



International Hydrographic Organization

IHO Stakeholders' Forum

September 2012

IHO and HSSC – overview and introduction

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IHB

- The Need for Hydrography -



IHO definition of hydrography:

- the measurement and description of the physical features of oceans, seas, coastal areas, lakes and rivers,
.... for the primary purpose of safety of navigation and all other marine purposes and activities, including economic development, security and defence, scientific research, and environmental protection



Hydrography provides the
fundamental backdrop

for almost everything that happens
in, on or under the sea



Hydrography supports :

- Safety of navigation
- Protection of the marine environment
- National infrastructure development
- Coastal zone management
- Marine exploration
- Resource exploitation – minerals, fishing, energy
- Maritime boundary delimitation (UNCLOS, others)
- Maritime defence and security
- Disaster prevention and response



Inadequate hydrography means:

- risk of marine accidents increases
 - environmental pollution
 - loss of life
- shipping lacks confidence in ports and routes
- international trade is limited
- missed economic opportunities
- environmental impacts
- potential liability and litigation



- What is the cost of:
 - under-developed ports?
 - using complex and hazardous shipping routes?
 - lack of fundamental planning data for the coast and seas?
 - imprecise disaster planning models?
 - limited sea room for patrol vessels?



Cost versus Benefit Studies

- Australia (1992)
Canada (1992)
APEC (2002)
- different analysis approaches:
 - " *what would happen if the charts weren't there ?*"
 - " *what if no further hydrography took place ?*"
- Cost vs Benefit ratios greater than 1:10 !



– Hydrographic Services –
International Obligations



Mariners' Obligations

Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Chapter V

SOLAS V/19 – Carriage requirements for Nav equipment

- ...shall carry nautical charts and publications ...
- ...issued officially by or on the authority of a Government, authorized Hydrographic Office or other relevant government institution
- ... [adhering to] IHO specifications and guidelines

SOLAS V/27 – Nautical charts and nautical publications

- ...adequate and up to date



Governmental Obligations

SOLAS VI/9 – *provision of hydrographic services*

- Contracting governments undertake to arrange to collect and compile hydrographic data, and to publish, disseminate and update all nautical information necessary for safe navigation;
- Obtain uniformity in charts and nautical publications and to take into account whenever possible the relevant international resolutions and recommendations, adopted by the IHO; and
- Co-ordinate activities and ensure global availability of hydrographic and nautical publications



Governmental Obligations

SOLAS VI/4 – *navigational warnings*

- ...take all steps necessary to ensure that, when intelligence of any dangers is received from whatever reliable source, it shall be promptly brought to the knowledge of those concerned and communicated to other interested Governments



Implications of SOLAS regulations V/9 and V/4

Each State must ensure that :

- hydrographic surveys are carried out
- appropriate nautical charts and other nautical publications are available and up to date
- Maritime Safety Information (MSI) is promulgated



SOLAS V/9 and V/4

(provision of hydrographic services and navigational warnings)

... are International Obligations under Treaty Law

... apply to All Contracting Governments



Other Governmental Obligations

- UN Res. A.53/32 - *The Year of the Oceans* (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 available on a world-wide scale



UNCLOS 1982

Charts are required to support:

- Establishing baselines
- Delimiting Sea Areas
 - Territorial Sea, EEZ ,Continental Shelf , etc
- Identifying traffic separation schemes
- Identifying sea lanes transit and innocent passage routes
- Deploying submarine cables and pipelines
- Conducting drilling on the seafloor
- Conducting marine scientific research



Meeting Governmental Obligations

SOLAS V/9 and V/4 can be satisfied:

- directly via government
- through bi-lateral cooperation with other States
- using commercial support providers
 - in whole or in part

Overall responsibility and obligation to ensure that a national hydrographic service is provided remains with the Government



- Role and structure of the IHO -



IHO

- intergovernmental consultative and technical organization
- established in 1921
- to support safety of navigation and the protection of the marine environment
- host agreement with the Government of Monaco



