



BALTIC SEA HYDROGRAPHIC HC COMMISSION



NORTH SEA HYDROGRAPHIC COMMISSION

#### Draft Workshop Schedule Day Two BS MSDIWG4

Day Two: November 17, 2015

| Theme         | Time        | Subject   | Responsible |
|---------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| Welcome       | 0900 - 0910 | Welcome and the conclusions from Day One  | Host/chair  |
| Status        | 0920 - 1020 | The work of VASAP/HELCOM data expect group  | Chair       |
|               |             | Terms of reference for the BS-NSMSDI WG (see below)   | Chair/All   |
| Break         | 1020 - 1035 |   |             |
| Presentations | 1035 - 1230 | BS-NSMSDI WG Work plan- What are the outputs waited for each task? Topics for discussion:  Task 1: A review of C-17 (part 2.1 related to the role of HO in MSDI) as well as a chapter dealing with on the status of MSDI in the Baltic and North Sea countries e.g. a report "MSDI in the Baltic and North Sea countries"  Task 2: A chapter in the report "MSDI in the Baltic and North Sea countries" listing the projects relevant for BS-NSMSDI with the web links and explanation why each project is relevant to BSMSDI  Task 3: Tbd (chapter in the report "MSDI in the Baltic and North Sea countries"?)  Task 4: The output may be a report dedicated to the standards (S57, S100, OGC,) of interest for MSDI with a focus on INSPIRE> Ellen provided a very interesting presentation about standards in BSMSDI3 which could be used as a base material for this report and there are also material in the UN-CGIM report "A Guide to the Role of Standards in Geospatial Information Management"  Task 5: the output may be a review of C-17 (to be submitted to MSDIWG)  Task 6: the output may be a demonstrator with BSHC web page | All         |
|               |             | Topics for discussion, the various outputs could be: - proposal for revision of C-17 (through tasks 1 and 5) - a report "MSDI in the Baltic countries: status and relevant projects" (trough tasks 1 and 2 and maybe 3), - a report "Which standards for MSDI? Focus on INSPIRE" (task 4) - demonstrator and web page (task 6)  |             |
| Lunch         | 1230 - 1330 |   |             |
| Work plan     | 1330 - 1400 | Work plan - working on the tasks defined in the work plan   | All         |

| Separate session on BSHC-<br>HELCOM cooperation. | 1400 - 1500 | Presentation about HELCOM.  Presentation about the Baltic Sea and North Sea MSDI work group.  | HELCOM<br>Chair |
|--|-------------|---|-----------------|
|  |             | Data approach from a HELCOM perspective. (INSPIRE compliant and use the EUROSTAT GISCO/EEA grid for grid based data.) Data approach from a IHO approach. (Presentation about IHO S-100) | HELCOM<br>Chair |
| Break  | 1500 - 1515 |   |                 |
| Separate session on BSHC-<br>HELCOM cooperation. | 1515 -1600  | Discussion about how the hydrographic offices can contribute with our data to HELCOM, and how HELCOM and BS-NSMSDIWG can cooperate in the future  Way ahead                             | All             |
|  |             | Anny other business  Closing of the separate session on BSHC-HELCOM cooperation.  | All             |
| Work plan  | 1600 - 1700 | Work plan - working on the tasks defined in the work plan   | All             |
| Closing  | 1700        | Closing of day two  | Chair           |

#### Day Three: November 18, 2015

| Theme                   | Time        | Subject   | Responsible |
|-------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| Welcome                 | 0900 - 0910 | Welcome and the conclusions from Day Two                  | Host/chair  |
| Work plan               | 0920 - 1020 | Work plan - working on the tasks defined in the work plan | All         |
|                         |             |   |             |
| Break                   | 1020 - 1035 |   |             |
| Work plan               | 1035 - 1230 | Work plan - working on the tasks defined in the work plan | All         |
|                         |             |   |             |
| Lunch                   | 1230 - 1315 |   |             |
| Evaluating              | 1315 - 1500 | Evaluation  | All         |
|                         |             | How to proceed  | All         |
|                         |             | Update of work plan and action list                       | All         |
| Next meeting            |             | Next meeting  | Chair       |
|                         |             | Any other business  | Chair       |
| Closing of the workshop | 1500        |   |             |



