

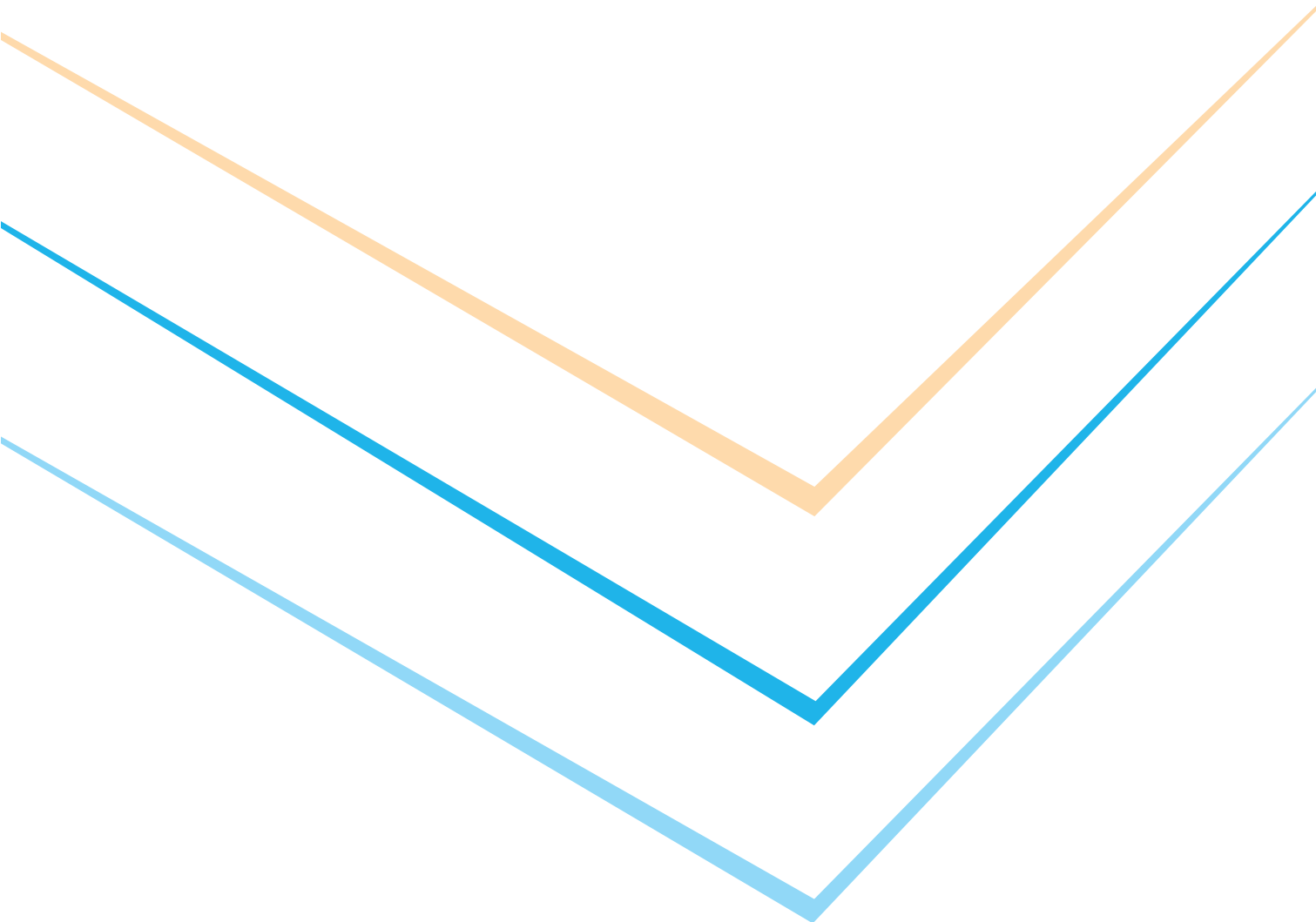
ANNUAL REPORT

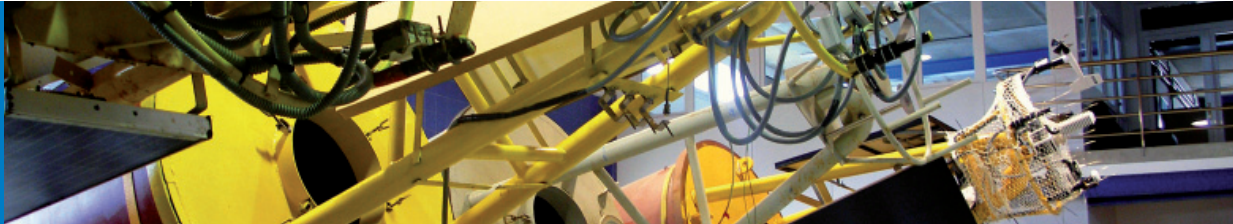
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PLOCAN consorcio



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Introduction by the Director

The present executive summary includes the main landmarks achieved in 2011 in the activities plan set out in PLOCAN's scientific objectives the approval of the TROPOS project last June should be especially emphasised as it has, without a doubt, reinforced both the vision and the technical and technological objectives as "The Ocean of Tomorrow" call of the 7th Framework Programme shares this vision and these objectives, focusing one of its topics on the design of multi-purpose platforms in the ocean. This call, as well as the leadership of PLOCAN in one of its projects, reinforces the value and the opportune nature of the work carried out, along with the collaboration with other institutions in the international sphere (PLOCAN is the leader of eighteen institutions and companies from nine different countries).

This project and the collaboration that has been favoured through the other initiatives financed in the scope of this programme are without a doubt of great transcendence in the international sphere for dealing with the sustainable and integrated use of the ocean. These projects open up a new dimension and a space for economic activity, especially for island and coastal territories, based on knowledge and technology, for the generation and development of which PLOCAN will make its contribution both through its routine activity and by means of such unique projects as TROPOS.

These projects open up a new dimension and a space for economic activity, especially for island and coastal territories

In the sphere of collaboration with public companies and bodies, the set of projects and actions started up and established in 2011 made it possible to compare the pertinence of the approach put forward by the Consortium and allows us to assure its usefulness and efficacy in an immediate manner.

