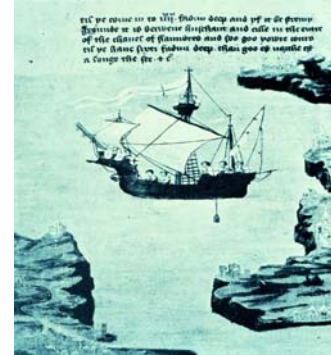




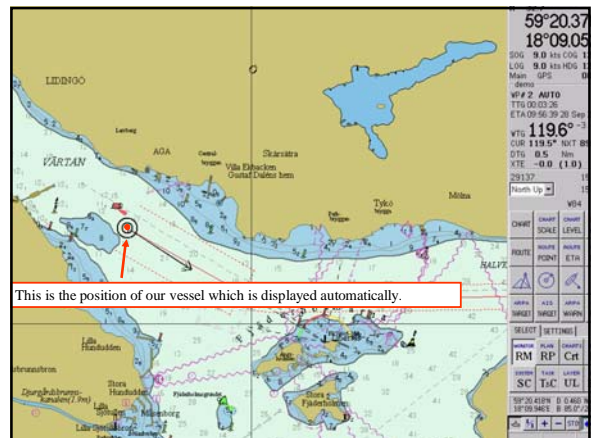
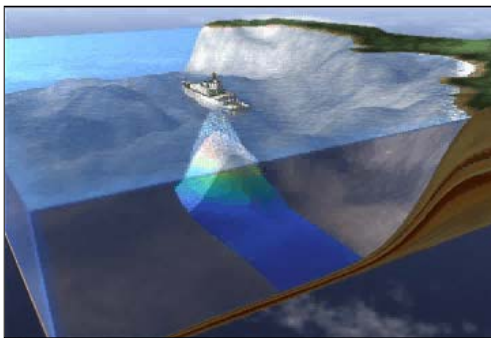
Presentation of International Hydrographic Organization to FIG Regional Conference

RADM Kenneth Barbor
Director
International Hydrographic Bureau

The History of Hydrography



Advances in Hydrography



Sustainable Development



CONSEQUENCES OF POOR CHARTING AND NAVIGATION

- Loss of vessels, crews, cargoes and environmental damage





Safety of Life at Sea Convention (SOLAS)

Chapter V, Regulation 9

- Contracting Governments undertake to arrange for the **collection** and compilation of **hydrographic data** and the **publication, dissemination** and keeping up to date of all **nautical information** necessary for safe navigation



SOLAS Chapter V, Regulation 9 (cont.)

In particular Contracting Governments undertake...in a manner most suitable for the purpose of aiding navigation:

- To ensure that hydrographic surveys are carried out
- To prepare and issue nautical charts, sailing directions, lists of lights, tide tables and other nautical publications
- To promulgate Notices to Mariners
- To provide data management arrangements to support these services



SOLAS Chapter V, Regulation 9 (cont)

- Contracting Governments undertake to ensure the greatest possible **uniformity** in charts and nautical publications and to take into account; whenever possible, relevant international resolutions and recommendations *

* Refer to the appropriate resolutions and recommendations adopted by the International Hydrographic Organization.



SOLAS Chapter V, Regulation 2

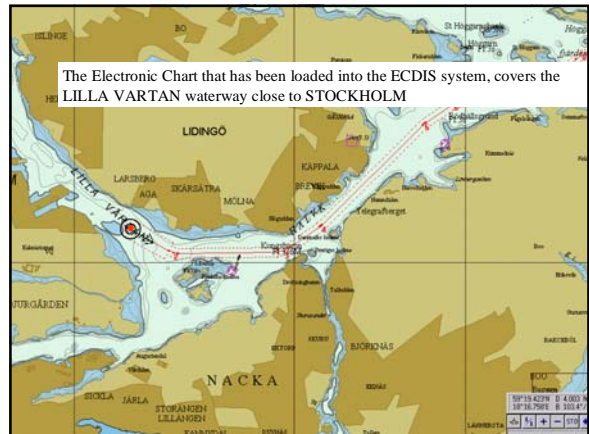
- Nautical chart** or nautical publication is a special-purpose map or book, or a specially compiled **database** from which such a map or book is derived, that is **issued officially** by or on the authority of a Government, authorized Hydrographic Office or other relevant government institution and is designed to meet the requirements of **marine navigation**

