THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

12TH MESO AMERICAN & CARIBBEAN SEA HYDROGRAPHIC COMMISSION MEETING

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what it is, how it works, what it does

The International Maritime Organization

“Safe, Secure and Efficient Shipping on Clean Oceans”

(Safer Shipping and Cleaner Oceans)
IMO
what it is, how it works, what it does

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
what it is, how it works, what it does

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
IMO
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• 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)
IMO

what it is, **how it works**, what it does

• 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.
IMO
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• 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
“maritime capacity-building, as a major contributor towards ensuring safer shipping and cleaner oceans”
“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”
“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

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

Expenditure  Trainees

2002/2003: $1,487
2004/2005: $1,437
2006/2007: $731
2008/2009: $952
2010/2011: $400
2012/2013: $600

BIENNIAL
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
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION