

National Approach in Data Exchange Danish Maritime Spatial Data Infrastructure

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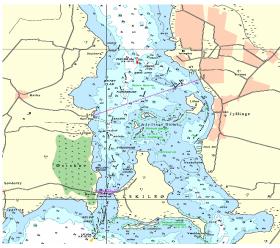


Traditional approach to Hydrographic data



- One primary user, the mariner
- The primary products:
 - Paper chart
 - ENC S57 data
 - Publications
 - Updates of products
- SOLAS (ECDIS ENC)
- IHO: standardisation
 - harmonisation
 - recommendations







SOLAS:

Chapter V regulation 19 2.1.4

Nautical charts and nautical publications to plan and display the ship's route for the intended voyage and to plot and monitor positions throughout the voyage; an Electronic Chart Display and Information System (ECDIS) may be accepted as meeting the chart carriage requirements of this subparagraph;

Chapter V regulation 27

Nautical charts and nautical publications, such as sailing directions, *lists of lights*, notices to mariners, *tide tables* and all other nautical publications necessary for the intended voyage, shall be adequate and up to date.

Expectations for development within the marine/maritime field:

Danish Geodata
Agency

- Increased activity with multiple uses
- Multiple stakeholders and users with demands for the same area
- Major external impact from "new" organisations:
 - INSPIRE Directive
 - Marine Strategy
 - Marine Spatial Planning



- Increased demands for coordination and planning within the maritime area
- Increased demands for coordination of activities on land
- Increased demands for coordination with neighbouring countries







Not doing anything will not be an option



MSDI

Geo Data of the Sea

Maritime spatial planning

Article 6

Minimum requirements for maritime spatial planning Member States shall establish procedural steps to contribute to the objectives listed in Article 5, taking into account relevant activities and uses in marine waters:

- (e) Organise the use of the best available data in accordance with Article 10.
- (f) Ensure trans-boundary cooperation between Member States in accordance with Article 12.
- (g) Promote cooperation with third countries in accordance with Article 13.



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DIRECTIVES

DIRECTIVE 2014/89/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 43(2), 100(2), 192(1), and 194(2) thereof.

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (2),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (3),

- (1) The high and rapidly increasing demand for maritime space for different purposes, such as installations for the production of energy from renewable sources, oil and gas exploration and exploitation, maritime shipping and fishing activities, ecosystem and biodiversity conservation, the extraction of raw materials, tourism, aquaculture installations and underwater cultural heritage, as well as the multiple pressures on coastal resources, require an integrated planning and management approach.
- Such an approach to ocean management and maritime governance has been developed in the Integrated Maritime Policy for the European Union (IMP), including, as its environmental pillar, Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (4). The objective of the IMP is to support the sustainable development of seas and oceans and to develop coordinated, coherent and transparent decision-making in relation to the Union's sectoral policies affecting the oceans, seas, islands, coastal and outermost regions and maritime sectors, including through sea-basin strategies or macro-regional strategies, whilst achieving good environmental status as set out in Directive
- The IMP identifies maritime spatial planning as a cross-cutting policy tool enabling public authorities and stakeholders to apply a coordinated, integrated and trans-boundary approach. The application of an ecosystem-based approach will contribute to promoting the sustainable development and growth of the maritime and coastal economies and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources.

Position of the European Parliament of 17 April 2014 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of

⁽⁴⁾ Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive) (OJ 1. 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19).

The Danish Maritime Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI)



Geo Data of the Sea

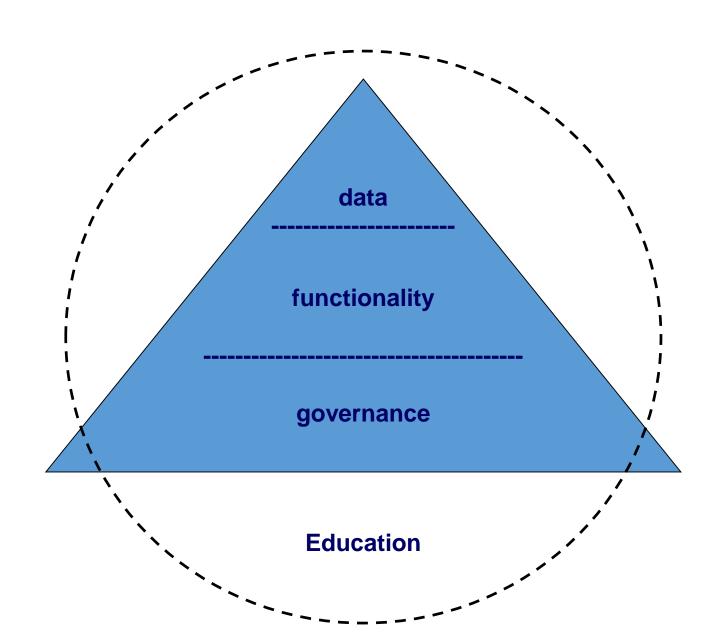
Components of an infrastructure:

DATA - metadata, datasets

FUNCTIONALITY - spatial data services, web services and other technology

GOVERNANCE - Agreements and Organisation – rights and access

Education



The Danish Components of an infrastructure:



Appendix:

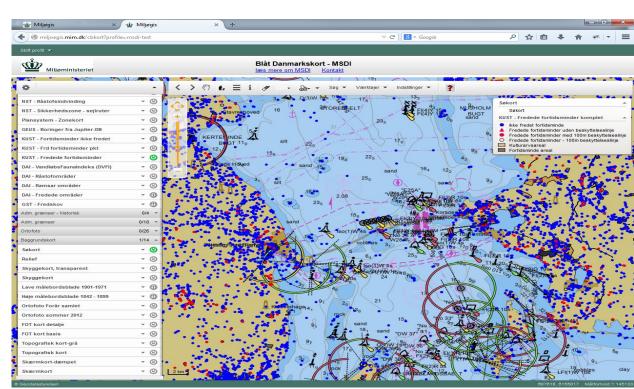
- 1. GOVERNANCE model Agreements and Organisation rights and access
- 2. Financial model

3. Technical description – Functionality - spatial data services, web services and other technology,

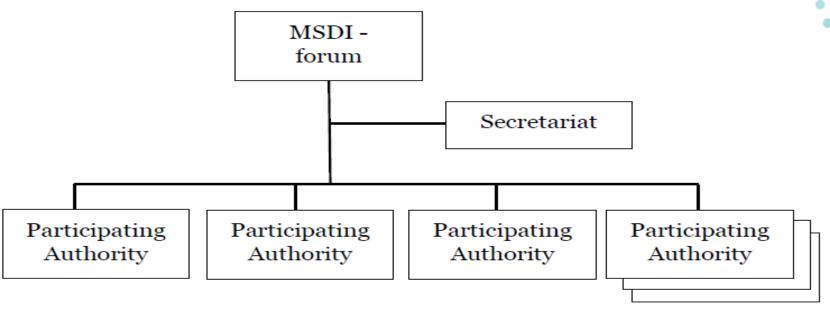
metadata

- 4. **Description of DATA** datasets
- 5. Implementation plan

WEB GIS solution - "The Blue Danish sea map"





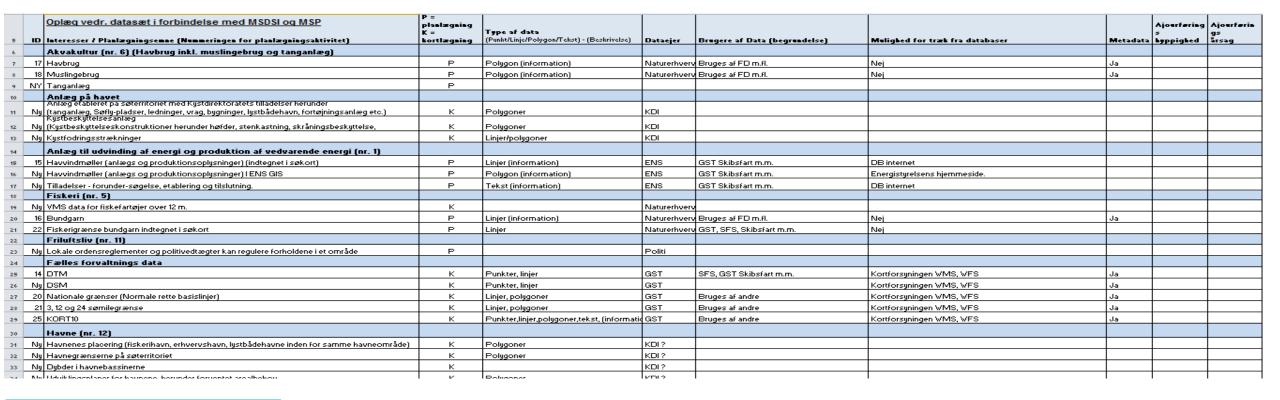


The MSDI-forum has amongst other tasks to:

- Approve cooperation agreements
- Approve the upcoming yearly budget
- Put forth new proposals to and initiate new developments for within the MSDI area, including to finance small analytical and developmental activities
- Hold meetings in the MSDI-forum based on demand, but at least once a year

Presentations of data sets associated with MSDI and MSP

- Gives an overview of dataset needed for MSP
- More than 70 datasets identified







Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark

Agency for Water and Nature Management









Danish Geodata

Agency





Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark

Environmental Protection Agency



Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark

The Danish Agrifish Agency













DANMARKSKORT



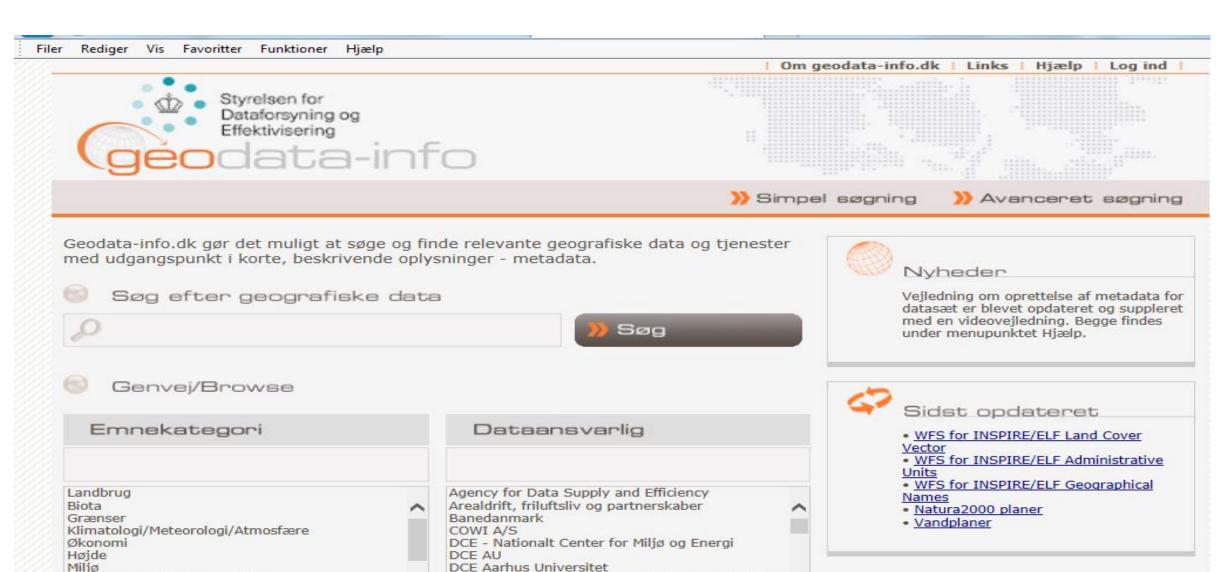
M5DI medlemmen

Dm os



DATASÆT

METABATA	DATA	STATUS
Se meradora	Fisher ignærse bundgam indtegnet i søkort (Bekenstigarelsen)	lieke klangjort
Se cretaciste	Skiberreférminister, omnåder, fervande, lidb og render som skibene reelt benytter I og uden for anbefallede ruter militusiv bufferponer i forhold til andre aktiviteter	Nice ktergjorn
Se metadota	Skibsruner (ambofaledie) og skibstrafilksystemer indtagnet på sekort m.m.	line klargjort
Se meradase	Øvrige fortsudsområder sprængetoffer end. Ammunition og sprængstoffer	Weise Mangjort
Se metadete	Advansellifrarächtingkområder indlegnet i sokort, tillstedeueretse af ammunttion og sprængstoffer	Sike klesgjort
Se metadete	Anterpladeer endingment is select.	listica interrigions
Se metadoria	Locksopsemlingssteder indregner i søkort	like klargjort
Ge metadate	Einser over sej taan fanvand	livies klangsort
Se metadete	Fyr linje, far van daef mærkning m.m. indtegnet i søkont	Siku klargjort
Se meradora	Kepsejaosterier officielle indtegnet i sekort	lieve klargjert