# MSDI and MSP – seen from a Regional perspective



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BALTIC SEA ACTION PLAN

Agriculture

Fisheries

Industrial releases

Marine protected areas

Maritime spatial planning Monitoring and assessment

Response to spills

Species and habitats

Shipping

Waste water & litter

HELCOM-VASAB Maritime Spatial Planning Working Group

Horizontal Action Spatial Planning

Country fact sheets

MSP Roadmap

MSP Principles

MSP Data

MSP and fisheries

Plan Bothnia

Other MSP initiatives

Publications

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#### MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING



Photo: EWEA, European Wind Energy Association 1982-2007

## 

#### HIGHLIGHTS

HELCOM statement in 2014 VASAB Ministerial Conference, 26 September 2014

The key to governing the fragile Baltic Sea - Maritime Spatial Planning in the Baltic Sea Region and the way forward, by Jacek Zaucha







# Baltic Sea Region MSP Data Expert Sub-Group 1st meeting

01-02/10/2015 Radisson Blu Hotel Latvija Elizabetes iela 55 Riga, Latvia

| 01/10/2015    | 1st DAY  |  |  |
|---------------|--|--|--|
| 15:00 - 15:30 | Registration and opening   |  |  |
| 15:30 - 15:40 | Overall introducing with Expert Group members  |  |  |
| 15:40 - 16:00 | Agreement on general formalities, procedures and rules   |  |  |
| 16:00 - 16:10 | Chair election   |  |  |
| 16:10 - 18:00 | Overview of MSP activities and data-use in BSR countries:  |  |  |
|               | BSR countries approaches for data use in MSP – short presentations, each MS; national state of play of MSP Data: |  |  |
|               | - Data availability, ownership, legal issues etc;  |  |  |
|               | - Data services - accessibility  |  |  |
| 17:45 - 18:00 | 1 <sup>st</sup> Day closing  |  |  |

| 02/10/2015    | 2 <sup>nd</sup> DAY  |
|---------------|--|
| 8:30 - 9:00   | Coffee; opening 2 <sup>nd</sup> Day  |
| 9:00- 10:30   | Existing experience and challenges in MSP Data – ppt of other groups dealing with MSP data – |
|               | - HELCOM [tbc]   |
|               | - IHOs Baltic Sea Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure Working Group [tbc]                     |
|               | - Other ppt upon suggestions   |
| 10:30 - 11:30 | Coffee break   |
| 11:30 - 12.30 | Development and agreement of extended work plan of the Sub-Group                             |
| 12:30 - 13:00 | Agreement on list of BSR National MSP Data Contact Points and starting an Additional list    |
| 13:00 - 13:30 | Agreement on further steps, hosts and time-schedule of the next meetings                     |
| 13:30 - 14:00 | Closing & lunch  |













# Task 1.

Work item:

Hydrographic data and legal aspects

- Definition of HO role in MSDI
- Study on status on implementation and responsibility with relevance to MSDI in the Baltic and North Sea countries



# **Definition of HO role in MSDI**

Guidance for Hydrographic Offices IHO Publication C-17 - Edition 1.1.0 February 2011

Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI) - the marine dimension of an SDI

MSDI is the component of an SDI that encompasses marine geographic and business information in its widest sense.

This would typically include seabed topography (bathymetry), geology, marine infrastructure (e.g. wrecks, offshore installations, pipelines and cables), administrative and legal boundaries, and areas of conservation, marine habitats and oceanography.





SDI is a framework comprising the following key components:

# 4.1 Policy

A policy should exist defining the need to create information that is interoperable.

# 4.2 People & Organisations

Functional SDI requires willingness and practical co-operation between the various There should also be a clearly defined governance structure and transparency in the organisations that create, share and use information to implement the overall policy. Dision-making and reporting to foster a shared sense of working towards a common goal.





