フィリピン共和国 電子海図作成技術移転計画 短期調査報告書

平成 11 年 3 月

国際協力事業団社会開発協力部

| 社協一 |
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フィリピン共和国では、国内・国際海運の安全性を向上させるため、海図の整備・充実が急務 になっており、とりわけ、世界の趨勢に合わせた電子海図の整備を国際海運関係機関から迫られ ている。しかし、電子海図の整備はほとんど手つかずの状態にとどまっていたため、フィリピン 国政府は、この分野の先進技術を持つ我が国に対し「電子海図作成技術移転計画」のプロジェク ト方式技術協力を要請してきた。

これを受けて国際協力事業団は、1998年3月に事前調査を行い、要請の背景及び内容の把握に 努めるとともに、協力の妥当性を検討した。

今般は、同国がスペイン借款により購入した測量船2隻が到着したのに伴い、その仕様・運行 計画等を確認するとともに、プロジェクト実施に必要な協議、情報収集を行うため、1999年(平 成11年)1月17日から2月6日まで、海上保安庁水路部企画課水路技術国際協力室室長加藤茂氏 をはじめとする短期調査員4名を、現地に派遣した。

本報告書は、同調査員による調査・協議結果を取りまとめたものであり、今後のプロジェクト 展開に広く活用されることを願うものである。

ここに、本調査員派遣にご協力いただいた外務省、海上保安庁、在フィリピン日本大使館など 内外関係各機関の方々に、深甚なる謝意を表するとともに、一層のご支援をお願いする次第である。

平成11年3月

国際協力事業団 社会開発協力部 ^{部長}加藤圭一



写真1

短期調査員 (右から、穀田調査員、加藤調査員、 中川調査員、水口調査員)



写真2 水路測地局(HGSD)



写真3 地図資源情報庁(NAMRIA) 表敬



写真 4 協議の模様(HGSD)



写真5 HGSD内の海図作成室



写真6

スペイン借款により購入した 測量船(手前VENTURA、 奥PRESBITERO)



写真 7 測量船に搭載されている 小型艇



写真 8 搭載艇内部



写真 9 ミニッツ署名

略語集

| DENR | Department of Environment and Natural resources | 環境天然資源省 |
|--------|---|-----------|
| NAMRIA | National Mapping and Resource Information Authority | 地図資源情報庁 |
| CGSD | Corstal and Geodetic Surveys Department | 沿岸測地局 |
| HGSD | Hydrographic and Geodetic Surveys Department | 水路測地局 |
| IHO | International Hydrographic Organization | 国際水路機関 |
| IMO | International Maritime Organization | 国際海事機関 |
| SOLAS | Safety of Life at Sea | 海上人命安全条約 |
| EAHC | East Asia Hydrographic Committee | 東アジア水路委員会 |
| NEDA | National Economic and Development Authority | 国際経済開発庁 |
| GMDSS | Global Maritime Distress and Safety System | 世界海難通報 |

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第1章 短期調查員派遣

1-1 調査員派遣の経緯と目的

近年、海図の分野では紙海図に代わる電子海図の利用が、世界の趨勢になりつつある。電子海 図は、人工衛星からの電波を船舶が受信することにより、ディスプレイ上に緯度経度、地形等を 映し出し、航海中の自己の位置を正確に把握するとともに、水深や危険水域等を事前に察知して、 危険を回避できる装置である。従来の紙海図に比べ、高い精度と利便性が確保できるため、航海 の安全と運行効率の著しい向上が期待できる。

フィリピン共和国水路測地局(HGSD)は現在、187の海図を刊行しているが、ごく一部の海図 を除き戦前または戦後間もない古いデータに基づく海図である。世界各国は国際海運の安全確保 のため、統一された基準に基づいて国際海図を作成する必要があり、フィリピン国も国際水路機 関(IHO)の決議により、自国水域に関する37の国際海図を作成・刊行する責務を負っている。 しかしながら、これらはまだ1図も刊行されていない。

一方、電子海図は従来の紙海図に比べ高い精度と利便性が確保できて航海の安全と運行効率の 著しい向上が期待できることから、IHO内の委員会の検討を経てシステムが確立され、さらに国 際海事機関(IMO)において海上人命安全条約(SOLAS)上の海図と同等物と位置づけられる性 能基準案が正式に採択された。これを受けて、東アジア水路委員会(EAHC)においても地域内 の電子海図の整備に向けた技術の普及を進めようとする動きがあるが、フィリピン国における電 子海図の整備はいまだ、ほとんど手つかずの状態である。これに対し我が国は、世界で最初に電 子海図を刊行するとともに東アジア電子海図セミナーを開催するなど、電子海図の整備促進に大 きな役割を果たしてきており、その技術力から、電子海図に関する技術移転について先導的役割 が期待されている。

本プロジェクトは、海上交通の安全確保に大きく寄与すると考えられる電子海図の作成技術を フィリピン国に導入することを目的とし、そのもととなる水路測量のデジタルデータの取得及び 電子海図作成技術の技術移転を通じて、フィリピン国における国内、国際海運の安全確保に貢献 するものである。

今般は、スペイン借款により購入された測量船2隻がフィリピン国に到着したのに伴い、その 仕様・運行計画等を確認し、あわせて実施協議調査団派遣に先だち、プロジェクト実施に必要な 協議、情報収集を行うことを目的として、短期調査員を派遣した。

1-2 調査員の構成

(1) 加藤茂:総括、海上保安庁 水路部 企画課 水路技術国際協力室 室長

(Dr.Shigeru Kato: Leader, Head, International Cooperation Office for Hydrography, Planning Division, Hydrographic Department, Maritime Safety Agency)

(2) 穀田昇一:水路測量、海上保安庁 水路部 沿岸調査課 主任沿岸調査官

(Mr.Shouichi Kokuta: Hydrographic Survey, Senior Coastal Surveys Officer, Coastal Surveys and Cartography Division, Hydrographic Department, Maritime Safety Agency)

(3) 中川一郎:電子海図、テラ株式会社、代表取締役

(Dr.Ichiro Nakagawa: Electric Navigation Chart, President, TERRA Corporation)

- (4) 水口佳樹:協力企画、国際協力事業団 社会開発協力部 社会開発協力第一課
 - (Mr.Yoshiki Mizuguchi: Cooperation Planning, First Social Development Cooperation Division, Social Development Cooperation Department, JICA)

1 - 3 調査日程

| 日順 | 月日 | 曜日 | 移動及び業務 |
|----|----------------|----|---|
| 1 | 1月17日 | 日 | 9 : 45 東京 13 : 10 マニラ(JL-741) |
| 2 | 1月18日 | 月 | 9:30 JICAフィリピン事務所と打合せ 11:00 在フィリピン日本大使館表敬 13:00 地図資源情報庁表敬 14:00 環境天然資源省表敬 16:00 国家経済開発庁表敬 |
| 3 | 1月19日 | 火 | 午前 個別専門家と打合せ 午後 水路測地局表敬、協議 |
| 4 | 1月20日 | 水 | 終日 フィリピン側と協議 |
| 5 | 1月21日 | 木 | 終日 測量船調査 |
| 6 | 1月22日 | 金 | 午前 国家経済開発庁協議 午後 測量船調査 |
| 7 | 1 月23日 (休日) | ± | 資料整備 |
| 8 | 1 月24日 (休日) | 日 | 資料整備 |
| 9 | 1月25日 | 月 | 終日 フィリピン側と協議 |
| 10 | 1月26日 | 火 | 終日 ミニッツ内容協議 |
| 11 | 1月27日 | 水 | 終日 ミニッツ内容協議 |
| 12 | 1月28日 | ¥ | 午前 資料整備 14:30 JICAフィリピン事務所報告 16:00 在フィリピン日本大使館報告 18:00 ミニッツ署名・交換 |
| 13 | 1月29日 | 金 | 終日 技術調査 (水路測量、電子海図担当調査員) (総括、協力企画担当調査員) 14:45 マニラ 19:40 東京(JL-742) |
| 14 | 1 月30日 (休日) | ± | 資料整備 |
| 15 | 1 月31日 (休日) | Η | 資料整備 |
| 16 | 2月1日 | 月 | 終日 技術調査 (水路測量、電子海図担当調査員) 以下同じ |
| 17 | 2月2日 | 火 | 終日 技術調査 |
| 18 | 2月3日 | 水 | 終日 技術調査 |
| 19 | 2月4日 | 木 | 終日 技術調査 |
| 20 | 2月5日 | 金 | 午前 技術調査 午後 JICAフィリピン事務所報告 |
| 21 | 2月6日 | ± | 14:45 マニラ 19:40 東京(JL-742) |

1 - 4 主要面談者

| (1) 国家経済開発庁(NEDA) Ms.Alely Bernardo Ms.Venessa Agnes F.Dimaano | Division Chief Staff |
|---|--|
| (2) 環境天然資源省(DENR) Ms.Lourdes S.Sioson Mr.Jesus A.Carino | Director Assitant Chief |
| (3) 地図資源情報庁(NAMRIA) Mr.Liberato A.Manuel | Administrator |
| (4) 水路測地局(HGSD) Mr.Salvador V.Bonnevie Mr.Armando G.Adriano Mr.Herbelt L.Catapang Mr.Avelino Y.Dalisay Mr.Rololfo Agaton Mr.Rosalino Devos Reyes Mr.Jacinto Cablayan | Director Staff Officer for Administration ENC Project Officer Chief, Hydrographic Survey Division Chief, Survey Operations Division Office in Charge Electronic Navifahond Chart Development Unit Head, Scientific Group, BRP Hydrographer PRESBITERO |

(5) 日本大使館

| 小谷野 | 喜二 | 一等書記官 |
|-----|----|-------|
| 小谷野 | 喜二 | 一等書記官 |

(6) JICAフィリピン事務所

| 後藤 | 洋 | 所長 |
|----|----|----|
| 黒柳 | 俊之 | 次長 |
| 中澤 | 哉 | 所員 |

第2章 総括

(1)フィリピン国が1996年に要請してきたプロジェクト方式技術協力「電子海図作成技術移転計 画」プロジェクトに対し、1998年3月に事前調査団が派遣された。その結果、プロジェクト形 成のありかたによってプロジェクト方式技術協力による協力が可能であると判断され、今般は フィリピン国の実施体制の確認、プロジェクト方式技術協力の概要の説明、本プロジェクトの 目標や成果であるプロジェクト形成の説明、フィリピン国がスペイン借款により購入した新測 量船の技術的調査等を目的に短期調査員が派遣された。

(2) フィリピン側の要請の確認

前回の事前調査時に署名されたミニッツに記述された技術移転の要請内容に変更はなく、水 路測地局(HGSD)Bonnevie新局長以下幹部の本プロジェクトへの期待は非常に大きいことが 確認された。Feir前局長から新局長に交代したが、HGSDの体制に大きな変化はなく、むしろ 新局長の下、若干幹部の意欲が強く感じられた。

(3)フィリピン国における水路測量、海図分野の現状

新測量船2隻(PRESBITERO: 1998年12月就役、VENTURA: 1999年1月就役)は、いず れも1,179総トンの大型測量船で、両船共通の仕様となっている。両船とも、デジタル方式全地 球位置把握システム(DGPS)、マルチビーム、測深機、重力計、海上磁力計、表層探査装置な ど最新の測量機器を装備し、搭載測量艇も必要な最新機器を搭載していることが確認された。 これにより、水路測量のための必要機器はおおむね整備されたと思われる。

紙海図のデジタル作成システムには、カナダUniversal Systems社のCARISシステムが導入 され、1997年に9図、1998年に20図が数値化されており、1999年には30図の数値化が計画され ている。これらの数字が示しているとおり、紙海図については順調にデジタル化が進められている。

- (4) プロジェクトの実施計画の調整
 - 1)目標:電子海図作成及び最新維持技術並びにこれに関連する水路測量技術が移転される。
 - 2)期間:水路測量から電子海図作成までの工程を考慮すると、なるべく早期に開始し、技術 移転に必要な期間は5年間が適当と考えられるが、協力期間については今後の検討に委ねる こととする。
 - 3) 実施事項:目標達成のために次の3項目の技術移転があげられる。

水路測量のシステム化、デジタル化技術の確立

「電子測量原図」作成システム技術の確立

電子海図作成及び最新維持システムの導入、同システム技術の確立

なお、前回調査時の課題であった日本とフィリピン国とのコンピュータシステムの違いにつ いては、日本側専門家により十分対応可能であると判断された。同システムについては、フィ リピン側が現在保有しているシステムを活かして電子海図作成及び最新維持システムを導入す ることにより、フィリピン国において根づき始めた海図作成技術を我が国が所有する技術をも ってサポートする形となる。

- 4)協力内容:期間中の長期専門家、短期専門家の派遣、HGSD職員のカウンターパート研修 受け入れ、必要な機材の供与があげられる。
- 5)フィリピン側の実施体制:本プロジェクトの実施機関はHGSDとし、総轄責任機関はその 親組織である地図資源情報庁(NAMRIA)とすることが適当と考えられる。なお、本調査員 派遣前にNAMRIAが親組織である環境天然資源省(DENR)に吸収されるとの情報を入手し、 これについての調査を諸機関に対して行ったが、確かな情報は得られなかった。
- (5) HGSDはプロジェクト方式技術協力の経験がないことから、その枠組みや体系等エッセンス について説明を行った。本プロジェクトはフィリピン側の責任において実施されること、ロー カルコスト負担が発生するためその確保に努力することなど、大筋において合意を得られたと の感触を得たが、今後もこの点につきフィリピン側にブリーフを行うよう、JICAフィリピン事 務所に要請した。

第3章 個別調查結果

3 - 1 HGSDの現況

本プロジェクトの実施中心組織となるHydrographic and Geodetic Surveys Department (HGSD: 日本名「水路測地局」)は、Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR:日本名「環 境天然資源省」)の外局であるNational Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA:日 本名「地図資源情報庁」)の1部局である。HGSD、DENR及びNAMRIAの組織図を図3-1から図 3-3に示す。

HGSDはフィリピン国周辺水域の水路測量から海図刊行までを担っており、現在は刊行されて いる海図のデジタル化や編集を主な業務としている。職員は大きく2つに分けられ、1つは測量 実施部門、いま1つは海図作成部門である。本プロジェクトでは海図作成部門、特に電子海図作 成部門が主なカウンターパートとなるが、測量部門に対しても水路測量についての理論や測量機 器の正確な使用方法等の技術移転が必要となろう。

HGSDは、事前調査時点ではCorstal and Geodetic Surveys Department (CGSD:日本名「沿岸測 地局」)という組織名であった。しかし1998年11月にNAMRIA長官名により、名称変更のレター(資 料5参照)が発出されており、HGSDに変更となった。業務の内容はその名が示すように沿岸部 の測量・海図作成のみではなく、国際水路も含んだ広い範囲も対象とすることとなり、その業務 範囲が広くなったことを示している。

これまでに我が国がHGSD (CGSD) に対して行った協力としては、1991年から1994年にかけて 行われた水路測量・海図作成にかかわるミニプロジェクトがある。この協力はパラワン島プエル トプリンセサ港を対象に紙海図の改版を目的として行われた。当時のカウンターパートのほとん どが現在もHGSDに留まっており、現在も海図の改版が行われている。また、HGSDには海図デジ タルデータ整備の個別専門家が派遣されており、海図のデジタル化に対する指導・助言を行って きた。同専門家は1999年2月までの任期であったため、本調査員派遣中に帰国となったが、上記 分野の技術移転を精力的に行っていた。なお、1999年度に同分野の専門家として個別専門家を5 か月程度の短期で派遣予定である。

本調査員派遣前に、実施責任者であるHGSD局長が事前調査時から変更となった旨の情報が入 り、本プロジェクト実施体制に多少の危惧を持っていた。しかし、HGSD新局長であるBonnevie 氏は協議時にも本プロジェクトに対する熱意を強調し、またその重要性も十分認識していた。 Bonnevie氏の直近であるStaff OfficerのAdriano氏が実質的なプロジェクトのまとめ役であり、水路 測量や海図作成等の専門的な知識も持ち合わせているようであった。

なお、本調査員派遣前に、HGSDの親組織であるNAMRIAがDENRへ吸収されるとの情報があり、 これについてもDENR及びNAMRIAに確認を行った。DENRではフィリピン国で行われている全プ

HYDROGRAPHIC AND GEODETIC SURVEYS DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