In the scientific sphere and in this precise juncture, the volcanic phenomenon on the Island of El Hierro which began in October 2011 has enabled us to verify the usefulness of the Consortium in responding in a rapid, flexible and efficient manner to complex and urgent technical and scientific demands which can arise in the marine environment.

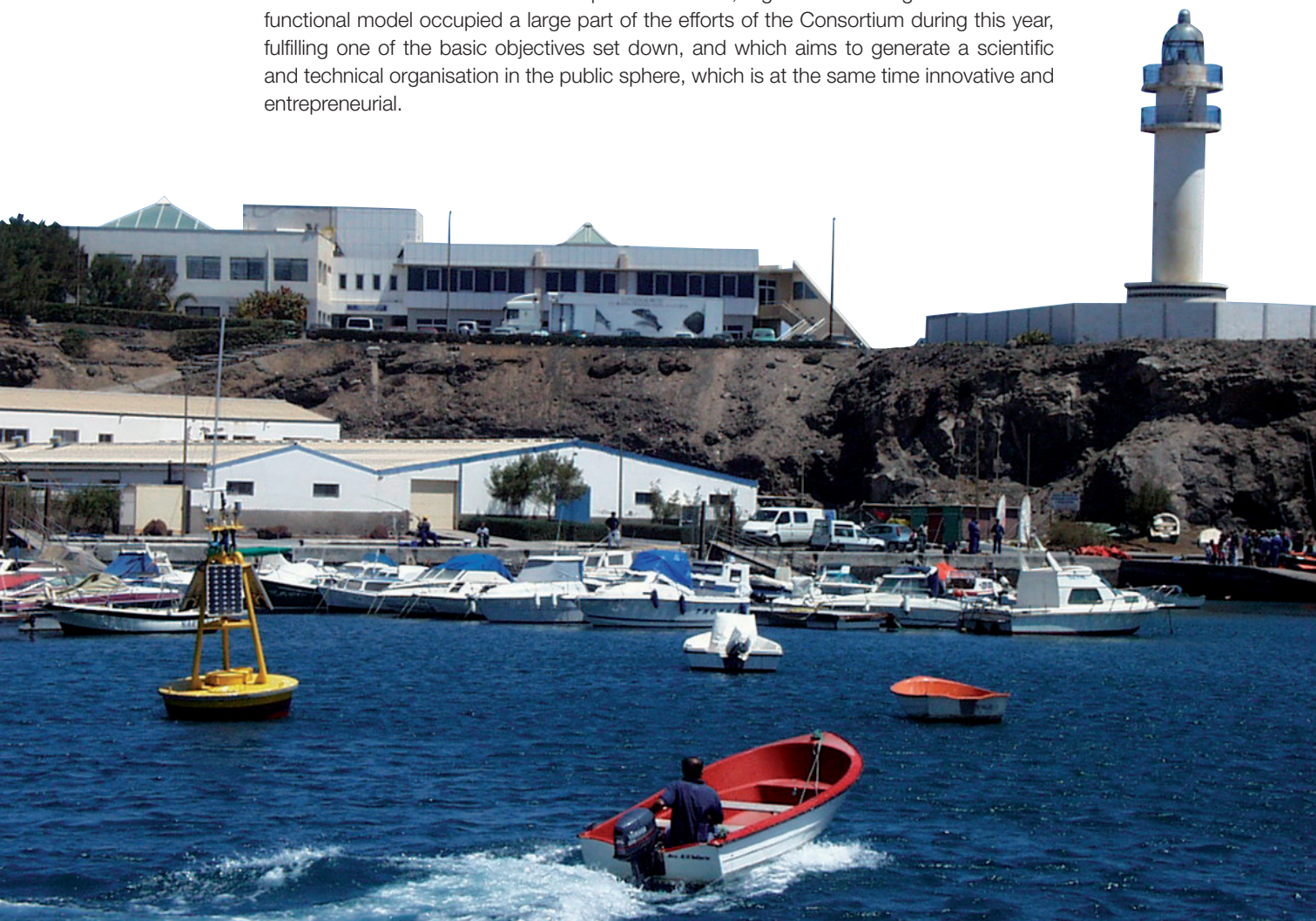
Of special relevance during the present year, especially for the infrastructure of the test bed, has been the design and planning of the electrical and communications infrastructure, which has made it possible to deal in a reliable manner with this efficient contribution in the development of the use of marine energies, allowing companies to co-finance their technological developments by means of the supply of electricity to the mains network. Marine energies, especially in island environments and areas that are isolated from the energy point of view such as the Canary Islands, will without a doubt be significant elements in the medium term to guarantee energy needs and security, as well as favouring local development and the creation of employment.

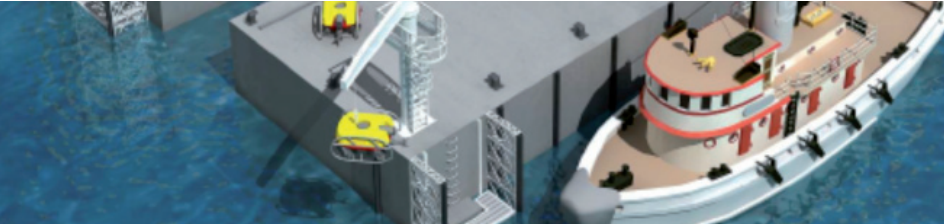
The complexity of the initiative has resulted in the process of open competitive dialogue to adjudicate the carrying out of the project and the construction of the Oceanic Platform of the Canary Islands, being this the main objective of the Consortium, which has concluded with the selection and proposal of the solution to the Strategic Council. The procedure itself has incorporated elements of innovation allowing the most suitable solution, meeting the technical and functional scientific requirements within the planned costs.

It may be considered that this year has reinforced the initial approaches and is culminating in the process of launching PLOCAN, both its infrastructures and its functions, the base on which its development is to be started and the contribution to the public-private convergence of the R+D+i system in its technical and scientific areas.

The bidding was launched in 2011, and throughout the year the Special Committee for Competitive Dialogue approved the rules of procedure and evaluated the initial technical solutions until it finally approved the definitive technical solution, which concluded the phase of competitive dialogue. At the end of 2011, the selection committee proposed the provisional award of the contract.