IHO Mission

- ... to facilitate the provision of adequate and timely hydrographic information*
- ... for world-wide marine navigation and other purposes*
- ... through the co-ordination of the endeavours of national hydrographic offices*



IHO Member States – 2012

ALGERIA
ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
BAHRAIN
BANGLADESH
BELGIUM
BRAZIL
CAMEROON
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CROATIA
CUBA
CYPRUS
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
FIJI
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
GREECE
GUATEMALA
ICELAND

INDIA
INDONESIA
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)
IRELAND
ITALY
JAMAICA
JAPAN
KUWAIT
LATVIA
MALAYSIA
MAURITIUS
MEXICO
MONACO
MOROCCO
MOZAMBIQUE
MYANMAR
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
NIGERIA
NORWAY
OMAN
PAKISTAN
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PERU
PHILIPPINES
POLAND
PORTUGAL
QATAR
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

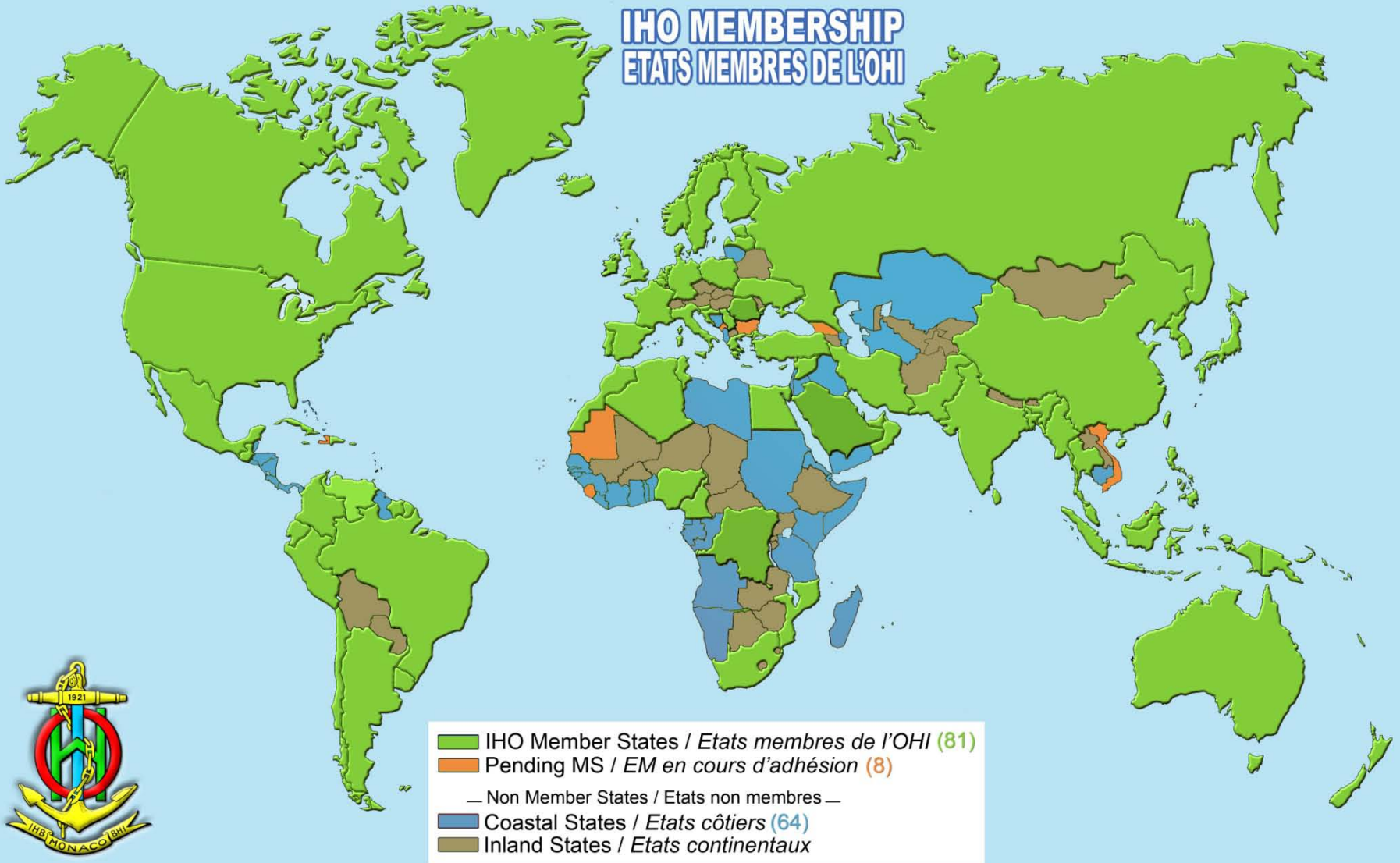
ROMANIA
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
SAUDI ARABIA
SERBIA
SINGAPORE
SLOVENIA
SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN
SRI LANKA
SURINAME
SWEDEN
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
THAILAND
TONGA
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
TUNISIA
TURKEY
UKRAINE
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND
URUGUAY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN
REPUBLIC OF)

