



## CISE<sup>1</sup> - Technical Advisory Group (TAG), meeting-2 of 24+25.01.2011

### Minutes

<b>Participants</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monique Pariat (co-chair)</li><li>• Alessandra Zampieri (co-chair)</li></ul> TAG members/ substitutes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nicola Carlone</li><li>• Leon Bouts</li><li>• Sjon Huisman</li><li>• Eric Donnay</li><li>• Manuela Manta (TAXUD)</li><li>• Eduardo Lobo</li><li>• Harri Ahonen</li><li>• Conor Shields</li><li>• Pasi Staff</li><li>• Beatrice Comby (CFCA)</li><li>• Jose Navarro (CFCA)</li><li>• Fabrice Coheleach (EDA)</li><li>• Andrus Meiner (EEA)</li><li>• Bo Andersen (EUROPOL)</li><li>• Gjalt Reitsma (EUROPOL)</li><li>• Jani Isometsa (FRONTEX)</li><li>• Olivier Plessiet (BLUEMASSMED)</li><li>• Markus Grönblad (MARSUNO)</li><li>• Solomon Mias (EDA)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Commission services:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Beate Gminder (MARE)</li><li>• Isto Mattila (MARE)</li><li>• Thomas Strasser (MARE)</li><li>• Guido Ferraro (JRC)</li><li>• Asta Mackeviuciute (ECHO)</li><li>• Paolo Salieri (ENTR)</li><li>• Jose Gago Pineiro (ENV)</li><li>• Oliver Seiffarth (HOME)</li><li>• Hilli Chermaine (HOME)</li><li>• Jean-Bernard Erhardt (MOVE)</li><li>• Georgy Georgiev (OLAF)</li><li>• Robert Light (TAXUD)</li></ul></li><li>Invited:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Francesco Vitti (EUMS)</li><li>• Adm Anthony Dymock (EDA -Wise pen)</li><li>• Neil Robertson (EUNAVFOR - ATALANTA)</li><li>• Pierre Seailles (EEAS)</li><li>• Jose Ferreira Leite (MAOC-N)</li></ul></li></ul> <p>Bernard Garnier (TAG Permanent Secretary)</p>
<b>Excused TAG members</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Leendert Bal /James Wood (EMSA)</li></ul>	
<b>Location</b> <p>Centre Albert Borschette, Room 0A</p>	
<b>Distribution of minutes</b> <p>For review and approval by TAG Members</p>	

<sup>1</sup> Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain.

Approved meeting minutes are available to the general public.

## Agenda

- The proposed agenda (Appendix 4) was approved.

### Agenda Point 1: Introduction of the co-chairs and introduction of new participants

- Co-chair Mare highlighted in particular:
  - The importance of the TAG to the European Union;
  - The importance for the TAG members to take ownership of the Roadmap process;
  - The need to build trust as a pre-requisite of the willingness to increase data and information exchanges within and across User Communities.
  - Time being tight, there is a need for TAG to work efficiently. Progress will be reported to Member States.
- The future HoU and Co-Chair for MARE from next March 1st, Mrs Beate Gminder, was introduced to the TAG members.
- Tour de table: Newly appointed TAG members introduced themselves:
  - MrPasi Staff, representing the User Community Defence;
  - Mr Leon Bouts, representing the User Community Fisheries Control, substitute;
  - Mr Sjon Huisman, representing the User Community linked to Maritime Pollution Preparedness and Response.
  - Mr Eric Donnay, as substitute to Sjon,Huisman;
  - Mr Jose Navarro Garcia, CFCA substitute;
  - Mr Conor Shields, representing the User Community General Law Enforcement.

