current fragmentation of the marine community and threatening pressure on resources, an adequate marine research strategy with a far broader scope and vision than adopted so far is required. This calls for a strong large scale pan European network of marine research institutes and stations, that is able to deal with, and to direct, the cooperation between marine stations towards the major issues in marine sciences.

In order for MARS to be able to continue and develop as an important factor at the overarching level of science strategy and policy in marine sciences in the future too, it is needed to increase the visibility of MARS, to maintain the independent position of MARS, and to strengthen the communication on the present and future role and products of MARS. To this end, the prime role of MARS is to be a meeting place for the heads of marine institutes and stations, to identify together the long-term strategy and policy in marine research, to contact with managers of European research, and to call more attention for the unique function and location of marine research institutions. To facilitate this role MARS will remain easy accessible by being open and inclusive for larger and smaller institutions from all disciplines, all with equal vote.

In more detail the roles of the MARS network encompass:

- Create awareness of marine stations as an important part of Europe's scientific patrimony
- Contact, and lobby, with the managers of European research (e.g. EC, UNESCO, ESF)
- Identify relevant science priorities and strategic themes in science policy, and stimulate international interdisciplinary marine science programmes
- Create a critical mass and focus for European and Global marine activities
- Promote collaboration in spin-off projects
- Communicate the products with stakeholders
- Support the organisation of symposia, workshops, capacity building and training

The full mission statement is available at: <http://www.marsnetwork.org/mission-statement>

MARS MEMBERS

The MARS Network is a foundation with specific status and bylaws. It consists of 65 members from 23

countries (Albania, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom).

Regular members are laboratories, institutes or university departments primarily devoted to fundamental marine science and possessing coastal research facilities. The full list of members is available at the MARS website: <http://www.marsnetwork.org/institutes>

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Conference of Directors

Conference of Directors takes place every two years. The conference is organised by the Executive Board,.

Executive Board

The Executive Board consists of 7 members, the President, 2 Vice Presidents, and four regular members. The Vice Presidents alternately should represent stations/laboratories from countries bordering the Atlantic Ocean, including the Baltic, and those representing stations/laboratories from countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea, including the Black Sea. One of the four regular members will represent Central and Eastern European marine stations.

The Executive Board can co-opt members for specific purposes..

Executive Secretary

The Executive Secretary leads the Secretariat, which is based in Netherlands (NIOZ, Royal Netherlands institute for Sea Research)

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

European Marine Biology Symposium

MARS fosters the European Marine Biology Symposium (EMBS) series. The history of the European Marine Biology Symposium dates back to 1960 and it has been held annually since 1966. To date it has been organized in about 20 different European countries, some having been visited more than once, attracting marine scientists not just from Europe but from all over the world. <http://www.marsnetwork.org/european-marine-biology-symposia>

MARS' website provides an overview of all past and planned EMBS conferences, with links to the published proceedings of the conferences. <http://www.marsnetwork.org/events>

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

MARS foster the World Association of Marine Stations (WAMS). For several years MARS has been at the forefront of a movement to create a World Association of Marine Stations (WAMS) that, like MARS was inclusive and representative of all marine research stations and institutes, large and small. This culminated in 2007, during the 6th Okazaki Congress on Marine Biology, in Japan, with the formal launching of the WAMS concept.

The MARS' website provides an overview of WAMS (World Association of Marine Stations) and of the collaboration between WAMS and IOC (International Oceanographic Commission) <http://www.marsnetwork.org/world-association-marine-stations-wams>

MARS AWARDS

The MARS Network offers different awards (<http://www.marsnetwork.org/mars-awards>):

- **MARS poster award at EMBS**
It is an award to the 3 best posters at the European Marine Biology Symposium
- **MARS medal of honour**
Colleagues of outstanding reputation in marine science will be honoured with a MARS fellowship. This award will be attributed every two years

- **MARS travel award for young scientists**

This awards are granted to promising young scientists or students at MARS member institutions to study a research topic at another MARS member institute

RESOURCES

News.

This section of the MARS' website provides news and information on MARS activities , activities develop by other networks, training, fellowships, etc.

Links

MARS provide a list of links to EU projects databases , to several training and mobility sites, to press releases, and to other international organizations

PUBLICATIONS

Newsletter

MARS Newsletter provides information on recent activities conducted by MARS and important milestones achieved by the network, short letter/articles on scientific topics, short overviews of new initiatives, upcoming conferences and symposiums of interest for MARS members, calls for proposals, etc., . It also includes articles "position papers" that express the opinion MARS and other .

Meeting reports

Reports of the MARS meetings are published on the website of MARS

Source: Based on information from the MARS website (<http://www.marsnetwork.org/>)

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ANNEX 10

MARINE AND MARITIME ERANETS AND ART.185 INITIATIVES

FACT SHEETS

ANNEX 10. MARINE AND MARITIME ERANETS AND ART. 185 INITIATIVES-FACT SHEETS

TITLE	Joint Baltic Sea Research and Development Programme
ACRONYM	BONUS
GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE	Baltic Sea
WEBSITE	http://www.bonusportal.org/
TIME FRAME	2010-2017
FUNDING INSTRUMENT	FP7, ARTICLE 185 (DECISION No 862/2010/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2010
MANAGING BODY	BONUS EEIG
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Sweden
NON EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Russia
BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
<p>In June 2010, the European Parliament supported the European Council's decision that launched a new research and development programme to protect the Baltic Sea, BONUS (http://www.bonusportal.org/), worth of EUR 100 million for the years 2010-2017. The current BONUS programme (Article 185 funded for years 2011-2017) is built on BONUS+ and BONUS ERA-NET: BONUS ERA-NET (2003-2008) developed preconditions for BONUS, BONUS+ (2009-2011) tested the mechanisms of collaboration among the national funding institutions with a total of 16 projects funded for EUR 22 million and involving over 100 research institutes and universities in the implementation of these projects.</p> <p>BONUS brings together the research communities of marine, maritime, economical and societal research to address the major challenges faced by the Baltic Sea region. A full understanding of the Baltic Sea system is needed. This requires sound knowledge that is scientifically first-rate and relevant for society.</p> <p>BONUS responds to the EU's growth and jobs strategy by implementing many principles of the EU Horizon 2020 (2014-2020) by e.g. pursuing challenge-oriented interdisciplinary research, bringing closer science and innovation and involving stakeholders across multitude of sectors in all phases of the programme.</p> <p>BONUS works closely with and contributes to a number of key European, regional and national programmes including a wide array of different actors on varying levels and capacities. These include HELCOM, the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, the Baltic Nest Institute, Baltic Earth, VASAB, Baltic Stern, Baltic Sea Action Group, ICES, Baltic Sea Regional Programme, the BSR Stars programme and many more. See links section for more information.</p>	
VISION AND OBJECTIVES	
<p>The BONUS' Vision is <i>"Economically and ecologically prosperous Baltic Sea region where resources and goods are used sustainably and where the long-term management of the region is based on sound knowledge derived from multi-disciplinary research"</i>.</p> <p>The main aim of BONUS is to generate and disseminate knowledge and provide necessary know-how in order to resolve successfully major challenges facing the Baltic Sea region in the coming decade and beyond.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapting to the climate change and its effects • Restoring good environmental status of the Baltic Sea and its coasts • Achieving sustainable and safe use of the exploited coastal and marine ecosystem goods and services • Creating cost-efficient environmental information system • Evaluating and developing relevant policies and collective governance • Adapting to a sustainable way of living 	

BONUS aims at creating the scientific basis for developing and implementation of 'fit-for-purpose' regulations, policies and management practices, to respond effectively to the major environmental and key societal challenges which the region faces and will face in the coming years. In order to restrict and mitigate harmful impact of human activities in the Baltic Sea, there is a need for thorough understanding of the cause-effect linkages between the human activities and the state of the Baltic Sea.