Last but not least, it is worth to emphasise human resources, talent and ultimately the recruitment of talent and its efficient organisation, which is the real key to the success of PLOCAN. The selection and incorporation of staff, together with the generation of the functional model occupied a large part of the efforts of the Consortium during this year, fulfilling one of the basic objectives set down, and which aims to generate a scientific and technical organisation in the public sphere, which is at the same time innovative and entrepreneurial.





The initiative

The objective of this unique scientific and technological infrastructure is to construct a sustainable oceanic platform which will be the base for the national capacities to conduct scientific and technological activities on the frontiers of current knowledge, in conditions of international competition. The platform must include sufficient elements of innovation to make it a point of reference, guaranteeing the operability that is intended. The elements of innovation can be developed in any direction but reasonable efforts must be made to reduce the building and operation costs, since it is a question of opening up the capacity for oceanic operation to activities which will not have the economic margins of the oil industry. In this sense, it must be considered that some of the structural elements may carry elements of value generation, such as wind generators, desalination plants, etc.

The PLOCAN platform is conceived as a remote, fixed structure which will be located on the edge of the continental shelf at a point close to the east coast of the island of Gran Canaria. This structure will hereinafter be referred to as the “platform” or the “infrastructure”.

The infrastructure includes five functional elements of differing nature, which have a varied effect on its design and construction. These five elements are: the observatory, the test bed, the VIMAS base for vehicles, instruments and underwater machines, the training centre and the innovation platform. Each one of these elements has certain characteristics and complexities that are all their own, for each one of which it is possible to find a variable number of references and solutions in the international sphere. The originality and complexity of PLOCAN is derived from its joint approach, which is simultaneous and in one and the same physical structure, to these five elements. This joint and synergic approach is essential to PLOCAN and produces a functional difficulty which has introduced a complexity of design and construction which are the very basis of the present contract.

The design and construction of the infrastructure has as its main objective to give as much support as possible to each one of PLOCAN's functional elements, strengthening its values of complementarity and minimising the incompatibilities, all of which comes with an approximation to environmental and economic sustainability.

The PLOCAN platform is conceived as a remote, fixed structure which will be located on the edge of the continental shelf at a point close to the east coast of the island of Gran Canaria.

The unusual and novel nature of this objective has as its consequence that the best possible solution has not been designed or built previously, with the result that its achievement will be derived from the better relationship between the elements of the project and the building solutions which are necessary for its development.

For this reason, it is necessary to understand in all that follows that the relevant thing in what is described are the functionalities that are indicated and which are intended for the infrastructure.

The multi-disciplinary observatory of the marine environment

The infrastructure that is to be built will be the central nucleus of the observatory. This means that it must be possible to properly install all kinds of instruments for observation of the atmosphere, the atmosphere-ocean interface, the water column, above the seabed and in the seabed, as well as connections for the exchange of signals of all kinds.

The test bed

The platform and its environment will provide the best location for the conduct of all kinds of tests which need to be carried out in the ocean. This creates the need to make a design in which to install and remove, connect, handle and act on the different experiments and tests with greater ease.

The vehicle, instrument and underwater machines base (VIMAS)

The observation and instrumental experimentation at increasing distances and depths require a varied and complex set of devices, many of which do not yet exist, that will need to have new ports from where they can be deployed and recovered, in a functional, simple and economic manner.

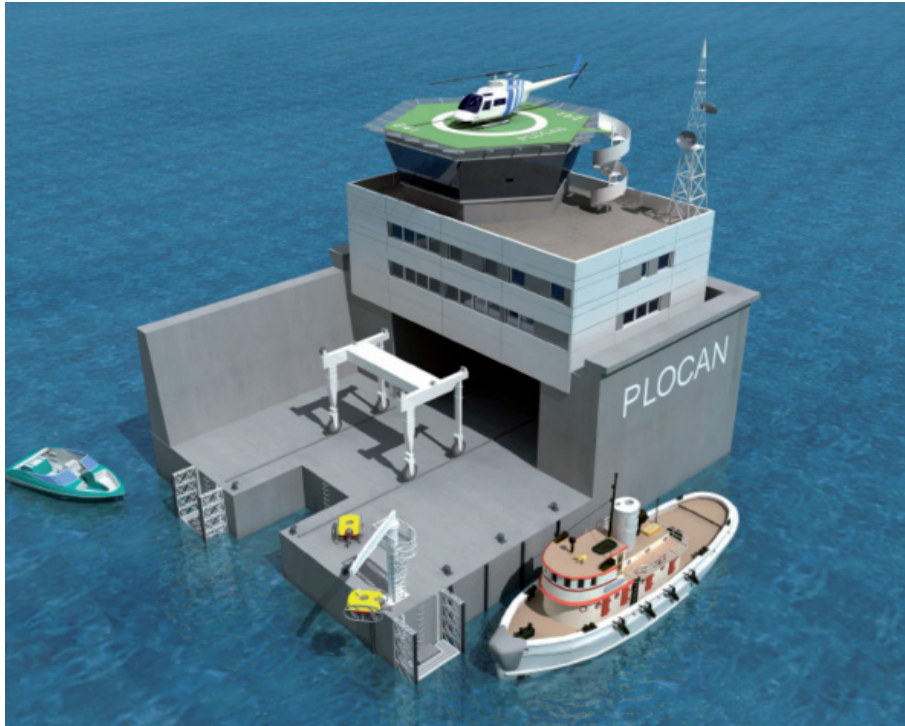
The training centre

The concentration of technological resources, activities and scientific and technical approaches, which arise in the three elements previously described, generates a capacity for greater specialisation which is difficult to find. Taking advantage of this capacity depends to a large extent on bearing in mind the needs derived from the training activities in the PLOCAN initiative as a whole and on incorporating the requirements in the design of the infrastructure.

The innovation platform

The conceptual definition of PLOCAN and its strategy of working on the environment of the platform in an increasing space with depth, causes a high degree of simultaneity and compatibility between public and private initiatives, which must be strengthened with a highly-versatile structure of functional elements, with interchangeable elements and the simplest possible handling systems.

