The Interreg IVB North Sea Region Programme

March 2014 Report: Activity: NSF

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Periodic Report number 3

Name of project:	North Sea Fish: innovation from catch to plate
Project acronym:	NSF
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Summary on Progress

The North Sea Fish project has made good progress. Halfway the project period, the partners are working together effectively on numerous project activities. This period several transnational meetings and conferences were organised. Partner meetings during this period have been held in Sluis, the Netherlands on 24th October 2013 and in Ostend, Belgium on 19th February 2014. Also a North Sea Fish networking event was organised in Breskens, the Netherlands on 25th October. This event brought together local and international stakeholders. These meetings have been important in keeping the focus on sustainability and innovation and they have been instrumental in creating a shared view among the partners. In addition, the NSF partnership has attended several key events for networking and dissemination both within and outside of the NSR such as the Foodport final conference in Ostend, the North Atlantic Seafood Forum in Bergen and the UK Parliamentary and Science Committee seminar "Marine Science" in London. In the meantime, the University of Hull has already started the preparations for the North Sea Fish Project final conference to be held 17th September 2014 in Hull.

The North Sea Fish partners work together on the transition towards a more sustainable fishery sector. The study that was completed in the last period is now utilized as a framework for further activities in the NSF project. One of the Report's conclusions was that that on one hand the efficiency of the fleet is improving and fish stocks are generally in good state, but on the other hand there are some serious challenges such as a decline in the fleet and profitability. One of these challenges is to deal with a decline in the fleet due to high fuel costs en environmental requirements. The ports of Harlingen, De Marne and Hanstholm therefore explore the future use of liquid natural gas (LNG) by fisheries and other industries and to find out how sustainable energy consumption can used as a selling point.

Work has continued on different case studies, e.g. on the issues of traceability and the development of a standardized system. ILVO has continued developing a Fish Information System on Sustainability (FISS) for the Belgian fishery sector; the screening of various sustainability initiatives; and the collection of information on quality labels and information systems concerning sustainable fish. In the Port of Hanstholm, work has been oriented toward creating a solid platform of knowledge regarding a the case study of Saithe; a survey on local and regional quality standards and the further implementation and economic impact from investment in the fishery sector. In the previous period Hanstholm developed a calculation method for investments in fishery ports responding to sustainable fishing methods, technical optimisation and increased port logistics. This regional economic model has been demonstrated to other partners and some partners (e.g. De Marne) have indicated their interest in adopting the model in their own region.

One of the aims of NSF is to broaden the economies of port region by linking fishery to tourism. In this respect, the Municipality of De Marne started a pilot to bridge the gap between fisheries and the tourism sector in the harbour area of Lauwersoog. The activities of De Marne and the fisheries contact person focussed on innovation and the development of smaller activities to broaden the supply chain as part of fishery port development. In addition, preparations were made to increase linkages and improved sector marketing of fisheries and tourism. Clear result of the effort is that the public idea of fisheries in the region has changed towards a more optimistic approach. In Harlingen, the main focus was on preparing contracting for the notched jetty, the transfer of duties from auction to port authority (and vice versa) and to contribute to the developing provincial fishery policy. The aim is to foster Harlingen its role as the home fishing port of Urk. This involves the creation of more space for port logistics which has been pursuit by trading port spaces between the port authority and private companies, added by a set of agreements upon the division of tasks. The municipality of Sluis continued work on the Fishery Experience Centre. This centre will create new business by using this traditional sector in an innovative way, and build on the identity of Breskens as a fishing town. The work focused on improving the communication about the project. The storytelling in the experience centre and a trawler.

Overall, North Sea Fish partner regions have broadened their networks in order to stimulate innovation. They stimulated collaboration between stakeholders and other industries. For example, the University of Hull has strengthened their working relationship with the Grimsby Fish Market and other UK stakeholders in the North Sea fish industry. The municipality de Marne appointed a fishery contact person to facilitate contacts between the fishermen, harbour organisations and government to identify quick wins and possibilities for optimisation of the supply chain. In the second part of the project, the North Sea Fish partnership will continue to contribute to the sustainable transition of fishing, by implementing concrete strategies, technologies and methods for specialisation and broadening of the wet fish supply chain. This will finally lead to increased innovative capacity of fish based regional economies in the partner regions. And as a result of effective communication, other regions with fishery economies in (and outside) the North Sea Region will also be able to benefit and take advantage from the outcome and results of North Sea Fish.

1. Beneficiary and project information

Beneficiary information

Extended deadline for submission of report

Required submission date

15/05/2014

Final Report is expected to be delivered
30/09/2014

Lead Beneficiary information

Organisation	Municipality De Marne	**Contact Person First Name**	Eelco
Legal Status	public non-profit	**Contact Person Last Name**	Last
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Project number	35-2-2-12	Priority	3 - Improving the Accessibility of Places in the North Sea Region
Project website	www.northseafish.eu	ERDF	888.162

Information on Beneficiaries

#	Organisation / Homepage	Legal Status	Contact Person / Email / Telephone, Fax	Address / Post Code, City	Country / Region
2	**Municipality of Harlingen** www.harlingen.nl	public non profit	Frits Grijpstra f. grijpstra@ harlingen. nl 0031 620499659,	Voorstraat 35 8860 HA, Harlingen	THE NETHERLANDS NL121 Noord-Friesland
3	**University of Hull** www.uhli.org	public non profit	Nick Riley N. G. Riley@ hull. ac. uk 0044 1482465163, 0044	Cottingham Road HU6 7RX, Hull	UNITED KINGDOM UKE11 City of Kingston upon Hull
4	**Municipality of Sluis** www.gemeentesluis.nl	public non profit	Tiny Maenhout TMaenhout@ GemeenteSluis. nl 0031 653394169, 0031 0117452241	Postbus 27 4500 AA, Oostburg	THE NETHERLANDS NL341 Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen
5	**EV-ILVO** www.ilvo.vlaanderen.be	public non profit	Hans Polet hans. polet@ ilvo. vlaanderen. be 0032 59569837, 0032 59330629	Ankerstraat 1 8400, Oostende	BELGIUM BE255 Oostende
6	**Port of Hanstholm** www.portofhanstholm.dk	public non profit	Birgitte Juhl Svendsen bju@ portofhanstholm. dk 0045 96550710, 0045 96550720	Auktionsgade 39 7730, Hanstholm	DENMARK DK050 Nordjylland

Sub-Beneficiaries

#	Organisation / Homepage	Legal Status	Contact Person / Email / Telephone, Fax	Address / Post Code, City	Country / Region
5.a	**VLAGEW** www.ilvo.vlaanderen.be	public non profit	Bart Sonck bart. sonck@ ilvo. vlaanderen. be 0032 59569866, 0032 59330629	Ankerstraat 1 8400, Oostende	BELGIUM BE255 Oostende

Certification by Lead Beneficiary

Name	Sandra Scherstra
Position	Head of department VROM
Signature	
Date	13/05/2014

2. Time period (6 months)

This Activity report covers the time period from	01/10/2013	**To**	31/03/2014
Extended implementation period		**To**	

3. Changes and other project issues

3.1 Changes process

Have any of the changes below been made during the reporting period	Yes
Have the changes been processed using the above listed process	Yes
Change of contact details	No
Changes of activities in the work packages	No
Change of partnership	No
Change of project timeline (new project timeline)	Yes

3.2 Other project issues

Incompletion of a work package	No
Addition of an indicator	No
Publicity	No
Activities outside the Eligible Area	No

Comments

With an application date March 5 2012 and a estimated starting date July 2 2012 the NSF partnership expected to receive the GOL much earlier than September 18 2012. When the GOL was finally received the partners started their activities, which was three months later than planned. With some very good results now being more than half way, we would like to ask for extension of 6 months to fulfil the goals of North Sea Fish fully and compensate for the first three months whereby hardly or no activities took place. The extension will have no effect on the activities as such or on the total budget. As a further advantage the extension will also give the opportunity to have more results presented during the final conference (planned for 16-17 September in Hull, UK).

4. Work packages/activities

4a. Work packages and activities

WP 1 Project Management

The Lead Beneficiary (LB), the Municipality De Marne, is responsible for the overall project management of the NSF project. The appointed project manager has taken care of the transnational implementation of activities, communication and finances. Two partners (De Marne and Harlingen) have appointed a project coordinator. Leaders of WP 3 (University of Hull) and WP 4 (Port of Hanstholm) have planned and managed the work in these work packages according to plan.

All partners share responsibility to contribute to the objective of the NSF project. For this, a project team has been established with one representative for each partner. In this period the project team met two times to discuss the overall management of the project. Project team meetings deal with steering the project process and managing the overall project activities. All partners have attended all of the partner meetings to date and contributed with agenda items at each of them. This had enabled knowledge sharing and results dissemination. The first project team meeting in this reporting period was in Sluis 24th October 2013. Several issues were discussed. The Municipality of Sluis presented the Fishery Experience Centre and stressed the importance of this Centre for the community and the municipality. Also other partners gave an update of their activities. For example ILVO gave an update on the status of the 'Information systems on Sustainable Seafood Database'; an explanation of the WP 3.2 survey; and a summary of the auction visits (Hanstholm and Grimsby) (enclosure 5.13). The second project team meetings was organized in Oostende 19th February 2014. Several items were discussed , including the work done in the context of traceability, the status of the 'Information systems on Sustainable Seafood Database' and a reminder of the WP 3.4 survey (enclosure 5.16 and enclosure 5.17). ILVO also presented the ILVO pilot in detail: 'FISS: objectives, output and the way forward' (enclosure 5.19) and the report WP 3.2 'Fish supply chain flows for the Belgian fisheries sector' (enclosure 5.18). The project meeting in Oostende was organised back-to-back to the Foodport projects final conference. North Sea Fish project manager Roos Galjaard presented the NSF project during this conference. It is noted that the organisation of the partner meetings to facilitate attendance at other events has been much appreciated, and this model should be promoted to other projects.

WP 2 Publicity and Communications

Publicity resources, such as the NSF Flyer, banner and the power point template, continue to be used widely and are fully integrated in the project. The NSF logo is used in all communications. Resources have been used both for internal project communication and external communication. The publicity resources are used to further increase the awareness of the project among stakeholders at the local, regional and international level. The University of Hull has worked to promote the project, particularly in relation to the North Sea Fish final conference.

The website is maintained and updated by the project manager. The project website informs about the project activities and uses social media twitter accounts. The website was consulted 1210 times in this reporting period and this included 826 users (see enclosure T7) and the twitter account currently has 370 followers.

NSF Newsletters 3 and 4 were published and distributed digitally among subscribers and project partners (enclosure T3 and T8). In the newsletter several activities, events and results are highlighted. The Newsletter is linked to the website as well.

The project network meetings serve to facilitate the transnational exchange of knowledge and expertise. For these meetings the present project partners are invited as well as a broad selection of regional and international stakeholders. In this reporting period, the LB together with the Municipality of Sluis organized a network meeting in Breskens on the 25th of October 2013.

In addition a number of other meetings were organized or attended by members of the NSF partnership, all of which have relevance to the NSF project. Also see section 10.

The University of Hull will host the final NSF conference to be held September 17, 2014. The arrangements are going well for this conference. Work on this has included detailed discussions with the project manager; agreement of and bookings for the conference dinner (The Deep) and the conference venue (University of

Hull); compilation of the conference programme (ongoing); communications with the lead beneficiary to enable information and online booking to be available on the project website; production of a postcard to promote the conference date; negotiation / securing a promotional stand at the North Atlantic Seafood Forum to promote the project, particularly the conference; attendance at the North Atlantic Seafood Forum, with two colleagues form project partner ILVO, Ostend to undertake the promotion. In addition, LB De Mame is making preparations for the invitation for the final conference in Hull.

WP 3 Specialisation in the chain from catch to plate to foster sustainable fishery regions

Fresh fish and seafood are faced with particular challenges in the chain of supply from catch to consumer. The fish must be kept in saleable and edible condition. In addition, bureaucratic requirements relating to traceability and identity are in effect. Also the changing eating habits and expectations of consumers lead to new requirements for improved product quality and traceability. Close cooperation in the sector is needed to link several stages in the supply chain as well as specialisation to be able to anticipate on future needs. This specialisation means integrating new identification technologies; engineering solutions to adapt ports; quality management; and standardization efforts. The University of Hull is managing this work package on specialisation of the chain.

WP 3.1. Anticipating on future trends as catalyst for the transition towards sustainable North Sea Fisheries

Work package 3.1. was completed in the last reporting period. The report that was produced has been used in the work regarding the development plan for the Port of Hanstholm. Together with the regional economic modelling, the report provides a solid economic analyses to serve as a backbone for the development plans for the Port. The report and the economic modelling used also give good advices for effects of the investments.

WP 3. 2. Study and exchange the development and increased use of data transfer for identification and tracking for logistical processes to extend market horizons.

This activity aims to explore the possibilities for the implementation of a standardized information system on sustainably caught fish on a North Sea region level. Traceability is an important issue in a scoring system for sustainably caught fish as the score is directly dependent on the information of the catch: the fishing area, the fishing technique, levels of by-catch, etc. In an ideal situation, a fish is fully traceable, from catch to plate. In this respect, it is important to have insights in how data about the catch follows the fish through the supply chain.

This period, partners agreed to the timeframe and template for undertaking this work, including each partner developing a case study. It was agreed that it may prove impractical to try to describe all existing North Sea fish supply chains and their data flows in WP 3.2 b/g so, in view of the work already undertaken in WP 3.1, it might be more appropriate to define three or four specific supply chains on which to exercise aspects of the work in WP 3 and WP 4. After discussion it was agreed that partners would concentrate on the following four supply chains: Fish caught by the Belgian fleet in the North Sea and landed at Belgian auction quays, North Atlantic Icelandic caught white fish sold at Grimsby Fish Market; North East English Lobster sold in France; North Sea (inshore) "artisan" caught fish and shrimps, Lauwersoog-based.

The University of Hull manages the contributions of each partner and sent round a template for the case studies. A report is currently being compiled. Current progress and future plans were presented at the last project team meeting (enclosure 3.1). Work will be undertaken to write a compilation report for this work package activity for the project team meeting which is being held in May.

Case study - Hull

The University of Hull broke the supply chain into two parts: from catch up to the fish auction and from the auction to the consumer. To study the first part of the fish supply chain plans are currently being made for a research visit to Iceland to meet with key suppliers of fish processed in the Hull region. For the fish supply chain after the auction, interviews have been conducted with local fish processors (see enclosure 3.2).

Case study Belgium – ILVO

In their case study ILVO is looking into the possibilities for the implementation of a standardized information system on sustainably caught fish on a North Sea region level. ILVO continued to study the flow of data about the catch from vessel to first buyer using fish caught by the Belgian fleet in the North Sea as a case study. This study addresses the fish caught by the Belgian fleet and fish landed at Belgian auction quays; the technology adoptions occurring in the Belgian fleet, again focusing on the fish caught by the Belgian fleet in the North Sea and landed at Belgian auction quays, and auctions. This should provide insight knowledge in where the Belgian fish travels to and which amount is effectively consumed locally (in Belgium). For this purpose, ILVO contacted various players in the fish supply chain (auction, government, wholesalers, processors, etc.). One conclusion was that it is not easy to describe the supply chain. First of all, many actors are linked with each other and their exact relationship is sometimes difficult to unravel. Moreover, due to confidentiality issues, some figures and information could not be provided. Therefore, it was decided to give a rough sketch of the flow from 'Belgian fishermen' to 'Belgian consumer' and zoom in on the first steps of the chain from 'catch' to 'first buyer' (enclosure 5. 11). ILVO drafted a report focusing on the supply chains as they are now, possible problems and improvements. ILVO drafted a second report on the status of logistics technology adoptions in the Belgian fishing fleet and that are now standard technology on board of the vessels and contribute mainly to fuel reduction and safety (enclosure 5.9.). A third report addresses the issue of processing fish concluding that while there is some improvement regarding opportunities for local fish processors, skilled processors and fish filleters are almost impossible to find (enclosure 5.8.). A fourth report was produced by ILVO based on an inventory of the existing regulations regarding the traceability of fish during transport and from catch to plate (case: Dover Sole and plaice). One the conclusions is that law requires lot of information, but there generally is a lack of standardized documents (enclosure 5. 10.)

Case Study Harlingen – De Mame

The Municipality of de Mame and Harlingen gave input to WP 3.2 by producing a report on the structure of the supply chains for fisheries in De Mame and Harlingen (enclosures 1. 7). This work contributed on understanding the competition between part of the supply chain (such as auction vs. fisherman), the role of large buyers (Harlingen and Lauwersoog on the issue of handling shrimps; supermarkets) and the tension between different roles of private entrepreneurs and the different government bodies was clarified.

Case study Hanstholm

The case study in Hanstholm is based on the Saithe supply chain (enclosure 6.1). The report is used to create more awareness about the potentials in fish from the North Sea area. A workshop with fishermen and processing industry that was planned for this period will now be organised in next reporting period based on the results of this case study. The aim for the workshop is to create more knowledge about opportunities to focussing more on docking facilities and use of new technology in the fish chain.

WP 3.3. Joint development of strategies and methods for adjustment of port facilities to flexible and sustainable fisheries.

This part of the project deals with developing strategies and methods for adjusting port facilities to sustainable fisheries. Partners De Mame, Harlingen and Hanstholm are involved in this work package.

In De Mame, following the new Port Vision of the port authority (EHL), preparations have focussed on four major projects concerning port development. First, companies Telson and Kant have moved and expanded their shrimp peeling activities in the port of Lauwersoog. After initial efforts to build a new facility, the former building of a yachting firm will now be transformed into the new processing factory (enclosure 1.19). Second, concerning the new shrimp auction complex , it became clear that there is no business case for a new auction complex in Lauwersoog. Two developments work against Lauwersoog in this respect: while the auction of Harlingen experienced an strong increase of landed shrimp, the entrance of the port of Lauwersoog witnessed the build up of silt, which made several vessels to avoid the harbour. Therefore it remains to be seen if Lauwersoog can keep its present leading role as a Northern shrimp port; this role may well be taken over by Urk and Harlingen. Third, tendering of government funds and private investors for developing a port museum has been realised. Currently the business case is not ready yet, as is the discussion concerning operational costs and location and parking are ongoing. Fourth, as part of the easy-gains programme, project development for a range of infrastructural facilities started, such as wifi for vessels and water piping on piers. Major part is the redevelopment of the

Northshrimp- location. As permanent structures do not seem to be feasible due to lack of interest by property developers, de Marne chose to facilitate temporal functions with a focus on small scale fisheries and tourism. A blueprint has been developed to the area next to the Harbour Information pavilion/ visitor centre. Four entrepreneurs have been found to operate a children's activity centre annex tea room, an experimental small-scale fisheries shed, a two-unit hotel/B&B, and a ticket office. There is space for one additional initiative. The area makes it possible for visitors and tourists to better experience the port, the Wadden Sea and the everyday rhythm of fisheries (enclosures 1.20 and 1.23).

In Harlingen, the tendering of the notched jetty started to find the best constructor. In addition, preparatory work was done to facilitate this construction, such as an assessment of the port basin floor (geological survey) and its capabilities of carrying the proposed new pier. An existing old wooden pier was taken out of use due to the current state. To increase the role of Harlingen as home port for Urk, piers and water areas were transferred to the municipality to decrease the scope of tasks for the auction. In return, shore power and water infrastructure was transferred to the auction. The measures are targeted to decrease the workload of the auction, to increase efficiency of logistics. It makes space for the auction to expand her logistical capacities.

The port of Hanstholm has continued work on the regional economic model to measure the economic effect of investment in port facilities and fishery. The model developed by consulting company GEMBA Seafood Consulting was shown at the meeting in Oostende. The method can be a way to measure the effects of investment in fishery. If other NSF partners adopt the model in their own regions (two regions are planning to do so) it will be possible to make transnational comparisons due to similarity in the model (enclosure 6. 3 and 6.4). A transnational use of the economic modelling between the partners will be good example of cooperation and create opportunities for comparison of investment in the fishery sector.

WP 3.4. Building towards transparent exchange of information about wet fish products by means of standardization and transnational quality rating.

This activity is managed by partner ILVO. The aim is to explore the possibilities for the implementation of a standardized information system on sustainably caught fish on a North Sea region level. Traceability is an important issue in a scoring system for sustainably caught fish as the score is directly dependent on the information of the catch: the fishing area, the fishing technique, levels of by-catch, etc. In an ideal situation, a fish is fully traceable, from catch to plate. Before one can think of a generic and standardised scoring system on sustainability on the North Sea level, it is crucial to have insight in the way the national fishery sectors cope with sustainability and, more specifically, traceability. To that effect, ILVO is writing a report on the use of traceability systems for wet fish in the North Sea region and beyond. For this purpose, producer organisations, auctions and government's fishery departments are being contacted and questioned. In order to benchmark for quality labels relevant information on different quality labels has to be collected. To organize the information collected and facilitate benchmarking quality labels a database 'sustainable seafood' will be developed (also see enclosure 5.2 - 5.5 and 5.10).

ILVO is specifically involved in the inventory of quality systems, the exchange of quality information amongst auctions and benchmarks for quality labelling. For the inventory of quality systems, ILVO collected information on 'information systems on sustainable fish' and developed a database to organize the information and allow benchmarking. For the exchange of quality information amongst auctions, ILVO continued contacting and questioning producer organisations, auctions and government's fishery departments concerning the report on the use of traceability systems for wet fish in the North Sea region and beyond (enclosure 5.22). Finally, a survey on different regional and local quality and sustainability standards is executed and the contributions from the partners (in this reporting period only De Marne/Harlingen and Hanstholm, see enclosure 6.2, 1.8) will be compiled and addressed during the project team meeting in Bremen.

WP 4 Broadening activities in the supply chain of wet fish to promote competitive fishery economies.

The slow but steady change to sustainable fisheries offers opportunities for coastal regions to adapt their local economies. The sustainable production of fish and fish-related products generates the need for an alternative image of fishes and fisheries, rooted in local culture. The fish production chain from "catch to plate" only ends when customers can experience their wet fish by taste, smell and sight. The partners will benefit significantly from working in transnational partnerships, as it allows integrating the expertise of the local authorities, knowledge institutes, fish auctions and other actors involved in the North Sea Fish region. Sustainable transition of fishery economies is not possible without joint action with stakeholders from other sections.

WP 4.1: Expanding and strengthening the network of organizations and businesses in the supply chain and supporting sectors, including outreach for intra-sectoral cooperation.

All partners have been working on further expanding and strengthening their networks of experts, businesses, community representatives and ports. The framework of activities also include the establishment of a contact point and effective (innovation) platform for the fishery sector and making an inventory of practical methods and opportunities to involve fishermen in intra sectoral decision making.

In De Marne, this period was marked by the recognition of the role of the municipality and its support to regional fisheries. The efforts of the fishery contact person paid out when other organizations turned to the municipality by themselves. By building on this basis, ties with new government levels (national and international) were established. In addition, knowledge partners and partners in the tourism sector were found (see enclosures 1.3, 1.14 –1.17). Harlingen experienced the lack of an existing provincial approach to fisheries which makes it difficult to develop a municipal policy. An initial draft policy on fisheries by the Province of Fryslân, that was written from an environmental perspective only, was postponed after interference of Harlingen, fisheries spokesmen and the Lauwersoog fisheries contact person. Next step is to develop a municipal approach towards fisheries and to further influence on the provincial one. In coordination with the auction of Urk, Harlingen worked on an implementation plan for the transfer of maritime communications from fish auction to the port authority concerning fishing fleet movements. In the political sphere, the municipal council of Harlingen visited Urk to foster existing contacts and to commit to interdependent development goals (fish sector and port development). Like Harlingen and other partners, the Port of Hanstholm have discussed the investigation of LNG possibilities: can LNG be used as a selling point for wet fish from the North Sea? The results from the Food Port project regarding quality and transport is recognised and will be used.

ILVO organized a number of visits to different auctions: Fish auction Nieuwpoort 3rd October 2013; NSF_Fish auction Grimsby 14th October 2013; Fish auction Oostende 18th October 2013; Fish auction Zeebrugge 23rd October. Most of the visited fish auctions are positive about the presented FISS system and the approach used to describe end visualize sustainability on trip and species level. The auctions acknowledge the importance of a uniform system and see FISS as a tool that can help to get better prices and be an incentive for the fisheries sectors to invest in a more sustainable techniques and approach. They are in favour of a closer cooperation in terms of the exchange and sharing of knowledge and information on the FISS system and related valorization efforts. The auction of Grimsby reacted in another way. They stated that fish that is caught under EU legislation is without discussion sustainably caught. Therefore, they don't see the value of a system that is splitting up the fleet into sustainability classes. To gather all reactions of the auctions, a report is being made to summarize these different reactions. The presentation and the reports of the above visits are provided as enclosure 5.2 to 5.7. In addition, ILVO discussed sustainability themes (ecological, economical en social) with relevant stakeholders in the fisheries sector through a participatory workshop at the NSF network meeting in Breskens. The interactive round resulted in interesting themes and discussions, which led to useful insights for the further development of FISS. The participants became aware of the difficulties and challenges in identifying sustainability themes, but also learned about the benefits of implementing a system like FISS. By having workshops with stakeholders from all over Europe different views on sustainability are brought together, which makes it possible to standardize the system and increase the adaptation possibilities in the future (enclosures 5.6). Finally Nick Riley (University of Hull), Kim Sys (ILVO) and Arne Kinds (ILVO) attended the North Atlantic Seafood Forum 2014 in Bergen to disseminate the North Sea Project , to attract people to the NSF end conference in Hull and to learn about how the seafood industry perceives 'sustainability' and how they see the future for seafood businesses (enclosures 5.7.)

WP 4.2. Expanding market horizons for North Sea fisheries by new market combinations

Fisheries and the related chain of economic activities are key drivers of coastal communities. However, the sector is under increasing pressure due to the restructuring of the fisheries sector, the decrease of fishing fleets, and overexploitation of fish stocks. There is a need to expand the market for fisheries and also to look for new and innovative opportunities in combination with other economic sectors. In this respect, the Port of Hanstholm will start working together with the local fishermen association to identify docking potential and energy potential from a sustainability point of view on the fishery. At this point, they investigate how a more sustainable use of energy in the fishery can be used as new selling point for the wet-fish sector. Partners De Marne, Harlingen and Hansholm cooperated in a special session on LNG (enclosures 2.2 – 2.5) to identify the future possibilities of LNG usage by fishing vessels. The difficulty of transition is closing the business case. With current LNG prices and the return on investment of new vessels and engines there is still a gap of about 30 to 40%. This alters when

worldwide LNG prices drop and the ROI-time will decrease to 5 to 10 years. If the oil price is starting to increase further, the combined elements may foster LNG usage. Harlingen acknowledges the dependence on international market prices and is monitoring if and when there are new opportunities in regard to LNG. The home fleet of Urk is conducting a series of LNG projects to investigate future application of LNG installations in fishing vessels. Harlingen is following these projects to anticipate on Urk's needs.

ILVO's contribution is aimed at the implementation of a system that communicates about sustainability. Such a system can influence the market in various ways. Fishermen can for example benefit from a scoring system on sustainability if it is associated with an improved market access and better prices for sustainably caught fish. ILVO finalized the inventory of sustainability initiatives and continued to investigate whether the adoption of the label results in a better price for the wet product and whether it benefits the fishermen. In a second step ILVO will investigate to which factors (quality, sustainability, improved image, etc.) the price premium could be attributed. Results of the survey should be available for the next reporting period.

Sluis is investigating how the fishing port of Breskens can keep its image as a fishing town by developing plans for the Fishery Experience. The municipality has regular meetings with the stakeholders (about the Fishery Experience project). The plans are getting more detailed but it is recognized that the plan can only be a success when all different sectors will actively participate in it. This is why the municipality, the Province of Zeeland, the water board, the fishery sector, the food sector, the tourism sector and the local retail and restaurant sector are involved in all discussions on the Fishery Experience project. Generally speaking, the stakeholders share the vision of the plan, but there still is some discussion on the finances and time phasing of the project.

WP 4.3. Developing demand orientated business attitudes by connecting consumers and fishery economics by anticipating on future needs.

This activity is aimed towards finding suitable concepts to connect consumers, fishermen and fish processors.

De Marne is developing a demand oriented business attitude connecting consumers and fishery economies by anticipating on future needs. A meeting of regional tourism-sector entrepreneurs (owners of restaurants and overnight accommodations) about prospects in marketing the experience of fish and fisheries as part of the tourism product has been organised. Result was the finding that guests are seriously interested in fish and fisheries but that possibilities to experience this are scarce and that information of venues and activities which offer this are not widespread. Local tourism entrepreneurs often underestimate the value of the port and surroundings for visitors. Entrepreneurs who have their roots outside the region find that local rooted tourism operators are often not very proud of their own region. The meeting led to preparations for linking tourism and fisheries from the side of the tourism sector. The municipality acknowledges that fisheries business themselves are not suitable to implement tourism initiatives as this does not fit their business model. In the next period stakeholders from cultural fisheries, marketers, restaurants and event organisers will be brought together to discuss a number of marketing events in the second half of 2014 (enclosure 1.7).