BONUS STRATEGIC RESEARCH AGENDA 2011-2017

The **BONUS SRA 2011-2017** was updated in early 2014. The content of the BONUS strategic research agenda 2011-2017 is policy-driven and solution oriented. It addresses the major challenges in the Baltic Sea by setting five main strategic objectives and a total of 19 specifically defined themes.

<http://www.bonusportal.org/publications> (BONUS Publication N.14).

The five main strategic objectives that correspond to the major challenges (as indicated above) are:

1. Understanding the Baltic Sea ecosystem structure and functioning
2. Meeting the multifaceted challenges in linking the Baltic Sea with its coast and catchment
3. Enhancing sustainable use of coastal and marine goods and services of the Baltic Sea
4. Improving the capabilities of the society to respond to the current and future challenges directed to the Baltic Sea region
5. Developing improved and innovative observation and data management systems, tools and methodologies for marine information needs in the Baltic Sea region enhancing sustainable use of coastal and marine goods and services of the Baltic Sea

The scientific approach towards the above strategic objectives is interdisciplinary with a balanced representation of natural and socioeconomic disciplines.

MEMBERS OF BONUS:

BONUS members are the national research funding institutions in the eight EU member states around the Baltic Sea who fund jointly with the EU's Seventh Programme for research, technological development and demonstration BONUS by a total of EUR 100 million for years 2011-2017. Russia participates in BONUS through bilateral agreements. The full list of members is available at the BONUS website (<http://www.bonusportal.org/>)

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

SECRETARIAT (EEIG)

The BONUS Secretariat was established as an European Economic Interest Grouping EEIG in 2007 to act as the legal management organisation of BONUS and it serves as the dedicated legal structure for the implementation of the BONUS programme.

BONUS STEERING COMMITTEE

The highest decision-making body of BONUS is the BONUS Steering Committee. The BONUS Steering Committee consists of representatives from the national funding institutions that are members of BONUS.

ADVISORY BOARD

The BONUS Advisory Board consists of 15 scientists of high international standing and representatives of relevant key stakeholders. The Advisory Board members assist the BONUS Secretariat by providing independent advice, guidance and recommendations regarding scientific and policy-related issues of relevance to BONUS.

BONUS FORUM OF PROJECT COORDINATORS

It is composed of coordinators of ongoing projects funded through BONUS. It assists the Secretariat in matters dealing with the scientific coordination of BONUS.

CALLS

BONUS launches calls that fund projects which address the objectives of the BONUS strategic research agenda 2011-2017. BONUS calls include research, innovation, training and dissemination activities.

Calls launched by BONUS+

BONUS+, launched a call in 2007. Total amount of funding by BONUS EEIG for this call was 22.4 M€

Calls launched by BONUS Art. 185:

http://www.bonusportal.org/programme/competitive_calls

CALL 2012: Viable Ecosystems The call funded 7 themes from the BONUS strategic research agenda 2011-2017 (Budget: EUR 31 million with flexibility of 10 %)

CALL 2012: Innovation The call funded 3 themes from the BONUS strategic research agenda 2011-2017 (Budget: EUR 7 million with flexibility of 10 %)

CALL 2014: Sustainable ecosystem services The call will fund 6 themes under the strategic objectives 2, 3 and 4 of the BONUS strategic research agenda. (Budget EUR 15 million with flexibility of ±1.5 million)

A call including both research and innovation parts will open in 2015.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATION WORKSHOPS

The main purpose of the strategic orientation workshop is to discuss each objective of the research agenda and to achieve a broad consensus among the research funding organisations and the stakeholders on the contents of the programme. So far two strategic orientation workshops have convened during the current programme. The BONUS strategic research agenda development and updates' processes are completed during strategic orientation workshops scheduled at the end of the transparent and thorough stakeholder consultations' cycle.

BONUS FORUM

It aims to bring together representatives of ministries across all relevant sectoral borders of the nine Baltic Sea coastal countries – environment, transport, agriculture, forestry and science – who deal with matters related to Baltic Sea system research and governance. It is organised annually or biennially, and it forms a key stakeholder platform for BONUS. A key use of this platform is to consult about the development and updates of the policy-driven strategic research agenda while it also forms the most important end-user group of the bespoke knowledge generated within the BONUS projects. The BONUS Forum also facilitates and advances the pan-Baltic integration of research, including the joint use and planning of infrastructure capacities, not only by assisting in highlighting research needs, but also by facilitating of the integration of research funding.

INVENTORIES AND MAPPING

Infrastructures

BONUS has developed an inventory of the infrastructure in the Baltic Sea region suited for BONUS research (http://www.bonusportal.org/programme/research_infrastructures). The most crucial research infrastructures for BONUS are research vessels and marine and coastal field research stations. BONUS encourages joint use of these infrastructures by providing an inventory of the facilities available and by coordinating communication between infrastructure owners.

Other inventories developed by BONUS in earlier stages has been published in BONUS Series (see below) (<http://www.bonusportal.org/publications>) , this include:

- Inventory of Marine PhD Courses in the Baltic (BONUS Publication_Nr.7)
- Inventory of Baltic Research and RTD funding in 2004 (BONUS Publication Nr.3)
- Inventory of international publications in the Baltic (BONUS Publication_No.9.)

RESOURCES AND TOOLS

BONUS projects' website

BONUS has launched a dedicated website (www.bonusprojects.org) on information of projects funded by BONUS. This website is updated by BONUS projects that are in their implementation phase (currently 20) and aims to keep the BONUS projects and their stakeholders, including end-users, informed about current views and news about the BONUS projects activities and accomplishment

BONUS Metadata Collection

The BONUS Data Policy Statement is implemented through metadatabases to which all the information about scientific data collected within the BONUS projects are submitted.

- Metadata describing the secondary datasets compiled of/derived from various sources as well as resulting from non-standard sampling by BONUS projects are assembled in the BONUS metadatabase of compiled datasets.