In short, the infrastructure must have a high degree of “connectability”, modularity and exchangeability, it must allow the access to the deep ocean by means of the use of all

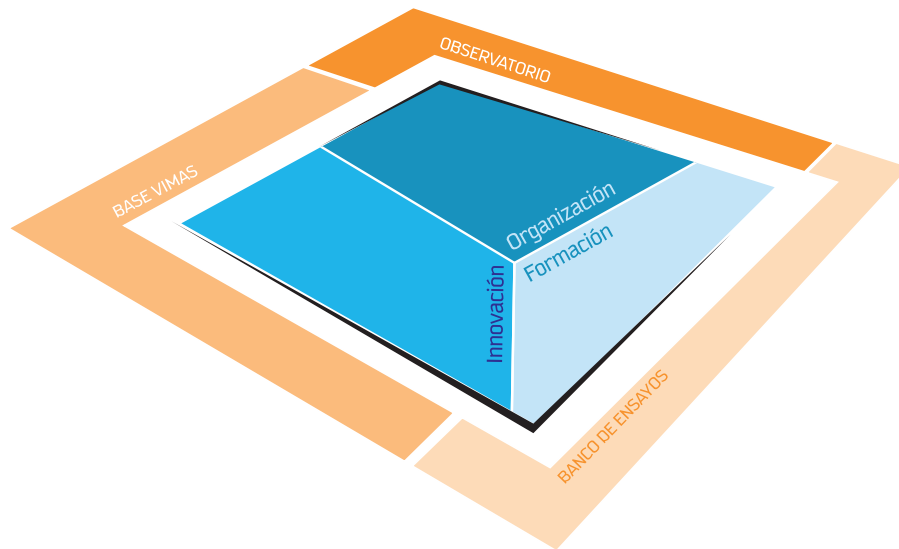


kinds of vehicles, machines and instruments to observe, test, produce and take advantage of energy resources and install services with the maximum environmental and economic sustainability.

In order that the facility can take on these functions and characteristics, it must include a number of laboratories, workshops, general services, store-rooms, tanks, etc. It must ensure the possibility of making connections (storing or evacuating energy) with ocean energy capture systems (from currents, waves, thermal gradient, wind, etc.), fish farms, desalination plants as well as the fixing of production tanks and gas storage, always observing the technical and safety requirements. Accessibility to vehicles and means of evacuation by sea or by air (helicopters) must also be guaranteed.

In general terms, it must be understood that only what is absolutely necessary and offers permanent or almost permanent service must be installed on the platform and care must be taken with those elements whose installation and removal is especially difficult, costly and/or dangerous.

The same criterion extends to the operation of the platform, in such a manner that the number of people on the platform should always be limited to those absolutely necessary to carry out the planned activities or operations, and it should be our objective to have the greatest possible automation and capacity for remote control. Likewise and as a criterion of austerity, the maintenance of the platform and all the instrumentation that is installed

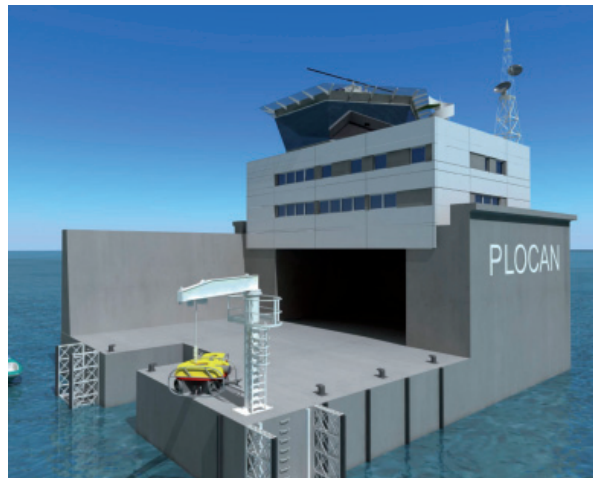


there must be designed to obtain the greatest possible economic and operating efficiency, guaranteeing that the operational costs are kept at the most competitive levels at the current stage of technology.

Each of the functional modules has been planned individually in the international scenario, with expectations of investments that are equal to or greater than those contemplated in the agreement, as it is intended to capture, integrate and/or syndicate resources from third parties. This forms part of a strategic approach of effectiveness and cost reduction.

The synergy existing among each and every one of the elements making up the platform is essential to this initiative. Thus any test bed by definition requires control of the environmental variables in which the experiments are carried out, and when this is not possible, exhaustive surveillance and sufficiently long and complete data series are needed in order to analyse and model the experimental conditions. From the point of view of the test bed, this need is a permanent and growing cost to the extent that the experiments will inexorably demand continually greater control and knowledge of the operating conditions. This is precisely so at the PLOCAN test bed but also in the ocean and from the surface to the sea bottom, which implies a significant difficulty and cost. However, given that these observations necessary for the test bed will be a basic purpose of the observatory, the cost of the test bed will be notably reduced with regard to other similar facilities, due to this synergy.

In an analogous manner, the test bed means that there must be a set of vehicles, instruments, and machines (VIMAS) available to allow operations such as deployment, collection, monitoring, incident attendance, supervision, operations etc. Furthermore, an observatory such as that proposed by PLOCAN requires for



its development and operation the availability of such thing as VIMAS to achieve full operation. It is obvious that this collection is in itself valuable and costly and essential for the test bed and the observatory. Duly managed, it will necessarily have an excess of capacity which must be taken advantage of in order to achieve maximum performance. On the other hand, it is also obvious that the VIMAS property and its operations will in this manner become a whole unit, which with the proper technological impulse to promote, test and develop protocols for maintenance and operation, will provide and added value, comparable, without any limitation, to the best initiatives worldwide.

Each one of these units should have, without a doubt, an associated innovation and training programme, as generally happens in most of the examples available in the international sphere. In this case, the joint operation, structured and coordinated, together with the high potential for simultaneity planned for, confers on the whole a greater potential than practically any of the existing references in the world. For this reason, the innovation platform is structured on this potential as an initiative for the convergence of public and private R+D+i and a highly-specialised training resource centre, the cost of the installation and operation of which would be impossible without the other elements, but with them and with the backing which they get from being objectified as initiatives with a value of their own, it is expected to reach a position of becoming an international point of reference.

The primordial strategy of PLOCAN is the generation of an efficient and competitive infrastructure that will generate a physical and intellectual space which is probably unique, where basic research, technological developments and innovations of relevance and excellence can coexist, be drawn together and become enriched. This scenario, where the different elements of the knowledge value chain are present, will not only be a natural consequence but will be fomented specifically and constantly as one of the identifying marks of PLOCAN.

The testing costs of prototypes and technological trials for making use of marine energy are greater than the devices themselves, with the result that one of the specific missions of the Oceanic Platform of the Canary Islands and its connected environment is to become the best test bed for energy devices anywhere in the world. In the same way, the test facilities for vehicles and underwater machinery, both manned or not, must turn the platform into an international point of reference.

It must be considered that one part of the advantage of this test structure will be derived not only from the position and characteristics of the structure but also from the availability of a set of highly-qualified people with a high level of professional training, such as deep water divers, drivers for crewed vehicles, whether via a cable or remotely controlled, engineers and technical staff, etc. for whom the platform and its activities are the best professional experience thus offering the technological and scientific community advantages which are impossible to obtain from private groups and institutions.

The platform together with its requirements, energy production and distance from the coast leads to the need to deal with the transfer of high voltage using an underwater cable, which is one of the most serious problems for the management of electricity supply networks in islands and to reduce their high relative contribution of greenhouse gases.

The underwater vehicle base which will be established at PLOCAN will be the first of its kind in Spain, and will in the future contribute, through the experience acquired in its management and operation, to the establishment of other bases.





Schedule of Planned Actions

The work programme of the PLOCAN Consortium, which features in the scientific and technical project, was structured in five blocks of activities. The schedule organised in four-month periods, set out in the following table, reflects the activity carried out up to the year 2011, and constitutes the general view of the activities planned for the Platform. This overview will be developed in the annual projects that will be presented to the Consortium's organs of government.

Four month periods
A. Construction of the Platform
A.1. Definition of needs
A.2. Competition opened
A.3. Finalisation of the competition
A.4. Construction of the platform
A.5. Instalation of the Equipment and testing
B. Environmental Sustainability
B.1. Definition and studies prior to installation
B.2. Definition and study of area of installation
B.3. Works Impact Study
B.4. Post-work and operating studies
C. Scientific and technological projects
C.1. Initial scientific and technological proposal
C.2. Definition of elements with influence on the construction
C.3. Consolidation of initial projects
C.4. Regular consolidation of projects
C.1/C.4. Promotion of public R+D+i projects
D. Organisational and Operational Development and Equipment
D.1. Prior definition
D.2. Setting up of the First Nucleus; Basic operational definition
D.3. Setting up of the Second Nucleus; Consolidation of operational definition
D.4. Setting up of the Third Nucleus; Maturation of the operational organisation
D.5. Functional organisation
D.1/D.5. Dissemination
D.2/D.5. Promotion of convergence between public and business R+D+i
D.2/D.5. Acquisition, testing and installation of the equipment
D.3/D.5. Staff Training Programme for own staff and users
E. Socio economic project
E.1/E.2. Initial business and institutional nucleus
E.1/E.2. Initial business and institutional nucleus
E.3. Development of the socio economic project
E.4. Operational testing
E.1/E.4. Promotion of projects of business R+D+i

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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Construction of the Platform

The main priority for the action of the Consortium throughout 2011 was to deal with the bidding process for the platform, which reached a significant landmark last November when the Special Competitive Dialogue Committee reached the decision by which it notified the Strategic Council of the Consortium of its proposal for the provisional award of the contract. The landmarks corresponding to this procedure occurred in 2011 are listed below.

During the month of January 2011, the Committee received the proposals for the Initial Technical Solution from those companies participating in the process, thus starting the competitive dialogue phase. Also in this month, the rules of the competitive dialogue were approved and the Committee proceeded to evaluate the different Initial Technical Solutions, which involved the Committee asking the participating companies for clarifications on these solutions, a process which was completed during the month of February.

In March, the Committee proceeded to carry out the retention of credit in application of article 68 of Act 16/1985, of 25th June, on Spanish Historical Heritage, relating to the application of the cultural 1% in the bidding for Public Works.

The main priority for the action of the Consortium throughout 2011 was to deal with the bidding process for the platform

In April, the Committee agreed to close the analysis and study phase of the initial technical solutions and to open the dialogue phase on the draft of the Definitive Technical Solution, setting down the ground rules for the preparation of the above-mentioned draft and making a partial modification of the rules of the competitive dialogue.

On the 20th June, the Committee approved the draft of the Definitive Technical Solution and made it available jointly to the participating companies in the competitive dialogue.

In July, the cycle of direct dialogue between the Committee and the bidders took place in an individualised manner, all of which was in relation to the draft of the Definitive Technical Solution, with the conditions for the Definitive Technical Solution being set by the Committee after the dialogue.

On the 13th September, the Committee approved the Definitive Technical Solution, closed the competitive dialogue phase and agreed to invite the bidders to present their offers in accordance with the approved Solution.

The offers of the participating companies having been received at the correct time and in the correct manner, during the month of November, the Committee met a number of times to open up and evaluate the content of the offers from envelopes number 1 (subjective criteria) and number 2 (objective criteria) presented by the companies, which were approved on the 25th November 2011, and sent to the Governing Council of the Consortium, as the body responsible for contracting, the corresponding proposal for the provisional award of the contract.

PLOCAN'S Relations with the Business and Institutional Environment

In line with one of the main objectives of the initiative, which is setting up a scientific and technical environment of excellence, from its creation and mainly during 2011, PLOCAN has established relations with companies and institutions related with its areas of knowledge, in both the public and private sectors. In this manner, the platform is acting as an agent for boosting R+D+i. In the following graph, a balanced proportion between the cooperation established with the private and public sectors can be appreciated.

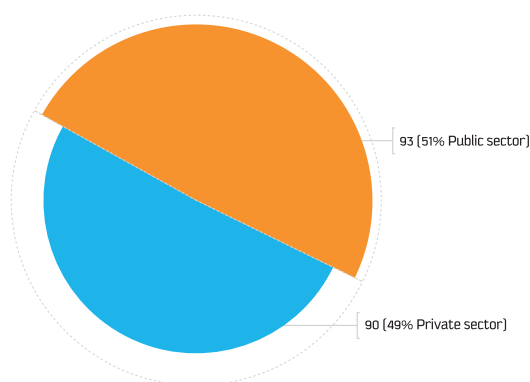


Figure 1. Distribution of public and private cooperation

PLOCAN is actively collaborating with the Spanish business sector. On the other hand, the following graph also shows a significant relationship established with companies from other, mainly European, countries.