ILVO is involved in developing suitable concepts to connect consumers, fishermen and fish processors and making project plans for first projects to be followed up after North Sea Fish. ILVO is writing a report on the already existing platforms and working forms to gather various stakeholders in the fishery sector around the table. An interesting example is the 'Action Groups'-meetings in which hot topics towards a more sustainable Belgian fleet with various important stakeholders (government, fishermen, science, retail, etc.) are discussed.

The municipality of Sluis is further developing plans for the Fishery Experience. The plan itself is created and developed by a wide range of stakeholders that share a common goal: to keep Breskens's identity as fishery town. Work is now done on a report (by ZKA). This report will be presented to all stakeholders. Also work on the video production for in the Fishery Experience has started by Hypsos. They have started the work with interviewing local fishermen and family. These stories will be used in the multimedia story telling presentation in the Fishery Experience Centre.
After the network meeting, Sluis organised an excursion to Waterdunen, the harbour area in Breskens and restaurant 'De Kromme Watergang'. Edwin Vinke, owner of this restaurant (Michelin: 2 stars) is one of the stakeholders in in this region. The restaurant's Unique Selling Point is buying the daily catch of local fishermen and using local products: a clear demonstration of how the concept from catch to plate can work.

4b. Activities outside the eligible area (that were listed in Q2.4 of the approved application form)

None

4c. Activities or travels outside the eligible area (that were not listed in Q2.4 of the approved application form)

The University of Hull attended the UK Parliamentary and Science Committee seminar on "Marine Science" in London on 20th March. This provided an opportunity to disseminate information about the North Sea Fish project and the end conference to a relevant audience. Plans are currently being made for a research visit to Iceland in connection with work package 3.2 as mentioned above.

5. Completion of a work package

Completed Work Packages

6. Transnational approach

How has the project ensured transnationality in its approach during the reporting period?

In general, the meetings and conference attendance and collaborations with the partners have a clear transnational element. During the project meetings progress is reported on joint action plans and activities (see T15 - T18): results are discussed and further joint steps are agreed upon. In general, the programmes of the different meetings contributed to the increase of the partners' knowledge about the fishery and the processing technology in the North Sea region. This includes getting a more detailed knowledge on for instance specific species, techniques etc. As such, the NSF network meeting in Breskens 25th October 2013 was a perfect platform to gather stakeholders and discuss important themes for scoring sustainable fishing practices (see enclosure T14). In the morning participants visited the fish auction and attended presentations of several stakeholders who participate in the project in different ways. Leon Wind from Hypsos started with a presentation on the 'Fishing Experience' plan. Edwin Vinke of restaurant 'De Kromme Watergang' explained how they work with local and fresh products and what the added value of this is for the product and the customer. Finally, Mr Huygebaart from Ostendaise's presentation was about 'by-catch': according to him this is not by-catch but another opportunity to bring new types of fish on the menu. Ostendaise is bringing this philosophy to several restaurants and fishermen in Oostende. (see enclosure T9).
In the afternoon participants participated in different workshops. One of these was a workshop organised by ILVO on 'indicators for sustainable fishing practices'. The aim of the workshop was to present the idea of FISS and discuss the listed 'sustainability issues' for sustainable fishing practices. This particular workshop attracted almost 20 attendees. The workshop gave insight in which topics are nowadays hot in the discussion on sustainable fisheries (enclosure 5.15). Another workshop was on tourism and fisheries organised by municipality of de Marne to seek ways of increasing the competitiveness of regional fisheries, which is strongly related to the role of the port of Lauwersoog (enclosure 1.6).

The meeting organised by Sluis created knowledge about the fishery and the processing technology in that part of the North Sea and gave a good impression of how Breskens works with the development of the seafood sector. Partners have the opportunity to discuss common issues, but also look at differences, and learn from different approaches. For example, in the way stakeholders are actively involved in planning processes. Partners are also learning to see different perspectives: e.g. research institutes working together with municipalities. For example, Harlingen uses the project network meetings to learn about developments in other regions with the aim to use these experiences to increase the competitiveness of the port of Harlingen and to support the fleet of Urk. These meetings are also used to zoom in on specific transnational issues. For example, ILVO's workshop in Breskens presented the FISS idea and discuss the listed 'sustainability issues' for sustainable fishing practices. The workshop gave insight in which topics are nowadays hot in the discussion on sustainable fisheries. The interactive round resulted in interesting themes and discussions, which led to useful insights for the further development of VALDUVIS, or FISS. The participants became aware of the difficulties and challenges in identifying sustainability themes, but also learned about the benefits of implementing a system like FISS (enclosure 5.15). During this meeting, it also became clear that Hull has a lot of experience with the effectiveness of RFID barcodes in humid conditions. Denmark is already using these kind of tags, and the Belgian, Dutch and France sector is thinking of also implementing them. To guarantee an optimal equipment of these mentioned fleets, a closer discussion with Nick Riley (Hull) was held to gain more information about RFID research projects.

At the Oostende meeting in February, the transnational approach was further effectuated by participating in the Food Port closing conference. For example, Hanstholm will use the contacts regarding the results from Deutsche See in the coming period. ILVO and the University of Hull also attended the North Atlantic Seafood Forum 2014 in Bergen to disseminate the North Sea Project , to attract people to the NSF end conference in Hull and to learn about how the seafood industry perceives 'sustainability' and how they see the future for seafood businesses (enclosure 5.7 and 5.14). During the current period, aspects of the work of the University of Hull has also included the collaborations with the FoodPort project. These events and cooperation provided ideal opportunities to disseminate information about the North Sea Fish project and the end conference to a relevant audience. At NASF as well as having an information stand for the duration of the conference the University placed around 650 conference postcards on each delegate seat covering people from 34 different countries (enclosure 3.5). Detailed conversations regarding the project were held with a significant number of conference delegates. In addition to the regular transnational meetings, a special LNG session was organised (enclosure1. 5 and enclosures 2. 2 – 2.5) by Harlingen, de Marne, ILVO and the port of Hanstholm to gain more understanding of the possibilities of LNG when it comes to the use of LNG by fisheries and to accommodate this in the port.

Working together with regions across the North Sea has also been useful for partners in their own work. De Marne cooperated with Hanstholm on the economic modelling of the perfomance of the port of Lauwersoog. Harlingen and de Marne worked on the description of the supply chain for artisan style caught species and shrimp as part of WP3.2. In addition cooperation between De Marne and Harlingen was undertaken to create input for ILVO for the inventory of existing sustainability and or quality labels across the North Sea region (enclosures 1. 8 and 1.9). De Marne has looked closely to projects in Oostende and Hanstholm. Harlingen started preparations with Interreg SAIL to host an international fair during the Tall Ships Races in 2014.

With NSF, ILVO aims to introduce the FISS concept to fish auctions and research institutes in the North Sea Region and set up a cooperation platform between interested parties. During the NSF project, these parties (producers organisations, auctions, government's fisheries department) were contacted by mail concerning the traceability aspect of the fisheries sector in their region. The network made it possible to visit the auction of Hanstholm together with the developers of the traceability system for fishing crates. In this way, ILVO could have a professional guided tour in the action and relevant questions could be directly answered by professionals. ILVO wrote a report about the findings and could distribute this amongst the Belgian auctions, government and other important players as the Belgian sector is nowadays also looking at innovative ways to improve the sustainability of fish (enclosure 5.1). The NSF network also made it possible to visit the auction of Grimsby (14th October 2013) and organize a small stakeholder workshop afterwards. This workshop was particularly interesting because these stakeholders had another view on the FISS system than most other auctions/stakeholders that were already visited. They stated that fish that is caught under EU legislation is without discussion sustainably caught. Therefore, they don't see the value of a system that is splitting up the fleet into sustainability classes. To gather all reactions of the auctions, a report is being made to summarize these different reactions (enclosure 5.3).

The Belgian fisheries sector is also working towards the valorization of less-known and therefore less marketable fish. In order to prevent the wastage of an important protein source, the European Fisheries Fund axis 4 'A l'Ostendaise' project was launced. After the project partner meeting in Oostende, ILVO organized an 'A l'Ostendaise' diner for the partners, where the menu is specially selected based on the supply of locally caught fish, respecting the season and quality of the fish (enclosure 5.24). ILVO is also leading the 3.4 survey about national/regional/local initiatives to valorize the sustainability and/or quality of fish (enclosure 5.10, 5.9, 5.8, 5. 11)

Municipality of De Marne learned from the project partners that for the increasing number of (innovation) projects an innovation agenda and additional support should be anchored in a policy to attract, coordinate and guide public investments to support private development. As this policy is currently non-existent, experiences of the other project partners will be used to develop this in the second half of 2014. Finally, in De Marne, German fishermen have been accompanied by the contact person to secure joint action of both Dutch and German fisheries to give feedback on plans of a dredging fill. The German fisheries issued a formal opinion against planning for this fill but Dutch fisheries were not informed. Eventually also the Dutch fisheries filed a formal opinion against the intention for the appointment of a new dredging fill in the Wadden estuary (see enclosure 1.15).

7. Transnationality

7a) How have the project partners ensured horizontal and vertical participation?

