



European
Commission

EMODnet phase 3



Integrated
Maritime
Policy

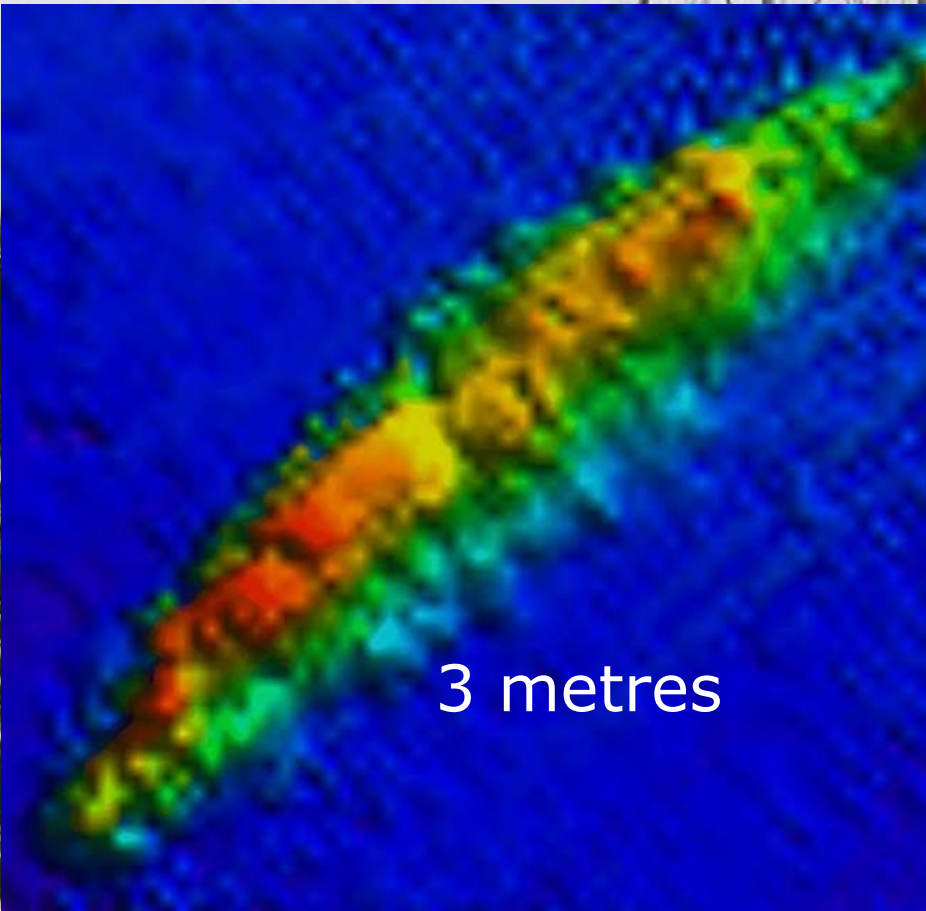
why do we want higher resolution ??