#### 4.3 Enablers

The enablers in SDI are the essential building blocks in the development of SDI's that provide the framework for data acquisition, management, updating and dissemination. Examples include:

□ **Standards:** International Standards for geographic information exist or are being developed and, in many areas, sector-based standards are being put in place that depend on these over-arching standards; for example, IHO S-100 relies on the ISO 19100 series of geographic standards. The standards work of the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) especially in the areas of data content modelling, data transport, and web services are critical to developing a robust SDI approach;

☐ **Technology**: The provision of technical infrastructure will enable the delivery of data and services to allow the viewing, transformation and downloading of information. As the technical infrastructure matures, development can include the ability to work within various geodetic systems and transform data between such systems; and

☐ **Metadata**: At its simplest, metadata is "data about data" and describes the characteristics of a dataset (i.e. content, value and limitations) and is normally held in a metadata management system or clearinghouse to provide mechanisms of search and retrieval. It is a vital component in "discovering" data and information and understanding how the data can be used.



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#### 4.4 Content

Arguably, the most important component of SDI is the information content which is available to users. Without content, expressed within a consistent coordinate reference system, SDI is of minimal use. At the core of this information is reference information (i.e. the common datasets, themes or spatial data layers that most people use most of the time and which collectively make up a digital base "map" that can be viewed and queried). Reference information may be defined as any geographic feature that is used as a location reference for application information, or can be used in geographic analysis. Application information provides the "outer layer" of information which is generally "application" or "business" specific. It may contain no spatial reference(s) other than provided by the reference information and consist only as supplementary properties.





# The NSDI

Base geodata



Thematic geodata

Properties, buildings

Roads / railways

**Hydrography** 

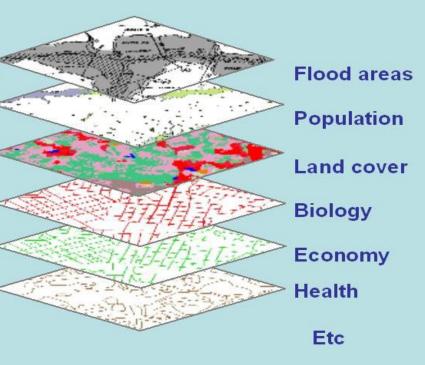
Admin boundaries

**Geodetic points** 

Elevation

Orthophotos

Etc





# WHITE PAPER

The Hydrographic and Oceanographic Dimension to Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure Development: "Developing the capability"





### Infrastructure?

To explain MSDI it is necessary to put it in the context of Spatial Data Infrastructure.

The term Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) is often used to denote the relevant base collection of technologies, policies and institutional arrangements that facilitate the availability of and access to spatial data. An SDI is a framework comprised of the following components:

**Policy:** The defining of the requirement to create interoperable information.

**Organizations:** Identification of which organizations are willing or mandated to practice cooperation in the sharing and exchange information and to make such information readily available as a means of implementing national (or federal) policy and support "spatially enabled government".

**Standards:** The foundation of the data collection, management, updating and distribution efforts. Some International standards (e.g. ISO / OGC) include those for geographic information, technology infrastructure to enable data discovery and delivery, and metadata for cataloguing, discovery and retrieval.





# What is **Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure?**

As the marine component of an SDI the Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI) encompasses all marine geographic and business information.

For MSDI to be successful, it must be based on clear, broad-based goals that define the desired outcomes to be achieved.

Typical data content includes marine boundaries and limits, conservation and preservation areas, marine habitats, oceanography, bathymetry, hydrography, geology, marine infrastructure, wrecks, offshore installations, pipelines, and cables.





### **Common MSDI Themes**

- Horizontal and vertical datum
- Maritime Baseline
- Offshore Cadastre
- Climate
- Bathymetric Elevation
- Seabed Character
- Land ownership
- Flood Hazards
- Marine Boundaries
- Offshore Minerals
- Shoreline
- Seabed infrastructure
- Oceanographic features
- Gazetteer



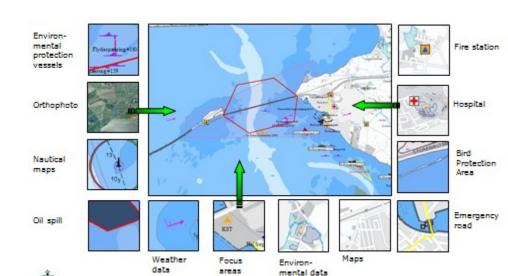


# **Definition of HO role in MSDI**

# Ensure that relevant HO data sets are used in regional SDI

### We should as a MSDI WG contribute with:

- Definition and presentation of different use cases
- Knowledge about relevant data and data providers/owners
- Ensure that the "right" hydrographic Information => dataset is available
- Knowledge about dataset => metadata
- Ensure access to hydrographic data when needed
- Define the requirements to quality of the data
- Governances
- Standardization and harmonization
- S-100