図 3-1 HGSD組織図

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



図3-2 DENR組織図



NATIONAL MAPPING AND RESOURCE INFORMATION AUTHORITY

図 3-3 NAMRIA組織図

ロジェクトの総括的立場である課長に、またNAMRIAではトップの長官に質問したが、双方とも この話について情報がなく、全く知らないとの回答を得た。しかし、後藤JICAフィリピン事務所 長がDENR大臣より1999年の3月か4月にはNAMRIAを吸収合併するとの言を聞いており、信頼性 の高い筋からの情報であるため、今後もDENR及びNAMRIAの動向には注意が必要であると思料す る。

3-2 海図分野の現況

3-2-1 紙海図刊行状況

1999年1月現在、HGSDは、187版の海図を刊行している(資料6参照)。事前調査報告書にも あるように、大半の海図はアメリカ測地局から受け継いだ海図原版を1975年から1995年にかけ て旧CGSD仕様に改版し刊行しているものである。そのうち、1980年代後半から改版された約 30図については、旧CGSDが実施した水路測量成果が盛り込まれている。1992年以降の7図の 改版については、4色刷りで刊行されている。1991年からパラワン島のプエルトプリンセサで 実施されたミニプロの成果2図分もこの中に含まれる。しかし、1996年以降は、旧CGSD所有 の測量船がほとんど稼動できなくなったため、バンカーを改造した測量艇でマニラ近辺の水路 測量や受託による岸壁前面の調査を細々と実施した実績しかなく、海図改版は行われていない。

3-2-2 海図編集状況

この間、海図担当では、水深の単位をファゾムからメートルに変換し、関連する等深線等の 海図編集作業を実施するほか、1996年からCARISシステムにより既版紙海図の数値化データベ ース作成作業に取り組んでいる。現在、海図編集部門は、大きく分けて旧来のマニュアル編集 作業とコンピュータ技術(地理情報システム:GIS)利用による海図数値化作業の2つの作業を 進めている。今後、マニュアル編集部門から数名が紙海図数値化及び電子海図編集部門に配置 替えになる予定である。

3-2-3 紙海図数値化の進行状況

1996年に実施された14図の数値化データは操作訓練が主だったため、実際のデジタル海図原 版出力までに再数値化編集補正作業が必要である。1997年には9図+総図(別図もこれから出 力された)が数値化された。1998年には、20図分の数値化を終了した。担当者の話では、スペ イン借款パッケージで納入される追加数値化機器も稼動し始めるので、前述の数値化技術者増 加を考慮して1999年に30図分の数値化を予定しているとのことである。一連の数値化作業に対 する技術調査の結果、数値化担当者は、UNIXのコマンド機能を理解し、かつCARISのもつ多彩 なGIS機能を国際海図基準仕様知識をもとにスムーズに操作していることから、今後、年30図以 上を数値化していくことは可能と判断された。この精力的な活動が継続されれば、数年後には フィリピン国全土の紙海図数値化データベース完成にもめどがつくものと思料する。

これらの数値化データベース作成作業工程は、電子海図作成工程の初期作業と技術的にもデ ータ的にもほぼ共有できるものであるため、カウンターパートの協力範囲に含まれる数値化作 業に対する知識を、本プロジェクトにおいても十分に有しているといえる(技術移転するため の海図やコンピュータ等の基礎的知識を一から始めなくとも良いの意)。

3-2-4 紙海図数値化システム

1997年に紙海図数値化システムとして、CARIS (GIS、SAMI) がインストールされたWS2 台及びX-TERMINAL4台並びにCalcomp製SCANNER, DIGITIZER (図3-4参照)が旧 CGSD独自予算で導入され、紙海図数値化を開始した。その後、1998年に新測量船2隻を含む スペイン借款のパッケージで図3-4の残りの各2台のX-端末(PC)付きWS3台、電子海図表 示装置(ECDIS)、IMAGE SETTER、OFFSET PRINTING PRESS他が導入された。本調査時 にちょうど最新のIMAGE SETTER(オンライン接続でデータベース化された数値化紙海図の 印刷用フィルム原盤を作成するもの)及びOFFSET印刷機(2色刷り)の設置工事を実施して いた。これらが稼動すると前述の数値化済み30図分の紙海図が最新手法で完成することになる。

3-2-5 本分野における技術協力の妥当性、問題点、提言

事前調査報告書によれば、紙海図数値化の分野は、本プロジェクトの技術協力分野から除か れることになっているが、電子海図のデータベース作成及び技術移転にあたり本数値化データ 技術は、電子海図作成ツールにおける初期段階の数値化技術と共存する技術であり、その数値 化データも電子海図データに利用できるため、紙海図数値化の部分についても技術助言が必要 となる。この技術助言とは、海図編集技術の根幹にかかわるもので、かつ後述する水路測量成 果にもかかわる。測地系座標変換に関した助言及び手法の確立である。

フィリピン国では、アメリカの支配下にあった影響からクラーク 1866楕円体BALANACAN (N13度33分41.000秒、E121度52分3.000秒)を測地原点としたルソン測地系を使用し、これを もとに三角測量で展開した基準点網を地図・海図作成の基準点としてきた。しかし、島嶼で構 成されるフィリピン国では、1980年代後期に全地球位置把握システム(GPS)時代に入り、測 地原点から離れるに従い測地誤差がかなり大きいことが判明した。そのためオーストラリアの 技術援助のもと(海図更新が進んでいなかった大きな要因でもある)GPS観測に基づく国家基 準点成果事業が、旧CGSDの主導で進められることになった。

この結果、1992年に1等基準点(330点) 2等基準点(101点) 3等基準点(36点)計467点の フィリピン国測地網が完成した。これをPhillippines Reference System 1992(PRS92) と呼び、 1992年以降、すべての地図・海図は、これを測地基準として作成・編集するよう大統領令で定められた。

この成果をGPS測量時にリカバー(旧三角点で再測できたのは86点のみ)できた旧測量成果 と比較すると、フィリピン国南部地域では約80~100mもの測地誤差が確認された。これは、今 後紙海図を数値化するうえにおいて、極小縮尺海図では無視可能なものであっても、大縮尺に なるに従って大きな問題となり、本プロジェクト終了後の継続した電子海図の刊行はもとより 現行紙海図改版を意図する水路測量成果やデジタル紙海図作成においても解決すべき問題であ る。

現代のGPS技術による海上位置測量ではWGS-84の測地座標で位置が測定されるので、PRS92 測地座標に変換する必要がある。WGS-84とPRS92の測地座標変換に必要な7成分パラメータ値 は、前述成果から算出されているため、水路測量分野においては変換プログラムを作成する技 術を移転するだけでよいが、旧ルソン測地系成果で作成された紙海図を数値化、電子海図化す るには、前述の三角網の歪みに伴う誤差を補正する必要がある。

この歪みに関する補正値をフィリピン国全海域で算出するのは、膨大な作業と高度な技術を 必要とする。このため、本プロジェクトでは、1つの海図として独立している海図の特性を考 慮し、現実的な解決方法として局部的な7成分パラメータを算出する技術移転が必要となる。 パラメータ算出の詳細な方法については、あまりに技術的なことになるのでここでは触れない こととするが、このための技術移転に2周波基準点測量用のGPS受信装置一式(受信機4台、 RTK-OTF機能付き、データ伝送器、基線解析ソフト付き他)の機材供与が必要となるであろう。

HGSD HYDROGRAPHIC DATA PROCESSING AND CARTOGRAPHIC SYSTEM



図 3 - 4 HGSD HYDROGRAPHIC DATA PROCESSING AND CARTOGRAPHIC SYSTEM

- 3-3 海図システムの現況
 - 3-3-1 海図システムの導入状況
 - (1) 1996年の導入

HGSDには、1996年よりカナダUniversal Systems社CARISシステムがスペインの借款によ って導入されている。導入は、1996年と1998年に行われた。1996年は、CARISシステムの トレーニングを目的として、以下の構成でシステムが導入された。

1) ハードウェア

| UNIXワークステーション | 2 式 |
|-------------------|-----|
| パソコン | 4 式 |
| プロッター | 1台 |
| デジタイザー | 1台 |
| スキャナー | 1台 |
| レーザープリンター | 1台 |
| ノフトウェア | |
| CARIS SAMI(UNIX版) | 1 式 |

2)ソ

| CARIS SAMI(UNIX版) | 1 式 |
|----------------------|-----|
| CARIS SAMI(X端末ライセンス) | 2 式 |
| CARIS GIS (Windows版) | 2 式 |

これ以外に、ネットワーク関連の機材も導入されている。

1996年に導入されたCARISシステムは、UNIXベースのものであり、パソコン上のX端末 を使って使用するようになっている。これらの器材のうち、プロッターについては、フィ リピン国内での消耗品の調達が不可能であり、稼動していなかった。

(2) 1998年の導入

1998年には、紙海図のデジタル化を本格的に行う目的で、以下の構成でシステムが導入 された。

1) ハードウェア

| UNIXワークステーション | 3 式 |
|------------------|-----|
| パソコン | 6 式 |
| プロッター | 1台 |
| CDライター | 1台 |
| イメージセッター(光プロッター) | 1台 |
| オフセット印刷機 | 1台 |
| ECDIS | 1台 |

2) ソフトウェア

| CARIS GIS (V | Vindows版) | 2 式 |
|--------------|------------|-----|
| CARIS HOM | | 1 式 |
| CARIS HOM | (X端末ライセンス) | 2 式 |

1998年に導入された機材のうち、ECDISは調整中であったため動作していなかった。 ECDISは、測量船に搭載されているものと同じ型式であるため、問題なく動作するはずで ある。また、イメージセッターについては、導入設定はテスト中であった。フィルム出力 されたサンプルを見る限り、問題なく動作すると考えられる。オフセット印刷機は搬入直 後の状態であったため、まだ動作していなかった。これ以外の機器については、すべて正 常に稼動していた。

1996年に導入したCARISシステムはUNIXベースのものである。1998年に導入したCARIS システムは計画ではUNIXベースであったが、ライセンスをWindowsに変更して使用している

CARISシステムは、水路業務に応じた複数のモジュールに分割されている。このうち、 電子海図を作成するためのモジュールであるHOMは、既に3式導入されている。しかし、 これらは全く使用されておらず、CARIS社によるトレーニング待ちの状況である。

3-3-2 設置状況

1996年と1998年に導入されたシステムは別々の部屋に設置されており、ネットワークで結合 している。コンピュータ以外の設備では、電源と空調に不安が感じられた。現在の設置は一時 的なものであり、机などの設備はまもなく更新される予定である。また、本プロジェクトの機 材が導入されれば、ローカルコストでの空調装置増強を予定している。

3-3-3 現行業務

紙海図のデジタル化は、以下の手順によって行われている。

海図(フィルム原版)のスキャニング

ヘッドアップデジタイズ

印刷出力

審査

コンパス等修飾情報の作成

プロッター印刷

審査

印刷原稿フィルム出力

オフセット印刷

これら紙海図のデジタル化は、すべて、CARISシステムによって行われている。CARISシステムは、国際海図式であるINT1図式及びINT2図式に基づいており、この手順によって、国際海図の刊行が行われつつある。

3-3-4 作業要員

現在、11名のオペレーターが紙海図のデジタル化を行っている。最年長の作業要員は36歳で あり、平均年齢は30歳程度である。すべての要員は短大卒以上であり、コンピュータを使用す るうえでの基礎知識は保有している。1999年には、作業要員を4名増強する予定で、総数は15 名となる予定である。今回のプロジェクトが稼動した場合、15名のうち3名を電子海図専門に 配置することが決定している。2000年以降は、アナログ紙海図担当、水路通報担当、図誌担当 等、合計14名が増員され、すべてデジタル化された環境で作業を行うよう検討しているが、具 体的な年度計画はない。

3-3-5 紙海図デジタル化状況

1997年には紙海図9図がデジタル化され、1998年には20図の紙海図がデジタル化されている。 このほかに索引図もCARISシステムによってデジタル化されていた。1998年に計画されたデジ タル化のうち、一部はまだ編集中であった。1999年には、30図の紙海図のデジタル化が計画さ れている。現在導入されているCARISシステムは、INT1に基づいた紙海図を作成するには最適 であり、紙海図のデジタル化作業は順調に進捗している。しかし、イメージセッターと印刷機 は導入中であり、デジタル出版による紙海図の刊行には至っていない。現在の作業要員の資質 を調査した限りにおいては、1999年の30図のデジタル化計画は、問題なく実行できると判断され た。

3-4 電子海図の将来展望

3-4-1 電子海図の刊行計画

HGSDにおける電子海図作成計画は2000年から2010年まで、資料4に回答されたとおり作成 されている。基本的には、これまでの刊行されてきた海図に対応した電子海図が刊行されるが、 排他的経済水域(EEZ)測量計画の測量成果をもとにした新規の電子海図が含まれる。

2000年には2図分に対応する電子海図が作成される予定である。2001年から2002年にかけて は、合計22図分の電子海図作成を計画している。1999年の電子海図作成トレーニング、2000年 のテスト的な電子海図作成、2001年からの本格稼動を想定したスケジュールであり、無理のな いものとなっている。 3-4-2 電子海図作成方式

本プロジェクトにおける電子海図作成方式は、紙海図データベースをもとに作成する方式を 採用する。この時の、電子海図作成の流れを以下に示す。

図法及び測地系変換 オブジェクト作成 属性入力 電子海図出力 審査ソフトウェアやECDISによる審査 CD-ROM作成

電子海図更新方式は、測量成果がデジタルで得られること、また、陸部についてはNAMRIA がデジタルで作成しており、データの共有化が進んでいることから、データ変換を行って採り 入れれば大きな問題は発生しない。紙海図作成に使用されているCARISシステムはGISであり、 フィリピン国ではデータ交換を行って、港湾計画図の作成に威力を発揮している。ただし、航 空写真や他部局の紙ベースの資料から更新を行うには、紙海図作成システムで使用されている スキャナーを利用して取り込むことになる。

3-4-3 システム導入計画

1999年以降の技術者の配置計画から、本プロジェクトにより以下の装置を導入する。詳細な スペックは、ハードウェア・ソフトウェア共に進歩が著しいので、その時点で決定する。また、 付帯装置と記してあるものは、ネットワーク接続のための装置や、無停電電源、安定化電源な どの周辺装置を指す。2001年以降の技術者の増強予定については、紙海図のデジタル化作業進 捗状況、手作業による紙海図作成状況などによって、その時点で台数を決定する。電子海図研 修テキストや資料の作成も当然必要となるため、オフィス製品等も導入する必要があるが、こ れは省略する。

(1) 1999年

4名の増員が予定されており、CARISシステムの研修がメインとなる。しかし、電子海 図作成ソフトウェアを含んだパソコンを導入し、電子海図に対する技術支援に必要な実地 研修が必要であるため、以下のシステムを導入する。

| パソコン | 1式 |
|--------------|----|
| 電子海図作成ソフトウェア | 1式 |
| 付帯装置 | 1式 |

(2) 2000年

1999年に増加した作業要員に対応したパソコン及び電子海図データを格納するファイル サーバーを導入する。電子海図作成ソフトウェアも導入する。さらに、電子海図作成ソフ トウェアと測量成果との間でのデータ変換が必要であるため、問題判別が必要となる。こ のためのツールとして、データ変換問題判別ソフトウェアを導入する。

| ファイルサーバー | 1式 |
|-----------------|-----|
| パソコン | 3 式 |
| 電子海図作成ソフトウェア | 3 式 |
| データ変換問題判別ソフトウェア | 1式 |
| 付带装置 | 1 式 |

(3) 2001年

この時点では、EEZ計画による測量成果物が大量に発生することが想定される。予定されている要員を割り当て、要員数に見合った以下の装置を導入する。

| パソコン | 7 式程度 |
|------------------|-------|
| 電子海図作成(更新)ソフトウェア | 7 式程度 |
| 付带装置 | 1 式 |

(4) 2002年

2001年と同様に、要員追加に伴う装置の導入を行う。EEZ計画以外にも、陸部の測量成 果や航空写真などの成果を取り入れて、紙海図から作成した電子海図を更新する目的で、 スキャナーを導入する。コンピュータを利用した目視審査は、表示装置の解像度に制限が あるため、紙に出力して行うのが通例である。2003年に、電子海図を刊行するには、審査 用のプロッターが必要である。このほかにも、CD-ROMライター、ラベル作成ソフトウェ ア等のソフトが必要となるが、詳細は省略する。

| 出力ファイルサーバー | 1 式 |
|------------------|-------|
| 入力ファイルサーバー | 1 式 |
| パソコン | 4 式程度 |
| 電子海図作成(更新)ソフトウェア | 4 式程度 |
| プロッター | 1台 |
| スキャナー | 1台 |
| 付帯装置 | 1 式 |