- Metadata describing the sets of virtual data generated as a result of various model runs are assembled in the BONUS metadatabase of artificial datasets
- New standard oceanographic data collected by the BONUS projects are submitted to the SeaDataNet
- New marine geological data collected by the BONUS projects are submitted to the PANGEA database
http://www.bonusportal.org/projects/bonus_metadata_collection

Resources for stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder involvement is one of the key priorities of BONUS. BONUS works to enhance scientific knowledge and its use across policy and socio-economic landscape by transferring aims, progress and results of its research programme to various stakeholder groups for their action and use. At the programme level, the BONUS Forum is the main mechanism for stakeholder involvement (see above). BONUS has developed 4 stakeholder dedicated websites: 1) Researchers, 2) Policymakers, 3) Enterprises (SMEs) and 4) Society

Young Scientist Activities

The importance of investing efforts in young scientists community in the Baltic Sea region continues to be in the core of the BONUS programme. The ambition is to promote the creation of networks of tomorrow's leading Baltic Sea scientists across disciplines in the early stages of their careers.

Blog feature of BONUS project's website

New blogs feature provides a personal section where early career researchers as well as other interested BONUS project participants are given a platform to share knowledge and experiences

Young Scientist Club meetings and training sessions

During conferences and events (co)organised by BONUS, BONUS has sponsored Baltic Sea's young scientists training sessions. Four meetings has been held so far.

Procedures, recommendations and guidelines produced by bonus

From the period 2003-2008 to the current day BONUS has produced documents containing recommendations and providing guidance to a number of issues, including best practices, possibilities and barriers; common evaluation procedures; guidance to report in kind resources, guidelines on calls procedures, etc. These have been published in BONUS Series (see below)

PUBLICATIONS

BONUS issues a broad range of publications (<http://www.bonusportal.org/publications>):

- **BONUS Series.** It encompasses a wide range of reports published by BONUS, from BONUS ERA-NET period 2003-2008 to the current day, including the BONUS outline document and the strategic research agenda 2011-2017, as well as other previous agendas and plans, outcomes of consultations processes, mapping of education and training, mapping of research funding in the Baltic, analysis of best practices and barriers, guidelines for management of calls, among others.
- **Annual reviews.** Summarises key activities of BONUS on annual level (starting from 2010)
- **BONUS briefings.** It summarises key topics and achievements
- **BONUS in Brief.** It is a biannual publication that contains views and news about BONUS
- **Facilities and data sharing.** It encompasses an inventory of the infrastructure in the Baltic Sea region suited for BONUS research and publications on BONUS meta databases (artificial and combined)
- **BONUS e-bulletin.** It is a monthly publication with the latest BONUS news and events
- **BONUS brochures.** Provide up-to-date BONUS introduction

Other BONUS publications include the following:

- **Call information.** It includes relevant information related to BONUS calls
- **BONUS+ reports.** Provides information on outline activities, outcomes, evaluations, management of BONUS+ programme and projects
- **Rules and regulations.** Governing rules of the BONUS Secretariat and its Steering Committee

Source: Based on information from the BONUS website (<http://www.bonusportal.org/>)

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TITLE	Strengthening cooperation in European research on sustainable exploitation of marine resources in the seafood chains - ERA-NET
ACRONYM	COFASP ERA-NET
GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE	Pan-European
WEBSITE	http://www.cofasp.eu
TIME FRAME	2013-2016
FUNDING INSTRUMENT	FP7, Coordination and support action (ERANET)
COORDINATOR	DASTI, Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (Denmark)
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Netherlands, Romania, Spain United Kingdom,
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Iceland, Norway

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Cooperation in Fisheries, Aquaculture and Seafood Processing (COFASP) is an ERA-NET created to directly address actions envisaged within fisheries, aquaculture and seafood. It was created as under the KBBE theme in FP7, and is part of the Europe 2020 strategy, which recognises bioeconomy as an important part of the strategy. COFASP is based on the earlier ERA-NET MariFish and the running ERA-NET SEAS-ERA, and will run 48 months from its initiation on 1 February 2013, ending in 31 January 2017.

The European Strategy “Innovating for sustainable growth: a bioeconomy for Europe” encompasses the sustainable production of renewable resources from land and sea and their conversion into food, bio-based products, biofuels and bioenergy. COFASP will directly address the following actions envisaged in this Strategy within fisheries, aquaculture and seafood, based on results of the earlier ERA-NET MariFish as well as the ERA-NET SEAS-ERA:

- to enhance scientific knowledge and innovation reinforcing advice on fisheries management supporting decision making and strengthening an ecosystem-based fisheries management as central principle of the revised Common Fisheries Policy;
- to implement the EU Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Aquaculture through development of strategic guidelines and implementation of national strategic aquaculture plans; and
- to promote consumption of safe, nutritious and healthy European seafood and ensure traceability of seafood from net and cage to plate.

COFASP will also enter into the area of blue biotechnology in terms of integrated production technology and utilization of limited marine living resources and maritime space in corporation with a presently running CSA MarineBioTech exploring the needs and basis for an ERA-NET on Marine biotechnology.

It also aims to increase the efficiency and synergistic effects of the European national research funding in the area of fisheries, aquaculture and seafood processing. It aims in developing, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and improving the procedures and mechanisms of cooperation between and connecting of national funding schemes. The short term implementation of joint activities facilitates directly the coordination of European national research programmes.

Strong involvement of stakeholders is planned not only at European level, but also at regional and national scale. Beyond participation in workshops and meetings and an Expert Advisory Group with a broad stakeholder representation (policy, research, industry, consumer and environmental NGOs) , COFASP will set-up a specific Industry Stakeholder Group giving guidance on sector industry stakeholder involvement and utilization of their knowledge in the ERA-NET.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of COFASP is to strengthen cooperation and synergies between major European funding

agencies that support research on sustainable exploitation of marine renewable resources with the aim:

1. To lay the basis for exploitation according to the precautionary principles and to enhance innovation in and competitiveness of the primary sectors fisheries and aquaculture as well as subsequent seafood processing and distribution to the consumer;
2. To define the science, information and data necessary to underpin the revision of the CFP and to ensure its successful implementation by designing complementary national research programmes and outlining monitoring and information/data sharing systems needed.

In addition to the 2 main objectives indicated above, COFASP has also several additional objectives.

- **Development of the Aquaculture ERA**
COFASP is to contribute to the establishment of a European Aquaculture Research Area, requiring enhanced cooperation of research program funders to overcome the fragmented, isolated and small-scale approaches taken in several European countries with the goal to enhance European Aquaculture competitiveness
- **Development of the seafood production ERA**
A specific objective of COFASP is to establish cooperation between national programme owners and managers in the seafood production research area.
- **Interdisciplinary Approach**
COFASP will contribute to enhance cooperation between European life-, environmental-, economic- and social-science dealing with fisheries, aquaculture and seafood processing.
- **Transfer of results into applications**
COFASP will trace achievements, success and failures in FP5, FP6 and FP7 fisheries, aquaculture and seafood research projects and analyse best practice and will develop guidelines to ensure transfer of project results to industry, assessment, management and policy development.
COFASP will also map, summarize and communicate existing and help outlining future research programmes addressing maritime spatial planning and contribute to initiatives considering the entire front of marine and maritime research.