Horizontal cooperation (different sectors) is ensured through:

Partner 1: De Marne cooperates with the Port Authority (EHL) as one of three share holders, the others being Municipality Dongeradeel and the Fish Auction Lauwersoog. The port of Lauwersoog is one of several so-called "hot-spots" in the Lauwersmeer area. The spatial policy for this region is targeted towards development of its tourist potential. Within this framework, De Marne cooperates different organizations such as are the Dutch Coalition of Wadden Ports, the national Wadden Fund, the local auction, CIV Lauwersoog (collective buyers organization), fishery association Hulp in Nood, Groningen Seaports and local fisheries. In contrast to the previous reporting period the Municipality managed to start cooperation with innovation hub Blueport Lauwersoog (BPLO). Efforts by the municipality and fishery contact person combined with a change of several key personal in the port authority, the board of the port authority and in the Blueport Lauwersoog foundation led to a mutual understanding of the interest of a common regional approach to support local fisheries.

Partner 2: For Harlingen, the Urk fish auction is the main partner for the fishing harbour of Harlingen. Urk is managing the Harlingen fish auction, landowner of port plots and mayor buyer of the seafood landed in the fishing port. In addition, the vast majority of Harlingen bound vessels are registered in operated by the Urker fisheries.

Partner 3: The University of Hull has worked with a very wide range of contacts across the sector. These ranges from interviews with small local fish smoking company, Enderbys, (related to our case studies for work package 3.2) to discussions with senior managers of international businesses (networking at the North Atlantic Seafood Forum). See the wide ranging delegate list at enclosure 3.5. Further transnational aspects of the project include planning a trip to Iceland in April to study the first part of the fish supply chain use as a case study (involving Seafox management Consultants and Matis ohf, Iceland).

Partner 4: the Municipality of Sluis is involved in meetings with several stakeholders to improve the common goals of the Fishery Experience project. The Municipality and the Province are leading this process. Involving the stakeholders has had a positive effect on the process.

Partner 5: ILVO cooperates with a wide range of stakeholders, such as fishermen, scientists, producers representatives, tourism sector. Horizontal, vertical and geographical cooperation is linked to the overall objective of ILVO within North Sea Fish. It is obvious that different regions should cooperate to develop a generic system applicable for the whole North Sea region. As the system shall influence different stages in the fish value chain, all affected stakeholders (research institutes, government, fishermen, auction, retail) should cooperate in developing this system. One cannot develop such a system without the input of and discussion with the other parties. The auction visits reflect the different types of participation. The visit of the North Atlantic Seafood Forum, 5-6 March 2014, Bergen, Norway ILVO met with worldwide important players in the fishing industry (buyers, producers, FAO, and so on); the NSF_Fish auction Grimsby 14th October 2013 ILVO met with Grimsby local fisheries sector (auction, fish buyers, Seafish) and at the NSF fish auction Hanstholm 6th September 2013 ILVO met with Hanstholm fisheries traceability system developpers

Partner 6: The port of Hanstholm has ensured horizontal cooperation between local fishermen (the administration of the fish box system SIF in Hanstholm) and by involving the local fishermen association, the local association of processing companies in the Hanstholm area; and via participation in project meetings with other project partners and participating in the Food Port final conference.

Vertical cooperation (different levels) is ensured through:

Partner 1: De Marne cooperates with the Provincial regional manager Lauwersmeer. The activities within NSF are supported by the Province of Groningen and linked to the Provincial efforts to increase the critical mass of Lauwersoog in terms of tourism and fisheries. The port of Lauwersoog is one of several so-called "hot-spots" in the Lauwersmeer area. The spatial policy for this region is targeted towards development of its tourist potential.

Partner 2: Harlingen managed to generate new input for the draft provincial fishery policy. In addition, Harlingen is joining the national administrative platform of fishery municipalities and provinces ("Bestuurlijk Overlegplatform Visserij). The aim is to suit the needs of the fisheries better by developing policies which supports fisheries and to enable both fisheries and municipality to attract (public) funding to foster fisheries, for instance by better port facilities and innovation projects.

Partner 3: The University of Hull cooperates with different government bodies.

Partner 4: Sluis has regular contact with the Province of Zeeland. They try to help Sluis to increase the economic effects from the fishing identity of Breskens. In their policy they recognized the economic and recreation potential of the harbour area and identified it as as a Hotspot. Together with the Province and the fishermen organisations, a lobby was organised to The Hague to show the Minister the problems the local fishermen are dealing with: the high costs for fuel, the lack of possibilities to improve the fleet and the fishing techniques and the regulations of the law. For the result of this see section 8.

Partner 5: ILVO cooperates with the fishery departments of different governments.

Partner 6: The port of Hanstholm has ensured vertical cooperation between the municipality of Thisted and NSF.

7b) Are there any difficulties in the partnership?
If a partner wishes to withdraw or change responsibility within/from the partnership please refer to question 4 in the Changes Explanation form

No

8. Knowledge transfer and links

8a) Which European /national or other policies has the project contributed towards during the reporting period?

The Common Fisheries Policy is striving towards a sustainable European fishing fleet. The activities of North Sea Fish contribute to the new European Common Fishery Policy and in particular aims to contribute to two of its objectives: the regulation of production, quality, grading, packaging and labelling, and the encouragement of producers organizations to protect fishermen from sudden market changes.

For example, traceability – a key issue in the NSF project - is also an issue that is raised within the Common Fisheries Policy. The Council regulation nr. 1224/2009 art. 58 states that all lots of fisheries and aquaculture products shall be traceable at all stages of production, processing and distribution, from catching or harvesting to retail stage. ILVO has developed a database of traceability systems for wet fish in the North Sea region. This report can be used as a working document in discussions concerning the development and implementation of these traceability systems. The introduction of an information system on sustainably caught fish can result in an improved market access and even better prices for the fishermen. This creates an economic incentive for fishermen to adopt sustainable fishing practices at a faster rate. This could eventually lead to an increased sustainability of the whole sector.

Other contributions of NSF to the different parts of the New Common Fishery Policy of EU that are related to a more sustainable and innovative fishery and the reduction of energy use. The central part of NSF is to put focus on the local supply chains and by that way ensure local fish for the EU-market. Another central part is the energy view – how can we in the future create a more sustainable level of energy consumption in the EU-fishery sector. On the regional partner level, the Port of Hanstholm for example, these two are combined as they will - as an experiment - try to establish a platform for innovation trying to find how the opportunities is in the saith supply chain for quick wins regarding docking facilities. The project in a specific way should reduce the transportation activity due to make more "local fish for the local area" and in that way reduce the energy consumption. Also the NSF work with LNG is a good example of efforts to change the use of energy. These points also support the regional view in different EU-programs regarding the creation of work and jobs in outskirts of Europe.

In De Marne, the fishery contact person was invited to give an introduction to North Sea fisheries at the Wadden Sea Forum as part of the trilateral cooperation on the Wadden Sea by the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark. Knowledge developed in North Sea Fish has contributed to several European Fishery Fund initiatives which are part of the EU Common Fisheries Policy. The fishery contact person was enrolled in three theme meetings to get Lauwersoog as best in the implementation programme of the Wadden Fund, attended several meetings about Viswad (closing of fishing ground in the Wadden Sea) and offshore wind parks. The interests of Lauwersoog have now been incorporated in the "Rijke Wadden Sea Programme", which did not happen before. The "Rijke Wadden Sea Programme" is the national Dutch application of the EU Common Fisheries Policy translated to the Dutch context. In addition North Sea Fish contributed to the national administrative platform of fishery municipalities and provinces. A letter about by-catch for small scale fisheries has been send to the Ministry of Economy to make clear that the landing of by-catch for small scale fisheries derives these fisheries from income, as the smaller fish was sold to prevent dismissal of by-catch and thus effectively contradicts the aim the policy was intended for. A policy change proved its effectiveness. The effort of the above activities was used to construct an initial regional innovation agenda (see enclosure 1.11) to build further upon to increase the basis for new developments and to have a better coordination between all (both public and private) activities.

In Harlingen, the drive to sustainable adapted fishing techniques is promoted and supported by national and EU policy. In 2016, large part of the North Sea are expected to close for traditional beam cutters (VIBEG, VisWad). The jetty anticipates on the increasingly popular use of the twinrig, electric fishing and fly shoot. The notched pier suits the use of these techniques. The width of the "notches" are expected to fit for the long term, as Euro cutters are foreseen to stay or at least not to grow in size due to increasing fuel costs. This intervention adheres to the application of the EU Common Fisheries Policy by Dutch authorities and to the Programme Rijke Waddenzee by the Dutch Wadden Fund. It supports the designation of the Wadden Sea as protected environmental area, UNESCO heritage and protected biosphere.

In addition to the national policies already mentioned, on the national level, NSF links to national policies and initiatives such as for example in Belgium the initiative of the Rederscentrale (PO), ILVO (Science), Departement Landbouw en Visserij (Flemish Government) and Natuurpunt (NGO) who signed a 'Convenant voor duurzame visserij' and the Flemish Government with its action plan "Selectief vissen doet leven". Switching to other fuel sources as LNG is a current topic within the Dutch fisheries sector and a number of pilots and projects are in proposal for the European Fisheries Fund (EFF). The municipality of Sluis reports that the national government has given permission for 42 more fishing trawlers to fish with the 'pulskor'-system. As it is hard for local fishermen to earn money these days due to the high oil price and the retail prices for fish, having 42 more fishing trawlers is very important for the economic future for the fishery sector.

8b) Does the project make any links to any current and former programmes and projects during the reporting period? If yes, please present how these links are implemented in your project.

In this reporting period linkages have been strengthened with the Interreg IVB NSR Food Port Project: NSF presented the mid-term results of the North Sea Fish project at the final conference of the Food Port project in Oostende (see enclosure T19 and T20). Contacts were made with the SAIL project to share a stand at the exhibition of the European Maritime Days 2014 in Bremen. In addition, the LB and Partner Harlingen are involved in preparing an international Interreg meeting hosted by Interreg SAIL project and the province of Friesland on July 4 2014.