### Agenda Point 2: Presentations from each User Community on their missions and their identified stakes wrt CISE)

- Mr Nicola Carlone introduced the Maritime Safety (including Search and Rescue), Maritime Security and prevention of pollution caused by ships. Key points are following:
  - Legal umbrella Directive 2002/59 and 2009/17;
  - Specific/ different data classification levels exist;
  - Technical obstacles (e.g. heterogeneity of data formats) are recognised as well as administrative and financial constraints;
  - However a number of information sharing systems exist, such as:SafeSeaNet (SSN-mandatory network among all MS), which offers different kind of data:
    - Portplus, federating from 1/1/2011 the Port and Hazmat declarations,
    - Ship AIS,
    - Ship MRS (Mandatory reporting system, e.g. Adrirep, Bonfirep),
    - Alert/Incident (Sitrep, Polrep, Waste, Lost & Found containers);
  - Role of EMSA in the implementation of the SSN;
  - Regional approaches are natural: HELCOM, IT-CG Mediterranean Regional Centre for AIS – also including Portugal and Black Sea (MARES) etc.
- Ms Beatrice Comby introduced the Fisheries Control User Community stakes:
  - Developing Fishnet (on progress), a “secured collaboration” platform allowing the exchange of information for Joint Deployment plans, providing access to position and catch data, Vessel Monitoring (VMS) and Electronic Reporting (ERS);
  - Providing MS with risk analyses supporting the operational planning of fisheries control and inspection;
  - Own and MS assets deployed at sea;
  - Perceived increase of efficiency by integrating other data (AIS,

- customs,..);
  - Obstacles are mainly legal (different appreciations of confidentiality) and technical (inspection and surveillance data are not yet standard);
  - Transmission from/to high sea remains expensive.
- Mr Sion Huisman presented the Maritime Pollution Preparedness and Response state of play:
  - Current trend is not only to prevent oil pollution but also Hazardous Noxious Substances (HNS), lost container, illegal transport e.g. illegal wastes,..;
  - Surveillance systems are not used only for oil pollution;
  - Current information handled is CleanSeaNet (CSN), CECIS (some countries still not use it), BAPOL and POLREP reports, Port state controls, Harbor Police reports, oil drift analysis, sample analysis;
  - Info currently mainly from few sources: CSN, Lloyds Seadata or Equasis, info from other MSs...;
  - A particular confidentiality must apply as long as the investigated case is not legally qualified by a public prosecutor as illegal pollution/ discharge;
  - Technical: heterogeneity of format. Unequal perception of sensitivity;
  - Data sharing would ease e.g. assessing impact of pollution on fishing activities.
- Mr Andrus Meiner introduced the specific issues of the Marine Environment Community:
  - EIONET is broader than EU (32 states, 300 agencies, 900 experts);
  - Marine pollution coming from inland and shore more important than ship borne pollution;
  - Environmental indicators are defined to assess the health of seas and the environmental pressure from maritime activities (i.e. relevant to marine strategy framework directive);
  - Data are made publically available and sharing is based on the SEIS principles and the INSPIRE directive. EMODNET which will promote assembly of and facilitate access to marine data in a distributed network also builds on this;
  - Data required for reports is collected mostly on monthly or annual basis, no direct need for real time data access. However real time information is frequently used in data underlying EEA indicators, for example those linked to sea surface temperature;
  - Broad-scale sea bed habitat maps, sea surface temperature maps will be made available in the future;
  - Synergies with GMES (e.g. salinity, temperature and ocean currents);
  - EEA data are generally free to access.
- Ms Manuela Manta and Mr Robert Light presented the stakes of the User Community Customs:
  - The mission of customs is to deal with the import, transit, export and movement of **goods** in the customs territory of the EU
  - Customs is Community exclusive competence but implementation of customs legislation falls under MS competence. The 27 different customs administrations, each with its own systems, shall nevertheless «act as one»
  - The Modernized Customs Code (MCC) entering in force from June 2013: lays down the principle that all customs must be electronic.
  - Balance is sought between control and trade facilitation
  - Customs is mandated to act on behalf of other agencies (e.g. agricultural, commercial policy)
  - Main Information sources (critical information): pre-arrival/departure

declarations for safety/security purposes; notification of arrival of the means of transport; customs declarations lodged by operators with competent authorities of MS. Different actors involved (carrier and declarant)