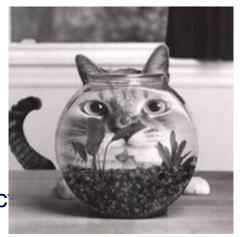


# Definition of HO role in MSDI MSDI – seen from a regional perspective

## WE should focus on:

# Planning across borders:

- Planning across sectorial interests
- Planning across sea/land (coastal zone)
- Focus on who to establishing a Common Operational Pic (E.g. MSP, Nature and environment, SAR)



### Governance:

- Agree on the data-sets that should be exchanged, quality and standards
- Agree on the technical aspects, enabling the exchange of data-sets
- Input to the organisation of regional MSDI, e.g. rules, and agreements
- Ensure coordination between, different regions and initiatives
- Contribute with relevant input to when establishing finical models
- Establishing Metadata









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#### The Baltic Sea Hydrographic Commission,

which is an integrant part of the International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO), promotes the technical co-operation in the domain of hydrographic surveying, marine cartography and nautical information among the neighboring countries of the Baltic Sea region.

The main objectives of the Commission are the coordination of the production of the Baltic Sea INT Charts, the coordination of hydrographic re-surveys, harmonization of chart datums, harmonization of Baltic Sea ENCs, and the exchange of information and the harmonization of practices with regard to various issues related to hydrography.

The most recent development is the Baltic Sea Bathymetric Database accessible via this portal.

