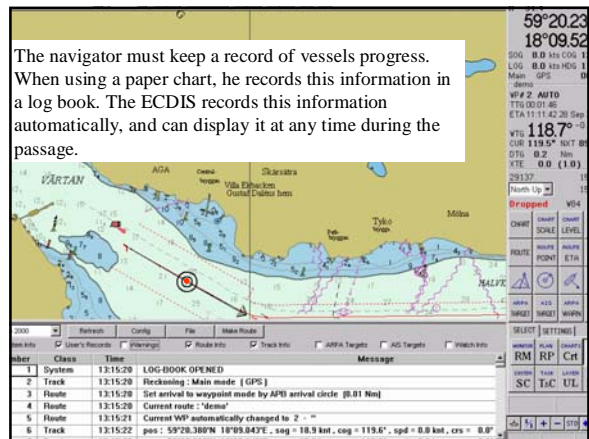
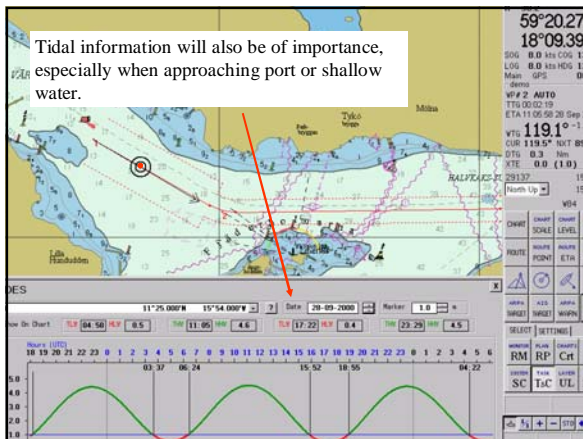
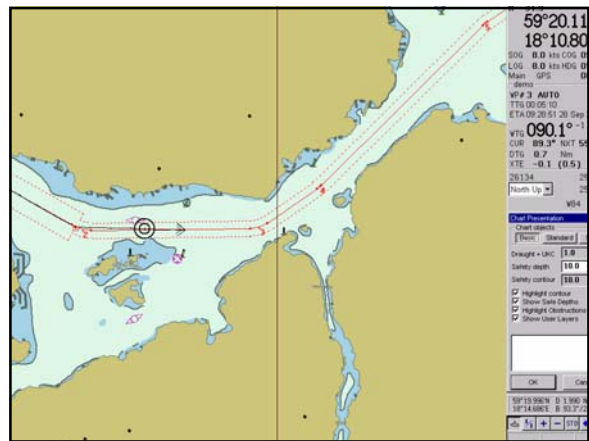
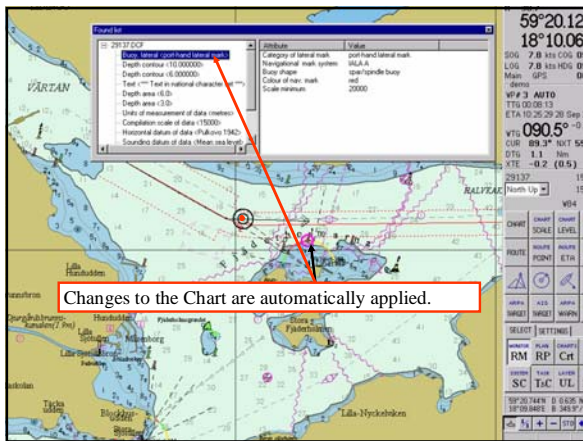
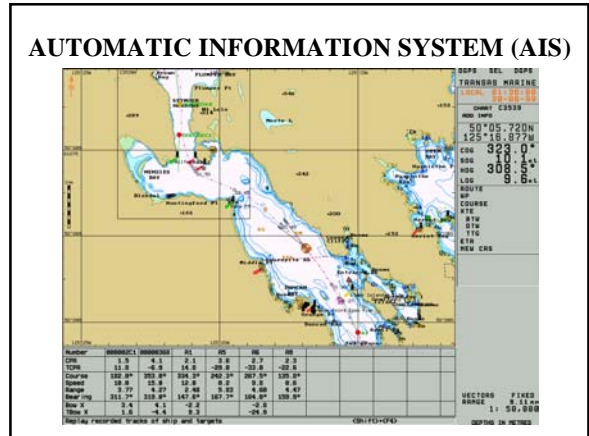


SOLAS Chapter V, Regulation 19

Shipborne navigational equipment and systems

- All ships, irrespective of size, shall have :
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;



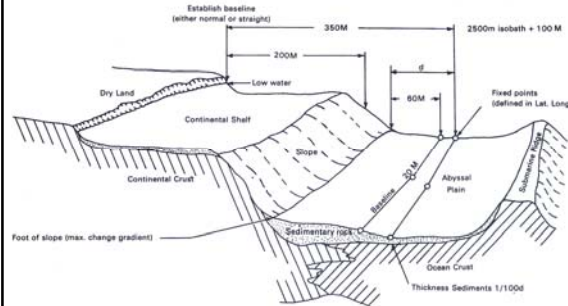




UN Convention on Law Of the Sea Art. 76

The coastal State shall establish the outer edge of the continental margin wherever the margin extends beyond 200 nautical miles from the baseline

Outer Limits of the Continental Margin



Sustainable Development



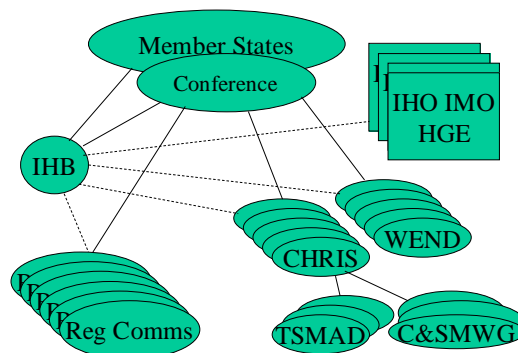
Safe & Efficient Maritime Operations

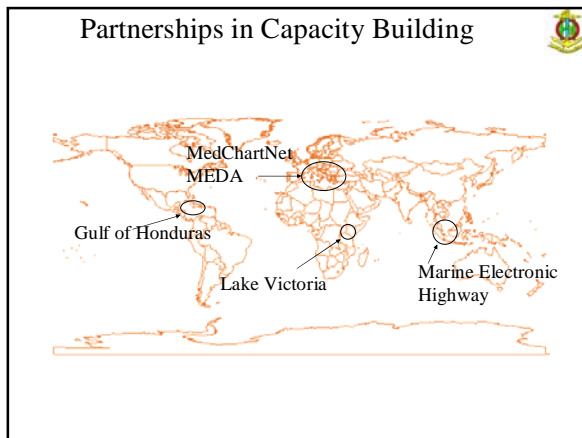
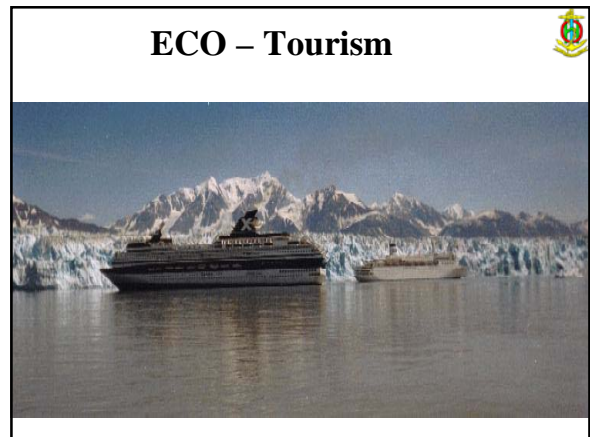
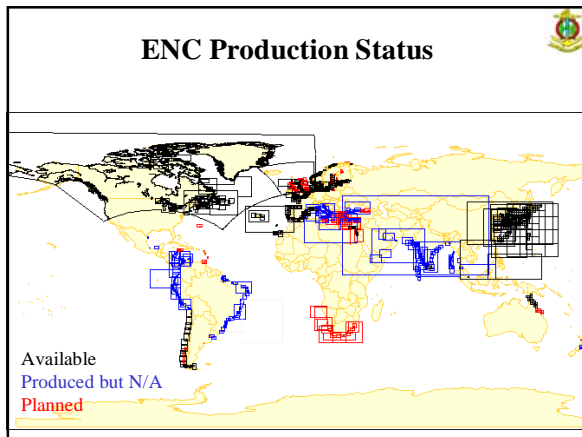



International Hydrographic Organization

Posturing for the Future


Structure of the IHO



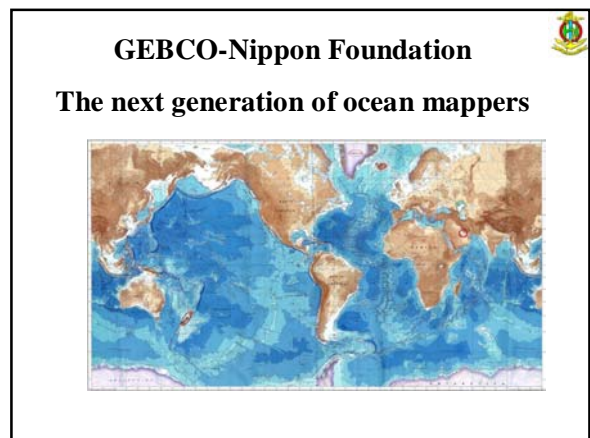



UN Assembly Resolution A/53/32