- Customs information is based on 3 main systems: ECS (export), ICS (import), NCTS (transit), and a number of databases as EORI and AEO. Customs may obtain information from third parties such as national ports and airport systems. Customs data elements are defined in the Implementing Provisions of the Customs Code. Legal constraint re confidentiality of customs declarations is based on Article 6 (1) of MCC
  - VTMS could be used for the proof of Community status for products of sea-fishing and other products taken from the sea by Community vessels and recorded in T2M.
  - Technical obstacles = connection between different systems; priority of IT development for MCC. Financial constraints: of MS are also an issue.
  - The seaborne cargo (e.g. fish capture) must be specifically managed (T2M). VTMS access perceived very beneficial;
  - Customs acts on behalf of other agencies (agriculture...);
  - A provision is made for allowing data exchanges “with each other and with the EC” (art. 26-2) however under conditions subject to more precise interpretation in due time.
- Mr Jani Isometsa and Mr Eduardo Lobo developed various cross-border projects of the User Community Border Control:
- Frontex coordinates joint operations at sea together with several MSs. Joint Operations consist of a regional program (POSEIDON) and of the European Border Patrols Network (EPN) program. Depending of nature of joint operations, activities are either seasonal or all the year. Principal focus on Frontex activities is fighting against irregular immigration;
  - The EUROSUR concept of connecting National Coordination Centres (NCCs) with secure technical network. EUROSUR pilot project is now outgoing and the network testing will start during the summer with cooperation 6 MS;
  - The EUROSUR framework to deliver in 2013 increased situational awareness, information management, reaction capability, pre-border intelligence etc for Eastern and Southern MSs in priority;
  - A specific focus on the Seahorse Project was then provided, materialising a secure network to exchange data (Step 3 of EUROSUR);
  - The perspective of an extension of Seahorse to all Mediterranean countries has been mentioned.
- Mr Bo Andersen presented the stakes of the Law Enforcement User Community, and the Europol perspective for CISE:
- Europol has developed information exchange networks up to “EU restricted” between MS, third countries (non EU members) and Europol (SIENA);
  - Europol offers different systems for sharing information. EIS, a database containing operational information provided by the MS and third countries, Europol Platform For Experts, a platform for sharing information and expertise and knowledge between experts;
  - Europol has a high standard of data control and protection due to the sensitive character of the information shared and exchanged;
  - In addition Europol develops Strategic Crime Analyses / reports / notifications;
  - Each MS has at least one liaison officer at Europol. Third countries and organisations can send a liaison officer. Liaison officers have access to

- both Europol systems and national systems;
    - Due to the nature of Europol's work, Europol doesn't hold much data from the maritime environment. However, a number of Europol's areas of interest are connected to this environment, such as piracy, smuggling and trafficking in human beings. In these areas Europol holds information and intelligence related to crime.
- Mr Pasi Staff and Mr Fabrice Coheleach concluded with the Used Community Defence:
  - Navies operate a large number of maritime surveillance sensors, and recognize easily they shall share more with the civilian communities. They are particularly active in detecting and tracking non-cooperative ships. Some data (e.g. underwater acoustics) are intrinsically military;
  - Their missions differ greatly from a MS to the next; however they are always the principal actor with the capability of sustained presence and intervention in High Seas. Some of their missions are not necessarily under a military chain of command;
  - Networks exist at national level (e.g. Spationav) or multi-national level (e.g. Sucbas - Sea surveillance cooperation Baltic Sea) which could be networked with the EDA Network called EMS (European Maritime Surveillance framework, open and decentralized). But the final sharing will result from MS agreements. The EMS prototype shall be demonstrated in June 2011. At this initial stage it is a VPN on internet but it will entail some cryptography at a later stage. Study contractors of previous packages of the EMS are also involved in the Eurosur pilot.
  - It is useful to distinguish data exchange mechanisms between routine surveillance and action oriented data gathering;
  - The culture of secrecy must be reviewed, many data are unnecessarily classified. Unprocessed data should not be much protected, only processed (cross-checked...) information moves up in the sensitivity scale.
- The next two presentations provided an overview of the cross-sectoral and cross-border cooperation progress for the two Pilot Projects of DG MARE, resp. BlueMasMed (Mr Olivier Plessiet) and MARSUNO (Mr Markus Grönblad). Key findings are:
  - An evident overlap of the current actor's missions relatively to the User Communities defined by CISE, many of them contributing to several UCs;
  - A confirmation of the current mismatch of the information sensitivity grading across communities and countries;
  - A BMM vision of the information sharing based on an decentralized exchange Network allowing sharing of information between national/administration systems connected directly (maritime picture in near real time, sharing of elaborated information, emails, chats, IP phoning,...) and access to available common services (integration and association of data, enhancement of a tactical picture, satellite services...). EU agencies would be also connected providing their data and services;
  - The expectation to feedback to the TAG useful findings when the Pilot Projects continue to progress;
  - In particular, following Milestones of MARSUNO have been noted: a cross-sectoral Gap Analysis workshop on March 15-17, a Civil-Military seminar on 6-7 April, and a High Level General Assembly the 5<sup>th</sup> of May.
- This concluded the Presentations from each User Community on their missions and their identified stakes with CISE