3-4-4 技術移転計画

電子海図作成更新のための技術移転は、以下の計画で行う。

(1) 1年目

国際水路機関(IHO)の国際規格であるS-57についての研修を主として行う。対象者は、 相手方の要員計画から4名とする。ここで、電子海図の作成研修も行うが、測地系変換の 問題が解決していないことが想定されるため、測地系変換が精度にほとんど影響を及ぼさ ない小縮尺の電子海図作成のみとする。

システム技術者として短期専門家の派遣も必要である。主な業務はシステム構成の設計、 導入計画の作成であり、研修は行わない。

(2) 2年目

S-57の解釈に関する技術移転を引き続き行うとともに、小縮尺電子海図作成のための技術移転を行う。ハードウェアの導入が済んでいるため、電子海図作成ソフトウェアを使用して、フィリピン側オペレーターとともに電子海図作成方法を具体的に指導して、作成手順についての技術の定着を図る。

システムの導入に伴って、システム管理が発生する。アドミニストレーターとして共同 作業を行い、カウンターパート自身でシステムを管理するための技術を移転する。

(3) 3年目

EEZ計画に基づいた測量成果をもとに、電子海図を作成するための技術移転を行う。2000 年までの電子海図作成方法は、従来の紙海図がソースデータである。測量成果から水深の 抽出、コンターの作成、陸部測量成果などをソースデータとした電子海図作成技術を移転 する。

EEZ計画の測量成果は、電子海図アップデート技術移転の最適な題材である。ルソン北 西部の既存の紙海図をCARISシステムでデジタル化し、これをもとに電子海図を作成し、 EEZ計画の測量成果をアップデート情報として適用する作業を共同で行う。

(4) 4年目

マニラ湾測量成果をもとに、対象とする移転技術は大縮尺電子海図の作成である。小縮 尺電子海図とは異なり、大縮尺電子海図には、様々なオブジェクトが現れる。これに伴う 作成手順は非常に細かいため、カウンターパートと共同で電子海図作成要領を作成し、そ の理解を深める。また、この年にはS-57の改版が予定されている。改版情報を適切に解説 することも重要な技術移転である。 大縮尺電子海図は、紙海図をソースデータとして作成される場合がほとんどである。こ の時点では、ルソン測地系から世界測地系への変換パラメータが決定されているため、大 縮尺電子海図が作成可能である。よって、既にCARISシステムで作成された大縮尺紙海図 デジタルデータをもとに、測地系変換を行って、電子海図を作成する流れについて、技術 移転を行う。

測量艇による測量成果も、この時点では数多く行われることが想定される。2002年に引き続き、更新技術についての移転も行う。

(5) 5年目

S-57 Edition 4 の刊行に伴って、電子海図作成要領が変更になることが予想される。主としてEdition 4 に伴った変更点が技術移転の対象となる。

3-4-5 問題点

電子海図作成における問題点を以下にあげる。

(1) 測地系変換

従来から作成されている紙海図は、ルソン測地系で作成されているが、世界測地系への 変換パラメータが算出されていないため、紙海図をソースデータにした電子海図が作成で きない。早急に算出するための測量成果が必要である。

(2) S-57 Edition 4

S-57の規格が2002年に変更になることが決定している。各国水路部、ECDIS製造会社及 び電子海図作成ソフトウェア会社等が集まるワークショップ(TSMAD)によって、技術的 な意見が交わされる。しかし、現時点では変更規模が想定できない。2003年には電子海図 作成ソフトウェアがEdition 4 に対応すると考えられる。

- 3-5 フィリピン国保有の測量船
 - 3-5-1 スペイン借款による新測量船

旧CGSDは、国際海図や航路・港湾の海図整備のための水路測量に従事する3隻の老朽測 量船(船籍30年超)の代替として1,000トンクラスの測量船の無償供与を10年以上も前から 日本政府へ要望していたが、採択のめどが立たなかった。ラモス前大統領の在任中に海洋法 が批准され、地理的海底情報取得の重要性がフィリピン国政府内で認識され始めた。これに よりスペインからの借款で2隻の新測量船がスペインで建造されることとなった。第1船 (船名:PRESBITERO)は1998年1月30日に進水の後、同年6月に儀装が完了し、同年9月 1日にスペインのVigoを出発し、途中CGSDの儀装員の航海訓練を兼ねながらフィリピン国に 向け回航され、同年10月7日に到着した。その後、フィリピン国海域で最終船体・機関性能 テスト及び搭載観測機器の最終機器テストが実施され、12月中旬に正式にCGSDに引き渡さ れた。2番船(船名:VENTURA)も1か月程遅れて就航し、同様の行程を経て1999年1月12 日にマニラに入港し、最終テストの後、同年1月30日にHGSDに引き渡された。

新測量船の任務は以下のとおりである。

フィリピン島嶼海域の海底地形・地勢測量、地磁気・重力測定等による小縮尺EEZ海図(国際海図)の水路測量。

海象観測及び海洋汚染調査。

搭載測量艇による沿岸浅海域、海峡、内水域、航路、港湾の大縮尺海図整備のための 水路測量。

沈船、海底火山(セブ島とレイテ島間・海図水深200mの場所に新海底火山が発達している)等の特殊危険海域の調査。

3-5-2 新測量船の乗員

第1船 (PRESBITERO): Romeo I. Ho船長以下41名

第2船(VENTURA) : Audie A. Ventirez船長以下33名

両船長ともJICA集団水路測量コース研修を受講している。第2船の乗員数が少ないのは、入港したばかりで残りの乗員が発令されていないためであり、次の人事異動にあわせ充当される ことになっている。

正規乗員の構成は、我が国の海上保安庁にたとえると船長、業務管理官他、航海・機関士官 (船務)兼水路測量観測担当(業務)7名、航海・機関・主計船務主任兼観測担当クラス6名、 後は各科員兼観測補助員となっている。この体制で現地測量観測業務に従事し、上記水路測量 担当7名が主となってデータ集録から資料整理を経て測量原図作成までの工程に従事する。彼 らが水路測量関連の実質カウンターパートとなる。彼ら14名(2隻)+旧測量船担当者のうち、 8名は前述JICA集団水路測量コース(6か月間:国際水路測量B級資格取得)を受講しており、 かなりの水路測量のバックグラウンド基礎知識を有することから、最新のデジタル水路測量デ ータ集録処理技術や電子測量原図作成にかかるGIS等の技術を移転するうえでのベースはでき ている。さらに、最近10年の上記集団研修受講者は誰も退職していない。数年前に新測量船建 造が現実的になったことで海図整備に関する現実性が身近になり、業務意識が向上したことが 退職者の出ない一因と思慮される。これは、近年の電子化で多様性が深まる水路測量技術や電 子海図作成技術を習得するうえで、基礎知識をもとに経験と自己研鑚を積む必要性から、また、 技術の継続性という意味から好ましいことである。 半面、新規採用が少なくなっていることから技術継続のうえで憂慮すべき面もあるが、新測 量船就役による業務量増加が予想されることから、HGSDは定員枠の増加を要求している。

3-5-3 新測量船の性能・仕様等

詳細は、資料 7 英文BRP HYDROGRAPHER PRESBITERO参照。

(以下に記す測量船の性能・仕様及び搭載観測機器は2隻とも同じ)

- (1) 新測量船
 - ・総トン数1,179トンで外洋の荒海での航海・観測に耐える船体構造。
 - ・最新の海洋観測機器(GPS/DGPS、複合測位装置、マルチビーム測深機、表層音波探査 装置、音波ログ、CTDシステム等)を搭載。
 - ・ECDIS(電子海図表示装置) GPD/DGPS、レーダー2基、オートパイロット等の最新航 海機器を装備。
 - ・航走波を軽減するバウバス船首構造及び航走中でも稼動できる最新型ポンプジェット式 バウスラスタ(舷方向の推進器:マルチビーム測深機への水中バブルをなくすタイプ) を船底装備。
 - ・ブリッジ、居住室の他、水路測量・海象観測用の多様な観測室、資料整理室、海象観測 室、化学分析室等の部屋がある。
 - ・全区域エアコン完備(精密電子機器装備の部屋は予備もあり、搭載測量艇を含む)。
 - ・2 基 1 軸、可変ピッチプロペラの推進器システム(780kW、520kWの2 機のディーゼル エンジン)装備、最大速力13ノット、海水からの造水装置。
 - ・2 基の独立発電機、1 基の軸発発電機、1 基の予備発電機搭載。
 - ・ブリッジ、観測室からの推進器システムの遠隔制御システム装備。
 - ・世界海難通報 (GMDSS)や2基の独立通信システム装備。
 - ・SOLAS条約に基づく遭難救命設備及び船舶による汚染の防止のための国際条約 (MARPOL)に基づく国際海洋汚染防止設備完備。
 - ・水路測量、海洋観測のためのクレーン、ギャロス、巻上機等を甲板に装備。

・沿岸域測量のための測量艇(11m型)及びリーフ等の極浅海域測量用の測量ボード搭載。

新測量船は上記の性能・仕様を持ち、深海用音波探査装置等を除き、日本水路部所有の測量 船に勝るとも劣らない最新の航海・観測機器を装備している。ただ、精密電子機器を運用する うえで電源の安定性に関する装備に不安がある(UPS=停電一時対応システム、AVR=自動安 定化電源装置の未整備)。 (2) 主要搭載機器

主要搭載観測機器の仕様・性能:規格は資料7参照

- ・複合測位装置:風向風速計、オートパイロット、重力計、プロトン磁力計、表層音波探 査装置等を制御し、その記録を測位・時間データとあわせ一括自動集録する。
- ・DGPS:ディファレンシャルGPS受信機出力に音波ログ(10層の対地・対水速度の検出) から最確位置算出。搭載測量艇にも装備。
- ・マルチビーム測深機:SEABEAM2100(本船)、ELAC1181(搭載艇);本体は、2波の発振 周波数を持つ最新の広域海底地形探査用マルチビーム測深機で日本水路部の所有する最 新バージョンのものと同じ物である。かつ、ロール、ピッチ、ヒーブ及び船首方位を検 出するイナーシャ付きGPSモーションセンサーは、日本水路部もまだ導入していない最 新性能の持つものである。
- ・表層音波探査装置:海底下70m程度の地層を3.5KHzの低周波を使用し、探査するもの。
- ・海象観測装置:XBT(投下式の鉛直水温測定装置)、CTD(水中伝導度・温度・水圧セン サーを装備し、同値の他、連続的に鉛直方向の深度・音速度を算出し、リアルタイムで 船上装置で表示集録並び指定深度の海水を自動取水する24本のロゼットサンプラーがつ いたもの)、簡易CTD(2)、自動海水塩分測定装置等で構成される。
- ・音波ログ(ADCP):前述の性能
- ・その他の機器:流速計(3)、採水器(60)、絶対温度計(36)、験潮器(2;潮汐観測用)、柱 状採泥器、グラブ式採泥器、塩分計、船上司令水中切り離し装置、切り離し器(3)、溶存 酸素測定器、溶存リン・ケイ酸測定器、水中カメラ、pH測定器、プランクトンネット、 実体鏡(航空写真解析)他。
- ・甲板観測機器:セパレート(1000m、9心信号線入り及び2500mシングル線入りダブルア ーマードケーブル付き)のCTD観測用10トン荷重ウィンチ、採泥用2500mワイヤー(径 20mm)付き油圧ウィンチ、多量採水用同12.5mm径ワイヤー付きウィンチ、多層採水用 同6.25mm径付きウィンチ他、重量物移動用2トンクレーン装備。
- ・搭載測量艇:沿岸域、港湾測量用にDGPS、浅海型マルチビームを主体とした最新の水深 自動集録システムが装備されており、WSやPCが整然と配置されていた。マルチビーム 測深機の送受波器も船底装備になっている(本艇は、大縮尺用海図整備のための水路測 量に重点的に使用され、本プロジェクト遂行においても重要な役割を果たすものであ る:例、マニラ湾)。ただ、母船からの電源接続設備があるにもかかわらず、エアコンが 作動していなかったことから保守上の問題点もあり、プロジェクト開始までにトラブル が起きないよう常時エアコンを作動させるか、除湿機を設置して精密電子機器の保守を すべきと担当観測士に助言しておいた。

- *この水路測量機器整備状況からみて、国際水路測量基準的観点から水路測量関係の現場 調査機材(ハード)として不足しているのは、サイドスキャンソナーだけといってもよい。
- (3)上記観測機器からのデータを統括処理表示及び集録処理するソフトウェア

ISS-2000(Integrated Survey System 2000): DGPS、マルチビーム測深機、表層音波探査装 置及び周辺機器からのデータを統括処理して、リアルタイム測位測深状況表示(一部ガイ ディング情報船橋表示)・描画及びデータ集録機能等を有する。Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) が作成した水路測量データ処理ソフト、LANネットワー ク制御ソフトもこの中に含まれる。

これらのソフトウェアは、短期調査の結果、シービーム社がマルチビーム用に開発した リアルタイム表示・集録ソフトに、オーストラリアのコンサルタントがHGSD仕様を追加 し、SAICに発注したアプリケーションソフトである。これは日本水路部が使用しているマ ルチビーム用ソフト及びHYPACKやHYDROの水深自動集録処理ソフト等と同等の機能・仕 様を持つものである。

* SAICはWS、HYPACK等はPC作動であり、操作が異なるだけでアルゴリズムはほぼ同じ なので、予定派遣専門家が1航海同乗観測に立ち会えば十分理解でき、単に操作するだ けではなく、HGSDが要望している技術移転、すなわち、理論、経験知識に基づき、自 然条件や地理条件によって変わる測量環境や海図水深に対して十分精度を持つデータを 取得処理するためのデジタル水路測量データ集録処理関連の技術移転は可能である。

3-5-4 現有測量船及び測量挺

係留されている3隻の旧測量船の調査も行った。旧測量船には6名の保守要員が配置されて いた。HGSDの話によれば、2隻は廃船にし、1隻は再修理して水路業務に従事させたいとの ことであった。修理、改修に約800万ペソかかるので、その予算の確保に苦慮しているとのこと だった。改修予定のATINBAは、船体・機関はまだ使用しうるので、改修予算が確保されれば、 再就航は可能であろう。

その他、バンカー(木製の細長い船体に"やじろべえ"型の竹製の安定翼が付いたもの)を 改造したHIZONという名の測量艇を調査した。アメリカのNAV-OCEANOがマニラ湾測量に使 用したものである。60万ペソほどで作成購入したものなので、日本の常識ではとても測量艇と 呼べるものではないが、内水海域で、台風以外の熱帯性気候条件下であれば、十分使用に耐え るのであろう(実際にマニラ湾の一部を調査している。ミニプロでもプエルトプリンセサの沖 合いを測深した実績がある)。

とはいえ、建造素材が木材と竹なので老朽化が激しく、今後の使用には無理がある。HGSD

にこのことを質問したところ、現在11m型モーターランチの購入を発議しているところで、2 月末には納入されるとの話だった。一方、搭載されていた機器を見ると、旧CGSDが実行予算 で購入した浅海用マルチビーム(ELAC1181、新測量船搭載測量艇に装備されていたものと同 じ)が装備されていた。同装置の送受波器は、安定翼部のチルト機構付き取り付け装置に固定 されていた。室内には一応エアコンも装備されており、訪問した時も稼動していたが、室内状 況をみると常時稼動させていたものとは思えなかった。これが事前調査時に故障した原因の一 因ではないかと感じた。

なお、事前調査時には、NAV-OCEANOがマニラ湾調査に協力し、終了した後、マルチビー ム測深機を供与するとあったが、調査実施に協力して資料を持ち帰り、本国で整理した成果を 送り返すことになっているだけで、機材供与の予定はないとのことである。