Partner 1: The Municipality of De Marne ensured the pursuit of the Municipality's interests in projects funded by the European Fishery Fund. In addition, innovation efforts were linked to the Greenlincs projects (NOM) and Blueport projects. These and existing links with major companies (such as Heiploeg, De Roussant and Telson) led to an initial inventory for the regional innovation agenda and several projects (i.e. "Shrimp Day", an entrepreneur programme by Blueport Lauwersoog) and initiatives (i.e. prolonged expiration of shrimp) to develop the regional fishery sector.

Partner 2: For Harlingen, the development of future proof port facilities is a first step in further moorage management. The port of Harlingen aims to invest in hardware for communication that will enable vessels to transfer their wishes prior to entering the port. The port can then make early moorage plans. These investments are thought necessary to maintain Harlingen's position as the main fishing port at the south-eastern coast of the North Sea. In this respect, the North Sea Fish project is part of the Municipality of Harlingen intentions to develop Harlingen as the maritime hub at the Wadden North Sea coast and to foster the regional economy. As a maritime centre, Harlingen is partner in the Interreg IVB SAIL and Lo-PINOD projects to stay ahead as innovative and present-day port.

Partner 3: The University of Hull have continued to look for networking opportunities to promote the project and to network with new contacts for which the University's work may be of interest. Examples within this reporting period have included participation in Foodport final conference in Ostend, Belgium on 20 February, North Atlantic Seafood Forum in Bergen, Norway on 5 and 6 March and the UK Parliamentary and Science Committee seminar "Marine Science", London 20 March. In addition, The University of Hull attended a UK project on ACCSEAS – Accessibility for Shipping, Efficiency Advantages and Sustainability which is working to advance maritime access in the North Sea Region. This project addresses navigation and maritime congestion in the North Sea Region and has implications for fishing vessels. The University of Hull also attended the UK TSB-funded 'Solutions for Integrated Seamless Transport Across Land and Sea' (SISTALS) project. This work, currently in its initial stages, examines options for improved goods flow from ship to shore and may have relevance to the fishing sector. And last but not least, the University of Hull attended the "Blue Economy" initiative of the University working to develop marine related business. This is a wide ranging initiative which brings together all maritime related expertise within the University.

Partner 4 - ILVO: The project is closely related to the EFF axis 4 project VALDUVIS. Within VALDUVIS, the FISS system for Belgian will be developed. FISS is an information platform for fish buyers in the auction which informs on the ecological, social and economic sustainability of landed fish in an attractive way, easy and quick to interpret. Within NSF, ILVO disseminates the FISS concept across the North Sea region and try to find interested parties to adopt the system.

Partner 5 - Sluis has close connections with the Interreg project GIFS (Geography of Inshore Fishing and Sustainability). They carried out a survey on both sides of the Channel and Southern North Sea, also in the village of Breskens, as was presented during one of the workshops at the North Sea Fish network meeting in Breskens in October 2013.

Partner 6 - Hanstholm: For the Port of Hanstholm the NSF project connects the work in the LO-pinod (Interreg) project in a good way. At the Lo-pinod meeting in Edinburg the information from the Food Port conference was discussed and used actively. The technical result from the Food project will be used. The results will also be used to put focus on the wet-fish sector - for example the Saithe supply chain – and it gives good advices on how the port can play a positive role in development of this sector.

8c) Have other contacts have been made during the reporting period?

Partner 1 - De Marne: Master chef Dick Soek enthusiastically contributed his knowledge of regional tourism and fisheries to the project during the North Sea Fish mini conference in the beginning of March (see enclosure 1.2). On the regional level, efforts were made to gain a basis for the establishment of a marketing and pricing cooperative to foster fair fisheries incomes. On the isle of Terschelling, the contact person visited a conference about the sustainable transition of the shrimp sector by negotiated means resulting from the recent Vibeg agreements. New contacts have been made during a variety of events and meetings on project level and transnational level, such as Deutsche See in Oostende (for developing the concept of standard fish crates around the North Sea), the Waddenacademy, Greenlincs, several seafood project consultants, the University of Groningen (for biobased research), Foundation for sustainable Fishery (Stichting voor Duurzame Visserij Ontwikkeling), Visfederatie and Innovation Network.

Partner 2 – Harlingen: Contacts were made with Blueport North West and Gasunie regarding LNG. For the contribution to WP 3.2 and WP 3.4 several retailers and small businesses have been contacted to gather information about the supply chain. Also contact was made with the Dutch Food Safety Authority (nVWA) in regard to gain understanding of processes in the auction halls (enclosure 2. 7 and 2.8).

Partner 3 – The University of Hull: the University is continually look for networking opportunities to promote the project and to network with new contacts for which our work may be of interest.

Partner 4 - IVLO added several new contacts for example at the network meeting in Breskens, NASF etc.

- Breskens: Mike Turenhout, Researcher aquaculture & fisheries, LEI
- Victor Simoncelli, Commercial manager, MSC
- Visserij Bout, local fisherwoman
- Dirk Harmsen, Processledare, Goteborg
- Hanstholm: Jorgen Alboge, Department Manager, Lyngsoe Systems
- Henrik Bunkenborg, Chief consultant, Lyngsoe Systems
- NASF: Tammo Bult, Director IMARES Wageningen UR

- Nicolas Guichoux, Global Commercial Director, MSC
- Camiel Derichs, regional director Europe, MSC
- Judith Batchelar, group executive director and head of Sainsbury's Brands
- Marc Geselle, Icelandic Gadus
- Julien Mahleu, Delhaize
- Mike Berthet (M&J Seafood)
- Hans Juergen Matern (Metro Group, Germany).
- Grimsby: Stephen Norton, chief executive, Grimsby fish merchants
- Richard Stansfield, Director, Flatfish
- Julie Snowden, regional account manager, Seafish England
- Martyn Boyers, Grimsby fish market
- David Robinson – Economic Development for North East Lincolnshire Council (Nelincs)
- Steve Stansfied – Flatfish Ltd
- Nigel Clark – Flatfish Ltd
- Chris Sparkes – Jaines & Son

Partner 5- Sluis: During the network meeting in October in Breskens new contacts have been made between several stakeholders. For example, the director of the Breskens fish auction met with Mr Hollenga, lobbyist in the North of the Netherlands for the fishery sector, to exchange ideas about the future of the sector and the way we can cooperate with each other.

Partner 6 - The Port of Hanstholm has been participating in the Food Port conference and added contacts with Deutsche See, Danish Crown and other companies involved in this project. Especially the contact to Deutsche See will be used visiting them in next period. Also the new contact to the fish box association in the Port of Hanstholm may be of relevance for the future development of the system and the challenges in the system.

9. Innovation

How has your project contributed to promoting innovation within the North Sea Region during the reporting period?

In the NSF project, several innovative actions are intended to contribute to the transition to modern, competitive and sustainable European fisheries.

De Mame, Harlingen, Hanstholm and ILVO organised a session on LNG to identify the future possibilities of LNG usage by fishing vessels. The difficulty of the transition to LNG is making it economically profitable. With current LNG prices and the return on investment of new vessels and engines, there is still a gap of about 30 to 40%. This alters when worldwide LNG prices drop and the ROI-time will decrease to 5 to 10 years. If the oil price is starting to increase further, the combined elements may stimulate LNG usage. The expected entry of large scale LNG usage appears to gain momentum (see enclosures 2.2 -2.5). The first distribution nodes have been set up around the North Sea (e.g. in Rotterdam, Göteborg etc.), which makes further distribution to smaller hubs possible. Cooperation between regional fishery ports may make is feasible to organise a "LNG-line" by a buffer vessel to supply ports along a single coast trip. The transition of the fishery fleet to LNG (bi-)fuelled transmission greatly increase the demand for LNG. Currently, one LNG buffer line is in operation by Norway. The creation of LNG demand in ports increases possibilities of other sectors, most notably trucking and short sea shipping, to start use LNG on an increased scale. A wider use of LNG is needed to make this fuel accessible and applicable for smaller fishing vessels. It is therefore important that the fuel chain will develop as a whole, as it is currently not driven by fisheries.

In addition, each partner works on innovation within North Sea Fish partnership and shares the knowledge gained through these actions.

Partner 1 - De Mame: The Northshrimp location in Lauwersoog is the future site to experiment with opening small scale fisheries to tourists and visitors as a sector marketing approach. This innovation combines efforts by both NSF and the European Fishery Fund to increase sustainability of the fishery sector. It enables consumers to directly engage with fishermen and their products, aiming at increasing the appreciation of the regional fish products. A first meeting in De Mame on regional innovation amongst fisheries was not successful, as the parties present at the meeting were too different from each other. However, afterwards several individual stakeholders approached the municipality to organise a second meeting that focussed on the bio refinery of shrimp shells. This meeting was successful. The shells are currently discarded as fish flour but contain valuable resources for food, feed, medical and agricultural applications. The parties agreed to run simple test to identify the most profitable and easy use of shells. See enclosure 1.28.

Partner 2 – Harlingen: the development of a notched jetty is new to the North Sea Region. This was also presented in Ostend at the FoodPort final conference and received good reactions, form both the audience and the JTS Interreg NSR programme.

Partner 3 – University of Hull: through our work with local businesses we are communicating the opportunities for technological implementation in the fisheries sector but these are yet to be exploited. We are hoping that our work with these businesses will help us understand why this is the case.

Partner 4 - ILVO: The most important aspect of ILVO's work in the reporting period is compiling a database that describes the current use of traceability systems for wet fish in the North Sea region. Such an overview report / database does not exist yet. This report/database can be used as a working document in discussions concerning the development and implementation of these traceability systems. As this report is not yet completed, it is not enclosed with this periodic activity report.

Partner 5 – Sluis: The combination of visiting a real fishing trawler in combination with the new concept of 3d-videomapping is innovative. The first steps are made to create the story. At the moment, interviews with fishermen, their family and the other workers in the sector are being held that is input for the videos and the video mapping in the fishing trawler. 3d-movies in the original fishing trawler must impress the visitors and tell them the real story of the life of fishermen on board of a fishing trawler.