For a detailed description of the main objectives of COFASP as well as the additional objectives of this ERANET visit the website <http://www.cofasp.eu>

PARTNERSHIP

The COFASP consortium consists of 26 partners from 15 countries in Europe. The project is led by DASTI (Denmark). The full list of partners is available at the COFASP website <http://www.cofasp.eu>.

STRATEGIC RESEARCH AGENDA AND PLANS

A Common Strategy for strengthened cooperation in research

Building on previous ERA-NET relevant results and adding new findings from the review carried out in the framework of this project, COFASP will develop a common strategy for strengthened cooperation in research between EC, MS, the research community, and the stakeholders.

Inputs to Strategic Research Plans

National research priorities and future infrastructure needs as well as the required cross-sectorial cooperation and research programmes will be identified and outlined by means of think tanks and scoping groups of international experts. Based on the identified research and infrastructure needs, it will deliver input into strategic plans and overarching research programming initiatives, such as the JPI Oceans, SEAS-ERA and Article 185 initiatives as well as important policy initiatives such as the SCAR SWG on Fisheries and Aquaculture.

A strategic mobility plan and a staff exchange scheme agenda

COFASP will develop a strategic mobility plan as well as a staff exchange scheme agenda, taking into account previous projects' findings and reviewing mobility schemes (<http://www.cofasp.eu/node/60>).

MAPPING ACTIVITIES

- COFASP will analyse national funded research programmes and identify areas of common interest, gaps and possible duplications. The sustainability of the entire seafood chain will be addressed, for each of the three

main pillars of the network; aquaculture, fishing and seafood processing

- COFASP will identify relevant research projects and programs at EU and national level and their findings analysed and made available in a format that will be easily accessible and usable by policy makers and the wider stakeholders' community.
- National research priorities and future infrastructure needs as well as the required cross-sectorial cooperation and research programmes will be identified and outlined by means of think tanks and scoping groups of international experts.
- COFASP will investigate the current status and needs of capacity development of European fisheries, aquaculture, and sea food processing in order to identify gaps and bridges and then suggest concrete actions focusing on mobility and training.

CALLS

COFASP plans to have up to 3 joint calls until 2017.

The 1st call was launched in February 2014 and it included topics in all three sectors that COFASP focuses on: Fisheries, Aquaculture and Seafood Processing. The total indicative budget of the call was EUR 5,075 million. The topics addressed by the first call are the following:

- Topic 1: The ecosystem approach to fisheries management
 - New and improved aquaculture systems
 - Feed and nutrition in aquaculture
 - Application of the improved capacity in genomics in aquaculture
- Topic 2: Spatial planning in fisheries and aquaculture
- Topic 3: Improved aquaculture
- Topic 4: Production chain

A second call has been launched on 15 February 2015.

The topic of the second call of COFASP is "Resource optimization, mapping and reduction of ecological footprint, environmental sustainability of aquaculture, fisheries and seafood processing and interaction with other production"

Further information on the calls launched by COFASP can be found at <http://www.cofasp.eu/node/23>

FORESIGHT WORKSHOPS

COFASP has conducted a foresight process to find priorities for future research. Three foresight workshops were organised to look at how the factors might develop in the future and what research is needed to support these developments. The aim is to develop a research agenda defining the research required in the medium term (15 years) to enable a sustainable exploitation and farming and retailing of aquatic resources. Stakeholders from the policy, research, NGO and industry community were involved in the process. The outcomes are available at the COFASP website (<http://www.cofasp.eu/>).

CASE STUDIES

Different meetings and workshops are foreseen within the framework of the 4 case studies. COFASP plans to develop a series of Case Studies in 2015, one in each of the sectors: Fisheries, Aquaculture, Seafood Processing but also a forth dealing with EMFF (European Maritime and Fisheries Fund). Through the case studies COFASP will seek development of joint research programs in fisheries, aquaculture and seafood science that can act as concrete examples of how trans-national alignment of research agendas can serve the development of a resource-efficient Europe and promote the involvement and the building of a new marine citizenship. The expected outcomes include, among others the following: Greater understanding among funding partners of the needs and challenges in the aquaculture sector between the regions; A draft Joint Science Programme; Identification of future research; Priorities, recommendations for how countries can work together in implementing the EMFF and also how COFASP and coming fisheries ERA-NET's calls and activities can go hand in hand with EMFF implementation.

OTHER WORKSHOPS

The results of the funded projects will be disseminated through workshops targeting the research community and other stakeholders.

RESOURCES AND TOOLS**Tools and guidelines**

- COFASP will provide structures, procedures and documents for call implementation and project monitoring. The aim is to produce a document package that can be used easily to run transnational calls.
- COFASP will prepare a guideline for beneficiaries and the ERA-NET partners regarding the knowledge transfer, in order to improve the efficiency of transfer of the project results into practice
- As an outcome of the case studies, COFASP foresee recommendations for how countries can work together in implementing the EMFF and also how COFASP and coming fisheries ERA-NET's calls and activities can go hand in hand with EMFF

Database

COFASP has developed a database comprising research projects in Fisheries, Aquaculture and Seafood Processing active over the period 2003-2013 and funded by European instruments and national programmes. This database is accessible through the following website: <http://cofasp.eurocean.org/>

Other resources

Through its website COFASP provides information on relevant issues and events that are relevant to COFASP <http://www.cofasp.eu/>

PUBLICATIONS**Newsletters**

COFASP publishes newsletters with the latest information on the activities of COFASP and other news, calls and funding opportunities related to the fisheries, aquaculture and seafood processing in Europe.

Publications

Source: Based on information from the COFASP website (<http://www.cofasp.eu>)