Awaiting Approval:
BULGARIA
MAURITANIA
MONTENEGRO
SIERRA LEONE
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
GEORGIA
HAITI
VIET NAM



IHO Member States – 2012

IHO MEMBERSHIP
ETATS MEMBRES DE L'OHI



IHO Basic Documents

- IHO Convention (1970)
- Protocol of amendments
(approved by the Conference in 2005 – not yet in force)
- General Regulations
- Financial Regulations
- Rules of procedure for the Conferences
- Repertory of IHO Resolutions
- IHO Strategic Plan
- 5-year Work Programme and Budget (revised annually)



INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC CONFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL
HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU

WGs as required

Finance Committee
(FC)

Hydrographic Services and Standards Committee
(HSSC)

Inter-Regional Coordination Committee
(IRCC)

Technical
Working
Program

Regional
Coordination

other WGs as required

other WGs as required



International Hydrographic Bureau

IHO Secretariat

19 Permanent Personnel

- 3 Directors
- 5 Assistant Directors
- 2 + 1 Translators
- 8 Supporting Staff

Officers seconded by Member States



IHO Decision Making

- The Conference approves the Work Programme and the Budget
- Committees and WGs depend on active participation from Member States
- Committees and WGs only provide proposals
 - Unless decided at a Conference, ...
 - ... ALL Member States are consulted
 - simple majority required for technical decisions
 - 2/3 majority required for other matters
 - Not responding, is in effect = "NO"
- Normal procedure for many inter-governmental organizations