Partner 6 – Hanstholm: In this period Hanstholm has worked with the Saithe supply chains, investigated the handling of fish in the port and have reported some of the challenges regarding this activity with barcodes and RFID-tracking at sea and port. In the coming period a central core for work with innovation in Hanstholm' and how energy consumption in the chain can be reduced and how the docking facilities (traceability) can increase the level of quality of Saithe. Development regarding LNG and the quality of handling of fish in the Saithe supply chain is both activities of a high innovative level. Port of Hanstholm will after this create

innovation platforms to involve locale stakeholders (fish box) and use knowledge regarding LNG to discuss possibilities for innovation.

10. Publicity

10a) What kind of communication and publicity activities have been carried out?

In this project period communication and publicity activities continued. The LB has maintained the website and updated this website at a regular bases, including frequent news items (see enclosure T and T9 -T11). The third and fourth newsletters have been distributed (T3 and T8) and the twitter account has been used regularly with 273 tweet messages send and 370 followers at the time of writing (enclosure T13). The project logo has been used in project communication, in particular in transnational communication by the LB (e.g. enclosures T1 -2, 14 and T19).

In addition to this overall and general communication about the project, the partners have been involved in communication and publicity activities, both aimed at local target groups as well as (inter-) national stakeholders. The partners have communicated the NSF results; explaining the work and goals of NSF to raise awareness on fisheries. More specifically, the partners have communicated about their pilot actions.

For example, in this period 10 newspaper articles appeared in De Mame mentioning the fisheries contact person and/ or North Sea Fish (enclosures 1.2 – 1.5 and 1.14 – 1.17). De Mame also organised a mid-term regional mini-conference (enclosure 1.2), 4 round tables with different stakeholders (enclosures 1. 12, 1.13, 1.16, 1.24); a workshop at network meeting Breskens (see enclosure 1.6 and 1.23) and was involved in several meetings and presentations on behalf of the regional fishery sector by fishery contact person D. Hollenga (see enclosures 1.15 – 1.17, 1.25, 1.28). Also Harlingen was mentioned in a news article on the North Sea Region website (enclosure 2. 1). Harlingen was also used in the presentation of transnational project leader Roos Galjaard during the Interreg IVB Food Port conference in Oostende last February. Publicity of the University of Hull has focused on the promotion of the final conference, their participation at the North Atlantic Seafood Forum and the work of the project to date (see enclosure 3.1 - 3.5).

At all of the 2014 events the conference postcard (enclosure 3.3) has been used by all partners to promote the conference. In addition, the University undertook a major piece of work to arrange and deliver the North Sea Fish activity at the North Atlantic Seafood Forum. This enabled the University to communicate with an impressive number and range of delegates as listed in enclosure 3.5 and reported on in enclosure 3.4.

ILVO communicated the goals of NSF and ILVO's role within this NSR project in different ways: e.g. visiting the Fish auction Grimsby on 14th October 2013 or organising a NSF interactive workshop in Breskens, 25th October 2013, Breskens. The Municipality of Sluis produced a youtube film (enclosure 4.1) whereby representatives of partners Sluis, Port of Hanstholm and De Mame were interviewed . Also many articles appeared in relation to the network meeting in Breskens for example on internet (enclosure 4.2.).

10b) Have any particular activities obtained particular attention for the project or Programme?

During the NSF network meeting in Sluis (October 2013), a young, relatively new, film crew Kikketv produced a short news item about this event. Kikketv are young local volunteers, interested in what is happening in the area of Sluis. The video is available on Youtube. The municipality of Sluis is also working on a pilot project on satellite tracking of fishing vessels. The results of the testing of satellite tracking will be available in the last reporting round.

Together with the LB the University of Hull has designed, printed and distributed a postcard style flyer to launch the conference publicity, and this has already been distributed at two international events (Foodport final conference Ostend, Belgium on 20 February and North Atlantic Seafood Forum Bergen, Norway on 5 and 6 March. Copies of both the project flyer and the conference postcard were made available to delegates of the UK Parliamentary and Science Committee seminar on Marine Science held in London on 20 March. More detailed publicity is being planned for when the speaker line up for the event is confirmed. A copy of the postcard can be seen in enclosure 3.3. A good opportunity to disseminate the post card will be the European Maritime Days 2014, held in Bremen this year.

The University of Hull and IVLO attended the North Atlantic Seafood Forum in Bergen, Norway on 5th and 6th March. This was to provide an information stand throughout the event, to network and promote the NSF final conference and to learn from the world class presentations (see enclosure 3.4).

10ci) If you fulfil the following conditions as beneficiary, you should during the implementation of the operation, put up a billboard at the site of each operation.

(a) the total public contribution to the operation exceeds EUR 500 000;	Not relevant during this reporting period
(b) the operation consists in the financing of infrastructure or of construction operations.	Not relevant during this reporting period

If you have answered both questions with yes, please provide details about the infrastructure or construction and the billboard:

10cii) If you fulfil the following conditions as beneficiary you should put up a permanent explanatory plaque that is visible and of significant size no later than six months after completion of an operation:

(a) the total public contribution to the operation exceeds EUR 500 000;	Not relevant during this reporting period
(b) the operation consists in the purchase of a physical object or in the financing of infrastructure or of construction operations.	Not relevant during this reporting period

If you have answered both questions with yes, please provide details about the purchase of a physical object, financing of infrastructure or construction operations and the explanatory plaque

10cIII) All information and publicity measures aimed at beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries and the public should include the following (for small promotional objects points (b) and (c) do not apply):

(a) the emblem of the European Union, in accordance with the appropriate graphic standards, and reference to the European Union	Yes
(b) reference for the ERDF: 'European Regional Development Fund'	Not relevant during this reporting period

(c) The statement investing in the future by working together for a sustainable and competitive future
Not relevant during this reporting period

(d) as stated in the guidance, the North Sea Region programme logo and related references should be used	Yes

Please provide details of the information and publicity measures
North Sea Fish produced a new flyer (see enclosure T1 and T2) and a postcard with the pre-announcement of the North Sea Fish final conference (enclosure 3.3).

14. Communications

Plaque to identify the source of funding
No

11. Indicators

Indicators

Indicators

14.2i Compulsory Indicators - each of the indicators must be established for the project

Output/ Result/ Impact	Priority/Programme Indicator description	Description	Unit	Baseline	Project target	Source of information	Reported previously	Reached in total	Reached this period
Raising awareness / dissemination									
Output	transnational dissemination outputs	exhibitions	number	0	4	NSR and Interreg project exhibitions	1	1	0
Output		own events	number	0	6	3 conferences, 3 network meetings	2	2	0
Output		external events	number	0	4	NSR, EU related	7	7	0
Output		published material	number	0	40	newsletters, reports, studies, leaflets, articles, etc	27	27	0
Output		websites	number	0	1	www.northseafish.eu	1	1	0
Output		TV and radio appearances	number	0	4	average 1 per country	0	0	0
Output		other	number	0	3	social media platforms, webbased video and interactive audiovisualisation	1	1	0
Result	individuals reached by (priority) specific awareness raising activities	exhibitions	number male	0	300	visitors	40	40	0
Result		exhibitions	number female	0	300	visitors	25	25	0
Result		own events	number male	0	300	average of 50 per event	60	60	0
Result		own events	number female	0	120	average of 20 per event	40	40	0

Result		external events	number male	0	200	average of 50 per event	202	202	0
Result		external events	number female	0	80	average of 20 per event	107	107	0
Result		published material	number male	0	4,000	average of 100 per publication	2,700	2,700	0
Result		published material	number female	0	4,000	average of 100 per publication	2,700	2,700	0
Result		websites	number male	0	5,000	estimate	1,519	1,519	0
Result		websites	number female	0	5,000	estimate	380	380	0
Result		TV and radio appearances	number male	0	2,000	% of broadcast	0	0	0
Result		TV and radio appearances	number female	0	2,000	% of broadcast	0	0	0
Result		other	number male	0	250	social media, interactive audiovisualisation etc	178	178	0
Result		other	number female	0	150	social media, interactive audiovisualisation etc	100	100	0
Result	organisations in target groups reached by (priority) specific awareness raising activities	exhibitions	number	0	50		40	40	0
Result		own events	number	0	60		27	27	0
Result		external events	number	0	50		40	40	0
Result		published material	number	0	90	15 per partner, including businesses	65	65	0
Result		websites	number	0	90	15 per partner, including businesses	100	100	0
Result		TV and radio appearances	number	0	20		0	0	0
Result		other	number	0	50		0	0	0
Strengthening transnational co-operation									
Result	Organisations within and outside the official core partnership involved in the project (i.e. as contributor to activity or output)	activity	number	7	21	average 3 per (sub) partner	19	19	0
Result		output	number	7	21	average 3 per partner	27	27	0
Result	individuals within and outside the official core partnership involved in the project (i.e. as contributor to activity or output)	activity	number	28	84	average of 4 persons per organisation	76	76	0
Result		output	number	28	84	average of 4 persons per organisation	108	108	0
Output	project administration outputs (i): transnational partner management meetings		number	0	6	project team meetings	5	5	0
Territorial coverage									
Result	Countries covered by project activities		number (NUTS1)	4	4	NL, BE, UK, DE excl disseminiation intiatives	4	4	0
Result	Regions covered by project activities		number (NUTS3)	6	6	NL (3), BE (1), UK (1), DE (1) excl disseminiation intiatives	6	6	0

14.2i Generic indicators - indicators must be chosen which are relevant for the project