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TITLE:	Marine Biotechnology ERA-NET (ERA-MarineBiotech)
ACRONYM	ERA-MBT
GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE	Pan-European
WEBSITE	http://www.marinebiotech.eu
TIME FRAME	2013-2017
FUNDING INSTRUMENT	FP7, Coordination and support action (ERANET)
COORDINATOR	RCN, Research Council of Norway
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Iceland, Norway, New Caledonia,
BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
<p>Funded under the FP7 ERA-NET scheme, ERA-MarineBiotech is a consortium of national funding bodies seeking complementarities between national activities to pool resources to undertake joint funding of transnational projects in the area of Marine Biotechnology.</p> <p>Cooperation between the funding bodies started through the FP7 supported ERA-NET Preparatory Action in Marine Biotechnology. CSA MarineBiotech was a coordination action which main goal was to prepare the foundation for an ERA-NET in the area of marine biotechnology. CSA MarineBiotech concentrated on the mobilisation and engagement of two key groups that provided strategic advice to the project consortium and contributed to a high-quality proposal for a future ERA-NET in marine biotechnology. ERA-MarineBiotech is building on the achievements of the CSA MarineBiotech (http://www.marinebiotech.eu/csa-marinebiotech-achievements)</p> <p>Two of the major outcomes of CSA MarineBiotech has been the MarineBiotech Strategic Forum and the MarineBiotech Stakeholder Group. The MarineBiotech Strategic Forum is composed of funding agencies and policy makers from EU Member States and Associated Countries with interest in marine biotechnology. It is made up of a total of 53 funding agencies in 27 countries, which gave rise to the working group on the proposal for an ERA-NET in marine biotechnology. The MarineBiotech Stakeholder Group included stakeholders from relevant organisations and networks, industry grouping & knowledge institutes belonging to research, industry, outreach professionals, infrastructures, network and legal advisers important for the development of marine biotechnology. The MarineBiotech Stakeholder Group is the starting resource to form the International Advisory Group (IAG) for the marine biotechnology ERA-NET.</p> <p>ERA-MarineBiotech will work with stakeholders from industry and organisations to identify needs and gaps in the value chain from research and development, through optimising research results for proof of concept and industrial uptake and valorisation.</p>	
VISION AND OBJECTIVES	
<p>The vision of the ERA-MarineBiotech project is to support Europe's marine biotechnology community to participate in a lasting enterprise-driven network that adds value to marine biological resources in ways that nurture and sustain the lives of European citizens.</p> <p>The main objectives of ERA MarineBiotech are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To stimulate trans-European marine biotechnology research, innovation and enterprise activities. • To build communities and capacities, taking into account different perspectives and potential of the maritime regions. • To deliver a lasting network to fund and support the development of marine biotechnology as an important but underexplored area of research. <p>Through the Marine Biotechnology ERA-NET (ERA-MarineBiotech) the aim is to enable the marine environment's contribution to 'SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH', a core objective of the</p>	

Europe 2020 Strategy. ERA-MarineBiotech is therefore designed to deliver better coordination of relevant national and regional Research, Technology, Development and Innovation (RTDI) programmes in Europe, reducing fragmentation and duplication, and paving the way for common programmes and cooperation in the provision and use of research infrastructures. A necessity to make sustainable use of this unique resource.

PARTNERSHIP

The consortium of ERA-MarineBiotech (ERA-MBT) consists of 19 national funding bodies from 14 countries. The consortium is coordinated by the Research Council of Norway (RCN).

An International Advisory Group (IAG) will serve as ERA-MBT's "think-tank" group and as a reference point for all strategic initiatives undertaken by the ERA-MBT consortium. Providing strategic guidance and advice, the IAG will be involved in ERA-MBT over the life-time of the project.

ACTIVITIES

During the lifetime of the project the following activities will be carried out:

- Launching at least three thematic calls to generate joint European research and development activities.
- Arranging a number of stakeholder events to promote dialogue between science, industry and policy and to identify requirements for successful developments within the area.
- Performing outreach activities to seek complementarities and avoid overlap with other activities sharing common interest with ERA-MBT.
- Establishing a Strategic Roadmap with the support of the International Advisory Group, an expert panel reflecting views and expertise from the scientific, policy and business sectors.
- Developing a perspective on the future of marine biotechnology research and development and its likely impacts.
- Providing information about marine biotechnology in an online and open access portal with a wiki function.

STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS AND CONSULTATION

ERA-MarineBiotech organises stakeholders meetings to influence the future of the ERA-MBT, seeking to expand and reinforce the network of researchers, industry, policy makers and funding agencies to support the development of European marine biotechnology.

ERA-MarineBiotech has conducted an open stakeholder consultation to help getting a better overview of the existing interactions between the industry and academia in the area of marine biotechnology. The aim is to identify the needs and gaps in such interactions. The view of marine researchers, industrial stakeholders and policy makers will be explored to identify challenges on the road to develop marine biotechnology into a sustainable and strong driver supporting industrial development of marine biotechnology in Europe.

STRATEGIC RESEARCH AGENDA

Among its activities ERA-MarineBiotech plans to develop a Strategic Roadmap for marine biotechnology to support the European bioeconomy.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

In order to promote and to reinforce the Training and Education strategy for marine biotechnology and the utilisation of the marine bioresources all over Europe and for different target audiences, the Marine Biotechnology ERA-NET has designed a survey for mapping the existing operational programs, while aiming to identify needs and gaps.

CALLS

At least three transnational calls will address the challenges relevant for this ERA-NET, and cooperation with complementing activities will be explored to add value and power to enable the development of a horizontally applicable technology like marine biotechnology. The first joint call aims to stimulate joint European research and development activities in marine biotechnology focussing on "The development of biorefinery processes for marine biomaterials".

RESOURCES AND TOOLS

One of the central aims of the ERA-MarineBiotech is to provide access to relevant information in the field of marine biotechnology. Open-access resources will be updated continuously during the ERA-MarineBiotech and beyond. This long-term living resource will serve as an information exchange hub to mobilize a broad European marine biotech RTDI community.

The following resources and tools are provided by ERA-MarineBiotech:

Social Media

A LinkedIn Communication forum and a Twitter account has been established to bring together scientists, companies, policy makers and funding agencies to discuss the latest developments in the field of marine biotechnology in Europe.

MarineBiotech Infopages

The MarineBiotech Infopages will aggregate information on marine biotechnology, taking better care of existing knowledge. This will improve the understanding of marine biotechnology research tools, technologies and application areas. They will inform funding agencies, stakeholders and the interested public about developments, achievements and knowledge in this area. They also integrate an extensive inventory of European and global Marine Biotechnology RTDI Strategies, Programmes and Initiatives.

MarineBiotech databases

Offer access to information about Marine Biotechnology stakeholders (persons and institutions) and projects in Europe and beyond. This system provide a structured information database about and for participating marine biotechnology stakeholders, funding agencies, SME's, networks and initiatives in Europe. The database contains information on projects, institutions and persons.

MarineBiotech library

The MarineBiotech library provides a compilation of relevant policy documents, scientific reports and news articles in the field of marine biotechnology.

Partnering platform

The ER1-MBT partnering tool helps to find cooperation possibilities within the ERA-MBT calls. It can be used in the following ways:

- Post a Partner Offer/Request.
- Search List of Partner Offers/Requests posted by others.

News and Events

It is a section of the ERA-Marine Biotech's website that provides regular updates of relevant information, insights, news and events directly or indirectly related to the ERA-MarineBiotech project.

PUBLICATIONS

The ERA-MarineBiotech newsletter contains project information and other relevant information about marine biotechnology in Europe.

Source: Based on information from the ERA-MarineBiotech website (<http://www.marinebiotech.eu>)

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TITLE:	ERA NET - Maritime Technologies II
ACRONYM	MARTEC II
GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE:	Pan-European
WEBSITE:	https://www.martec-era.net/
TIME FRAME	2011-2014
FUNDING INSTRUMENT:	FP7, Coordination and support action (ERANET)
COORDINATOR:	Project Management Jülich (Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH) (Germany)
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Belarus, Iceland, Norway, Turkey

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

MARTEC II (<https://www.martec-era.net/>) has been an ERA-NET+ funded by FP7. It consisted of a partnership of 30 European ministries and funding organisations (17 partners and 13 observers) responsible for funding RTD in maritime technologies from 25 countries. All together these countries represent about 95 % of the gross tonnage (GT) of shipbuilding output and more than 95% of maritime industry in Europe, which mean that the network already covers the EU key players in those areas. MARTECII has been the continuation in transnational cooperation in the field of maritime technologies between funding agencies that started in 2006 through the ERA-NET MARTEC, funded by FP6.