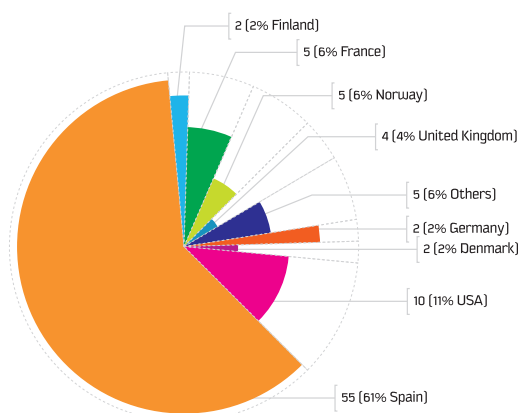


Figure 2. Private cooperation by countries

PLOCAN's international projection is reflected in the powerful collaboration established with foreign institutions (universities, research centres and government bodies) which are predominantly European.

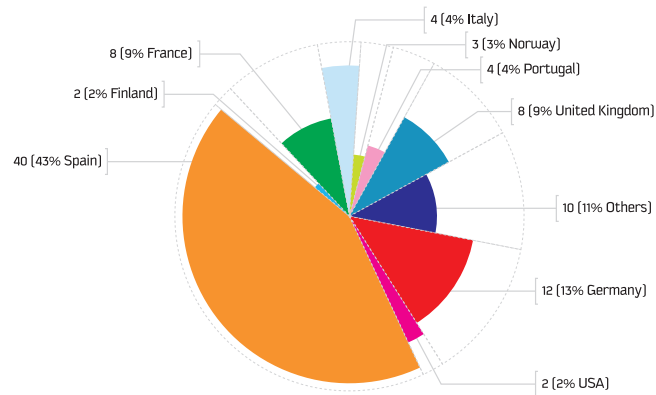


Figure 3. Public cooperation by countries

In the following graph, which reflects the relationship of PLOCAN with private bodies, paying attention to the kind of collaboration established, it is observed that approximately 30% of the contacts established have borne fruit in joint participation in R+D+i projects. On the other hand, in 45% of cases, powerful synergies have been detected with great potential to lead to firm collaborations.

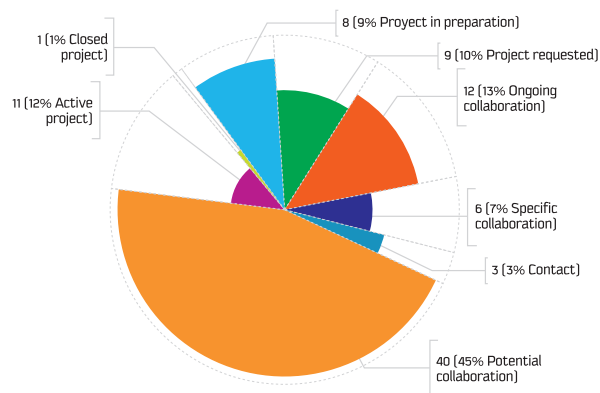


Figure 4. Relationship of PLOCAN with private bodies

In the case of the public bodies, it can be observed, on the one hand, that the joint participation in R+D+i projects has reached a higher level and that, on the other hand, there is a powerful regular cooperation with universities and research centres.

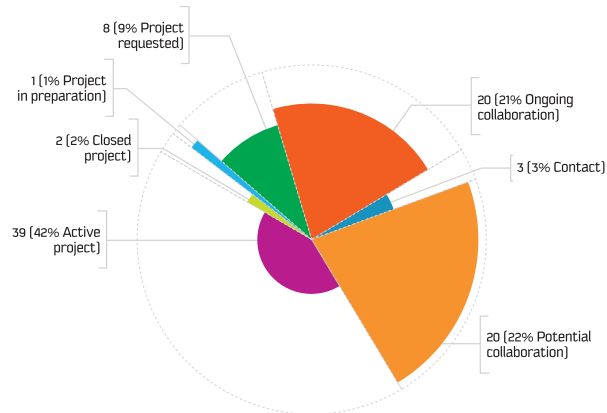


Figure 5. Relationship of PLOCAN with public bodies



Relevant active projects

The projects which were active during 2011 were the following:

MaReS Project [Macaronesian Research Strategy]

Call PCT MAC (2007-2013)

Duration: three years

The MaReS project aims to organise a common tool for all the Macaronesian island groups, for analysis, coordination and identification of opportunities, which will allow them to accept the challenges of sustainability. It rises from the reflection about the position of the R+D+i systems in the Macaronesian archipelagos in the European Research Space and in the international scientific context. In view of the reality that the dimension of its R+D+i means that these archipelagos cannot compete in an effective manner, it raises the need to determine a competitive research and development strategy in these European Atlantic island regions.

There are three partners involved, being PLOCAN the Lead Partner. The other partners are the Tecnopolo de Madeira and the Regional Fund for Science and Technology of the Azores Government. The project has two fundamental objectives which are, on the one hand, the establishment of a strategy for taking advantage of and boosting the synergies between the areas of greatest potential and complementarity of the R+D+i systems in Macaronesia and, on the other hand, the establishment of the operational bases and the first examples of the strategy.

INNPACKTO WAVE ENERGY Project

Call INNPACKTO 2010 del MICINN.

Duration: three years

The main objective of the INNPACKTO Wave Energy Project is the development and demonstration of the usefulness of R+D+i projects based on the APC-PISYS technology of PIPO Systems, through the construction and location in the marine environment of two technological applications or operative products satisfying the existing demand, consisting of:

- a) An autonomous observation and maritime surveillance device (prototype of 5 kW of installed power)
- b) Energy buoy (prototype of 200 kW of installed power)

The autonomous device for observation and maritime surveillance satisfies the existing energy deficit in a clear and general manner, in the autonomous devices for marine observation, both in the ocean and on the coast and is a demonstrative example for a real problem worldwide. The development of this device will also serve as an optimisation of the system, used as a prototype and as a prior step to the manufacture of the energy buoy. That is to say, one technology with two different technological applications, and both are based on the existing real demand.