DCE - Nationalt center for miljø og energi, Aarhus

DCE-AU

Danish Geodata Agency

Danmarks Meteorologiske Institut

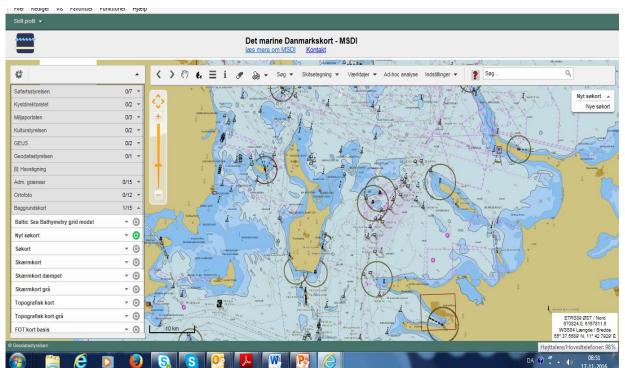
Geovidenskabelig information

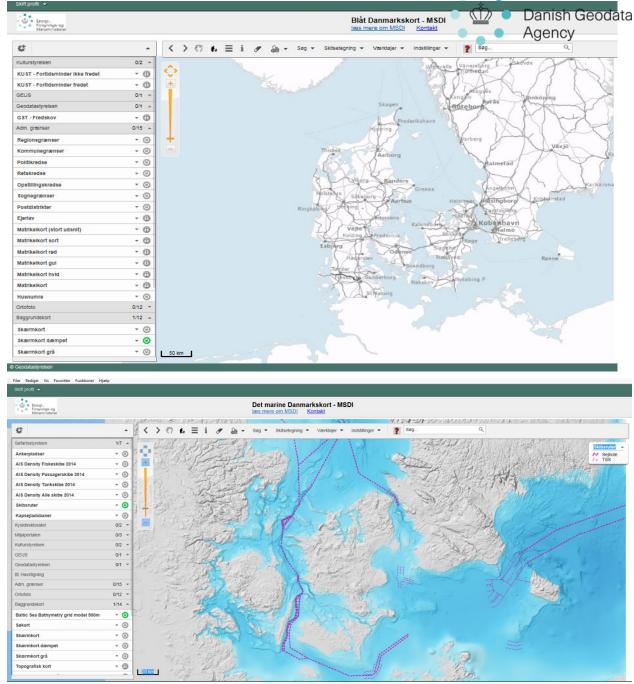
Billeder grundkort/Jorddække

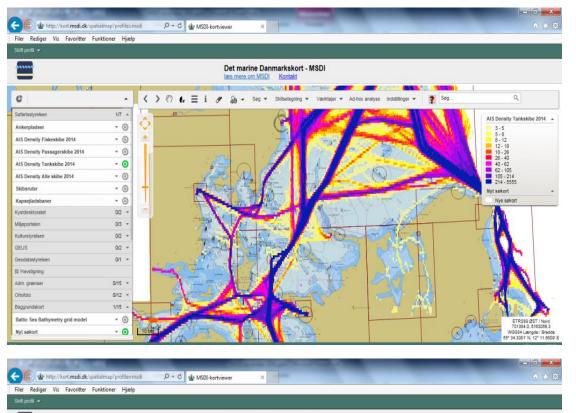
Efterretninger/Militær

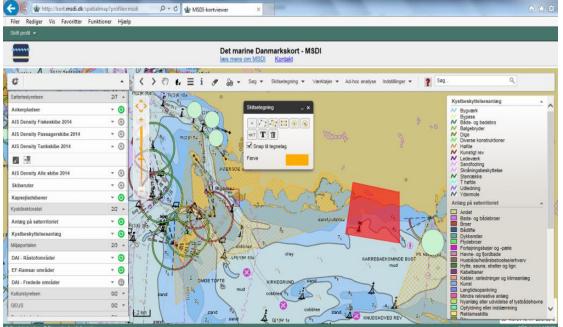
Sundhed

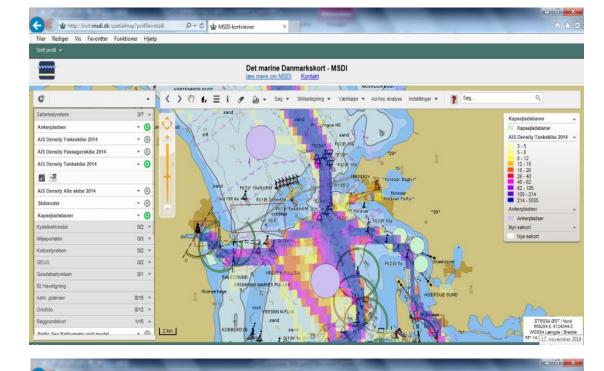
Access to the Danish MSDI gives the different agencies many opportunities to visualize data and use data

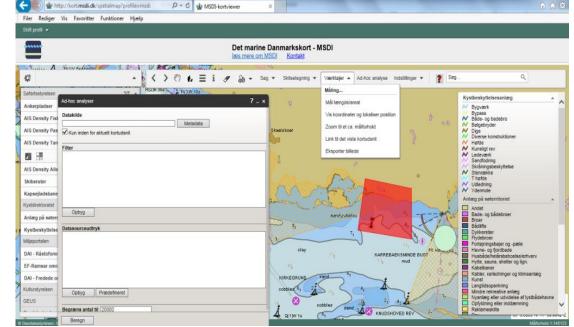










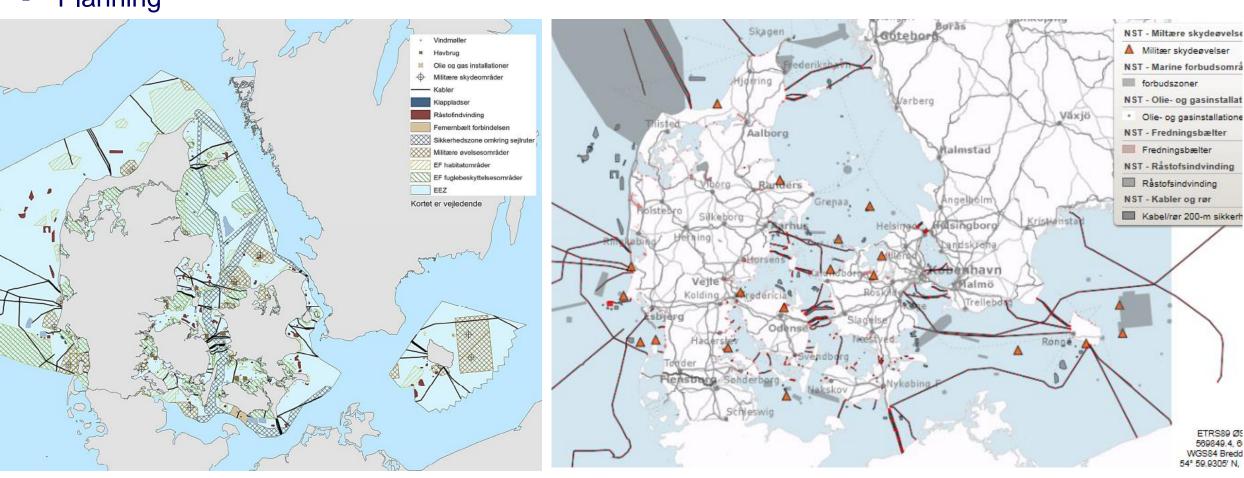


MSDI – seen from a Danish perspective

Planning across borders

MSP data set used for:

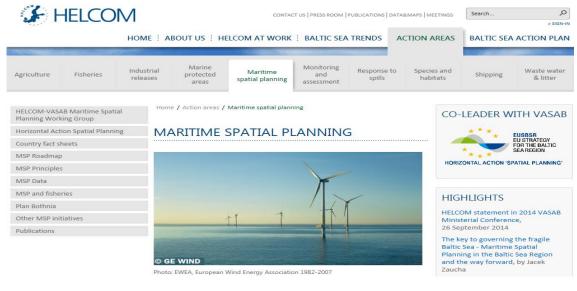
- Overview/Charting
- Planning

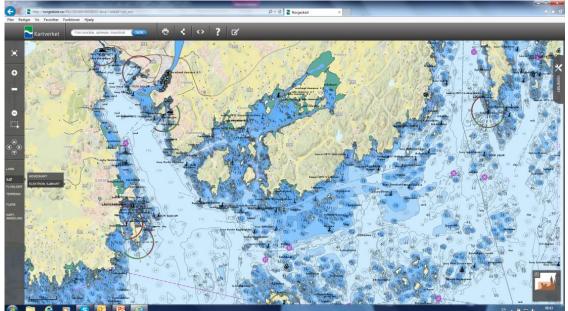




MSDI and MSP – seen from a Regional perspective BSR MSP Data Expert group









MSDI and MSP – seen from a Regional perspective The Baltic Sea – North Sea MSDI Working Group

The Baltic Sea – North Sea MSDI Working Group should:

- Identify and analyse the current status of individual MS MSDI implementation
- Consider MSDI policies within the related international project
- Analyse how maritime authorities can contribute their spatial information and the necessary updates, so information can easily be collated with other information to a current overall picture for the region.
- Focus on how BSHC in the future can benefit from a regional approach
- Monitoring MSDI and marine- related initiatives, as well as more general geospatial developments with relevance for the Baltic Sea.



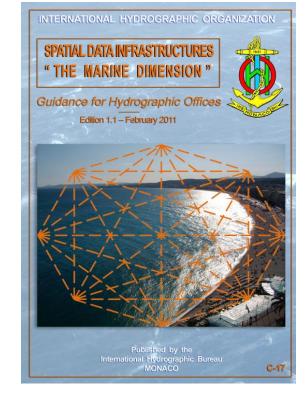


Regional Hydrographic Commissions

IHO - MARINE SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE WORKING GROUP (MSDIWG)

Objectives of the IHO MSDIWG:

- Identify the <u>Hydrographic Community inputs</u> to National Spatial Data Infrastructures (NSDI).
- Monitor national and international SDI activities
- Promote the use of <u>IHO standards</u> and member state marine data in SDI activities.
- <u>Liaise</u>, as appropriate, with other relevant technical bodies
- Propose any Technical and/or Administrative Resolutions that may be required to reflect IHO involvement in the support of SDI.
- Identify actions and procedures that the IHO might take to contribute to the development of Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) and / or MSDI in support of Member States.

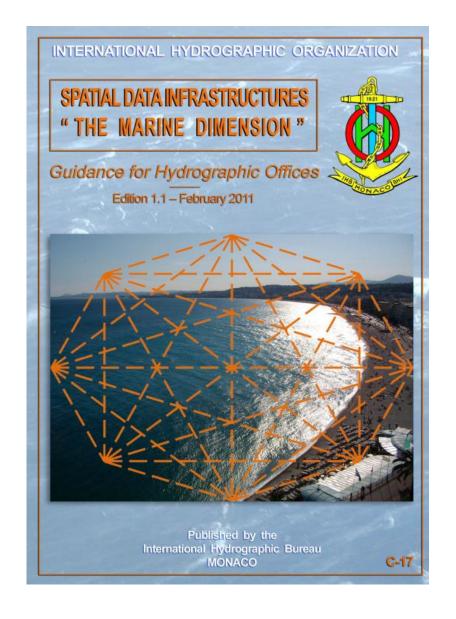


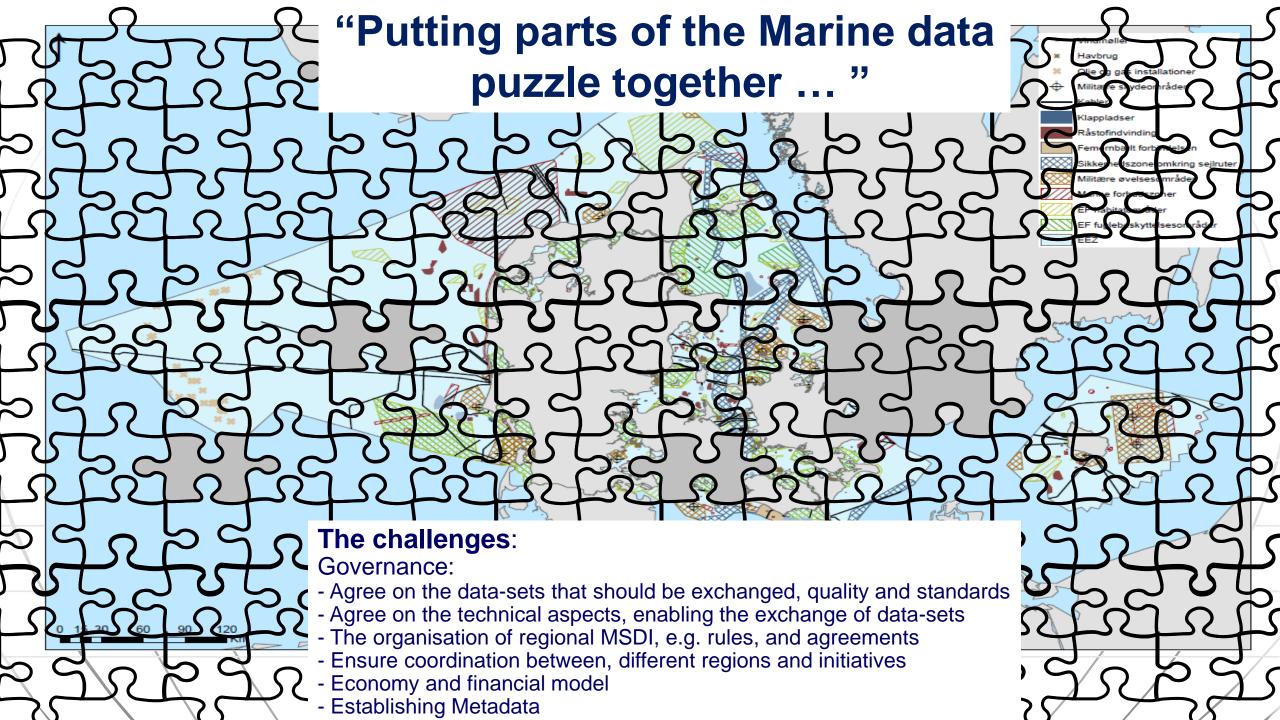




Hydrography supports:

- Safety of navigation
- Protection of the marine environment
- National infrastructure development
- Coastal zone management
- Marine exploration
- Resource exploitation minerals, fishing, energy
- Maritime boundary delimitation (UNCLOS, others)
- Maritime defence and security
- Disaster prevention and response





MSDI = accessible data picture that supports activity in the sea and coastal

hinterland

- Land Use
- Tourism
- Oil &Gas
- Mariculture
- CoastalDefence
- Ports & Navigation
- Military Activities
- Culture
- Conservation
- Dredging & Disposal
- Submarine Cables



Fishing

RenewableEnergy

MarineRecreation

Mineral Extraction