As a contribution to the development of the European Research Area, the aim of MARTEC II is to form a sustainable network and partnership of key funding agencies and ministries aiming at deepening the understanding of conditions for management of maritime technology research between the key European countries actively funding RTD in this sector. In co-operation with the European industrial maritime cluster and other stakeholders this network intends to work out a strategy for future maritime technological research funding through trans-national programmes and calls which are coherent with the European research policy and the strengthening of the European Research Area.

MARTEC has put particular emphasis on the co-ordination of national R&D programmes which are strategically planned to provide funding for projects which contribute to improving the international competitiveness of the European shipping and marine technology industry.

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this initiative is to strengthen the European Research Area in waterborne research by coordinating and developing synergies between national and regional maritime research programmes and policies.

The objectives have been:

- Reduce duplication of research effort on maritime technologies across Europe
- Identify and respond to gaps in research activities
- Create the necessary critical mass in research in certain areas
- Improve the cost-effectiveness of current research programmes
- Develop common transnational funding standards
- Improve access to research results across Europe
- Contribute to the competitiveness of the European maritime industry
- Promote European Cooperation

MARTEC II has aimed to move from a basic understanding of each other's procedures and priorities to real information exchange based on trust and actively looking to work with partners across national borders. Thus

MARTEC II has also:

- Broaden the geographical scope through the inclusion of new countries;
- Intensified cooperation by launching calls and joint programmes;
- Strengthen the dissemination of waterborne research results throughout Europe;
- Better coordinate the structuring of maritime research through a programme database and research mapping.
- Promoted the information exchange and stronger cooperation between MARTEC and WATERBORNENETP, other ERA-NETs (e.g. TRANSPORT II) as well as other initiatives, which is essential for future activities
- Established future structures for a sustainable network

The activities have included: exchange of information and knowledge among national programme owners and programme managers as well as the implementation of distinct joint activities. The network includes representatives from national and regional public authorities competent for public maritime research programmes and support policies.

PARTNERSHIP

The MARTEC II consortium has been led by Project Management Juelich (PtJ), Germany. The consortium consisted of a total of 17 partners from 15 countries. In addition there were 13 observers from 11 countries. The full list of partners and observers is available at the MARTEC website <https://www.martec-era.net/>

STRATEGIC RESEARCH AGENDA

MARTEC has identified the needs and gaps in the field of shipbuilding and maritime technologies and defined a total of 9 priority maritime areas to be supported through joint transnational calls. The list of priority maritime areas identify by MARTEC can be consulted in the handbook of transnational project handling: <https://www.martec-era.net/links?download=322>) (see *Calls* below)

MAPPING ACTIVITIES

Mapping of national programmes

MARTEC has conducted the mapping of National Programmes, including specific programmes and related programmes to maritime research. The mapping of national programmes covers 30 countries, including EU Member States and Associated Countries. <https://www.martec-era.net/programme/>

Mapping of projects

MARTEC has also performed the mapping of national and EU FP7 funded projects related to the shipbuilding and maritime technology sector.

CALLS

The ERA-NET MARTEC II launched calls for collaborative research projects in the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.. The maritime areas addressed in these calls included : Shipbuilding, Maritime equipment and services, Ship and port operation, Offshore industry/offshore technology, Offshore structures for renewable energy, Polar technology, Fishing/aquaculture, as well as additional topics in the areas of Safety and security, Environmental impact, Human elements

Since 2008 MARTEC has funded 33 projects over the period 2008-2014. Over the period of the former ERANET MARTEC (2008-2010) 14 projects were funded. From 2011 to 2014, MARTEC II has funded 19 additional maritime projects.

In 2015 a new transnational call for collaborative research projects has been launched. This call is initiated by funding organisations from 7 different European partner countries of the former ERA-NET MARTEC consortium. (Belarus, Germany, France, Lithuania, Norway, Poland and United Kingdom). The priority areas covered by this call of MARTEC include:

- Shipbuilding
- Maritime equipment and services
- Ship and port operation

- Inland Water and Intermodal Transport
- Offshore industry/offshore technology
- Offshore structures for renewable energy
- Polar technology
- Fishing/aquaculture

There are also additional topics, which can be included in several priority areas.

- Safety and security
- Environmental impact
- Human elements

RESOURCES AND TOOLS

Projects database

The consortium has developed a database where information on all projects mapped is displayed. The project database also contains information on EU and national projects.

Programmes database

MARTEC provides through its website an overview of current national programmes of EU countries

<https://www.martec-era.net/programme/>

An expanded programme database has also been developed by MARTEC which includes national and regional maritime research programmes related to the shipbuilding and maritime technology sector.

<https://www.martec-era.net/index.php?index=20>

Links to other initiatives

It provides link to other relevant marine and maritime initiatives

PUBLICATIONS

Handbook of transnational projects handling

MARTEC has developed a handbook to manage transnational projects calls. The main aim of this handbook is to give information to potential participants to guide them through the mechanics of preparing and submitting a proposal to the calls launched by MARTEC.

Guide on common call procedures

This guide addresses all necessary steps of a common call. The processes include the publication, the evaluation and the decision. In addition the guide also includes some national information.

IPR Guide to manage research results

MARTEC has developed a document with guidelines on IPR. The document provides an overview about the IPR, describes the technology characteristics and why these affect to the ownership and trade of technology, describes the different means of protecting intellectual property rights, whatever these apply to the maritime sector or not. The guide also addresses the issue of patents, the most important protection for technological innovations.

Other publications:

Call flyers

MARTEC flyers

Source: Based on from the MARTEC website (<https://www.martec-era.net/>) and information provided by MARTEC

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TITLE:	Ocean Energy European Research Area Network
ACRONYM	OCEANERA-NET
GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE:	Pan-European
WEBSITE:	http://www.oceaneranet.eu/
TIME FRAME	2013-2017
FUNDING INSTRUMENT:	FP7, Coordination and support action (ERANET)
COORDINATOR:	Scottish Enterprise , the Regional Economic Development Agency for lowlands Scotland (United Kingdom)
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

OCEANERA-NET is the short name for the Ocean Energy European Research Area Network (ERA-NET), representing a Network of 16 European research funding organisations from 9 countries. The project is funded by the EU through Framework Programme 7. The project started in December 2013 and will run for 4 years

Several member states and regions are funding ocean energy research, demonstration, technology and innovation (RTDI). There is a shared goal to generate knowledge about the marine environment and to speed the development of this emerging sector. However these research efforts are not coordinated. This is why OCEANERA-NET has emerged. OCEANERA-NET will provide a framework for transnational joint activities and will cooperate with the European Energy Research Alliance Ocean Energy Joint Programme; other relevant European projects and industry stakeholders.