Output/ Result/ Impact	Priority/Programme Indicator description	Description	Unit	Baseline	Project target	Source of information	Reported previously	Reached in total	Reached this period
Core activities									
Output	developed:	transnational training	number	0	2	Sluis, ILVO	0	0	0
Output		staff exchange programmes	number	0	2	Harlingen	0	0	0
Result	individuals in different social and age groups undertaken transnational training	male 25-54	number	0	10	Sluis, ILVO project records	0	0	0
Result		female 25-54	number	0	8	Sluis, ILVO records	0	0	0
Result	individuals in different social and age groups undertaken staff exchange	male 25-54	number	0	3	Harlingen	0	0	0
Result		female 25-54	number	0	2	Harlingen	0	0	0
Output	initiatives that provide or help find investment re-sources		number	0	0		1	1	0
Output		transnational demonstration projects	number	0	1	interactive audiovisualisation project	0	0	0
Output		pilot schemes	number	0	6		1	1	0
Output		feasibility studies	number	0	2		1	1	0
Output		transnational knowledge bases	number	0	1		1	1	0
Output		schemes	number	0	6		0	0	0
Output		know-how exchange platforms	number	0	1		1	1	0
Raising awareness / dissemination									
Impact	individuals within and outside the NSR with greater awareness of project outputs	male	number	0	3,500		1,750	1,750	0
Impact		female	number	0	2,500		1,250	1,250	0
Impact	organisations within and outside the NSR with greater awareness of project outputs		number	0	200		100	100	0
Strengthening transnational co-operation									
Output	project administration outputs (II): shared IT systems		number	0	4	social media platforms + project website	2	2	0

14.2 III. Priority indicators - chose at least 1 output and 1 result indicator

Output/ Result/ Impact	Priority/Programme Indicator description	Description	Unit	Baseline	Project target	Source of information	Reported previously	Reached in total	Reached this period
Priority 3 Improving the accessibility of places in the NSR									
Result	land area subject to	action plans	ha	0	30	estimated 3 ports each 10 ha	30	30	0
Result		logistics solutions	ha	0	60	estimated 6 ports each 10 ha	20	20	0
Result	sea area subject to	action plans	ha	0	0		20	20	0
Result		agreements	ha	0	0		20	20	0
Result		logistics solutions	ha	0	5,750,000	North Sea taken as fishing grounds	5,750,000	5,750,000	0
Result	new logistics or multimodal technologies /		number	0	6	estimated 1 per partner	2	2	0

	pilots transferred transnationally and implemented								
Result	technology centres helping transnational exchange		number	0	2	ILVO and University of Hull	2	2	0
Result	transnational databases helping transnational exchange		number	0	0		1	1	0

Environmental Indicators

Output/ Result/ Impact	Priority/Programme Indicator description	Description	Unit	Baseline	Project target	Source of information	Reported previously	Reached in total	Reached this period
Environmental Issues									
	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Natura 2000 areas affected	number	0	10	National competent authorities within member states	1	1	0
				0	1	Project indicator monitoring	0	0	0
	Air and climatic factors			0	1	Project indicator monitoring	0	0	0
	Cultural heritage, including architectural & archaeological heritage			0	6	Local/regional competent authorities	1	1	0
	Landscape	Area subject of change	ha	0	60	Landscape assessment within project implementation	20	20	0
	Use of renewable and non-renewable resources			0	1	Project indicator monitoring	0	0	0
	Adaptation to climate change			0	6	Local/regional compentent authorities	0	0	0

12. Enclosures

Enclosures

Format e.g. book, CD, DVD etc	Description	No. of pages/photographs
picture	T20 plc R. Galjaard Food port conference	1
presentation	T19 PPT North Sea Fish Foodport Final Conference 2014	15
report	T18 Notes NSF Projectteam meeting Ostend 2014	9
agenda	T17 Agenda NSF projectteam meeting ILVO -Ostend February 19 2014	1
report	T16 Notes NSF projectteam meeting Sluis October 2013	6
agenda	T15 Agenda NSF projectteam meeting Sluis October 24 2013	1
programme	T14 Programme networkmeeting	2
screenshot	T13 screenshot North Sea Fish twitter account	1
website item	T12 NSF website event announcement European Maritime Day Bremen	1
website item	T11 NSF website item NSF at NASF 2014	1
website item	T10 NSF website item North Sea Fish at Food Port Final Conference	2
website item	T9 NSF Website item networkmeeting Breskens	2
newsletter	T8 NSF Newsletter 4	6
flyer	T1 flyer new version	3
flyer	T2 flyer 1st result	2
newsletter	T3 NSF Newsletter 3	3
news item	T4 News item NSF is heading for its finalisation on NSF website	1
announcement	T5 anouncement final conference on NSF website	1
announcement	T6 Final conference annoucement on NSR website	1
news item	T7 NSF website Analytics 20131001-20140331	1
presentation	1.1 DeMarne brief presentation in Oostende	4
news article	1.2. DeMarne news article NSF mini conference Lauwersoog	2
news article	1.3. DeMarne newsarticle update supporter of the fishery	2
news article	1.4. DeMarne news article North Sea Fish to finalisation	2

news article	1.5. De Mame news article North Sea Fish meeting in LNG	2
report	1.6 De Mame workshop network meeting Breskens	2
memo	1.7. De Mame subproject Idea tourism and fisheries	2
report	1.8 DeMame Report WP 3.2.	5
report	1.9. De Mame Survey WP 3.4 a	4
report	1.10 DeMame report meering biorefinery of shrimps	8
report	1.11 DeMame Invetory list of regional needs for innovations	2
report	1.12 DeMame attendance sheet innovation meeting Lauwersoog	1
report	1.13 DeMame attendance sheet work session on biorefinery	2
news article	1.14 DeMame news article level playing field wadden fisheries	1
news article	1.5 DeMame article water fill dispute	1
news article	1.16 DeMame news article enterpreneurship small sized companies	1
news article	1.17 DeMame News article shrimp permit	1
presentation	1.18 Presentation EHL mini conference	14
presentation	1.19 DeMame presentation Galjaard mini conference	14
presentation	1.20 DeMame presentation SGV mini conference	17
press release	1.21 DeMame press invitation mini conference	1
presentation	1.22 DeMame presentation tourism workshop Breskens	23
presentation	1.23 programme meeting tourism and fisheries	1
presentation	1.24 DeMame presentation fishery contact person Aurich	51
news article	1.25 DeMame news article visserijnieuws mini conference	1
report	1.26 DeMame Report fishery contact person	3
report	1.27 De Mame participants list meeting Waddenacademie	2
invitation	1.28 DeMame Invitation bio refinery workshop	2
news article	2.1. Harlingen news article on NSR site	2
programme	2.2. Harlingen preliminary programme and invitation LNG session	2
programme	2.3. Harlingen Programme LNG Session	2
presentation	2.4. Harlingen presentation LNG session	14
report	2.5 Harlingen list of invitees for LNG Session	1
report	2.6. Harlingen report and news article LNG meeting	2
report	2.7. Harlingen Report 3.2.	5
report	2.8. Harlingen Report WP 3.4. a survey	4
presentation	3.1. UofHull partner meeting presentation on the final conference	21
presentation	3.2. UofHull partner meeting presentation onsupply chain WP 3.2	15
postcard	3.3 UofHull promotional postcard for the final conference	15
report	3.4. UofHull North Atlantic Seafood Forum report	6
delegate list	3.5. UofHull North Atlantic Seafood Forum delegate list	11
video screenshot	4.1. Sluis Video about NSF network meeting http://youtu.be/G72jXZZSjnA	1
paper	4.2. Sluis Article on digital platform about NSF meeting	1
paper	4.3. Sluis Booklet visitors NSF meeting	6
report	5.1. ILVO 2013 09 06 SNF Report demonstration of the Danish fisheries traceability system pdf	8
programme	5.2. ILVO 2013 10 03 NSF visit fish auction nieuwpoort final pdf	4
programme	5.3. ILVO 23 10 14 NSF visit fish auction Grimsby final pdf	6
programme	5.4. ILVO 2013 10 18 NSF visitfishauction Oostende final pdf	3
programme	5.5. ILVO 2013 10 23 NSF visitfishauction zeebrugge final pdf	4
report	5.6. ILVO 2013 10 25 NSF Report workshop Breskens pdf	4
report	5.7 ILVO report NASF	6
report	5.8. ILVO NSF fish processing finaal	4
report	5.9 ILVO NSF Technology adoptions finaal pdf	5
programme	5.10 ILVO NSF Visit FAVV finaal pdf	3
report	5.11 ILVO WP 3.2. Flow ILVO draft pdf	10

report	5.12 ILVO NSF WP 4.3. a pdf	6
presentation	5.13 ILVO Grimsby Final pdf	25
picture	5.14 ILVO NASF picture 1	1
presentation	5.15. ILVO workshop Breskens	18
presentation	5.16 ILVO NSF partner meeting Ostend Feb 2014 Short update of activities ILVO	5
presentation	5.17 ILVO NSF partner meeting Ostend Feb 2014 WP 3.4. ILVO pdf	4
presentation	5.18 ILVO NSF Presentatie DVH.pdf	11
presentation	5.19 ILVO Oostende February2014 ILVO pilot final pdf	17
picture	5.20 ILVO MSPBreskens 1.jpg	1
picture	5.21 ILVO MSPBreskens2.jpg	1
report	5.22 ILVO Survey 3.4. a pdf	2
picture	5.23 ILVO NASF Picture 2	1
menu	5.24. ILVO Diner a l"Ostendaise	1
report	6.1. Hanstholm DRAFT: Case study on Saithe supply chain in Port of Hanstholm	24
report	6.2. Hanstholm DRAFT: Survey on Saithe supply chain in Port of Hanstholm	4
presentation	6.3. Hanstholm Presentation of regional economic model on investment in fishery	13
report	6.4 Hanstholm Paper about regional economic model (method paper)	4

Finalise

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