













# The Green Paper on Marine Knowledge: initial comments from Hydrographic Offices\*

\*SHOM,

- 1. Are there any reasons why there should be exceptions, other than those related to personal privacy, to the Commission's policy of making marine data freely available and interoperable?
- -protection of national security
- -rights of third parties

royalties are a part of the business model/budget of hydrographic offices. In FR, current policy is that data and products are not entirely funded by tax payers (users have to contribute)

They need it to balance costs for

- Collecting data at sea
- Managing databases
- Elaborate public services and products





2. How can Member States ensure that the data they hold are safely stored, available, and interoperable?

HOs have a long experience in safely storing long series of historical data & managing quality assurance =>to provide

- level of confidence
- for products and data of reference for public services and other users (industry ...)

IHO responsible for standards: measurements, process data acquisition

standards are Inspire compliant





- 10. What should be the focus of EU support to new marine observation technologies? How can we extend ocean monitoring and its cost effectiveness? How can the EU strengthen its scientific and industrial position in this area?
- HOs are both users and experts in marine observation technologies
- impulse research and development programs in remote sensing and unmanned underwater or surface vehicle (acquisition and common use of specific systems?)
- Joint prioritized survey plan: Annual conference putting together needs and assets and define priorities (collect once use many times)



### 13. What information on the behaviour of our seas and coasts can best help business and public authorities adapt to climate change?

regarding risk of submersion,

- -mean level of the sea & tide predictions
- -frequency and severity of storm surges, (atmospheric pressure, wind and waves)
- -historical studies
- -ocean modelling
- -bathymetry near the coast (waves propagation)
- and elevation on the land. (cf projects Blast & Litto3D)
- -currents, tidal streams, waves, and nature of bottom and coastline, factors influencing erosion



14. Are any additional measures required, over and above existing initiatives such as EMODnet and GMES, to enable Europe to support international initiatives on ocean data such as GOOS and GEOSS?

To keep coherence between

National

Regional

Global

Knowledge programs at different scales

Inform IOC

Regarding bathymetry, consider also General Bathymetric Chart of the Ocean (GEBCO)



15. What criteria should be used to determine EU financial support of observation programmes other than those that it already supports? Can you provide examples? Could the Joint Programming Initiative for European Seas and Oceans play a role?

-coordination between Member States & costs/benefits analysis

-Some sea area are of EU importance – not just national importance (energy, straits, shipping routes to and from other continents ...)
EU trade shipping not only in EU waters

JPI Oceans has been made to developing joint research program (see question 10)



# 16. How could the governance of EMODnet and GMES evolve to better accommodate the need for long term sustainability?

Modeg meets about four times a year

- Make specifications (area, density, formats...), Build up, Update,
   Disseminate, Liaison with user's needs, Back to update specifications
- Specifications, user's needs, feed-backPlans & budgets

Can we make benefit of the current IHO structure?



17. What could be the role of the Joint Research Centre and the European Environment Agency?

JRC's priorities focused on research programs EEA priorities focused on environmental matters marine knowledge is much wider ...



18. Is a regular process needed to evaluate the effectiveness of the observation and sampling strategy for each sea-basin?

Every sea surrounding Europe
own charateristics,
own specifications of marine knowledge products

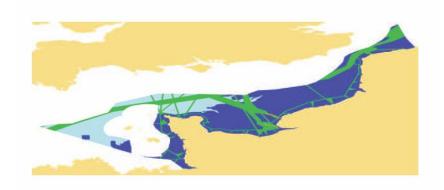
- Hydrographic conditions
- Shipping, passenger's traffic, other uses of the sea
- Capacity of observation may evolve

Regular process of evaluation and risk assement is needed Regional Hydrographic Commissions have experience in long term management of hydrographic knowledge for each sea basin



## 18. Is a regular process needed to evaluate the effectiveness of the observation and sampling strategy for each sea-basin?

Assessing the needs

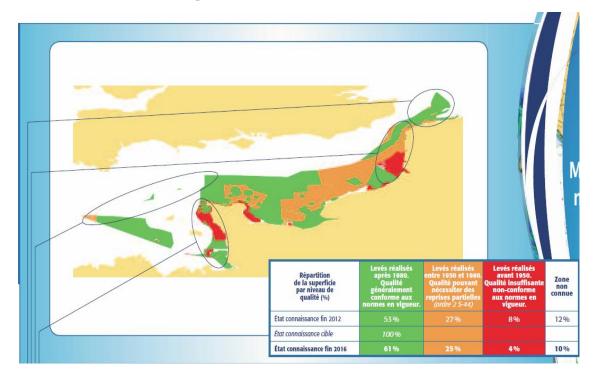


Répartition de la connaissance cible par ordre S-44 de l'OHI	Surface (km²)	Ordre spécial	Ordre 1a	Ordre 1 b	Ordre 2
ZEE	28 741	0.2%	2.4.4%	54.3%	21.1%



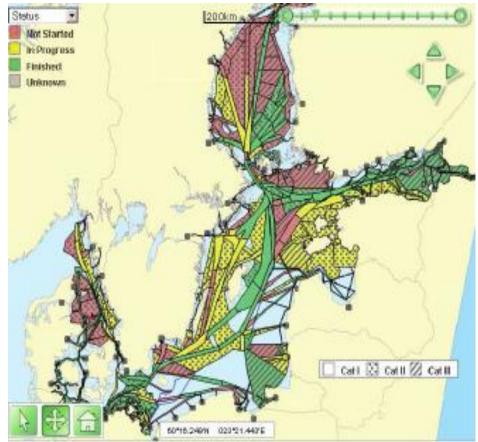
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Assessing state of knowledge





18. Is a regular process needed to evaluate the effectiveness of the observation and sampling strategy for each sea-basin?





19. What mechanism could be envisaged to manage the evaluation and assessments needed to inform the Commission, Member States and Parliament on priorities for EU support?

#### At regular times

- Evaluation of the user's needs
- Of the state of knowledge and elaboration of products
- The progress made
- The spending

Should be reported to the Commission by a specific ad hoc permanent body



#### Thank for your attention