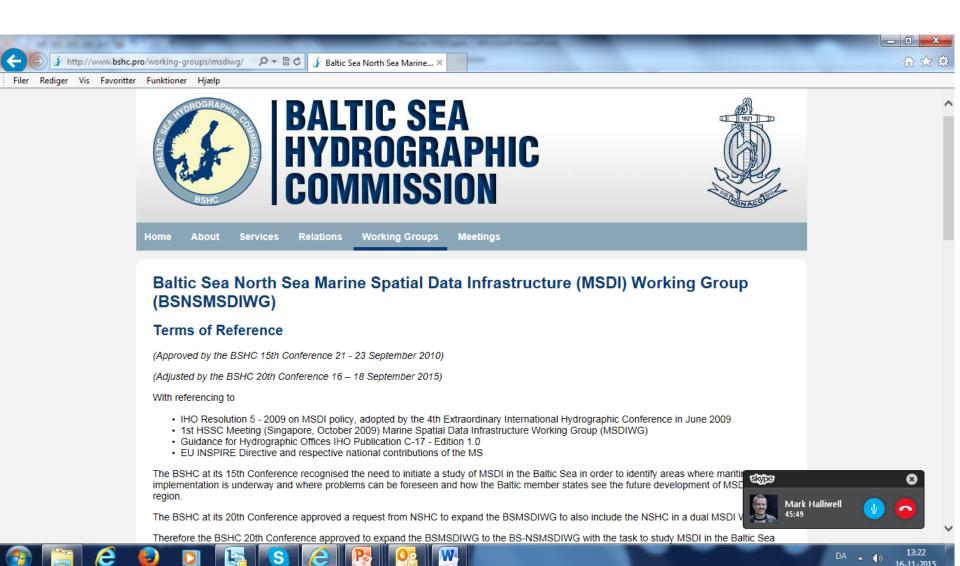


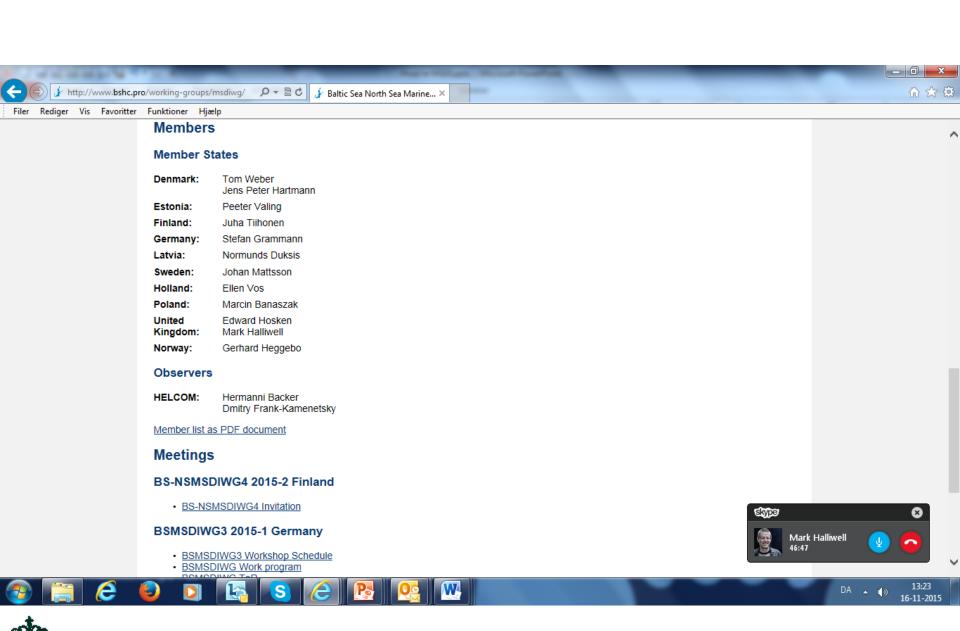






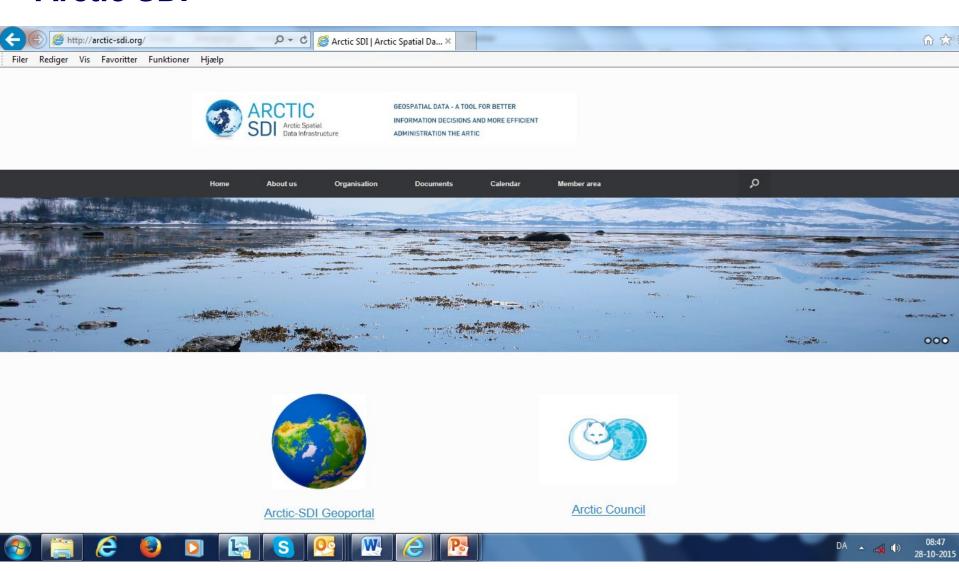






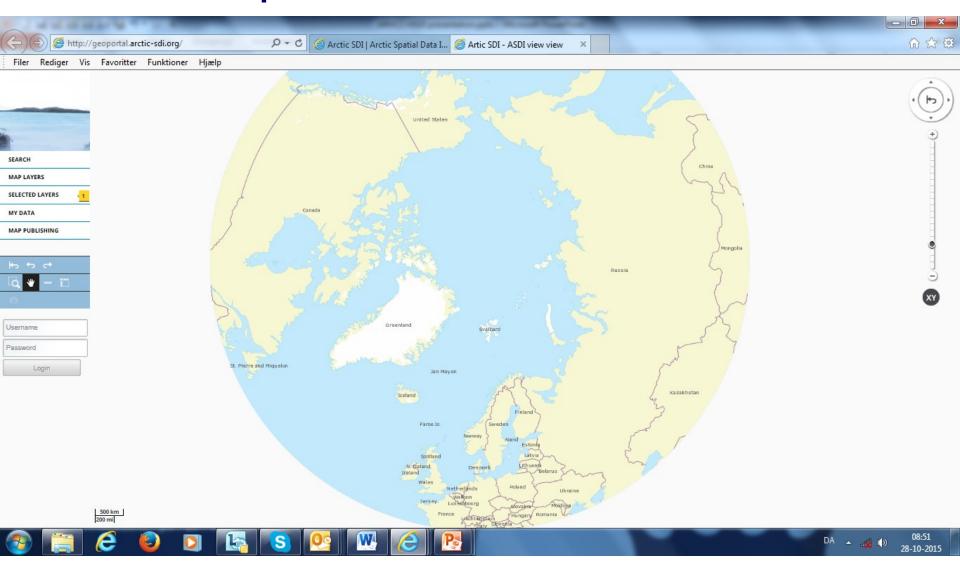
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# **Arctic SDI**



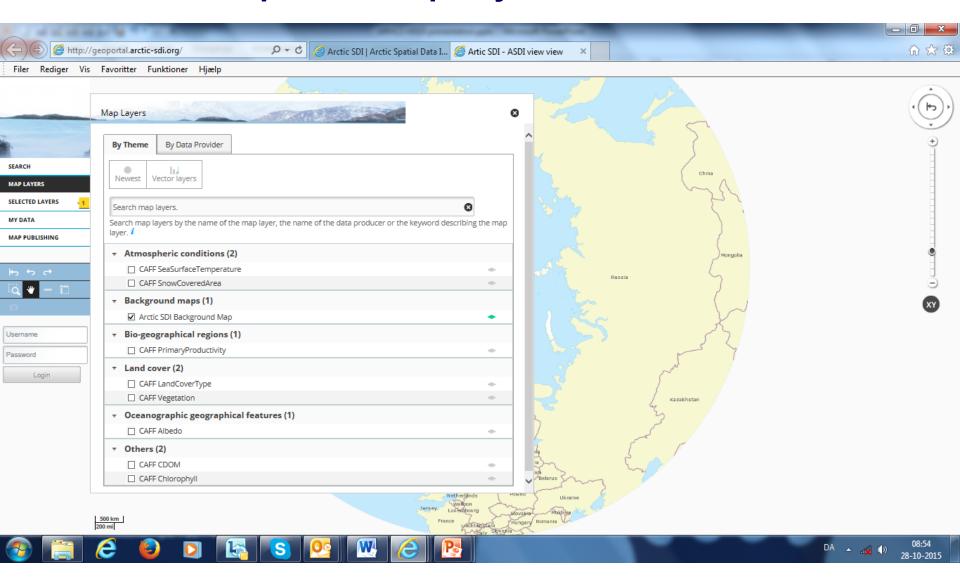


# **Arctic SDI Geoportal**





# **Arctic SDI Geoportal – Map Layers**







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## Baltic Sea North Sea Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI) Working Group (BSNSMSDIWG)

Terms of Reference

The Baltic **Blue Chart** 

Meetings

**Documents** 

Links

**North Sea** 

Data set available

Denmark

Sweden

Finland

Poland

Germany

Latvia

Lithuania

Russia

Metadata available

Denmark

Sweden

Finland

Poland

Germany

Latvia

Lithuania

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#### Data set available:

- Horizontal and vertical datum
- Maritime Baseline
- Bathymetric Elevation
- Seabed Character
- Marine Boundaries
- Offshore Minerals
- Shoreline
- Seabed infrastructure
- Oceanographic features







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#### Baltic Sea North Sea Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI) Working Group (BSNSMSDIWG)

#### Members

#### **Contact persons:**

Denmark: Tom Weber

Jens Peter Hartmann

Peeter Valing Estonia: Finland: Juha Tiihonen

Germany: Stefan Grammann

Latvia: Normunds Duksis

Sweden: Johan Mattsson

Holland: Fllen Vos

Poland: Marcin Banaszak United Edward Hosken Mark Halliwell Kingdom:

Gerhard Heggebo Norway:



