



THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

12TH MESO AMERICAN & CARIBBEAN SEA HYDROGRAPHIC COMMISSION MEETING

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The International Maritime Organization

IMO

"Safe, Secure and Efficient Shipping on Clean Oceans"

(Safer Shipping and Cleaner Oceans)

IMO: What it is

A specialized UN Agency

The IMO Convention: 6 March 1948

- The Members
- The Consultative Status Organisations
- The Secretariat (Secretary General, Divisions, Training Academies)

IMO: What it does

Domain of competency

- Safety
- Security
- Pollution Prevention
- Administrative and Legal Matters on Shipping
- Technical Assistance

Ships Concerned

- ALL

IMO Technical Cooperation Programmes

Examples:

SAR Plan, FSI, PSC, FAL, GMDSS, Security...

IMO: How it works

- Assembly
- Council
- Committees (MSC, MEPC, LC, TCC, FAL)
 - Sub-Committees (BLG, DSC, FP, COMSAR, NAV, DE, SLF, STW, FSI)
- Instruments and Documents (Conventions, Protocols, Amendments, Resolutions, Codes, Circulars, Reports, NV, Circular-letters, Languages...
- Information to provide to IMO

- Attendance at IMO meetings depends primarily upon the:
 - national maritime policies and strategy of the country;
 - resources available to the Administration; and,
 - the particular concerns of the Administration
- Administrations should at least attend meetings of the:
 - Assembly,
 - Committees
- Administrations respond to invitations to attend IMO meetings (registration procedure)

- Composition of a delegation to an IMO meeting depends on:
 - the resources available to the Administration;
 - the political or technical expertise required to represent the Administrations interests; and
 - the number of working or drafting groups on which the Administration requires representation.
- Delegation may comprise of:
 - a representative;
 - one or more alternates; and
 - one or more advisers drawn from the Administration, representative groups or the industry.



- Programme of IMO meetings planning
- Each member of the delegation should be fully briefed on their expected contribution to the meeting.
- Some Administrations (e.g. France, Liberia and Antigua and Barbuda) appoint a permanent representative to lead their delegation to meetings at IMO.
- The main role of the permanent representative is to maintain continuity and a useful communication route for the Administration concerned.

Administrations should develop a national policy in respect of:

- their level of representation at IMO;
- the extent of their consultation processes; and,
- their legal procedures for the inclusion of the international treaties and instruments into domestic legislation.

Outcome of the Work of IMO



12th Meso American & Caribbean Sea Hydrographic Commission Meeting

THE INTEGRATED TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME



ITCP – Key Objective

"maritime capacity-building, as a major contributor towards ensuring safer shipping and cleaner oceans"

Definition: Capacity-building

"Capacity development: the process by which individuals, groups, organizations, institutions and countries develop, enhance and organise their systems, resources and knowledge, all reflected in their abilities, individually and collectively, to perform functions, solve problems and achieve objectives. Capacity development is also referred to as capacity-building or strengthening"

ITCP – Mission Statement

"to help developing countries improve their ability to comply with international rules and standards relating to maritime safety and the prevention and control of marine pollution, giving priority to technical assistance programmes that focus on human resource development, particularly through training, and institutional capacity-building"

ITCP – Sustainable Socio-economic Development

Improving the safety, and efficiency of maritime transport

- well-run merchant and fishing fleets
- improved turnaround of vessels and port throughput
- increased global trade
- improved balance of payments

Enhancing marine environment protection

- cleaner waters and coasts
- increased tourism
- greater access to protein through improved fisheries catches
- integrated coastal management

Promoting sustainable livelihoods and poverty eradication

- employment for seafarers in the global shipping and fishing industries
- advancement of women in the maritime sector
- increased foreign exchange earnings
- consequent beneficial impact at local level, especially in coastal/fishing communities

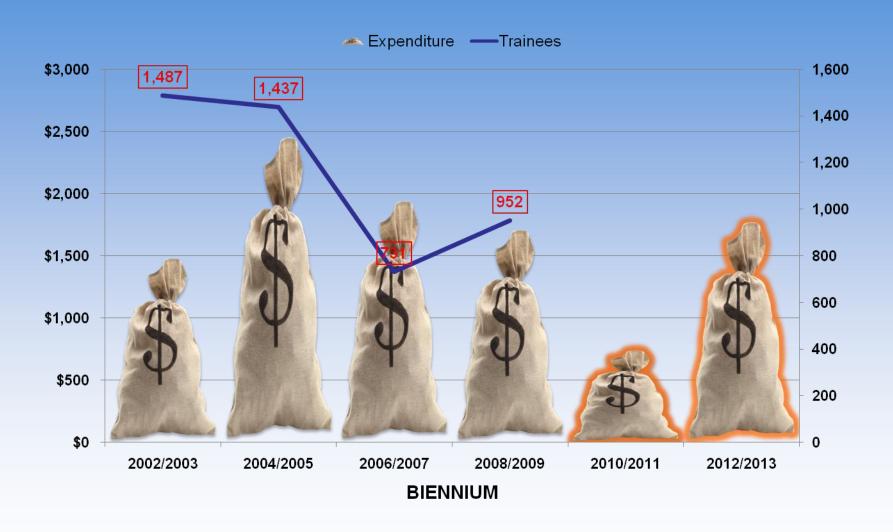
ITCP - Priorities

PRIORITIES	RESULTS
Advocacy of Global Maritime Rules and Standards	International treaty instruments ratified, and implementing national legislation put in place
Institutional Capacity- building	Public sector departments capable of ensuring the effective exercise of flag, port and coastal State jurisdiction
Human Resource Development	Trained male and female experts to develop and manage national programmes for: i. maritime safety administration ii. marine environment protection iii. development of maritime legislation iv. facilitation of maritime traffic v. technical port operations vi. training of seafarers and shore-based personnel

ITCP - Funding

- IMO's Technical Co-operation (TC) Fund
- International funding agencies
- Regional development banks
- Donor countries
- Recipient countries
- Private sector (shipping & port industries)
- NGOs involved in maritime and port activity
- Individuals

ITCP EXPENDITURE LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN 2002 - 2013



ITCP Capacity Building Focus 2012/2013

- Conventions SAR; STCW; BWM;
- Flag and Port State Inspection; CASIT
- IMDG & IMSBC Codes
- Implementation of MARPOL; OPRC Convention; OPRC-HNS Protocol
- Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships, 2001
- London Convention and Protocol
- Developing, reviewing and updating maritime legislation
- Trade Facilitation



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

