



## **Arctic User Needs**

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## The arctic challenge



- No international protocols established for polar navigation, paying attention to the unique circumstances of ice navigation in relation to ship loss or damage and consequent pollution
- No ice navigator standards established for certification of personnel
- No international/national control of the state of the ship during transit through the arctic regions
- State of readiness in arctic regions require fleets of worthy vessels, including dedicated polar icebreakers to assist and rescue commercial vessels. Only a few vessels are available for this worldwide.
- Chart quality is low, and the waters are unknown
- Coastal communication and surveillance infrastructure is insufficient



- Can we leave the responsibility to the captains alone?
- Can we accept that we have no authority control with the shipping in these areas?
- How can positive control of the arctic maritime activity be achieved?

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# AISSat-1 – Monitoring of AIS signals from space







#### Galileo "Pole to Pole"





The Norwegian Minister of Environment, B. Brende (right) visits SANAE base in January 2003. The picture shows the GNSS antenna and the Galileo test-bed station (embedded).

In December 2002 Kongsberg Seatex AS in cooperation with Norwegian Space Centre deployed a Galileo test-bed Sensor Station in Antarctica at "Vesleskarvet". This is one of the stations in the "Pole Pole" initiative Galileo. A second station is installed at SvalSat/Spitsbergen at 78° N.

South Pole

Solution Pole

Solution

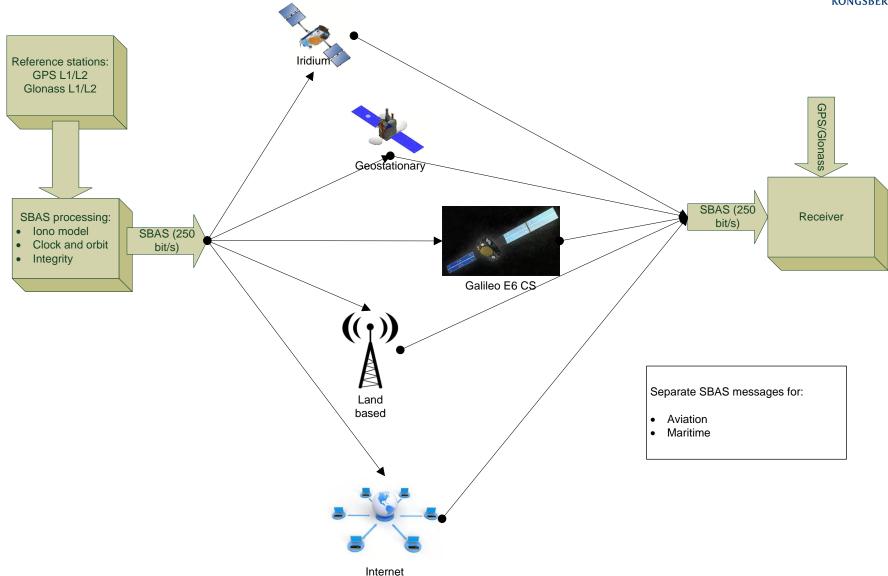
Galileo station in Antarctic opened by Prime Minister Stoltenberg January 19th 2008





# **Arctic Testbed**





### Arctic Testbed - Overview of the consortium





















Kongsberg Seatex is prime contractor for the project and will be responsible for coordinating the partners



# Kongsberg Maritime