2500 metres

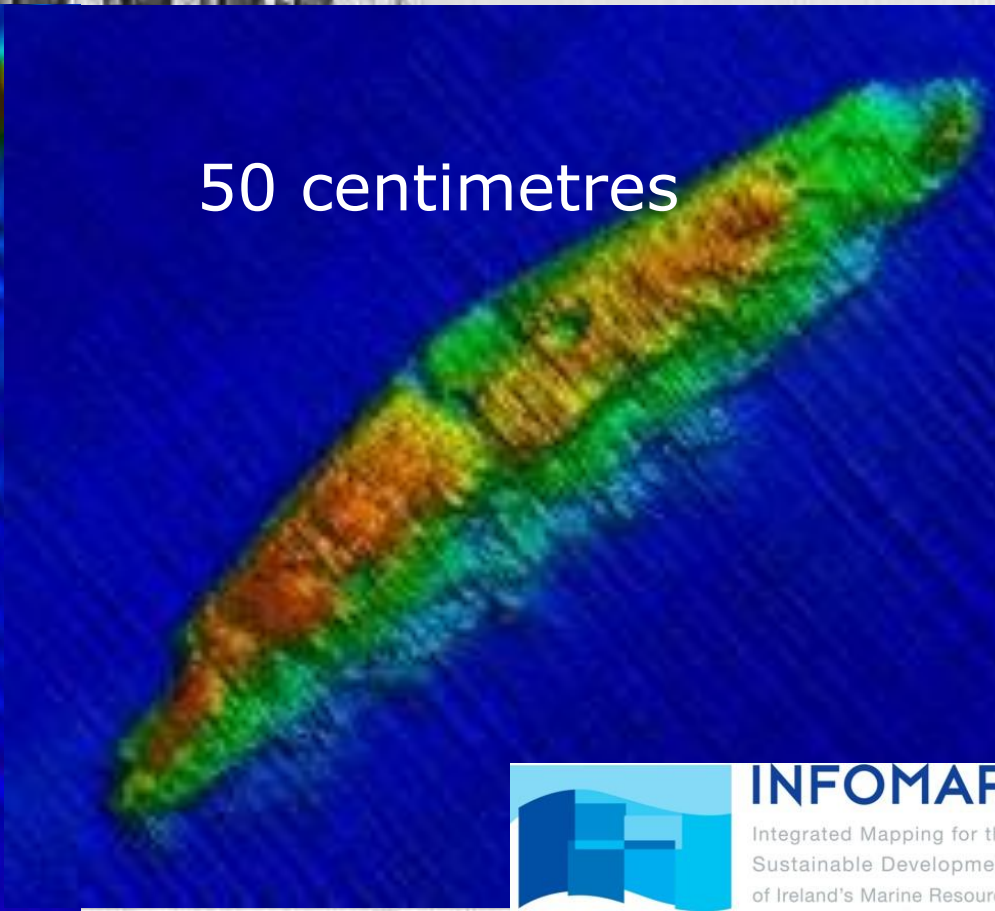
50 metres

5 metres

Hola, in 200 metres water depth off the coast of northern Norway



3 metres



50 centimetres

Vision for 2020

- A seamless multi-resolution digital seabed map of European waters by 2020.
 - highest resolution possible in areas that have been surveyed;
 - free of restrictions on use;
 - topography, geology, habitats and ecosystems;
 - accompanied by timely information on
 - physical, chemical and biological state of the overlying water column
 - oceanographic forecasts;
 - together with a process that helps Member States maximise the potential of their marine observation programmes

Consultation – start 29 August 2012

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Phase 1 - prototype											
				Phase 2 - low resolution							
						Phase 3 - multi-resolution					



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 29.8.2012
COM(2012) 473 final