“The ocean: the chemistry of life” Project

Call for grants for the support of scientific culture and innovation. Modality 1.C Projects related to scientific commemorations. FECYT 2011.

Duration: 1 year

In the framework of the International Year of Chemistry, the “The Ocean, the Chemistry of Life” initiative aims to set out, in an educational but friendly way, using a wide spectrum of educational, audiovisual and technological resources, the role that Chemistry has played in the knowledge that we now have about the ocean and marine life and also to emphasise its vital importance - both today and in the future - to carry out the task of monitoring the health of the seas, our atmosphere and life on our planet.

With this vision, the exhibition aimed at secondary, sixth-form and university students and general public is complete in the conceptual field serving both the Canary Islands and the rest of Spain. The exhibition allows the visitor to go in a simple way from fundamental theoretical concepts, which are basic to the understanding of chemical processes in the ocean, their relation with the origin of life and with the environmental balance of the planet, to see, touch and understand both everyday use and latest generation equipment and instruments, for oceanographic research, through guided explanations.

UNDIGEN Project (Functionality of Systems of Wave Power Electricity Generation)

Call INNPACTO 2011 of MICINN.

Duration: 2 years

The Wedge Global, S.L. company has effectively developed an electrical “Power Take-off System (PTO)” for direct generation for making use of ocean waves for creating energy which is potentially suitable for different types of Wave Energy Converters - WECs (Specific vertical and pendular Absorbers and Oscillating Water Column, among others).

Wedge Global, S.L. structured its original technological project in three phases (prior to this application):

- Construction of the linear machine and of its system of operation and control.
- Laboratory tests: determination of performance.
- Development of a test bed in the sea and tests of marine functioning.

Phases i) and ii) have been finished successfully, leading to the conduct of the Experimental Project (Phase iii).

In consequence, the objective of the project is aimed at carrying out phase iii), that is to say, developing a basic sensor which will serve as a test bed for the PTO with the aim of carrying out the effective marine operation test which will confirm the good laboratory results and, in turn, will make it possible to analyse different strategies of control in the real application, both ordinarily and the latest generation for oceanographic research.

GROOM Project [Gliders for Research, Ocean Observation and Management]

7PM (G.A. N° 284321)

Duration: 3 years

The project includes the participation of 19 institutions (UPMC, OC-UCY, IfM-GEOMAR, HZG, AWI, UT, FMI, CNRS, IFREMER, HCMR, NURC, OGS, UIB, NERSC, CSIC, PLOCAN, SAMS, UEA and NERC) in representation of a total of 9 countries (France, Cyprus, Germany, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Spain and the UK).

The main purpose of the GROOM project is to design a European research infrastructure using underwater gliders as marine observation tools capable of supplying information of value to different socio-economic sectors that make use of this kind of information in some way. GROOM's mission is to define scientifically, technologically and organisationally the European capacity in the matter of gliders required to maintain the proper and required levels of marine observation in a sustainable manner.



PLOCAN in figures

During the 2011 financial year, the Oceanic Platform of the Canary Islands received contributions in equal parts, from the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation and from the Canary Islands Government, reaching a total figure of 3,626,822.61 euros.

Year	Contributions	Income per activity	PLOCAN plan costs	Costs per activity
2011	3,626,822.61 €	1,566,873.01€	1,994,922.59€	1,072,345.81€

Table 1. Report of income and expenses 2011

Likewise, throughout this financial year, there was an income from activity, coming from Spanish and international organisations, centres, companies, and other sources of finance, for the development and execution of research projects and agreements, and PLOCAN's own activities, for a total of 1,566,873.01 euros.

During this year, PLOCAN increased the income received for its activity, particularly through its participation in a number of European and Spanish research projects, which were the fruit of an effort made to develop relationships with new partners.

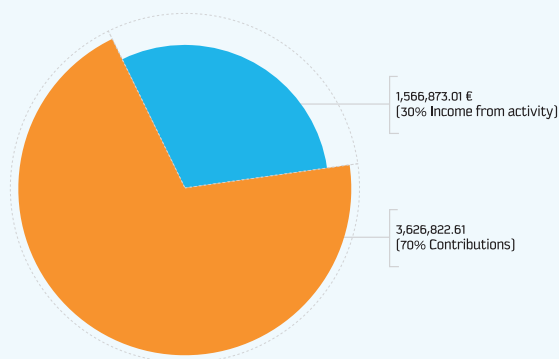


Figure 6. Income 2011

The total of the Consortium's costs for this year amounts to 3,067,268.40 euros, of which 1,994,922.59 euros are devoted to covering the costs of operations and the PLOCAN plan, and the remaining amount was for costs of the activities. The cost of the plan includes all the costs associated with staff of our own, running costs, equipment and commitments.

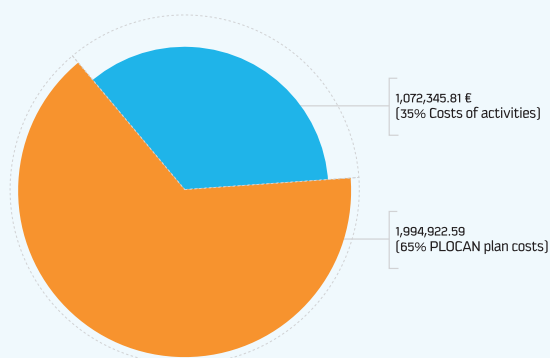


Figure 7. Costs 2011

In this period of time, a number of public contracts were made for construction, supplies and services (Appendix II) in the value of 223,154.38 € (taxes included), including the construction of infrastructure and the hiring of services and supplies for Spanish and European projects. All the procedures were carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector Contracts Act.

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Organs of government and advisory committees

STRATEGIC COUNCIL

The Strategic Council is the maximum organ of government and administration of the Consortium and is made up of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Members. The presidency and deputy presidency rotate and are successively filled for a period of two years by the MICNN (Ministry of Science and Innovation) and the Government of CAC (Canary Islands Region). The members represent the MICINN and the CAC (three in representation of each institution). The secretary, who is appointed by the Strategic Council, attends the meetings as does the director of the infrastructure.