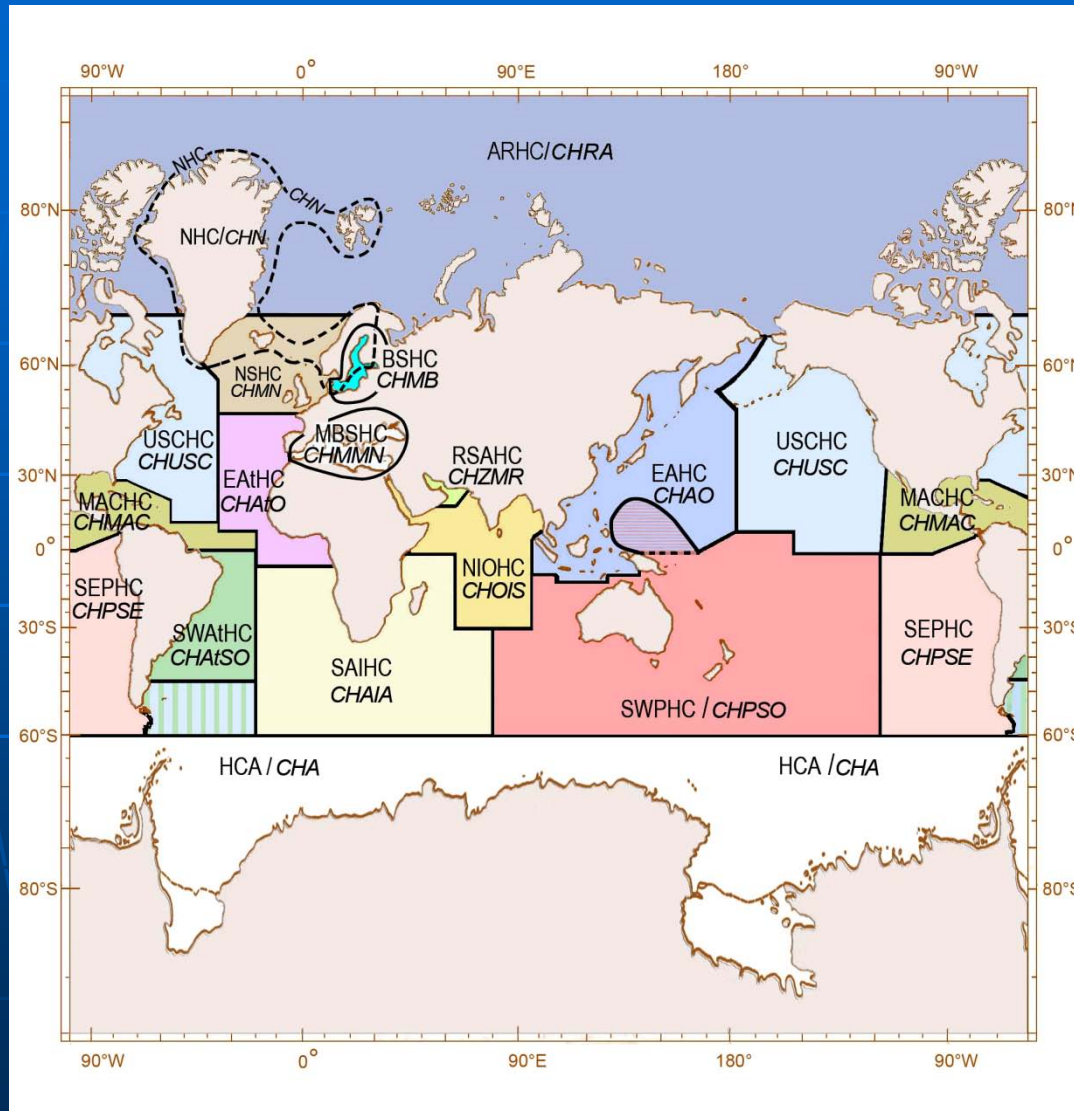


Regional Hydrographic Commissions

- regional co-ordination of
 - nautical information
 - hydrographic surveys
 - production of nautical charts and documents
 - training
 - technical cooperation
 - hydrographic capacity building projects



Regional Hydrographic Commissions



Governed by Statutes - NOT IHO regulations



– IHO Capacity Building –



Capacity Building Sub Committee

Objectives:

- continuously assess hydrographic surveying, nautical charting and nautical information status in nations and regions where hydrography is developing
- establish and maintain close relationships with national agencies and international organizations, to identify funding and technical assistance
- rely on and cooperate with Regional Hydrographic Commissions



Capacity Building Strategy

- Awareness
Raise priority of hydrography
- Assessment
Identify and prioritize problems
- Analysis
Identify projects based on national / regional priorities
- Action
Implementation of activities. Follow-up



Phases of Hydrographic Capacity Building

■ Preliminary

- Raise awareness

■ Phase One

- Collection and circulation of nautical information needed to maintain existing charts and publications

■ Phase Two

- Capacity to conduct hydrographic surveys, data gathering and processing

■ Phase Three

- Production of charts and publications



IHO Capacity Building Fund

Fund supports:

- Assessment Visits
 - Technical Assistance
 - Training and Education
 - Start-up Projects
-
- Proposals submitted via Regional Hydrographic Commissions



- Conclusion -



Benefits of IHO Membership

- Develop the national hydrographic service
- Improve safety of navigation
- Increase wealth from the sea and ocean
- Gain access to capacity building support
- Access regional and bi-lateral cooperation programmes



International Hydrographic Organization



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