### Agenda Point 3: Sharing global Visions for CISE

- Mr Isto Mattila presented the CISE Vision of the Commission:
  - COM 538/2009 and COM 584/2010;
  - The various stakeholders (MS, EP, Council, EESC, MSEsG...);
  - The six steps of the Roadmap until 2013, then progressive deployment of CISE (not a Big Bang) through developing maritime surveillance services;
  - The Pilot Projects (PASTAMARE, BMM, MARSUNO);
  - There is much more to share than just the maritime traffic data
  - Change of paradigm from 'need to know' to 'need and responsibility to share'
- V-Adm Sir Antony Dymock presented the much converging EDA Wise Pens Vision:
  - Many encouraging points but not hiding disappointing ones;
  - Comprehensive evolutionary inter-agency approach starting from regional capacities. The involvement of economic actors is essential. EU solidarity clauses also apply to non EU maritime sea basins critical for EU. "Think global, act regional" and engage the best positioned!;
  - Leadership is required (harmonize policies, standards,..) Existing fora (IALA, CHENS, North Atlantic Coastguard Forum...) must be associated. Legitimacy is an issue to achieve balance with the economic forces (e.g. through IMO);
  - Overcoming "sea blindness" of most EU citizens / politicians is a challenge. Understanding of the importance of the sea, and deciding an affirmative EU Maritime Security Strategy before others do. Maritime security lags well behind aviation or territorial security...;
  - Neither military nor civilian alone – the need for a common architecture. A number of technical features emerge: *mix of data pull and push, dynamic security features, dynamic access rights allocation, automated abnormal behaviour detection processes, extended data mining capabilities...*;
  - Anticipate not only the "known unknown", but also the "unknown unknown" means flexibility of tools... and thinking.
- The following discussion confirmed that these views are well shared. Not surprisingly, issues such as the need for further trust building and for not reinventing existing achievements, but to building upon existing systems were reiterated.

### Agenda Point 4: TAG concluding activity for Step1

- The table "User Communities identification across EU States - V1Jan 2010" was commented as just needing a final check before being sent to the MSEG for being assessed and confirmed by the Commission's Member States Expert sub-Group on integrated maritime surveillance.

This table must identify for each Member State the Authorities responsible by law of the 7 CISE functions and having the mandate of the associated operations.