Among the powers of the Strategic Council is establishing the directives and the general framework within which the project must be prepared, setting the rules, guidelines and general criteria for action and operation of the Consortium, approving the form of management according to which the fulfilment of its aims is governed and approving, at the proposal of the Executive Board, the annual budget of the Consortium, the annual accounts and the liquidation of the previous year's budget, among others.

The Strategic Council meets ordinarily twice a year and also on the initiative of the Chairman or when one of the institutions represented requests so. The Chairman of the Strategic Council is the highest representative of the Consortium.

In 2011, the Strategic Council held two sessions, in the months of May and November in which, among other matters, it approved the report on the activities of previous years, the 2011 activity plan and the annual accounts of the Consortium from previous years. The composition of the Strategic Council at the end of 2011 was as follows:

CHAIRMAN

Mr. Juan Ruiz Alzola, General Director of Canary Islands Agency for Research, Innovation and Information Society .

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Mr. Carlos Martínez Riera, General Director of International Cooperation and Institutional Relations.

MEMBERS

Mr. José Ignacio Doncel Morales, Deputy General Director of Planning of Scientific and Technological Infrastructures.

Ms. M^a Carmen Peláez Martínez, Deputy Chairwoman of Scientific and Technical Research, CSIC

Mr. Eduardo Balguerías Guerra, Director of the Spanish Oceanographic Institute

Ms. Margarita Isabel Ramos Quintana, Councillor for Employment, Industry and Commerce

Mr. Jesús Velayos Morales, Vice-Councillor for Revenue and Planning

Mr. Jorge Marín Rodríguez, Vice-Councillor of the Presidency

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board is an organ of government created for the purposes of monitoring and execution of the activities of the Consortium, and is made up of three representatives of the CAC, of whom at least one must be a member of the Strategic Council, and three representatives of the MICINN, of whom at least one must also be a member of the Strategic Council. The exercise of the Chairmanship and the Deputy Chairmanship rotate with the same periods of time as those of the Governing Council, bearing in mind that the Chairmanship of both organs cannot be held simultaneously by the same institution. The Executive Board is the organ responsible for bringing the proposal for the Consortium's annual budget, the annual accounts and the liquidation of the past year's budget to the Strategic Council for approval, as well as proposing the Annual Plan of Action and Projects and the Scientific Programme to be carried out in the infrastructure.

The meetings of the Executive Board take place in ordinary session at least once every quarter, and extraordinarily whenever the Chairman calls a meeting or when a meeting is requested by a represented institution.

The Executive Board held four meetings in 2011, one in April, another in June and two in the month of December.

The composition of the Executive Board at the end of 2011 was as follows:

CHAIRMAN

Mr. José Ignacio Doncel Morales, Deputy General Director of Planning of Scientific and Technical Infrastructures.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Mr. Juan Ruíz Alzola, General Director of the Canarian Agency for Research, Innovation and Information Society.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mr. D. Rafael Zardoya San Sebastián, Coordinator of the Area of Natural Resources CSIC.

Mr. D. Eladio Santaella Álvarez, Advisory Member of the General Directorate of the Spanish Oceanography Institute

Mr. D. Bonifacio Nicolás Díaz Chico, Managing Director of the Technological Institute of the Canary Islands

Mr. D. Arturo Melián González, General Director of Planning and Budgets

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The PLOCAN Consortium is advised by two consultative bodies which are, the Advisory Committee on Socio-Economic Activities (CASE) and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (COCI).

Advisory Committee on Socio-Economic Activities

The Advisory Committee on Socio-Economic Activities (CASE) is a consultative body of the Consortium of which the objective is to advise on PLOCAN's activities, programmes and scientific and technological plans as well as proposing future actions which might focus on the work of the Consortium in contributing to the sustainable socio-economic development of oceanic activities.

The CASE is made up of a group of eight persons of acknowledged prestige in the socio-economic fields related with the purposes and activities of the Consortium. On 16th May 2011, the second meeting of the committee was held in which the Head of PLOCAN explained to the members of the committee the nature of the bidding process for the platform and enumerated the projects of the greatest magnitude which the Consortium is developing.

Composition of the CASE at the end of 2011:

CHAIRMAN

Dr. José Regidor García. Chancellor of the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.

MEMBERS

Ms. M^a Isabel Durantez Gil. General Director of the Merchant Navy.

Mr. Jose Ignacio Gandarias Serrano. General Director of Fisheries Planning.

Mr. Vicente Marrero Domínguez. Chairman of the Canaries Maritime Cluster.

Mr. Miguel Montesdeoca Hernández. Chairman of the Canarian Engineering Cluster.

Mr. Fernando Redondo Rodríguez. Chairman of the Economic and Social Council of the Canary Islands.

Mr. Ángel Martínez Martínez. Vice-Admiral for Engineering, Director of Naval Construction for the Ministry of Defence.

SECRETARY

Mr. Arturo González Romero. General Director of the INNOVAMAR Foundation.

Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee

The Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee (COCI, according to its name in Spanish) is the consultative organ of the Consortium, of which the objective is to advise on the activities, programmes and scientific and technological plans of PLOCAN, to propose future actions which may improve the quality and scope of the work and give form to and propose the options for access of external scientists to the platform and the final selection to be made of them.

The COCI is made up of eight persons of acknowledged international prestige in the fields related with the aims and activities of the Consortium. Its members were appointed by the Strategic Council, at the proposal of the institutions which make up the Consortium. The second meeting of the COCI took place in Madrid on 17th May 2011. The director told the members of the activities undertaken since the previous meeting and sketched out a plan of actions for the next few years.

The composition of the COCI at the end of 2011 was as follows:

CHAIRMAN

Prof. Gerold Wefer. Director of MARUM

MEMBERS

Dr. Enrique Álvarez Fanjul, Head of the Department of Knowledge of the Physical Medium of State Ports.

Dr. María Soledad Izquierdo López, Professor at the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Dr. Alicia Lavín Montero, Researcher at the Oceanographic Centre in Santander (IEO)

Dr. Aida Fernández, Head of the Institute of Marine Research in Vigo (CSIC)

Prof. Chris Barnes, Professor at the University of Victoria (Canada)

SECRETARY

Vacant

PLOCAN
consorcio

PLATAFORMA OCEÁNICA DE CANARIAS



MINISTERIO
DE ECONOMÍA
Y COMPETITIVIDAD



**Gobierno
de Canarias**

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