A recent Communication from the European Commission on Blue Energy recognises the role ocean energy can play in contributing to future renewable energy targets, economic growth and job creation. OCEANERA-NET is one of a number of initiatives to help address the research and innovation challenges for the role of ocean energy can play in contributing to future renewable energy targets, economic growth and job creation. It will work alongside the European Energy Research Alliance Ocean Energy Joint Programme, Ocean Energy Forum and Technology Platform to develop a shared vision and coordinated action plan. OCEANERA-NET is open to opportunities for collaboration with other European countries or international partners.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of OCEANERA-NET is to coordinate activity between European countries and regions to support research and innovation in the ocean energy sector. Ocean energy includes the generation of renewable electricity from wave and tidal energy, salinity gradient and ocean thermal energy conversion.

The OCEANERA-NET network has set the ambitious goal of establishing a transnational funding programme in the field of ocean energy research, transcending national boundaries, as efficiently as possible and with minimal bureaucracy.

It aims to address complexity, reduce fragmentation and possible duplication, while increasing transparency, productivity and efficiency within ocean energy research funding. It also aims to network its partner Funding Organisations to develop a durable collaboration in research funding, thereby creating added value in high quality ocean energy research across national boundaries. Specifically OCEANERA-NET will work towards joint calls for collaborative research and innovation projects and will launch of, at least one, transnational joint call.

PARNERTSHIP

OCEANERA-NET brings together 16 partners from nine member states intent on gaining the benefits of coordinated research funding. The consortium comprises partners from Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom .

OCEANERA-NET is coordinated by Scottish Enterprise, the Regional Economic Development Agency for lowlands Scotland.

STRATEGIC RESEARCH AGENDA

OCEANERA-NET will conduct an analysis of priorities, needs and opportunities in the field of ocean energy to identify suitable topics for collaborative projects. Based on this analysis OCEANERA-NET will develop a shared vision for the sector and an action plan for delivery.

The consortium will work alongside the European Research Alliance Ocean Energy Joint Programme, Ocean Energy Forum and Technology Platform to develop the shared vision and co-ordinated action plan.

The result will be reduced fragmentation in research funding, development and wider uptake of good practice and support for the commercialisation of the ocean energy sector.

MAPPING ACTIVITIES

OCEANERA-NET is conducting mapping activities to identify key research priorities in the field of ocean energy, to map the current technologies and marine research infrastructures, as well as research projects in the area of ocean energy.

CALLS

OCEANERA-NET launched the first joint call in October 2014. It plans to launch further calls in 2015 and 2016. The first joint call has an indicative budget of around €7 million and it aims to enable collaborative RTDI projects to tackle current challenges for the development and competitiveness of ocean energy technologies: wave energy, tidal energy, tidal and ocean currents, salinity gradient and ocean thermal energy conversion. The call focuses on 5 topics (<http://www.oceaneranet.eu/pages/joint-calls-8.html>):

- Develop standardised approaches/methods/tools for ocean energy site characterisation and project and array / park planning: resource assessment and forecasting tools (short, medium and long term) and environmental data collection.
- Modelling and design of components, systems, sub-systems and devices for ocean energy technologies taking into account manufacturing, installation, operation, maintenance and environment requirements.
- Development and testing of critical components for delivering reliable, sustainable and high-performance ocean energy generation
- Demonstration and validation of technological developments in a real sea environment
- Design and development of tools and solutions for the technological advancement and optimisation of components, devices, and arrays / parks

WORKSHOPS

Brokerage workshops. OCEANERA-NET organised in autumn 2014 a brokerage workshop to announce the 1st call of projects and to facilitate networking and search of partners for projects.

Joint workshops. Joint workshops have been organised between OCEANERA-NET and EEA (European Energy Association).

RESOURCES AND TOOLS

Call administration. OCEAN ERANET will develop a toolkit for call administration

Networking and partner search.

- A dedicated LinkedIn Group
- OCEANERA-NET webinars
- Links to external tools for partner search (EEN partner search)

Other web resources and tools:

- A web section on NEWS on OCEANERA-NET and news of interest linked to ocean energy
- A web section on Useful Links providing links to other ocean energy related initiatives
- A web section on upcoming events in the field of ocean energy, including events organised by OCEANERA-NET

Source: Based on information from the OCEANERA-NET website (<http://www.oceaneranet.eu/>)

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TITLE:	Towards Integrated Marine Research Strategy and Programmes
ACRONYM	SEAS-ERA
GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE:	NE Atlantic, Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea
WEBSITE:	http://www.seas-era.eu
TIME FRAME	2010-2014
FUNDING INSTRUMENT:	FP7, Coordination and support action (ERANET)
COORDINATOR:	MINECO, Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (Spain)
EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom,
NON-EU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	Georgia, Iceland, Norway, Ukraine, Turkey,

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

SEAS-ERA (2010-2014) was a FP7 project funded by the ERA-NET Scheme. The SEAS-ERA partnership consisted of leading Marine RTD Funding Organizations in 18 countries. In addition, a range of observers are associated with the project. SEAS-ERA aims at coordinating the national and regional RTD activities.

SEAS-ERA built on the experience of the previous FP6 ERA-NETs: MarinERA (<http://marinera.seas-era.eu/>) AMPERA (www.cid.csic.es/ampera/index.php) and MariFish (www.marifish.net).

SEAS-ERA addressed the need for developing and implementing common research strategies and programmes related to the European sea basins and also for European coherence in developing and implementing globally important marine research. Therefore, both the regional and pan-European dimensions of the marine research activities are considered.

The regional focus of SEAS-ERA was on the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, with dedicated Regional Work Packages. Marine Research in the Baltic Sea Region it is not addressed by this ERA-NET as it is already coordinated by BONUS (The Joint Baltic Sea Research and Development Programme). SEAS-ERA maintained a close exchange of information and co-operation with BONUS, in order to accomplish the pan-European goals of the overarched initiative.

OBJETIVES

SEAS-ERA aimed at embracing marine and maritime research in its entirety, overarching the previous initiatives mentioned above which only targeted a given area or basin and, therefore, constituting a stable and durable structure for empowering and strengthening marine research all across Europe. The main objectives to be attained were the following:

- Improve co-operation and co-ordination and promote harmonisation of national/regional research programmes to strengthen them, bridging possible gaps and avoiding duplications; to contribute to the setting up of a European Marine and Maritime Research Agenda. In this point SEAS-ERA was mainly aimed at developing a stable European overarching operational structure for implementing this Agenda.
- Foster synergies at regional and pan-European level, mobilising competitive and non-competitive funds for research in a more coordinated way, through common programs and joint calls, so as to reach a critical mass to address major cross-thematic marine and maritime research challenges. SEAS-ERA was a step forward towards achievement of the Joint Programming concept.
- Propose a plan for a better and sustainable use of the existing Marine Research Infrastructures (MRIs), developing a coherent vision, in line with the actions undertaken within the Capacity Programme (ESFRI opportunity list). The key issue addressed in SEAS-ERA was how to set up scientific joint programs while implementing a regular process for access to these MRIs. Other issues addressed included the sharing of a common vision, fostering technological development to improve MRIs quality and service, developing a cooperation frame work and a funding tool box for shared investments, and developing a methodology

for the use of industry infrastructures by public research.