It was concluded that the table will be circulated by the Secretariat to all by Jan 28 for a final check. TAG members comments will be sent by February 17. Subsequently they will be sent to the MSEG by DG MARE for being assessed and confirmed by each MS

### **Agenda Point 5: TAG progress activity for Step2A “Mapping of Data Sets”**

- The original “Mapping Data Sets” table circulated in December 2010 has been recognized unbalanced as too exclusively focused on shipping monitoring. A more developed draft has been presented and explained.
- Interesting suggestions were made to better structure the various lists of data sets.
- The consideration of additional “metadata” to enable optimum use of data (e.g. about the degree of certainty, the traceability, the time dynamic such as instant/historical, active/inactive etc. would ease the data and information processing.
- Other interesting comments were collected, such as:
  - The purpose of data collection influences the way of exchanging (e.g. acting # performing intelligence);
  - Data are more likely to be less sensitive than processed information, however exchanging only raw data is a source of duplication of operator’s high value activity, and “sensitive” means often that it is well worth being exchanged under proper caveats;
  - Making available data and information shall be distinguished from offering a particular use of it (which is a “service”);
  - “Sharing Data” can mean either “Data Push” or “Data Pull” options;
  - The “I don’t need” option shall be included in the information exchange matrix.
- In parallel, the initial Mapping Data Sets excel matrix has been completed by several User Communities, allowing a number of useful observations:
  - Various members of the same community do not respond identically, however a logic of compilation can be proposed;
  - User Communities have a pattern of information access generally distinct from EU agencies dealing with the same domain.

As a whole, the conclusion came that this Step2A reveals more complex than expected and must continue, focusing first on establishing the “first column” of the table which is actual information availability and where it is created. From the remarks above, the TAG Secretary will propose by February 10 a new version to support the preparation of the March10 TAG meeting.

### **Agenda Point 6: Introducing Step 2B “Gap analysis” through concrete examples of current information exchange challenges**

- Frontex feedback from the joint operations at sea was presented by Mr Jani Isometa. There is already a long record of such operations (Poseidon, EPN/ Hera, Indalo/Minerva, Hermes, Aenea in project...). A typical daily debrief presentation was provided, together with all the difficulties in the field.
- The audience reacted with interesting comments on potential synergies (Europol, Fisheries inspection...) not underestimating the difficulties (e.g. to access Mil-grade satellite data: the information might exist but there is no possible channel to access it).
- Then CFCA examples were provided by Ms Beatrice Comby, illustrated by the data access issues of the chartered inspection vessel of CFCA. VMS sharing in this community appears now satisfactory but the perception of the broader maritime picture is just being built up.
- EUNavFor/Atalanta current information access was presented by Mr Neil Robertson. The wide number of actors have regular coordination meetings (SHADE) but also conduct more informal direct exchanges amongst commanding officers. Some open information access has been established (MSCHOA, Atalanta, IMO websites) to deliver timely advice and warnings etc. The Mercury web-based encrypted system has been open to non-EU stakeholders under specific agreements, but classified data is still

managed as per normal EU regulations. However, it is necessary to develop greater and more agile information sharing with other actors including Interpol and Europol if piracy is to be tackled more comprehensively. This work is ongoing and is supported by the Council Decision of 6 Dec 2010

- MAOC-N information exchange issues were presented by Mr Conor Shields. The principal focus is placed on non-reporting ships, thus an interest for space based potential high seas surveillance contributions exists. The collocation and quick response times are often critical to enhancing the intelligence widening the resources from which added value can be attained. The access of MS data (through the MS Liaison officers) is an essential basis for the MAOC added value in terms of fused and actionable intelligence and de-confliction when several MAOC members are (sometimes unknowingly) involved in the same case. Thus, the most sensitive data remains under MS control – with the comment that “security over-classification used to be common”. Trust built on common objectives has led to greater understanding and efforts to improve the information flow – notably military / law enforcement interaction. MAOC is a law enforcement model and the exchange of information is already possible under various legal gateways. Any legal obstacles are explored in advance but often dynamic solutions have been found - particularly evidenced through operational examples with West African partners. The threat of airborne and semi-submersible traffickers is in the MAOC-N remit each bringing different problem sets with regards detection, tracking and interdiction. MAOC is working with Europol on providing analysis on the Trans Atlantic bulk shipments of cocaine from which other opportunities to target this particular mode of transport, exploited by the organised crime networks, are identified. The cooperation with South American countries e.g. Brazil is developing.
- Finland experience of cross-sectoral and cross border was reported by Mr Harri Ahonen. A particular highlight of the Coastnet network (including Russia). CoastNet solution is Lotus Domino / SSL-VPN –based “cross border” information sharing solution for CoastNet community (Russia, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Sweden etc. other Baltic sea region countries + Norway + Iceland). The TrackNet is an integrated and cross-sectoral real time track situation picture. TrackNet includes sensor data and information from all sensor sources and reporting systems (radars, AIS etc.). System includes also track fusion (no “duplicates”) and mobile solution. Because all maritime authorities in Finland (Border Guard, Navy and VTS-centres) are using identical software) and sensor systems, the ship’s track situation picture is same for all authorities. Solutions are also fully shared at sensor level – e.g. information coming from over 100 coastal radars is available for all maritime authorities regardless of who owns the single radar. This common track situation picture is available also for Customs and Police. The issue of communications interoperability has been solved by adopting a unique type of equipment for all involved actors (TETRA - based radio communication system) and a common sea area network. Next step is TUVE (highly secured country wide IP-network for all security authorities.
- These presentations are “food for sought” to initialise the reflection on the Gap Analysis while the Step2A continues to progress.

#### **Agenda Point 7: Using a specific User Group on the Maritime Forum**

- The TAG Secretary provided a brief introduction to the TAG web-site under construction on the Maritime Forum of DG Mare <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/maritimeforum/>
- TAG members not yet granted with an ECAS identifier and password must use for their first access the “create an account” process. Then use the “Login” process to access.
- The next step is to click “Groups & Membership”, accept the conditions and browse the list down to “Surveillance\_TAG” and click “request membership”.
- The TAG Secretary will then allocate the “Contributor” status to the TAG Members and the “Reader” status to the other TAG participants. From that moment, the next login will

allow accessing the Surveillance\_TAG Group documents either by selecting this group on the left window (My Groups) or the central "All pages and events" then filtered by this same Group.

- Meeting planning, TAG Member list, meeting agenda and approved Meeting Minutes will be visible to the general public. All other documents will require the various particular TAG access rights to be seen, downloaded or modified. Modification proposals are submitted to the TAG Secretary before being published in the TAG Group.

#### **Agenda Point 8: Conclusions and Way Ahead**

- TAG Members will let DG MARE know by Feb 11 whether they see any inconvenience in the possibility for EUSC and EUMS to attend TAG meetings as observers..
- The action's summary is provided hereafter.

#### **Next meetings**

- The next meeting will be **on March 10, 2011 in Brussels** (DG MARE meeting room TBC). The focus will remain on Steps 2A and 2B.
- The following meetings for 2011 are planned as follows:
  - **May 5**
  - **June 16**
  - **Sept 8**
  - **October 20**
  - **December 1st**

TAG Members are free to suggest alternative locations to Brussels if it can provide an opportunity for the TAG to attend as side-event a specific demonstration or visit of direct relevance to CISE (e.g. from the various Pilot Projects Mare, EDA, Frontex...).

#### **Action's summary**

##### **General:**

- The Secretariat will insure that the Rules of Procedure (RoP) resulting from the first TAG meeting are sent it to all new TAG members for possible comments. If no comments are received by 31 January, the RoP will be considered as finalised.

##### **Step 1:**

- The table "User Communities identification across EU States - V1Jan 2010" will be sent by the Secretariat to all by Jan 28 for a final check. TAG members comments will be sent by **February 17 to the secretariate**. Subsequently they will be sent to the MSEG by DG MARE for being assessed and confirmed by each MS.

##### **Step 2A:**

- A new proposal for a better structur of the Data list as already enhanced and Mapping Data Sets table will be circulated by the Secretariat by February 10, with feedback expected by **25 February** to be discussed in the March 10 Meeting.
- The TAG documents will be up-loaded progressively on the Maritime Forum workspace. TAG members can apply for access rights at any time from now.