(1998)

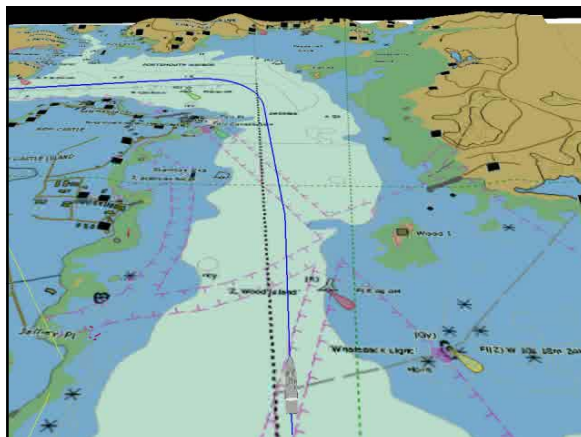
“Invites States to cooperate in carrying out hydrographic surveys and in providing nautical services for the purpose of ensuring safe navigation as well as to ensure the greatest uniformity in charts and nautical publications and to coordinate their activities so that hydrography and nautical information is made available on a worldwide scale.”


UN Assembly Resolution A/58/240
(2003)

- Welcomes the work of the IHO,
- Encourages increased membership,
- Invites IHO/IMO efforts to accelerate transition to electronic charts and increased coverage of hydrographic information,
- Encourages intensified efforts to increase hydrographic capacity in least developed countries and Small Island Developing States.



Advancing the Use of ECDIS



Expanding the Use of Hydrographic Data