- Reduce imbalances among regions through human capacity building. An important issue to be taken into account is the need to assist countries in building institutional and organisational capacity through human resources for the development of ocean-related activities in order to improve science development and its utilization in Europe. To this end, the project has devoted special attention to set-up a pan-European training and mobility strategy for human resources.
- Enhance public awareness towards marine and maritime scientific and policy issues in Europe. SEAS-ERA was strongly committed to translate the RTD activities into social, economic and cultural benefits. Outreach activities become a means to engage stakeholders beyond the R&D community.

Thus, SEAS-ERA aimed to constitute a platform for developing a European integrated policy oriented structure to promote knowledge and expertise in any sea related area; the overarching element of SEAS-ERA, its ambition to embrace the whole spectrum of marine and maritime research, made it an open forum for knowledge sharing, a real arena where all the sea related knowledge can meet.

PARTNERSHIP

SEAS-ERA brought together the main marine research funding agencies at European level with the aim of increasing the cooperation through the definition of common research agendas and programmes: The consortium consist of 21 partners from 18 countries. The consortium was led by MINECO (Spain) . In addition to partners there were also cooperating members and third parties involved in the project. The full list of partners, including cooperating members and third parties is available at the SEAS-ERA website.

STRATEGIC RESEARCH AGENDAS

SEAS-ERA has developed 3 regional strategic research agendas, one for each of the marine basins addressed by this ERA-NET: the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. These agendas are available at the SEAS-ERA website:

Strategic Research Agenda/ Marine Research Plan for the European Atlantic Sea Basin:

<http://www.seas-era.eu/np4/19.html>

Strategic Research Agenda for the Mediterranean Sea:

<http://www.seas-era.eu/np4/19.html>

Strategic Research Agenda for the Black Sea:

<http://www.seas-era.eu/np4/19.html>

MAPPING ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY SEAS-ERA

In addition to the mapping of research needs for the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Black Sea, SEA-ERA has also conducted the mapping of national research strategies, marine research infrastructures projects funded by previous marine ERA-NETs and Human Capacity Building activities. It also has identified themes that could be supported through common programmes in the Atlantic Region.

National Research Strategies

SEAS-ERA has mapped the European Marine Research Strategies and Programmes and developed an inventory of existing national and sub-national science and technology strategies:

Infrastructures

SEAS-ERA has also conducted a comprehensive mapping of pan-European marine research infrastructures and it has also mapped the existing national research infrastructures for the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Black Sea Regions. (<http://www.seas-era.eu/np4/19.html>)

Inventory of projects

SEAS-ERA launched a new common search tool to facilitate the access to valuable information related to research activities and technological development, in cooperation with the previous initiatives MariFish, MarinERA and Ampera. This common search tool on National and European Funded Projects performs a search

on the InfoBases powered by EurOcean. (<http://www.seas-era.eu/np4/31/>)

Human Capacity Building

SEAS-ERA has conducted a review of the patterns and mechanisms for human capacity building in the Mediterranean and Black Sea Region and has developed and proposed new instruments and mechanisms to foster human capacity building in both regions. (<http://www.seas-era.eu/np4/19.html>)

Common Programmes

As part of its activities SEAS-ERA has also identified knowledge-gaps and scientific research in the Atlantic Region that may be supported in coming years through Common Joint Programmes between interested countries. (<http://www.seas-era.eu/np4/19.html>).

CALLS

In April 2012 SEAS-ERA launched a joint call focussed on the Atlantic and the Mediterranean regions for the submission of transnational proposals to address the three following topics that have been identified in the research agendas developed by this ERA-NET:

- A - Ecosystem approach and ecosystem models for the North Atlantic Ocean
- B - Risk assessment of invasive alien species - changes in marine biodiversity
- C - Development of indicators and science support and management tools for the determination of Good Environmental Status in the Mediterranean Sea

The indicative budget of the call was € 4.4 million.

SEAS-ERA STRATEGIC FORUMS AND WORKSHOPS

Strategic forum

The aim of the strategic forum was to bring together the project partners and stakeholders to discuss on commonalities and synergies with other pan-European initiatives for potential cooperation, to disseminate and discuss on the findings and outcomes of SEAS-ERA, and to debate on future mechanisms for marine research cooperation and programmes. In total 3 Strategic Forums have been organized by SEAS-ERA focussing on:

- 1st SEAS-ERA pan-European Strategic Forum (7 September 2011, Brussels): "SEAS-ERA & JPI 'Oceans'. Commonalities and Synergies"
- 2nd SEAS-ERA pan-European Strategic Forum (6 February 2013, Brussels): Strategic Research Agendas of regional sea basins (Atlantic, Mediterranean and Black Sea), including the research strategy of the Baltic Sea BONUS initiative.
- 3rd SEAS-ERA pan-European Strategic Forum (25 February, Brussels): SEAS-ERA's Vision & Legacy

Workshops

A total of 7 workshops addressing different issues, including aspects related to the regional strategic research agendas, governance, human capacity building and knowledge transfer have been organized by SEASERA (<http://www.seas-era.eu/np4/34/>)

Symposiums

A symposium on marine research infrastructures entitled "MSI 2012 : INTERNATIONAL MARINE and SUB-MARINE INFRASTRUCTURES SYMPOSIUM" was organised by SEAS-ERA in November 2012. (<http://www.seas-era.eu/np4/34/>)

RESOURCES

SEAS-ERA has develop the following resources:

A Common Search Tool on Projects

SEAS-ERA as launched a new common search too on National and European Marine Projects and I. It was developed by EurOcean, This common search tool on National and European Funded Projects performs a search on the following four InfoBases powered by EurOcean: MarinERA BASE, MariFish BASE, AMPERA BASE and EurOcean_KG (<http://www.seas-era.eu/np4/31/>)

General Documents about ERANETS

Provides a link to relevant documents published by other Marine ERANETS
(<http://www.seas-era.eu/np4/84.html>)

Cooperation and other relevant links

It provides a link to other relevant Marine UE projects and to UE and international initiatives, organizations and platforms

PUBLICATIONS

- SEAS-ERA public deliverables (including strategic research agendas, mapping activities of infrastructures, human capacities, common programme, etc.,). These are available at: <http://www.seas-era.eu/np4/19.html>
- SEAS-ERA has published Newsletter with the relevant news and contents
- Dissemination posters and leaflets
- SEAS-ERA meetings/workshops documents. These are available at: <http://www.seas-era.eu/np4/34/>

Source: Based on information from SEAS-ERA website (<http://www.seas-era.eu>)

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