ANNEX 1 TAG Composition 24-01-2010

<b>Technical Advisory Group (TAG) members</b>		
	<b>Members</b>	<b>Substitutes</b>
<b>Co-Chairs</b>		
PARIAT Monique (to be handed over to GMINDER Beate)		
ZAMPIERI Alessandra		
<b>Secretary</b>		
GARNIER Bernard		
<b>User Communities</b>		
Maritime safety, security and prevention of pollution caused by ships	CARLONE Nicola	
Fisheries control	BOGELIUS Anders	BOUTS Leon
Marine pollution preparedness and response, Marine environment	GAGO PINEIRO José Manuel ( <i>provisionally</i> ) HUISMAN Sjon	DONNAY Eric
Customs	MANTA Manuela	KASPEREIT Dieter
Border Control	LOBO Eduardo	AHONEN Harri
General law enforcement	SHIELDS Conor	
Defence	STAFF Pasi	RAIMONDI Giovanbattista
<b>Agencies</b>		
CFCA	COMBY Béatrice	NAVARRO G Jose
EDA	COHÉLÉACH Fabrice	MIAS Solon
EEA	MEINER Andrus	
EMSA	BAL Leendert	WOOD James
EUROPOL	ANDERSEN Bo	REITSMA Gjalt
FRONTEX	ISOMETSA Jani	BERGLUND Erik
<b>Pilot Projects</b>		
BLUEMASSMED	PLESSIET Olivier	
MARSUNO	GRÖNBLAD Markus	
<b>Other TAG participants (observers)</b>		
European Commission Services invited: InterService Group on IMS – maximum 2 people per DG/Service		



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE  
Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen  
**Maritime Affairs**

**TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP TO SUPPORT THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMON INFORMATION SHARING  
ENVIRONMENT (CISE) ROADMAP**

**Brussels, 24-25 January 2011**

**CENTRE ALBERT BORSCHETTE**

36, Rue Froissart, 1049 - Brussels

Adopted Agenda

**Day 1 (Monday 24 January 2011)**

**1. Opening**

10:00 Monique Pariat (Director DG Mare)

- Welcome
- Agenda
- TAG principles

10:15 Introduction of new TAG members

**2. Setting the scene: Presentations on CISE-Relevant sectoral missions/ systems /obstacles /benefits**

10:30 Maritime Safety & Security (N Carlone)

11:00 Fisheries control (B Comby)

11:20 Maritime pollution & marine environment (S Huisman, A Meiner)

11:40 Customs (M Manta/ R Light)

12:00 Border Control (E Lobo, J Isometa)

*Lunch break*

13:30 General Law enforcement (B Anderson)

14:00 Defence (P Staff, F Coheleach)

14:30 BluemassMed (O Plessiet)

15:15 MARSUNO (M Grönblad)

**3. Sharing CISE visions**

16:15 Commission CISE background & vision

16:30 Wise Pen Team (EDA) CISE vision

16:45 Discussion and end of Day 1

## **Day 2 (Tuesday 25 January 2011)**

### **4. Roadmap - Step 1**

09:00 Step 1: User communities identification (TAG Secretary)

- Discussing results of circulated working documents
- Agreement on draft to be forwarded to Member State Expert subGroup (MSEG)

### **5. Roadmap - Step 2a Mapping data sets**

09:30 Step 2a:

- Presentation by TAG secretary of pre-compiled Data Sets Map
- discussions per user community incl. difficulties encountered

### **6. Roadmap - Step 2b Gap analysis**

#### **Examples of the need for cross sectoral data exchange**

11.20 Frontex maritime operations (J Isometa)

11.40 CFCA fisheries control campaigns (B Comby)

*Lunch break*

13:10 EuNavFor/Atalanta (N Robertson)

13:15 Discussion

13:40 MAOC-N (C Shield)

#### **Filling the Gap - Example of cross sectoral data exchange**

14:10 Finland: A national cross-sectoral and cross-border example

### **7-8. Meeting conclusions**

15.30 TAG secretary: Using the DG Mare 'Maritime Forum' as TAG workspace

16:00 Conclusions and way ahead

- Summary of key progress achieved to date
- Roundtable comments
- Next meeting & preparatory work
- 2011 meetings planning

End of Meeting