GREEN PAPER

**Marine Knowledge 2020
from seabed mapping to ocean forecasting**

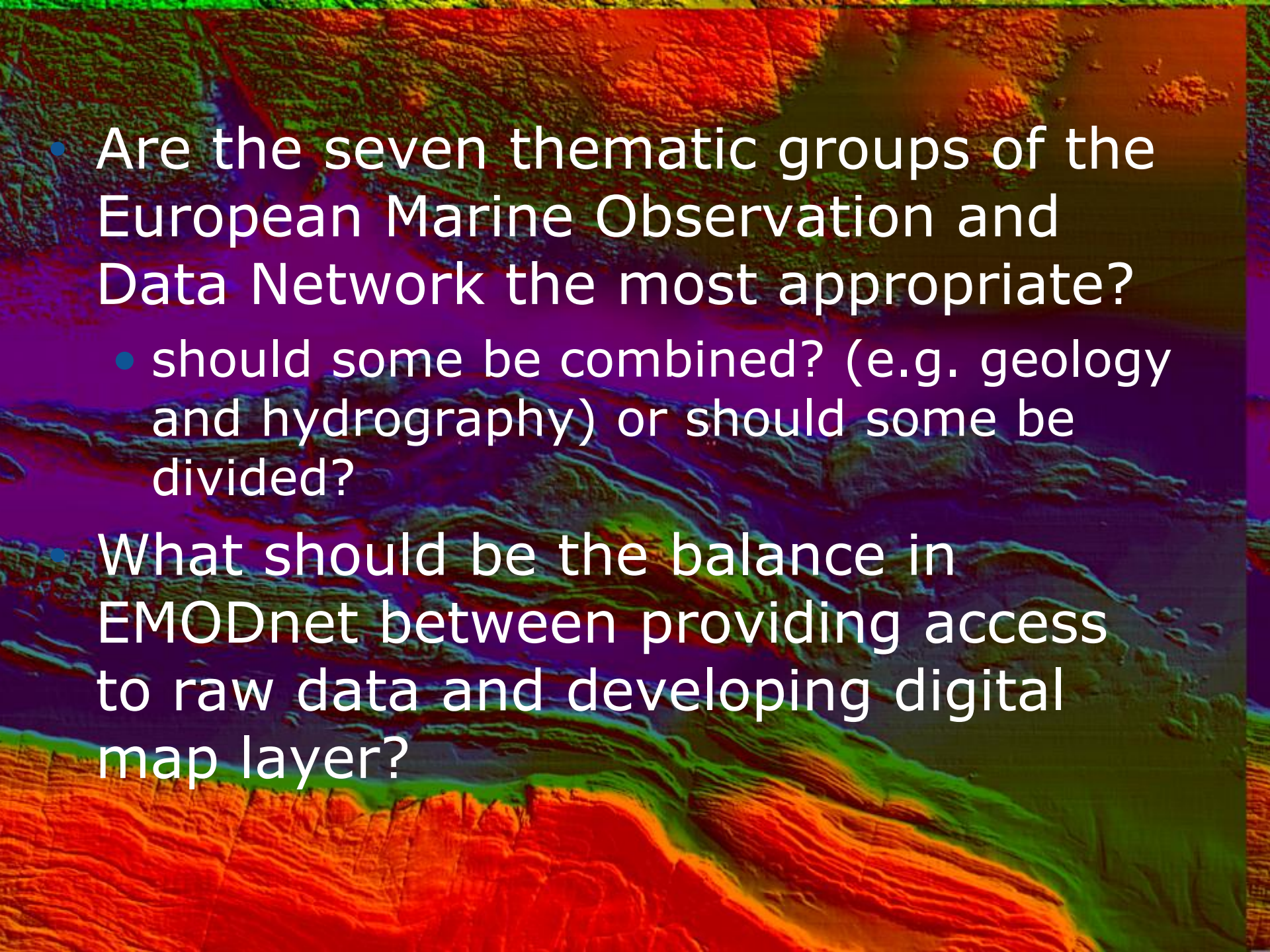
(Text with EEA relevance)

{SWD(2012) 250 final}

- **priorities for new European Maritime and Fisheries Fund?**
- **role of private sector?**
- **priorities for observation systems?**


An aerial photograph of an offshore wind farm. The image shows a large number of white wind turbines arranged in a grid pattern across a vast expanse of blue ocean. In the background, a coastline with green fields and some buildings is visible under a sky with a layer of white and yellow-tinted clouds, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The text "should holders of offshore licences be obliged to grant public access to data?" is overlaid in white on the left side of the image.

should holders of offshore licences be obliged to grant public access to data?

- 
- Are the seven thematic groups of the European Marine Observation and Data Network the most appropriate?
 - should some be combined? (e.g. geology and hydrography) or should some be divided?

What should be the balance in EMODnet between providing access to raw data and developing digital map layer?

- how could the governance of EMODnet and GMES evolve to better accommodate the need for long term sustainability?

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- what criteria should be used to determine EU financial support of observation programmes?
 - can you provide examples?

Initial estimates of spending 2014-2020

task	2014-2017	2018-2020
aligning Member States information systems.	37%	24%
creating digital map layers for complete sea basins	23%	30%
search engines etc and maintenance	7%	7%
evaluation of observation networks	6%	6%
supporting observation programmes	27%	33%

Next Steps

- Council and Parliament decision on budget envelope for European Maritime and Fisheries Fund
- Marine Knowledge Impact Assessment to evaluate options for
 - governance
 - private sector involvement

The consultation

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/maritimeaffairs_fisheries/consultations/marine-knowledge-2020/index_en.htm