2 隻の測量船の年間運行計画(作成段階)をみると、183日の調査行動が組まれている。現在 の計画では大半がEEZ調査にあてられる。もちろんEEZ調査も水路測量の一環であることからプ ロジェクトで意図している水路測量技術移転の範疇に入るが、水深が深い場所がほとんどで、 大筋のデジタル水路測量技術移転には問題ないが、取得デジタル水深の精度を評価するような、 微妙できめこまやかなOJTを図るには不向きである。そのため、プロジェクトが始まったら搭 載測量艇をフルに運用できるような測量船運用計画を立ててほしい旨を申し入れたところ、そ のあたりの助言も含め日本に期待しているので、プロジェクト方式技術協力が開始されれば専 門家の意見を取り入れ、柔軟にプロジェクト方式技術協力に沿った形の運用計画にしていきた いとのことであった。

本プロジェクト実施に重要と思われる測量船運航コストについても、1999年実行予算(運航 費)約800万ペソ程度なら、上述したようなエンジンの馬力・速力及びフィリピン国の重油コス トからみて十分対応できるものとみて取れた。このクラスの船で巡航時12ノット、測量時8ノ ットということは、燃料消費の面からみれば、最大の省エネ船といえる。速力が1ノットずつ 上がると階乗的に燃料消費量が増大する。仮に15ノット速力になると8倍の燃料消費量になる。 つまり、日本の測量船に比べれば、数分の1の燃料消費量で済むことになる。

一方、HGSDは、EEZ測量調査後(予算上の計画では3~4年で終了;領海基線から200海里 内の測量のみ;深海用の音波探査装置を装備していないことからEEZ拡大を意図した測量では ないといえる)のことも考慮し、借款で導入した新測量船の有効活用を考えて、DENRの海洋 汚染調査部門やフィリピン大学海洋研究所等の他組織との連携・合同海洋調査を計画しており、 国益に沿った効率的な新測量船運用を行い、同時に運航コスト負担の広範化を図ろうとしてい る。このため初期の話し合いは既に終わり、HGSDは上記組織等との国内海洋・海底調査委員 会設置に関する回章文書を作成していた。 3-6 水路測量技術

3 - 5 項で述べたように、電子海図作成にもつながる海図整備に関する水路測量機器やソフト ウェアはかなり整備されている。これらのハード・ソフトをいかに使いこなし、国際水路測量精 度基準に沿った成果を効率よく作成できるかが重要である。HGSDが本プロジェクトに期待して いることは、近代水路測量技術者として必要な知識技術を習得するための、一連のデジタル水路 測量データ集録処理技術と最新の技術情報の紹介及び近年の衛星測位技術、水中音響技術、コン ピュータ関連電子技術等の基礎・応用技術である。

水路測量技術に関する記述は3 - 5 節の新測量船の項でも述べているため、重複を避けて以下、 水路測量関連事項を質問書回答に関する見解とともに、箇条書きに述べる。

- ・オーストラリアのコンサルタントと測量船装備の機器保守のため、さらに2年の延長契約 を結んだとのこと。水路測量の技術指導契約ではないため、機器保守のほか、機器・ソフ トメーカーへの修理依頼等が主で、機器に関連した測量技術の助言はするが、本プロジェ クトで意図しているような水路測量技術移転に関するカリキュラムは組んでいない。
- ・米国NAV-OCEANOからの協力は1998年に一通り終了したが、予定のマニラ湾海図整備水 路測量フェーズ、が完全に終了していないため、現在HGSD独自で新測量船第1船の 搭載測量艇で補測調査を実施中。フェーズまである(2001年)マニラ湾水路測量の計画 については本プロジェクト方式技術協力の対象にしたいとのことである(ミニッツANNEX 参照)。
- ・DENR敷地内に東南アジアでのMarine Electronic Highway (MEH) 構想を推進している地球 環境ファシリティ(GEF) UNDP/IMOのアジア事務所があり、責任者のCHUA博士を訪問し て会談した。MEH構想とは、ENCネットワークを海域地理情報データベースとし、これに リアルタイム気象情報や海況情報(潮汐・潮流)及び港湾事情速報等を加味して船舶に提 供、航海の安全を図るという構想である。さらに地理情報システムとしてのENCの特性を 生かし、東南アジア海域海洋汚染を防止する環境モニタリング・油漂流予測モデルの展開 を、DGPS網やVTIS等のシステムとリンクして発達させようとするものである。会談の間、 フィリピンのENC技術はマラッカ海峡沿岸国等に比べてかなり遅れているので、本プロジ ェクトの実現に大いに期待していること、また、本プロジェクトの推進に関しDENR等の強 い支援が得られるよう側面からの協力を惜しまないとの言を得た。
- ・1991年に個別専門家により供与された地磁気観測機材の稼動状況調査のため、HGSD所属のモンテンルパ地磁気観測所を訪問した。供与した機材のうち、フラックスゲート型三成分磁力計はデジタル変換部に異常があったが、アナログ記録は良好に作動していた。絶対観測磁力計は、新しいものに更新されていた。プロトン全磁力計は、電源部の故障で稼動していなかった。現在は、絶対磁気儀で週2回の偏差・水平成分及び伏角の絶対値を計測

し、フラックスゲート型でXYZ成分変化記録の読み取り基準値を算出して、地磁気3成分の日変化、月変化、年変化、永年変化成果をまとめるという最低限の観測を続けている。 「海図の編集に不可欠な地磁気情報の収集」及び日本や世界の地磁気分布図作成にも重要 なデータを提供するため、東南アジアで唯一の永年観測(1968年観測開始)を続けている 本地磁気観測所へも、本プロジェクトで技術支援することが望ましい。

- ・測量船の母港は、質問書の回答ではフィリピン国海軍基地キャピテ港になっていたが、その後の交渉で旧米軍海軍基地跡のスービック港に専用岸壁が取れることになり、保守管理・整備及び保船の観点からスービックに決定した。また、2隻の測量船とも、回航中に航海機器・機関・通信機器のトラブルは発生しなかったとのことである。
- ・測量船のドライドックを含む年1回の定期整備も計画されており、予算も計上されている。
 熱帯で、かつマニラ湾の海水栄養素豊富な環境を考慮すると、船底への生物付着による船
 底装備音響機器送受波器への影響(感度低下)が心配されるが、この定期整備計画と潜水
 具装備の状況からして、いざという時には応急処置がとれるので、測量観測への影響は少ないと考えられる。
- ・測量船搭載機器の必要なキャリブレーション及び初期値計測は、マニラ入港後の機器テストで実施されており、この面の技術指導は経年変化を伴う部分だけでよい。ただし、キャリブレーションや初期値設定の理論や原理の講義は必要である。
- ・水路測量のデジタル化システム化要望に関し、水路測量成果の測量原図を電子化するGIS 技術(ENCデータ構造と互換を持つ電子測量原図)について、日本側の技術移転趣旨を説 明したところ、この部分の機材が不足しているため、事前調査時に機材供与を要望したと のことであった。調査の結果、水路測量関係要望機材の要請趣旨は妥当なものであるが、 コンピュータの進化が激しいため、実際の納入時には、一部の機器について規格変更(仕 様変更)になるであろうと思われる。
- ・SAICのライセンスは、HGSDのものになっている。ソースプログラム(C言語)もプロテク トはかかっていないので、HGSDの技師が、専門家の指導の下、修正・改良することが可 能である。
- ・機材供与にリアルタイム潮汐補正装置という名称の機材が要望されていたが、調査の結果、 測量船にリアルタイムで潮汐データを送信するものではなく、HGSDと所轄験潮所を電話 回線で結び、任意時にそれまで集録した潮汐データをテレメトリーを用いてオフィスで集 録する装置であることが明らかになった。これは海保水路部が数年前まで実施していたも ので、リアルタイム潮汐データ集録とはいえないが、水路測量データ整理だけを念頭にお けば、維持管理のコストが最も廉価で済むのでHGSDには向いているといえる。
- ・要望供与機材の中にあるCARISのHIPS & SIPSソフト(1ライセンス)は、SAICソフトとか
なりの部分で競合するものであるが、サイドスキャナーのモザイク処理とSAICソフトの機能性及び利便性を比較し、SAICソフト改良の技術点追求のために導入したいとの意向である。これは、多様化する水路測量技術をソフトに反映するうえで、また技術向上をめざすうえで重要なことである。

- ・上述のとおり、事前調査時のHGSDの要望機材については、すべて妥当性が認められる。
 最近の水路測量で不可欠になりつつあるサイドスキャンソナーの供与要望は1式となっているが、送受波器及びデジタル信号処理部が曳航式のために故障率が高いこと、新測量船が2隻であることを考慮すると、技術移転面からも2式の供与が望ましい。
- ・Mapping Departmentが持つデジタル岸線データについては、ルソン測地系をもとに数値化したものであるため、3-2節の最後に述べた測地系の歪み誤差を持っており、利用するには、前述したローカルデータム変換パラメータを算出し、測地座標変換のアプリケーションソフトを作成する必要がある。また、今回は調査できなかったが、本プロジェクト開始時点でフィリピン測地網(PRS92)を完成させた第1次GPS観測網展開のWGS-84上の原点値の与え方等について、再確認すべきである(地理的形状の測地基準で海図作製の根幹となる)。
- 3-7 電子海図作成技術
 - 3-7-1 必要技術

電子海図作成にあたっては、以下の技術的な要素が必要である。

S-57の理解

コンピュータ経験

3 - 7 - 2 S-57の知識及び解釈

電子海図を刊行するには、これを規定したS-57の知識と正確な解釈が不可欠である。フィリ ピン国の電子海図についての知識は、これまでの各国水路部の情報収集及びECDIS装置の導入 に伴う知識の習得という点からみれば、下地はできているといえる。しかし、責任者はS-57を 一読しているものの、理論については、非常に難解に書かれている部分があり、これを十分に は理解していないのが現状である。よって、本プロジェクトでは国際水路機関(IHO)の国際 規格であるS-57の知識及び解釈に関する技術移転が不可欠である。技術移転するにあたっては、

英語の問題、海図図式の相違、規格書の読み方等の問題がある。

フィリピン国は英語教育が進んでいるため、末端のオペレーターまで英語によるコミュニケ ーションが可能である。S-57は国際規格であるため、非英語圏においても解釈が異ならないよ うに極力平易な英語で書かれている。よって、S-57の英語の解釈に起因する問題は非常に少ない。 S-57で規定されたオブジェクトや属性は、国際海図図式INT1とおおむね対応している。INT 1が理解できれば、S-57で規定されたオブジェクトと属性がおおむね理解できる。フィリピン 国ではこれまでイギリス式とアメリカ式及び30図以上の国際海図を刊行してきた。これらをデ ジタル化するにあたり、INT1図式で紙海図を作成するためのCARISシステムが使用されてい る。CARISシステムの入力方式はINT1図式に完全対応しており、入力オペレーターはこれを 十分に理解している。よって、海図図式の相違に伴う煩雑さは発生しない。

S-57はコンピュータにデータを格納する方式や、地理情報システムで使用されるトポロジー の規格を含む。このなかには、地理情報の専門用語、トポロジー構築などの計算幾何学、図法 変換や最小二乗法などの情報処理等、理系大卒レベルの教養がないと理解できない部分がある。 これらのS-57の記述方法は専門書的であるため、これを真に理解して習得するには、具体例を あげてS-57の記述に対して適切な解説書を作成したり、セミナーを開催する等の手法で技術移 転を行う必要がある。

3-7-3 コンピュータ経験

CARISシステムのデジタル海図作成経験から、地理情報システムの基本概念及び操作という 点での基礎は十分に習得している。よって、導入する電子海図作成ソフトウェアが何であろう とも基本的な概念が同じである以上、その基本概念及び操作についての問題はほとんど発生し ないと考えられる。よって、これに関する技術移転の必要性はない。しかし、電子海図を作成 するには、S-57の難解な記述を理解したうえでの作成手順が重要な要素となる。最初の電子海 図を作成する方法は、ほとんどすべての水路機関で、紙海図の数値化、オブジェクトの構成と 属性の付与によって行われている。この方式については、既に実績のある統合化されたソフト ウェアを使用し、作成手順に関する技術移転を行えば、目的は達成できる。しかし、これだけ では以下の2点で問題が発生する。

海図の更新は、測量原図などのデータソースをもとに行うという点では、紙海図でも電子海 図でも同じである。測量データは既にデジタルで収集しているため、この情報を海図作成(電 子及び紙)システムにデジタルのまま転送して更新すれば、データの品質(測量精度及び人為 的なミス)を損なうことなく電子海図及び紙海図の更新が可能である。ところが、このような データの受け渡しは曖昧な交換規格しか存在しないため、期待されるデータ変換ができないと いう問題が頻繁に発生する。これを解決するには、知識と経験に基づいた問題判別能力の育成 と、それを支援するためのソフトウェアが必要となる。

航海用電子海図は専用のソフトウェアによって作成されるが、ソフトウェア自身の問題や作 成手順のミスによって、期待される成果が得られないことがある。電子海図作成ソフトウェア によって作成された航海用電子海図を確認するためにECDISが導入されているが、そのトラブ ルを判別して不適切なデータを編集修正するには、データの正否に対して問題判別能力が必要 となる。現在の紙海図作成においては、出力される結果がプロッター出力で完全に確認できる ため、このような問題判別能力を必要としていないし、これができる人材もいない。

ハードウェアの選定及び導入、ソフトウェアのインストールやカスタマイズは、これを納入 した会社によって行われるケースが多い。ハードウェアの移設、ケーブリング、ソフトウェア の設定等については、これを理解していないとプロジェクト終了後のハードウェアの更新、ソ フトウェアのバージョンアップ及び設定ができなくなることが予想される。さらに、ハードウ ェア障害、ソフトウェアのトラブル等はどのようなシステムでも日常的に発生する。現在は、 このようなシステム管理を行っていないため、システム管理についての技術移転が必要である。

資 料

- 1.ミニッツ
- 2. 短期調查対処方針表
- 3.派遣前日本側質問書
- 4.派遣前フィリピン側質問回答書
- 5 . NAMRIAの部署名変更文書
- 6.HGSD海図刊行実績
- 7 . WELCOME ABOARD BRP HYDROGRAPHER PRESBITERO-

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MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN JAPANESE SUPPLEMENTARY STUDY TERM AND AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES CONCERNING JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR THE PROJECT ON DEUELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY FOR ELECTRONIC NAUIGATIONAL CHART

IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Japanese Supplementary Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), and headed by Dr. Shigeru Kato, Head, International Cooperation Office for Hydrography, Planning Division, Hydrographic Department, Maritime Safety Agency, visited the Republic of the Philippines from January 17th to February 6th in 1999 for the purpose of conducting extensive supplementary study concerning technical cooperation for the Project on Development of Technology for Electronic Navigational Chart (hereinafter referred to as " the Project") in the Republic of the Philippines.

During the stay in the Philippines, the Team had a series of discussions with the authorities concerned of the Republic of the Philippines (hereinafter referred to as "the Philippine side") with regard to the conceptualization and the way of implementation of the Project.

As a result of the discussion, both parties hereby agreed to recommend to their respective Governments the matters referred to in the documents attached hereto.

Manila, January 28th, 1999

DR. SHIGERU KATO Leader Supplementary Study Team Japan International Cooperation Agency JAPAN

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MR. SALVADOR V. BONNEVIE Director Hydrographic and Geodetic Surveys Department REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

1. PROJECT TITLE

The Team proposed a new project title "The Project on Development of Technology for Electronic Navigational Chart", and the Philippine side agreed.

2. THE AGENCY IN-CHARGE OF THE PROJECT

The Team and the Philippine side agreed that the agency with full responsibility of the Project is the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (hereinafter referred to as "NAMRIA").

The Hydrographic and Geodetic Surveys Department (hereinafter referred to as "HGSD") of NAMRIA shall be in charge of its implementation.

The Project will be supported by the cooperation of Department of Environment and Natural Resources (hereinafter referred to as "DENR").

3. TERM OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION

The Team proposed that the term of technical cooperation should be identified/decided by the Japanese side subject for approval in the conference in Japan after the Team's return. The Philippine side suggested a five-year cooperation would be needed, however, the Team informed the former that the duration of the Project was also subject for approval by the Japanese Government.

4. PROJECT SITE

The Team and the Philippine side agreed that the offices for the Project would be provided and arranged at HGSD offices in Manila.

5. MASTER PLAN FOR THE PROJECT

For the formulation of the master plan for the Project, both sides tentatively confirmed the following as the major items of the plan.

A. Objectives of the Project

(1) Super Goal

The safety and the convenience of navigation are improved by the use and maintenance of the electronic navigational charts that cover the whole Philippine sea area.

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(2) Overall Goal

The electronic navigational charts are continuously issued.

(3) Project Purpose

The skills of producing and updating electronic navigational charts and the related skills in hydrographic surveys are absorbed.

(4) Outputs

- a. The system of digitalized and systemized hydrographic survey is established.
- b. The skills for producing the "electronic smooth sheet" are established.
- c. The skills and the system of producing and updating the electronic navigational charts are established.

(5) Activities

- 1) In relation to the establishment of the system of digitalized and systemized hydrographic survey
 - 1)-1 To arrange systems digital equipment for hydrographic survey.
 - 1)-2 To prepare the data acquisition and processing system.
 - 1)-3 To arrange maintenance and management system for prepared system in Activity 1)-2.
 - 1)-4 To process and analyze the obtained data.
 - 1)-5 To establish quality control for the digital data.
 - 1)-6 To make manual(s) for the systems.
- In relation to the establishment of the skills for producing the "electronic smooth sheet"
 - 2)-1 To arrange procedure for the system for producing the "electronic smooth sheet".
 - 2)-2 To produce the "electronic smooth sheets".
 - 2)-3 To carry out evaluation of specification and precision for the "electronic smooth sheet".
 - 2)-4 To establish compatible procedure to make ENC data from "electronic smooth sheet".
- 3) In relation to the establishment of the skills and the system of producing and updating the electronic navigational charts

3)-1 To make text(s) for producing and updating the electronic navigational chart.

- 3)-2 To set the system of producing and updating electronic navigational chart.
- 3)-3 To make manuals about operation, maintenance and management of the system.
- 3)-4 To carry out training programs for operation.
- 3)-5 To arrange evaluating tool(s) for the electronic navigational chart data.
- 3)-6 To digitize navigational charts that are smaller than 1/700,000.
- 3)-7 To compile ENC data produced in Activity3)-6.
- 3)-8 To compile ENC data using digital products of north-western part of Luzon island(a small scaled) and Manila bay(a large scaled).
- 3)-9 To produce ENC in CD-ROM.
- 3)-10 To publish ENC in CD-ROM.
- 3)-11 To carry out verification and updating with use of ECDIS aboard survey vessels.
- 3)-12 To hold seminar(s) / workshop(s) about ENC and ECDIS to users.

6. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROJECT

- 1. Joint Coordinating Committee will be established to oversee the implementation of the Project according to organizational structure and functions of NAMRIA.
- 2. The Philippine side shall support the committee's activities.
- 3. The tentative composition of Joint Coordinating Committee is shown in ANNEX I.

7. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY BOTH SIDES

A. Measures to be taken by the Japanese side

In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan and through the normal procedures under its Technical Cooperation Scheme, the Government of Japan will take the following measures according to Japanese fiscal year, through JICA.

- 1. Dispatch of experts
 - a. The Japanese side will dispatch a maximum of four long-term experts as follows:
 - (1) Chief advisor
 - (2) Coordinator
 - (3) Hydrographic survey expert
 - (4) Electronic navigational chart expert
 - b. The Japanese side will dispatch the short-term experts for smooth implementation of the Project.

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- c. The Japanese experts will be appointed in accordance with the existing Philippine regulation on qualifications of experts required.
- 2. Training of Counterpart Staff in Japan

The Japanese side will accept two (2) or three (3) HGSD staff per year as counterparts for training in Japan.

3. Provision of Equipment

The Japanese side will provide machinery, equipment, and other materials necessary for the Project.

B. Measures to be taken by the Philippine side

In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Republic of the Philippines, the Philippine side will take the following measures at its own expense.

1. Provision of Facilities

The Philippine side shall provide space and facilities at the HGSD office.

2. Provision of Equipment

The Philippine side shall supply or replace machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than those provided by JICA.

3. Provision of Cost

The Philippine side shall provide expenses necessary for the installation, operation and maintenance of the equipment including those provided by JICA.

8. OTHERS

- a. The Team explained the difference between the Project Type Technical Cooperation Program and the Development Study Program. Implementation of the Project should be consistently under the leadership of the Philippine side. The Philippine side understood the difference between these two programs.
- b. The Team explained that the Project had been designed in such a way that counterparts would undergo on-the-job training in the production of five (5) small-scale electronic navigational charts and one (1) large-scale electronic navigational chart with Japanese experts. Therefore, on-the-job training could be conducted instead of training courses. The Philippine side

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showed their understanding and consented.

- c. The Team proposed that the level of prioritization for the Project should be taken as high as the EEZ project. The Philippine side showed their eagerness toward the Project and promised to take the Project in high priority.
- d. The Team suggested that the whole budget for the Project be submitted by the Philippine side. The Philippine side explained that they would submit the outline of the budget for the Project after the budget discussion had been completed. The outline of HGSD's budget for reprogrammed project for Fy 1999 is shown in ANNEX II. Should the Project be approved, part of the budget for project number nineteen(19) as well as budget for ENC related project (project number 7, 8 and 9) would be utilized for the Project. The hydrographic survey for the Project shall be undertaken in conjunction with the EEZ project.
- e. The Team confirmed that the cost of maintenance for survey vessels such as fuel expenses, cost of repair and cost of examination should be shouldered by the Philippine side as agreed upon during the visit of the Preliminary Study Team. The Philippine side promised to abide by the previous agreement.
- f. The Philippine side explained that the name of Coast and Geodetic Survey Department (hereinafter referred to as "CGSD") had been changed into HGSD on November 9th 1998. In fact, there were three Departments which had been changed in NAMRIA including CGSD. The Philippine side explained that the new Administrator of NAMRIA wanted to be specific about the functions of the department. Furthermore, activities done in the department should be reflective of its functions hence, the adoption of the new name. The organizational charts of DENR, NAMRIA and HGSD are shown in ANNEX III.
- g. The Team proposed that the hydrographic survey of Manila Bay and north-western part of Luzon should be carried out in early time of the Project. The Philippine side explained that the hydrographic survey for north-western part of Luzon island was already started and would be finished by year 2000 in their schedule and promised that survey for Manila bay would be carried out in early time. The Philippine side explained that they would purchase a new survey boat for use in coastal surveys including that of Manila Bay in February 1999. The survey of Manila Bay will utilize the new survey boat in conjunction with the survey launches of the new survey vessels. The schedule for surveying north-western part of Luzon and Manila Bay are shown in ANNEX IV.

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- h. The Team proposed further that it would be desirable on the Japanese side that the counterparts in the Philippine side would work full-time for the Project as much as possible, and that the Project should be taken in higher priority. The Philippine side understood the intention of the Team and gave a commitment to make the effort as much as possible.
- i. The Philippine side recommended that two (2) rooms for Japanese experts and one (1) room for training would be provided at the HGSD office. A room next to the room of the Assistant Director of HGSD shall be reserved for the Chief Adviser and Coordinator. Another room for the Japanese experts would be provided at the Electronic Navigational Chart Department Unit.

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JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

1. Functions

The Joint Coordinating committee will meet at least once in the Philippine fiscal year and whenever necessity arises. The functions of the Joint Coordinating Committee are as follows:

- (1) To formulate the overall and annual work plan of the Project
- (2) To review the overall progress of the Project and achievement of the technical cooperation program as well as the annual plan(s)
- (3) To review and exchange views on major issue arising from or in connection with the Project and make advice for the effective implementation of the Project

2. Composition

(1) Chairperson

Administrator of the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority(NAMRIA)

- (2) Philippine side
 - Director of the Project Management & Coordination Service, Department of Environment and Natural Resources(DENR)
 - Director of the Public Investment Staff, National Economic and Development Authority(NEDA)
 - Chairman of the National Maritime Safety Coordinating Council(NMSCC)
 - Deputy Administrator of the NAMRIA
 - Director of the Hydrographic and Geodetic Surveys Department(HGSD)
 - Project Officer appointed by the Director of the HGSD
- (3) Japanese side
 - Chief Advisor

Coordinator

Other Japanese expert(s) appointed by the Chief Advisor

- Members of the missions dispatched by the Japanese Government
- Representative(s) of JICA Philippine Office
- Note : Official(s) of the Embassy of Japan may attend the Joint Coordinating Committee as Observer(s)

Department: HYDROGRAPHIC & GEODETIC SURVEYS

| | PROJECT TITLE | TARGET | | Qu | arterly T | arget | | Exp. | C | Quarterly | Allocati | on | BUDGET |
|----|---|--|-----------------|-----|-----------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| | ···· | OUTPUT | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | Total | Class | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| 1. | Operation and Maintenance of the Muntinlupa Magnetic Observatory | 12-month continuous record of the earth's magnetic force | 3-mo. record | | | 3-mo. record | 1 | 03 04 07 29 | 2 15 | 50 20 | 20 10 | 20 | 2 50 75 10 |
| | Sub-total | | | | | | | | 17 | 70 | | 20 | 137 |
| 2. | Magnetic Survey (Mindanao) | 20 magnetic repeat stations | | 10 | 10 | | 20 | 02 03 07 29 | | 51 1 3 58 | 51 1 2 58 | | 102 2 5 116 |
| | Sub-total | | | | | | | [[| 0 | 113 | 112 | 0 | 225 |
| 3. | Maintenance of the Geodetic Data Bank | updated geodetic database | NM | NM | NM | NM | NM | 03 07 | | 2 17 | 17 | | 2 34 |
| | Sub-total | | | | | | | | 0 | 19 | 17 | 0 | 36 |
| 4. | Densification of the Philippine Geodetic Network | 27 geodetic stations | | 27 | | | 27 | 02 03 07 08 29 | | 65 0.5 8 7.5 82 | | | 65 .5 8 7.5 82 |
| | Sub-total | | | 1 | | · | | Γ | 0 | 163 | 0 | 0 | 155 |
| 5. | Revision/Compilation/Standardi- zation of Nautical Charts | 4 revised charts | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 07 29 | 30 | 60 38 | 30 | 60 38 | 180 76 |
| | Sub-total | | | | | | | | 30 | 98 | 30 | 98 | 256 |

Department: HYDROGRAPHIC & GEODETIC SURVEYS

| | PROJECT TITLE | TARGET | | Qu | arterly T | arget | | Exp. | Q | uarterly | Allocatio | n | BUDGET |
|-----|--|---|-----|-----|-----------|-------|-------|----------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|-----------|--------|
| | PROJECT INLE | OUTPUT | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | Total | Class | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | |
| 6. | Publication of Notice to Mariners | 12 editions | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 03 07 | 3 6 | 6 11.5 | 3 6 | 6 11.5 | |
| | Sub-total | | | | | | | | 9 | 17.5 | 9 | 17.5 | |
| 7. | Digitization of Nautical Charts | 30 digitized charts | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 30 | 07 | 80 | 145 | 80 | 145 | 4 |
| | Sub-total | | | | | | | [| 80 | 145 | 80 | 145 | 4 |
| 8. | Metrication of Nautical Charts | 30 metrica- ted charts | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 30 | 07 | 30 | 60 | 30 | 60 | 1 |
| | Sub-total | | | | | | | | 30 | 60 | 30 | 60 | 1 |
| 9. | Research and Development of Electronic Navigational Charts | 2 ENC's | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2 | 07 | 30 | 60 | 30 | 60 | 1 |
| | (ENC's) Sub-total | | | | | | | | 30 | 60 | 30 | 60 | 1 |
| 10. | Operation and Maintenance of | 126 monthly tidal sets in | 30 | 30 | 33 | 33 | 126 | 02 03 | 30 5 | 50 3 | 50 5 | 50 5 | 1 |
| | Primary Tide Station | 11 stations | | | | | | 07 | 40 20 | 35 20 | 35 20 | 32 30 | 1 |
| | Sub-total | | | | | | | | 95 | 108 | 110 | 117 | 4 |
| 11. | Operation and Maintenance of the National Ocean Data Center | Ocean data and informa- tion compi- led and dis- | NM | NM | NM | NM | NM | 02 03 07 17 | 5 10 | 67 3 10 | 5 10 47 | 5 15 | |
| | | seminated to users; database maintained | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sub-total | nna Kancu | | | | | | | 15 | 80 | 62 | 20 | 1 |

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Department: HYDROGRAPHIC & GEODETIC SURVEYS

| | | TARGET | | Qu | arterly T | arget | | Exp. | C | luarterly | Allocatio | n | BUDGET | |
|-----|---|---|------|------|-----------|-------|-------------|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| | PROJECT TITLE | OUTPUT | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | | Class | 1st | | 3rd | 4th | | |
| 12 | . Tide Analysis, Computation and Preparation of Tide and Current Tables | 250 page manuscript 2800 copies of Year 2000 Tide and Current Tables | | 50 | 200 | 2800 | 250 2800 | 07 | | 100 | 620 | | 7 | |
| | Sub-total | | | | | | | | | 100 | 620 | | 7 | |
| 13. | International Bathymetric Charts of the Western Pacific Ocean | 1 compilation sheet of Western Palawan | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 07 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 | | |
| | Sub-total | | | l | | | | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 | | |
| 14. | Vulnerability and Adaptation Assesment of Lingayen Gulf | 1 Sea Level Vulnerabilty Map of | | 0.25 | 0.4 | 0.35 | 1 | 02 03 | | 45 8 | 45 | | | |
| | | Lingayen Gulf | | | | | | 07 | 0 | 20 | 85 | 130 | 2 | |
| | Sub-total | | | | | | | | U | 13 | 130 | 130 | | |
| 15. | International Maritime Boundary Delimitaion | Technical assistance to CABCOM MOA;parti- cipation in international conferences | NM | NM | NM | NM | NM | 02 | | 135 | | 135 | 2 | |
| | Sub-total | | | | | | | | 0 | 135 | 0 | 135 | 2 | |
| 16. | Operation and Maintenance of Survey Vessels and Vehicles | 3 ships 1 boat 15 vehicles | | | | | | 02 05 07 14 17 18 23 29 | 50 50 326 41 10 15 600 337 | 94 50 726 42 11 16 857 337 2133 | 72 50 726 42 11 16 857 337 2111 | 72 50 1127 42 11 15 1115 336 2768 | 2 2,9 1 3,4 1,3 84 | |
| | Sub-total | | | | | | | | 1429 | 2133 | 2111 | 2/00 | 04 | |

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Department: HYDROGRAPHIC & GEODETIC SURVEYS

| | PROJECT TITLE | TARGET | | Qu | arterly 1 | Farget | | Exp. | C | Quarterly | Allocatio | n | BUDGET |
|-----|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------|----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | PROJECTIME | OUTPUT | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | Total | Class | 1st | | | 4th | |
| 17. | Sealanes, Ports and Harbors Survey | 5 sq.km. | | 5 sq. | | | 5 sq. | 02 | | 50 | | 1 | |
| | | Zamboanga Harbor | | km. | | | km. | 03 | | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 05 | | 15 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 07 14 | | 97 26 | | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | | 23 | | 20 64 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 29 | | 34 | | | |
| | Sub-total | | | | | | | | 0 | 288 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | 4 | 02 | | | 45 | ł | |
| 18. | Sealanes,Ports and Harbors Survey | | | | 4 sq. | | 4 sq. km | 02 03 | | | 2 | | |
| | | San Jose Harbor, Occ. Mindoro | | · · | km | | RIN | 05 | | | 10 | | |
| | | UCC. MINOOFO | | 1 | | | | 07 | | | 91 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 14 | | | 25 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 23 | | | 55 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 29 | | | 27 | | |
| | Sub-total | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 255 | 0 | 2 |
| ia | Hydrographic Survey of EEZ | 144,000 | 36.000 | 36.000 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 144,000 | 02 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 5. | | sq.kms | | sq.kms | | | | 07 | 50 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | 14 | 50 | 70 | 70 | 90 | 2 |
| | | | | 1 | | - | | 23 | 6,000 | 6,750 | | 7,500 | 27.0 |
| | Sub-total | | 1 | | | | | | 6,123 | 6,934 | 6,934 | 7,704 | 27,6 |
| 20 | Renovation of Binondo Buildings | 2 bldgs. | 2 | | | | 2 | 04 | 400 | 200 | 120 | | 7 |
| _0. | Renovation of Diriondo Dunango | 2 0.030. | | } | | ł | | 07 | 300 | 600 | 250 | | 1,1 |
| | | | | | | | | 29 | 500 | 800 | 120 | | 1,4 |
| | Sub-total | | | | | | | | 1,200 | 1,600 | 490 | 0 | 3,2 |
| | | | | | l | l | <u> </u> | | | | Ł | d_ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | TARGET | | Qu | arterly T | arget | | Exp. | | | erly Allocation | |
|-----|---|--------|-----|-----|-----------|-------|-------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------|--|
| | | OUTPUT | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | Total | Class | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | |
| 2 | 1. Establishment of Day Care Center at NAMRIA Binondo Branch | | | | | | | 04 | 40 | 40 | | |
| र्द | Sub-total | | | | | | | 07 29 | 5 18 | 15 54 | 15 54 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 63 | 109 | 69 | |

Submitted by 0 SALVADOR V. BONNEVIE OC, Director

GRAND TOTAL

Approved:

LIBERATO A. MANUEL BGen. AFP (Ret.) MNSA Administrator BUDGET

80 50

180

310

43,926

9,131 12,316 11,129 11,359

4th

15

54

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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NATIONAL MAPPING AND RESOURCE INFORMATION AUTHORITY

HYDROGRAPHIC AND GEODETIC SURVEYS DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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THE SCHEDULE OF SURVEYS AND DATA PROCESSING IN MANILA BAY AND NORTH-WESTERN PART OF LUZON MAINLAND

| AREA | PHASE | ~1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------------|-------|---|---|--|--|
| | I | алаалаалааналааналаалааналааналааналаан | មនុទ្ធក្រុមក្នុងស្ថិតស្ថិត ស្ថិត អូ | | |
| MANILA BAY | IV | | | 1981-1992-1992-1992-1992-1992-1992-1992- | esessessessestated and managementates and management |
| | V | | 90035575003909090355900090557555899559899999 | នាក់ព្រះទាក់អាមិនដែលនេះទាំងកាន់ក្នុងខ្មែរដែលខ្មែរដែលបានដែលនេះ | 3 |
| NORTH-WESTERN | 1 | | | arabadubababababababababababababababababab | |
| PART OF LUZON | 3 | | | 100040000000000000000000000000000000000 | nasiatasaa madamaa kasaasaa suduuda maa |
| MAINLAND | 6 | | NATURA SOLATION STATES STATE | 6.004/03/24/03/03/24/03/24/03/24/03/24/25/25/25/25/25/25/25/25/25/25/25/25/25/ | |

BARABARABARA Survey Data Processing

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EEZ CHARTING PLAN



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MANILA BAY HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY PROJECT

平成11年1月13日 国際協力事業団 社会開発協力部 社会開発協力部

フィリピン電子海図作成技術移転計画短期調査対処方針

| 調査項目 | 現状(現在までに把握している事項) | 問題点等 | 調査・協議事項にかかる対処方針 | 備考 |
|----------------------|---|--|---|----|
| 1.続岳的事項 (1) 要請の背景 | 音響測深器搭載の測量船2隻をスペイン借款よ り取得 | 2) 測量船に搭載されている機材の仕様について詳 細が不明である。 | 1) 比観の電子海図に対する理解、必要性について責任者 に改めて確認する。 2) 搭載機材の仕様等、技術的な調査については本調査 後半において集中的に行う。 3) CARISシステム、SAICシステム等について理論、仕様 等を詳細に調査する。 | |
| (2) 要請の内容 | ・電子海図作成のための、供与機材も含めた技術移転を図る。 ・入出港船舶の多いマニラ湾および国際航海上 重要なルソン海域北部での実地測量を通じて 電子海図を作成する。 (作成エリア) (1)マニラ液 | 4) フィリピン船舶に対するECDIS普及に疑問が残 る。 | 4) フィリビン船舶におけるECDISの普及について考え方 をCGSDに確認する。 | |
| | (2) ルソン海域北西部 ・具体的技術移転項目 | 5) 比国の経済状況、測量船運航計画の不透明さ、 測量船確保の不確実性、メンテナンス毀用確保の 不確実性などから水路測量実施につき、その確実 性が危ぶまれる。 | | |

| | 調查項目 | 現状(現在までに把握している事項) | 問题点念等 | 調査・協議事項にかかる対処方針 | 備考 |
|--------|------------------------|---|--|---|----|
| - 55 - | (3) 国家開発計画における 位置付け | ・本フロジェクトが関係する上位計画は フィリビン国家開発計画 フィリビン国家開発計画 印 期フィリビン開発計画(1993-1998) (2) 中期フィリビン開発計画(1993-1998) (3) 総合的国家海上安全計画(1996-1998) であるが、具体的に電子海図整備を調った内 客はない。 マリビン国家開発計画 公共部門が安全性を鼓舞するとし、6ヶ年計画 (1999-2004)では安全基準を厳しく適用してい く、中期フィリビン開発計画 開発計画の各論としてインフラストラクチャー・開発計画の各論としてインフラストラクチャー・開発計画の各論としてインフラストラクチャー・開発計画の各論としてインフラストラクチャー・開発計画の各論としてインフラストラクチャー・開発計画の各論としてインフラストラクチャー・開発計画の各論としてくンフラストラクチャー・開発計画の各論として、 (2) 単の市で海上安全に触れられている。 「商上安全マスターブランに掲げられた提計の実施を通じて入命を防護し、手板の危険性 を最小限にする輸送安全計画を強化する」 (3) 総合的国家商上安全計画 比面の海上事故の現状から、(1)構成要素/住 となるもの、(2)役割分担者わよび(3)行動別分 類を設定している。その中でインフラおよび 支援サービスとしてGPS、面図更新、調量に ついて述べている。 | 6) 各開発計画の中で電子海図に係る具体的な項目 がない。比固における本プロジェクトの計画が曖 味だと、C/P配置や予算配分等、プロジェクトを 進める上で、さまざまな困難が出てくる可能性が ある。 | 確認する。 | |
| | (4) 海図分野の現状 | CCSDより海上保安庁経由で"Proposal for Modernization of National Hydrographic and Marine Environment Activities"入手。 マニラ約およびルソン北部域について現在作 成されている海図は、29図(マニラ約5図、ル | 7) 本フロボーザルの位置付けが明確ではない。 | 7) 本プロボーザルの位置付け、ステイタスを確認する。 8) 本調査員派置段階で海図化されている海域およびその 縮尺を調査する。 | |
| | | ソン北部海域24図)。 | | 9) CGSDにおける現在の海図更新状況および今後の更新 予定を明らかにする。 | |
| | | 現在国際水準における測量精度に合致するものはミニブロで作成された1版のみ。 原因は測量船の老朽化、測量・観測機器の不備であり、CGSDの測量データ収集能力が低かったと考えられる。 | 10) 現在も国際水準に合致する海図が作成されてい ないのか、不明である。 | 10) 国際水準に準拠した海図作成に対して今後の展望につ いて明確にする。 | |
| | | | 11) 測量船の導入教育がどのように行われている か、不明である。 | 11) 御鼠船に関して、家コンサルが行うという導入教育に ついてカリキュラム、進捗等を詳細に確認する。 | |
| | | | 12) 測量船の詳細が不明である。 | 12) 測量船、搭載機材等について詳細を把握する。 | |
| | | ・電子海図技術としてはまったく動いていない。 | 13) 電子海図技術が動いていない原因が不明。 | 13) 測量を含めた海図整備の体制を確認する。 | |

| 調査項目 | 現状(現在までに把握している事項) | 問題点等 | 調査・協議事項にかかる対処方針 | 備考 |
|---|--|--|---|----|
| (6) 電子海図の将来展望 | ・ 他子海図策定計画が作成されておらず、将来 的なビジョンが見えていない。 | 14) 電子海図策定計画がないと比伽の電子海図に対 する将来計画に不安がある。 | 14) 電子海図策定計画の有無を確認する。 | |
| (7) 他国の協力 | ・スペイン借款 測量船搭載用の測量機材、データ 解析用機材等、約50百万ドルのローン。測量 船についてはCGSD保有の3隻のうち、老朽化 している2隻を更新するもの。 ・アメリカの援助 | | 15) 湖量船、搭載機材等について詳細を把握する。 | |
| | 1960年代に作成されたマニラ湾海図の改版を 行うプロジェクト。1997年から2年間の予定 で測量が行われ、今年中に終了する予定。マ | | 16) アメリカのプロジェクトの進捗状況および今後の予定 を確認する。 | |
| | ルチビーム測深機が供与された。 | 17) 事前調査時に測深器は修理中であった。 | 17) 修理は終了したか確認する。 | |
| 2.ブロジェクトの実施計画 (1) プロジェクトの名称・ 協力期間 | 名称「フィリビン電子海図作成技術移転計画」 「The Technical Transfer Project relating to the production of Electronic Navigational Chart」 | 18) プロジェクトの英名が的確ではない。 | 18) プロジェクトの英名について日本観察を提示して協議 する。 日本観察 「The Project on Development of Technology for Electronic Navigational Chart」 「フィリビン電子海図作成計画」 | |
| | | 19) 本ブロジェクトに本当に5年が必要か明確でな い。 | 19) 本調査により協力内容を検討した上で持ち帰り検討す る。5年を前提に協力内容を決めるのではなく、協力内 容によって期間を決定する旨、比側に伝える。 | |
| (2) 上位目標 | ・別添1PDM(案)を参照。 | 20) CGSDはPCM手法について、十分理解していな | 20) PDMを比側に説明し、理解を求める。 | |
| (3) プロジェクト目標 | - 別添1PDM(案)を参照。 | W. | 21) 本調査により、PDMの最終的な詰めを行う。 | |
| (4) 活動と成果 | ・別添1PDM(案)を参照。 | | | |
| (5) 協力分野および範囲 | ・別添IPDM(楽)を参照。 | | | |
| (6) プロジェクトの 活動拠点 | · マニラ | | 22〉 プロジェクトサイトの確認を行う。 | |
| | · · · · · | | | |

| 調查項目 | 現状(現在までに把握している事項) | 問題点等 | 調査・協議事項にかかる対処方針 | 備考 |
|---|---|---|--|----|
| 3.比側のプロジェクト 実施体制 (1) ブロジェクトの組織 および関連組織 | ・別紙2参照 ・本プロジェクトの総括責任者はNAMRIA長 「宮。実施責任者はCGSD局長。 | | 23) 本プロジェクトの総括責任者はNAMRIA長官、実施 責任者はCGSD局長であることを確認する。 | |
| | ・事前調査段階から人事異動があり、現在の NAMRIA、CGSDのトップは変わっている。 | 24) 人事異動があった関係で、NAMRIA、CGSDの トップの本プロジェクトに対する理解、意識、意 欲が不明確。 | 24) NAMRIAおよびCGSDの責任者に本プロジェクトに対 する理解を確認する。 | |
| | ・NAMRIA内での人員再配置を行っている。 | 25) NAMRIAは総括責任部門であるため、その組織 の動向は非常に重要であり、場合によっては本プ ロジェクトの実施に影響を与える。 | | |
| (2) 予算排置 | ・1997年NAMRIA予算内訳(百万ペソ) 一般管理 人件我 施設維持管理费 施設投資费 25.8 16.1 0.5 運営 人件我 施設維持管理费 施設投資費 74.3 34.7 47.0 合計 100.0 50.8 47.5 総合計 198.3 1983年NAMRIA予算 | | | ; |

| 調査項目 | 現状(現在までに把握) | している事項 | i) | | 問題点: | \$ | 調査・協議事項にかかる対処方針 | 備考 |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|------------|--------|-----------------|--------|---|----|
| | プロジェク | 年间運営費 | 要求計画(管 | 理費、事業的 | 收、资機材投 入 | 人費等) | | |
| | 予算项目 | 1998年 | 1999年 | 2000年 | 2001年 | 2002年 | 28) 金額算出の根拠が曖昧なため、一つ一つについてその | |
| | 人件費 | 10.1 | 11.6 | 13.4 | 15.4 | 17.7 | 根拠を明らかにする。 | |
| | 施設維持管理費 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 29) 事前調査以降変更があれば現在の予算措置計画を入手 | |
| | 事業費(水路測量) | 42.0 | 53.0 | 67.0 | 84.0 | 104.0 | する。 | |
| | 事業費(海図編集) | 1.5 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.75 | 4.0 | 30)予算配分の確実性を確認してミニッツに添付する。 | |
| | 船舶運航経費 | 38.0 | 43.0 | 51.0 | 59.0 | 65.0 | | |
| | その他運営費 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0.55 | 0.61 | 0,66 | | |
| | il. | 95.85 | 115.5 | 140.25 | 168.05 | 197.16 | | |
| | 97年10月CGSD作1 | 成資料に基づ | き作成 | | | | | |
| (3) 施設 | ・専門家執務室はCGSD建物 門家室を改造予定。 ・専門家が増員となった場合 を使用する予定。附局長室 らず、使用に際してはエア 良等が必要となってくる。 | ↑は旧庁舎田 ≦は現在使用 「コン取付、 | 局長室 してお | | | | 31) 専門家室改造予定、改造時期、予算等の確認を行う。 また専門家室の設置計画は事前調査時点と変更がない か確認を行う。 | |
| (4) C/Pの配置計画 | ・C/Pについてはプロジェク 避けるよう伝え、了承を得 ・担当課は運営課(Operatio 課(Hydrographic Divisit ・事前調査団派遣時のC/P希 照。 | くている。 n Division)。 on)である。 | と水路 | | | | 32) C/Pについては兼任ではなく専任で選出するよう、再 度申し入れる。 33) 現在のC/P配置計画を明確にする。 | |
| (5) 合同調整委員会 | | | | | | | 34) 合同調整委員会の設置意義を伝える。また委員案(別 紙4)を提示して了承を得る。 | |

| 調査項目 | 現状(現在までに把握している事項) | 問題点等 | 調査・協議事項にかかる対処方針 | 備考 |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|----|
| 4 . 日本砌投入計画 (1)専門家派遣 | ・長期専門家 (1) チーフアドバイザー (2) 業務調整員 (3) 水路測量技術(前半2~3年) (4) 電子海図(後半2~3年) ・短期専門家 (1) 教育企画 (2) 水路測量技術 (3) 地理情報データベース構築・更新 (4) 電子海図システム (5) データベースシステム | | 35) 日本個としての計画案を説明する。 | |
| (2) C/P研修 | ·研修生12名(比側要請) | | 36) 2~3名/年である旨説明する。 | |
| (3) 機材供存 | ・画像処理と分析システム ・地理情報システム ・地面データ集積システム ・データ伝送と道信システム ・技術支援サービスシステム | | 37) 現在比固が保存する機材を確認し、協力分野を吟味し た上で帰国後検討する。 | |
| 5. 技術的調查項目 | <総括的事項> ・マニラ湾ブロジェクトが進行中。 | | 38)マニラ湾プロジェクトの進捗状況の確認。 | |
| | | | 39) CGSD購入の携帯型マルチビームの運用状況を確認す る。 | |
| | | | 40) NOAAの協力状況を確認する。 | |
| | <水路測量> ・測量船2度取得 ・測量船4尾の搭載艇 | 41) 測量船に関する情報がほとんどない。 | 41) 測量船の運行計画、調査基本計画を確認する。 | |
| | אקאירדרי איירד באנידי סע | | 42) 観測機器テスト結果より機能・性能を確認する。 | |
| | | | 43) マルチビーム湖深機の操作・運用状況、キャリブレー ション状況を確認する。 | |
| | | | 44) マルチビーム測深機データ収録システムの機能および 処理システムとの互換性の確認を行う。 | |
| | | | (45) 観測機器の保守・整備体制および故障対策の確認を行う。 | |
| | | | 46) 測量船船体・機関定期整備計画(ドライドック)を確認 する。 | |
| | | | | |

| 調査項目 | 現状(現在までに把握している事項) | 問題点等 | 調査・協議事項にかかる対処方針 | 備考 |
|-----------------------|---|------|--|----|
| 調査項目 6. その他 | 現状(現在までに把握している事項) <本子海図> ・紙海図作成システムとしてCARISを導入済み、 CARISによりデジタルデータ作成一位子的に 情報修正一紙海図作成と予想される。 CARISにより新海図データペースが作成され ていると予想。 ・ミニッツSignner CGSD局長 | | 47) 主要観測機器の保証修理期間、定期整備計画の予定を 確認する。 48) SAIC(データ収録システム)の特性・性能調査、保証、 保守契約を確認する。 49) 浅海調査用搭載艇の観測環境調査を行う。 50) 搭載艇のSEABEAM1181の装備・観測状況を確認する。 51) 搭載艇の母船との電源供給環境等の調査 52) 紙海図作成に関する業務フローを調査する。 53) 電子海図作成システムをどう挿入するか調査する。 54) 既に導入されているハードウェア・ソフトウェアを調査し、電子海図作成システムで共有できる資機材を把握する。 55) 電子海図作成に関する知識をヒアリング、現地調査により調査する。 | 储考 |
| | | | | |

フィリピン・電子海図作成技術移転計画プロジェクト 短期調査 事前質問事項

電子海図作成技術移転計画プロジェクトの要請に係る短期調査を実施することを連絡し ます。本調査では本プロジェクトの実施に当たって必要な、電子海図に係る技術的な調査 および比国の実施体制の確認を行います。本質問書の目的は限られた時間の中で本調査を 有効に行うためのものです。

本質問書にお答えいただけることに感謝します。

1. 上位開発計画との関連について

(1) 最上位の国家開発計画に占める本プロジェクトの位置を教えてください。

- (2) 中期開発計画に占める本プロジェクトの位置を教えてください。
- (3) 以前提出のあったプロポーザルの位置付けを教えてください。
- 2. 比国の海図関連の現状と将来について
 - (1) 現在、比国において電子海図はどの程度重要と認識されているか、具体的な例を 挙げてください。
 - (2) 1998年3月日本事前調査団派遣時においては電子海図の将来的な策定計画は作成 されていませんでしたが、その後作成されましたでしょうか。もし作成されてお りましたらその計画を詳細に教えて下さい。また、もし作成されていなかったら、 その理由を教えて下さい。
 - (3) 本要請を含めたフィリピン電子海図開発計画の全体像および将来像を教えて下さい。
 - (4) 現在までに比国が刊行した海図の枚数および縮尺、更新した海図の枚数および縮 尺を教えて下さい。
 - (5) (MARINAに対して)船舶業界の経済指標、1980年代から現在までの経済推移、将 来的な経済予測等、経済状況が分かる資料がありましたから、ご提示願います。
 - (6) 東南アジアでは、ENCやECDISに関する実証実験を地域間で実施するSHAREDプロジェクトが進行していますが、これに対するCGSDの対処方針を教えてください。
 - (7) GEF(Global Environment Facility)/UNDP/IMOがENC netwarkをベースとした航海安全、 海洋環境保護を目的とした東南アジアMarine Electronic Highway Conceptを進めてい るが、CGSDに話が来ていますか。
 - (8) マニラ・ケソン地区のIMO事務所とコンタクトはありますか。
 - (9) フィリピンで実施しているGEF/PDF Block Bプロジェクトの内容を知っています

か。

- (10) NAMRIAのMAPPING DEPARTMENTでの陸図(Land Map)のデジタル化はどの程度 進んでいますか。
- 3. 本プロジェクトを実施する上での重要事項について
 - (1) スペイン借款で購入した測量船(survey vessel)2隻について、いつ到着したのか、 および搭載されている機材の仕様を詳細に教えて下さい。
 - (2) 排他的経済水域(EEZ)の測量と本プロジェクトで行う測量との関連を教えて下さい。
 - (3) 排他的経済水域測量のための測量船使用計画がありましたら、教えて下さい。
 - (4) 測量船の運航に関する年間予算(燃料費、メンテナンス費等)を教えてください。 また、その根拠も教えて下さい。
 - (5) 経済危機の中、来年度予算も厳しいと思料いたしますが、本プロジェクトを来年 度から実施した場合、どのような影響が考えられますか。
 - (6) 新測量船の母港mother port(係留地 moorings)について、技術的な運航上の問題 (technical and operational problems)はありますか。
 - (7) 新測量船はスペインからの回航中に何かトラブルは発生しましたか。
 - (8) 新測量船について、運行計画(Operating Plan)および調査基本計画(Fandamental Survey Plan)はありますか。あればお教えください。
 - (9) 新測量船について、すべての機器は正常に動作していますか。機器テストの結果 があれば、お教えください。(特にSEEBEAM2112および1181型、データ収録シス テム Data Acquisition System)
 - (10) 新測量船の定期整備計画(ドライドックも含めて(including dry-dock))は定期的に実施する予定ですか。
 - (11) 主要観測機器の保証修理期間はいつまでですか。
 - (12) 観測機器の定期整備計画の予定はありますか。また、そのコストの確保状況を 教えてください。
 - (13) オーストラリアのコンサルタント契約はいつまでですか。また、その後の継続 計画はありますか。
 - (14) マニラ湾プロジェクトについて現在の進捗状況を教えてください。
 - (15) NOAAの協力はいつまでですか。また何人がどのような技術移転を実施しました か。供与機材は何でしたか。その後のフォローアップ計画はありますか。
 - (16) フィリピン船舶へのECDISの普及の見込みをどのように予想していますか。

4. 実施体制について

- 現在の地図資源情報庁(National Mapping and Resources Information Authority; NAMRIA)と沿岸測地局(Coast and Geodetic Surveys Department; CGSD)の組織体制およびCGSDの課長以上の方のお名前を教えて下さい。
- (2) 1998年3月事前調査団派遣時より人事異動があったと聞きました。CGSDの新責任 者はこのプロジェクトの内容をよくご存じですか。また、その重要性を認識され ていますか。
- コメントをください。また、新NAMRIA長官のコメントもください。
- (3) 本プロジェクトの総責任者が地図資源情報庁、実施責任者が沿岸測地局、という 理解でよろしいでしょうか。
- (4) CGSDの現在の活動内容を詳しく教えて下さい。
- (5) 測量船運航には多大な費用が必要と考えられます。その現在の予算措置および将 来の予算計画を詳しく教えて下さい。
- (6) 技術移転を行う対象者(Counter Part: C/P)の全体数、部門別数を教えて下さい。
- (7) SEEBEAMのメンテナンスのトレーニングを受けた職員は何名いますか。またトレーニングを受けた期間はどれぐらいですか。
- 5.協力内容について
 - (1) 事前調査時から変更になった部分、または変更予定の部分がありましたら、貴方 が要求した機材供与も含めて教えて下さい。
 - (2) データ収録処理システム(SAIC System)について、
 - ・使い勝手はどうですか。
 - ・操作は習熟しましたか。
 - ・本ソフトは特注ですか。
 - ・ライセンスはCGSDですか、それとも作成会社ですか。
 - ・無償保証期間はいつまでですか。
 - ・保守契約の予定を教えてください。
 - ・SAICシステムとCARISシステムの互換性を教えてください。
 - (3) リアルタイム潮汐補正システムに関する詳細な説明をお願いします。
 - (4) CARISのHIPS&SIPSのトレーニングを受けた職員は居ますか。
 - (5) CGSDが購入した携帯型マルチビーム(Fan-Sweep20?)の運用状況を教えてください。
 - (6) 電子海図作成用ソフトウェアの今後の活用予定について、どのように考えていま すか。

The Technical Transfer Project Relating to the Production of Electronic Navigational Chart Supplementary Study Preliminary Questionnaire

Here we Inform you to carry out a supplementary study in relation to the requests for The Technical Transfer Project Relating to the Production of Electronic Navigational Chart.

In this survey we are going to conduct a technical survey concerning electronic navigational chart, which is necessary to carry out the project, and also check the Philippine organization for carrying out the project. The aim of this questionnaire is to conduct a survey effectively in a limited amount of time.

We would like to show you our greatest appreciation for your answering these inquiries.

1. In relation to Upper Development Project

(1) How this project is treated(regarded) in the highest National Development Project.

- (2) Please teach us the position of this project in the Middle-Term Development Project.
- (3) Please teach us the position of the proposal named "PROPOSAL FOR MODERNIZATION OF NATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT ACTIVITIES" which you have submitted before.

2. In relation to the present condition and future of Electronic Navigational Chart in the Philippine

- (1) Please give us concrete examples which indicate how important ENCs are understood in the Philippine.
- (2) When our preliminary survey mission to your country in March 1998, the future plan to make electronic navigational chart was not made. Has it made since then? If it has, we would like you to tell us as much detailed information about the plan as possible. If it has not, please let us know the reason why.
- (3) Please tell us the general idea and its future vision of the Technical Transfer Project Relating to the Production of Electronic Navigational Chart, including this requests.
- (4) Please tell us the amount of chart and their scale the Philippine have ever published, so are the ones you have revised.
- (5) (To MARINA)If you have any data about economic situation in ship industry (e.g. economic indicator of ship Industry, economic affairs from 1980 to the present, future economic prediction), please show us.
- (6) Now SHARED project, which conducts regional experiments to certify ENC and ECDIS, is in progress. We would like to know CGSD's policy against it.
- (7)Has CGSD ever heard of South-east Asia Marine Electronic Highway Concept, which GEF(Global Environment Faculty), UNDP and IMO are putting into practice? The concept is based on ENC network and aim at secure sailing and conservation of marine environment.

(8)Do you have a contact with IMO office at Keson area in Manila?

(9)Do you know the idea of GEF and PDF Block B project conducted In the Philippines?

(10) How is digitization of Land Map at Mapping Department in NAMRIA going?

3. In relation to the significant subjects to conduct this project

- (1) As to two (2) survey vessels purchased by means of Spanish loan, we would like to know when they arrived. And please tell us the detailed information of types of equipment this vessels have, too.
- (2) Please tell us the connection between surveys for EEZ and the ones conducted in this project.
- (3) If you have a plan to use survey vessels for EEZ, please let us know.
- (4) Please tell us the annual budget for operating survey vessels(Costs for energy, maintenance etc.) and how this budget was calculated.(Based on what)
- (5) We suppose that it must be hard to get a lot of amount of budget next year in this economic crisis. We would like to know what kind of effects do you think will have if this project is started next year.
- (6) Does the mother port(moorings) for the new survey vessels have any technical and operational problems?
- (7) Did the two vessels have any troubles on their way from Spain to the Philippine?
- (8) Do you have an operating plan and fundamental survey plan for the new survey vessels? If you have, please let us know.
- (9) Does every equipment in the new survey vessels work properly? If you have a result of the equipment test, please tell us.(especially SEEBEAM2112,1181. And Data acquisition System)
- (10) Are you going to carry out the regular check plan(including dry-dock) for the new survey vessels regularly?
- (11) Until when are the free-fix certificates for main survey equipment available?
- (12) Are you going to make a regular check plan for measurement equipment?Please tell us how much money has saved for it.
- (13) Until when will a consultant contract between Australia last? Are you going to continue the contract?
- (14) Please tell us how Manila Bay project is going now.
- (15) When will NOAA finish their support? We also would like to know how many people have carried out, what kind of Technical transfer. And what were the equipment granted? Are there any following-up plan after that?
- (16) How do you predict the expectation of ECDIS spread in ship industry in the Philippine.

4.In relation to operating system

- (1) Please let us know the structure or the system of NAMRIA;National Mapping and Resources Information Authority and CGSD;Coast and Geodetic Surveys Department, together with names of executives over directors of department.
- (2) We have heard that you had a staff reassignment after March 1998(when preliminary survey was dispatched). Is the new staff in charge of this project fully acquainted with it? Is he aware of the importance of the project? Please give us comments about these question. We'd like to have a comment from the new chair chairman, too.
- (3) Is it OK to regard NAMRIA as general authority and CGSD as anconducting authority?
- (4) Please tell us detailed information about CGSD's current activities.
- (5) We suppose that operating survey vessels requires a lot of money. Please let us know your current and future budget plan.
- (6) Please teach us the numbers of each classes and whole number of the Counterpart in CGSD.
- (7) How many staffs who have been trained for SEEBEAM are there? And How long have they been trained?

5. In relation to the cooperation contents

- (1) If there is something which has been changed or will be changed after the Preliminary Study Team, please teach us.(including Equipments you have requested)
- (2) About SAIC system :
 - How well is it?
 - Have you mastered its operation?
 - Is this software the special order?
 - · Does CGSD have the license of SAIC? Or the software company does?
 - · How long does voluntary guarantee term last? When will it be ended?
 - · Please teach us the interchangeability between SAIC system and CARIS system.
- (3) Please teach us about the detail of realtime tide correcting system.
- (4) How many staffs are there who have been trained for HIPS and SIPS in CARIS system.
- (5) Please teach us the operation circumstance of handy multi-beam(Fan-Sweep20?) that CGSD has bought before.
- (6) How do you think about practical use of the software in the future for making electronic navigation charts.

6. System Acceptance

6.0 License Agreement

IMPORTANT

THIS DOCUMENT FORMS PART OF A SEPARATE SOFTWARE LICENSE AGREEMENT WITH SEABEAM INSTRUMENTS, INC. BEFORE PROCEEDING, READ AND BE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND THE SEABEAM INSTRUMENTS SOFTWARE LICENSE AGREEMENT, WHICH IS ATTACHED. YOU ARE BOUND TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THAT AGREEMENT.

6.1 Final Acceptance

The Sea Test of the SEA BEAM 2100 System

for the BRP HIDROGRAPHER PRESENTERC.

has been conducted and completed in accordance with the test requirements detailed in this procedure.

| | WITNESS FOR THE CUSTOMER |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| Name: | A. ATKING |
| Title: | PROJECT MANAGAN |
| Signature: | 4.1. |
| Date: | 27/7/98 |
| | |
| | FOR SEABEAM INSTRUMENTS, INC. |
| | |

ARTHUR STAFF Name: ___ Title: PP ME Signature: Date:

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REPLY TO PRELIMINARY QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE TECHNICAL TRANSFER PROJECT RELATING TO THE PRODUCTION OF ELECTRONIC NAVIGATIONAL CHART

I. In relation to Upper Development Project

- The National Marine Policy (NMP), which was adopted by the Cabinet Committee on Maritime and Ocean Affairs on 8 November 1994, calls for a shift in development policy that emphasizes the Philippines' status as an archipelagic state. Among the priority concerns of the NMP is the management of marine economy and technology, including the harnessing of information technology to serve NMP goals. The ENC project directly supports the marine development thrust of the government.
- 2) Development of ports and harbors is consistently a priority program and is always included in the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP). For the project site which is Manila Bay, the PPA has ongoing as well as planned port projects costing approximately P50 B while the PCG has proposal for a VTS worth US\$7.3 M. The project is also included in the priority program of the Maritime Safety Coordinating Council, a multi-sectoral Task Force created by Presidential Executive Order No. 314 dated 28 March 1996. One of the top priorities in the medium term development plan of the Hydrographic and Geodetic Surveys Department (HGSD) is to automate the production and updating of nautical charts and publish the first ENC.
- 3) The proposal for the modernization of national hydrographic and marine environment activities specifically deals with the acquisition of two multidisciplinary survey vessels and shore-based cartographic and printing facilities.
- II. In relation to the present condition and future of Electronic Navigational Chart in the Philippines
 - Currently, the importance of ENC is not yet well understood in the Philippines. This is the main reason why the two new survey vessels were equipped with ECDIS to promote the value or importance of ENC in safety of marine navigation. The office also received some queries from the maritime community about ENC and ECDIS applications.
 - 2) Please refer to ANNEX A for ENC plan.

- 3) Although the HGSD has acquired hardware and software for ENC development, we still need to operationalize the system. Given the limited technical capabilities of HGSD personnel, we feel that the training that will be provided by the systems' supplier would not be sufficient considering the time and complications to develop an ENC. A systematic technology transfer program is therefore necessary to meet our vision "to be able to produce our own ENC."
- 4) The present number of paper nautical charts is 178. Please refer to ANNEX B for their scale and the status of revision.
- 5) Please refer to ANNEX C about a situation report from MARINA regarding the domestic shipping industry of the Philippines.
- 6) HGSD supports the project, and hopes to include two major Philippine ports in the demonstration network as soon as ENCs become available.
- 7) Yes
- 8) Yes, we are aware of the UNDP-IMO office in Quezon City, and we are aware of their project entitled "Program for the Prevention of Marine Pollution in the Southeast Asian Seas."
- 9) No.
- 10) The Mapping Department of NAMRIA has almost completed the digitization of 1:250,000 map series and digitized about 10% of 1:50,000 map series. All large scale maps compiled by photogrammetric methods since 1992 are already digitized.
- III. In relation to the significant subjects to conduct this project
 - The first vessel, BRP Hydrographer Presbitero arrived on 16 October 1998 while the second vessel, BRP Hydrographer Ventura arrived on 7 January 1998. Please refer to ANNEX D for the detailed information on the types and specifications of onboard equipment.
 - 2) In order for us to economize, the survey of the project area (West Coast of Luzon) will be conducted in conjunction with the survey of the EEZ. Actually, the purpose of acquiring the two survey vessels is to conduct a comprehensive survey of the country's EEZ.
 - As previously mentioned the main task of these ships is the survey of the EEZ. This is the main justification when the acquisition of these vessels was proposed.

- 4) The annual budget for operating the survey vessels in 1999 is P45,792,000.00. This budget was calculated based on three operational vessels (one old and two new). Before the acquisition of the two vessels was approved, we had the commitment with the Department of Budget and Management that the maintenance and operating expenses of the vessels will be fully provided for.
- 5) We are confident that we would be getting the proposed budget for this project since this is considered one of the top priorities by the national government.
- 6) Arrangements were already made with the Sangley Point Naval Base in Cavite for the vessels' mooring and berthing space while at home port.
- 7) No.
- Please refer to ANNEX E regarding the operating/survey plan for the new survey vessels.
- 9) All the equipment on board the BRP Hydrographer Presbitero worked properly except the Bathy 2000P and Magnetometer. Please refer to ANNEX F for the equipment test results.
- 10) Yes.
- 11) One (1) year after the final acceptance.
- 12) For 1999 all the equipment on board the two survey vessels are covered with warranty. In year 2000 the office plans to allocate six million pesos (P6,000,000.00) for equipment maintenance.
- 13) The consultancy contract with Australia will continue until the expiration of the warranty of all scientific equipment. The office may continue the contract but on a limited/selective basis only. This would depend on how far our technical people will be able to absorb the maintenance requirement of the system.
- 14) The surveyed area in the Manila Bay project is shown in ANNEX G. There was not much progress since March 1998 due to malfunctioning of the ELAC multibeam system installed in RPSB Hizon. The survey is ongoing using the motor launch of BRP Hydrographer Presbitero.
- 15) NAVOCEANO is the one supporting the project, not NOAA. They are willing to continue supporting us through provision of additional equipment and technical transfer until the completion of the project. The technical transfer conducted by two of their staff is specifically for the equipment that they lent to us such as tide gauges, side scan sonar, notebook PC with HYPACK software and test equipment. With regards to follow-up plan, we requested them to provide us technical support for the survey of the Philippines EEZ.

- 16) When there are sufficient ENC data available in the country. NAMRIA will not just produce ENC data but will actively promote its use as well.
- IV. In relation to operating system
 - 1) Please refer to ANNEX H for the organizational structure of NAMRIA and HGSD with names of executives/heads.
 - 2) There was a staff reassignment after the preliminary survey team was dispatched as shown in ANNEX H. The new staff in charge of this project is fully acquainted and aware of the importance of the project. The new Administrator of NAMRIA and the OIC of HGSD will support this undertaking.
 - 3) Yes.

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4) Currently, the HGSD is undertaking the hydrographic survey of Manila Bay and West Coast of Luzon. For nautical charting, the existing charts are being digitized, metricated, and revised. In addition, we are also densifying the Philippine Geodetic Network.

| 5) | Our budget for the vessels are as follow | s: | |
|----|--|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | | 1998 | 1999 |
| | Operation & Maintenance of Survey Vessels including hydrographic survey operations | P 15,533,500.00 | P 45, 792, 000.00 |

- 6) Please refer to ANNEX I for the classified list of HGSD counterparts.
- 7) One month hands-on training on SEABEAM equipment for four (4) personnel of each vessel were conducted while in transit from Vigo, Spain to Manila.

V. In relation to the cooperation contents

- 1) Please refer to ANNEX J for the changes made on the list of equipment.
- 2) As far as the SAIC system is concerned, the software was found to be operating satisfactorily. The personnel who were trained with SAIC software have already mastered its operation. The SAIC software that we have is the latest version among the many softwares offered by SAIC. Yes, we have the license as far as SAIC software is concerned. The guarantee is for one year and it will end in December 1999. Definitely, we will consider the plan for maintenance contract in the coming years. SAIC output can be exported to CARIS thru DXF format.

- 3) The real time tide gauge will be installed in Manila Primary Tide Station or Subic Bay area and be used for automatic data transmission from the tide station to the HGSD office.
- 4) HGSD has no CARIS HIPS and SIPS softwares.
- 5) We did not purchase a handy multi-beam (Fan-Sweep 20). What we have is ELAC which is currently installed in RPSB Hizon.
- 6) CARIS HOM for ENC production and 7Cs ENC Tools for checking.

ANNEX A

PLAN of ENC Production HOEDINAM RM

| | | | | ····- | | HGED/N | A IC MIA | | | | | T |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1 | 1st stege | | | | 2nd stage | | | | | | 3rd stage |
| | ist Y. (2000) | 2nd Y. (01) | 3rd Y. ('02) | 4!h Y. ('03) | 5th Y. ('04) | 6th Y. (105) | 7th Y. (105) | 8th Y. (107) | 9th Y. ('08) | 10in Y. (09) | 11th Y. (10) | 12t5 Y. (11) |
| Small scale cherts | i t | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| * Overviaw | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| n Seated chart rund er | | 4200 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| ' General | 2 | | ŧ | | 4 | | 4. | . | 4 | | 4 | "" continue"" |
| (Sum or total) | (2) | į. | 5) | (1 | 1) | (1 | 6) | (2 | (1) | (2 | :6) | New charts & Revised charts |
| Reated chart outpet | 4728 4705 | 4724 4 | | 4725. 4716 4730 | | 4733. 4720. 4725 | | 4729. 4719 4736 | | 4723.47 4708.47 4734 | | |
| ' Geastai | | 8 | 5 | Ģ | 3 | ٤ | 8 | 7 | 1 7 | 7 | 7 | *** continue*** |
| (Sum of letal) | | | (17) | (26) | (34) | (42) | (50- | (57) | (64) | (7.1) | (78) | |
| Large scale charts | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| . Approach, Harbour, Benhing | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | e | 11 | 11 | 11 | *** continue *** |
| (Sum of total) | | | ļ, | | | (10) | (15) | (21) | (32) | (43) | (54) | |
| Updating | | | | | | | | | Updatir | ng will start | from 6th : | year |

ANNEX C

THE DOMESTIC SHIPPING INDUSTRY OF THE PHILIPPINES: **A SITUATION REPORT**

Emerica M. Lorenzo Director, Domestic Shipping Office, Maritime Industry Ambority

ABSTRACT

The paper reviews and analyzes the developments and trends of the domestic shipping industry of the Philippines from 1990 onwards. Using as a point of departure the problems commonly associated with the industry, the paper discusses the government initiatives / programs undertaken to address such problems, particularly the inroads made on deregulation / liberalization, streamlined and liberalized administration of the industry, incentives and financing programs, and intensified promotion of maritime safety. The paper subsequently takes stock of certain developments and trends in relation to instituted policies and programs of government, primarily in terms of the country's domestic fleet, investments and competition, shipping service standards, as well as trade and regional development. The more recent developments in the industry are likewise presented, such as the current overtennaging situation in major routes, the effects of the regional economic / currency crisis, the issue of high domestic shipping cost compared to foreign shipping rates, the proposed liberalization of the country's cabotage, and some basic considerations as to the possible further deregulation of the industry. The paper concludes with an overview as to the future directions that will possibly be taken in the further development of the country's domestic shipping industry.

Prior to the onset in mid-1997 of the on-going regional economic / currency crisis, the domestic shipping From to the onset in fund-1997 of the on-going regional economic / currency crisis, the contents suppling industry of the Philippines was going through some significant transitions towards further growth and development largely influenced by: (1) government policy initialities and programs; (2) positive growth experienced by the country's economy since the early 1990s; and (5) favorable response of the private sector to emerging challenges in the industry. There were then results to believe that the industry was finally breaking away from a host of institutional and economic-related constraints, following concreted efforts to address them. The efforts undertaken on the other hand, were primarily aner and on the framework that our domestic shipping industry plays a pivotal role, both historically and potentially, in our political, socio-cultural and economic integration as a nation, within the context of the country's archipelagic pilyical setting

In order to better contextualize the major developments which have taken place in the industry during this decade, a brief overview on the problems commonly associated with domestic shipping would prove relevant as a point of departure. 4 A.A.

1. PROBLEMS IN DOMESTIC SHIPPING

In so far as the general public is concerned, particularly those who have availed of domestic shipping scrvices, the commonly cited complaints would be the continued operation of old and ageing vessels which are invariably associated with poor passenger and cargo service standards, as well as inefficient operations. The more critical problem from the public view however, is the occurrence of maritime accidents resulting in the loss of lives and damage to property as well as the environment.

On the part of ship owners/operators, their complaints primarily revolve around conditions which allegedly inhibit them from delivering the kind of services demanded/expected by the public. Foremost among these conditions is their lack of flexibility to immediately respond to business opportunities due to restrictive government regulations and the attendant bureaucracy involved. Moreover, considering the capital-intensive nature of their business, the absence of much needed financial assistance and incentives, as well as the lack of better port infrastructure and facilities, likewise serve as additional constraints to them.

(Annex 1 presents in overview the foregoing problems).

II. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES/PROGRAMS UNDERTAKEN

Recognizing the need to address the foregoing problems, certain policies and programs were adopted and instituted by the government, directed towards;

- enhancing free market competition within the industry;
- encourage further investments; and
- foster safe operations of vessels.

Among the more significant measures in the above regard were;

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1. Deregulation / Liberalization

Prompted by the growing clamor for lesser government intervention and regulation in domestic shipping operations, this policy framework was initially considered way back in 1986. However, it was only in the latter part of 1992 that such a policy was translated into more concrete form with the issuance by the Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA) of Memorandum Circular (M.C.) No. 71, which was further expanded through another Circular, M.C. No. 80, issued on 8 November 1993. More specifically, these Circulars encouraged entry into developmental routes while fostering easier entry by additional operators into serviced routes, thereby preventing monopolies, as well as provided flexibility in certain areas of shipping operations. The same Circular fostered deregulation of liner shipping rates by allowing ship owners/ operators to determine the rates they will charge for their serviced.

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Strengthening such policies initiated, and also confirming the serious attention being given by the government to the country's domestic shipping industry, President Fidel V. Ramos issued Executive Order (E.O.) No. 185 on 28 June 1994, followed by E.O. No. 213 on 23 November 1994, which provided additional dimensions to the deregulation of route entry and liner shipping rates, respectively. This resulted in the further issuance by the MARINA of M.C. No. 106 (to implement E.O. No. 185) and M.C. No. 117 (to implement E.O. No. 213), with the latter already providing for the further deregulation of domestic shipping liner rates, specifically cargo freight rates except for non-containerized basic commodities, effective 20 October 1996. The rates deregulation instituted however, does not yet partake of full deregulation. Instead, the process of rate fixing previously exercised by the government through quasi-judicial procedures, has been modified, with the users and providers of domestic shipping liner services now assuming the active role (without the detailed legal formalities) of negatoting and determining the specific rate levels to be adopted on deregulated rates categories. Such process is to be undertaken through the Domestic Shipping Consultative Councils (DOSCONs) established in various regional centers of the country.

2. Streamlined & Chermised Wilministration

In order to complement the foregoing policy initiatives designed to encourage competition and improve the business climate for domestic shipping, efforts were likewise undertaken by the government to make its administration of the industry more responsive and efficient, in order to further enhance investments. Such efforts ranged from:

- removal of certain restrictions for easier acquisition of vessels from abroad;
- · adoption of measures to facilitate the grant of vessel franchises to operate;
- · less restrictive procedures for vessel departure clearances in ports; and
- improvements in the delivery of government services to the shipping clientele.

Taking due cognizance of the realities on the age and cost of second- hand vessels available in the international shipping market, the MARINA *lifted the age and size restrictions on vessels to be acquired,* but with the requirement that such vessels coming in *shall be classed.* This policy was adopted under M.C. No. 81 issued on 8 November 1993, which was reiterated through M.C. No. 104 dated 6 April 1995.

In the area of franchise issuances, the MARINA issued M.C. No. 74 on 14 January 1993 which provided for:

- the institution of summary procedures in handling franchise applications, thus, fast tracking what would oftentimes be protracted quasi-judicial procedures;
- the use of compromise and arbitration for contested cases, designed to similarly fast track the resolution of franchise applications; and
- the adoption of prescribed periods to render Decisions, specifically 15 days for uncontested cases and 30 days for contested cases and complaints.

Vessel operations were also provided some relief with departure clearance procedures streamlined through E,O,No,493, issued on 3 December 1991. The Order reduced the required documents to only three (3) copies, and designated the Philippine Ports Authority (*PPA*) as the singular agency to clear departing vessels, in place of the previous practice which involved several agencies.

Within the MARINA itself, more efficient and faster processing of applications was fostered by rationalizing documentary requirements and procedures, as embodied under M.C. No. 85 issued on 5 August 1994. At the same time, functions and activities were gradually decentralized to MARINA Regional Offices while devolution of some to selected local government units was pilot-tested, aimed at making the needed services more

accessible and to insure more responsive, realistic and immediate actions on shipping matters affecting a particular area/ region of the country.

-3-

3. Incentives & Financing Program

In response to the problem of inadequate financial assistance and incentives to support the modernization of domestic shipping, the government likewise embarked on several programs/ initiatives in this direction.

Since 1987, exemption from import duties and taxes for vessels, machineries, spare parts and cargohandling equipment has been extended to the donestic shipping industry under the lavestment Priorities Plan (IPP) being administered by the Board of Investments (BOI). From 1990 to 1997, 158 vessels for importation were indersed by the MARINA to BOI for IPP incentives availment. Up to 1996, these vessels were largely accounted for by General Cargo vessels (33.5%), RoRo vessels (25.3%), Tanker vessels (11.6%), Passenger/ Passenger Ferry vessels (9.6%), Passenger-Cargo vessels (8.2%), and High Speed Crafts (5.5%). From 1990 to the 1st Semester of 1998, such acquisitions involved a *total cost* of *USS 309.045* M for a combined gross tonnage of 278,423 and having an average age of 14.06 years. The table below shows the yearly figures for such JPP availments

| Year | No. of vessels | Average Age | Total GRT | Total Cost (US\$) |
|-----------------|----------------|--|-------------|-------------------|
| 1990 | 12 | 18.5 | 5,300.10 | 24,804,000 |
| 1991 | 22 | 16.0 | 27,064.49 | 17,102,000 |
| 1992 | 23 | 18.4 | 70,812.47 | 51,528,000 |
| 1993 | 21 | 14.8 | 50,477.04 | 49,485,000 |
| 1994 | 25 | 112 | 1 39,547.59 | 44,010,000 |
| 1995 | 19 | 129 | 30,159.26 | 38,911,000 |
| 1996 | 24 | 10.6 | \$1,529.45 | 72,383,400 |
| 1997 | 12 | 12 2 | 3,387.60 | 9,671,866 |
| Jan - June 1998 | 1 | 120 | 145.00 | 1,150,000 |
| IOTAL | 159 | 14.06 | 278,423.00 | 309,045,266 |
| DUICE: MARINA | | and the second sec | | |

Table 1: MARINA INDORSEMENTS TO BOLFOR IPP AVAILMENTS

There were likewise a significant number of availments for IPP incentives in recent years for the importation of vessel spare parts, machinettal, and carge handling equipment/ materials. For 1997, the MARINA indorsed to the BOI 86 applications were actually approved and granted the applied incentives. All these provide an indication on the extent of modernization being undertaken by domestic ship owners/ operators of their respective fleets, although these have been somehow limited so far to big and modium-scale operators.

Unfortunately, the foregoing IPP incentives on exemption from import duties and taxes can only be availed of until 31 December 1997, or until 31 December 1999 for those enterprises located outside of the National Capital Region and registered on or before 31 December 1994, putsuant to R.A. No. 7918 enacted on 24 February 1995. The government however, hopes to sustain the momentum generated under such an incentive program with the passage into law of Senate Bill No. 157 (An Act To Fromote The Development of The Interisland Shipping Industry) now currently pending in the 11th Congress. Significantly, S.B. No. 157 is a re-filed version of House Bill No. 65 and Senate Bill No. 345 ("Philippine Domestic Shipping Development Acl") which were not acted upon during the previous 10th Congress.

Complementing the foregoing IPP incentives was the successful sourcing by the government of funds from the 19th Yen OECF Loan Package, in the amount of JPY 15 Billion (roughly P 3.91 Billion), for the implementation of the Domestic Shipping Modernization Program (DSMP) since 1995. Out of such loan amount, JPY 14.838 Billion is earmarked for releading, which is roughly equivalent to P 3.886 Billion. The DSMP, which is being administered by the Development Bank of the Philippine (DBP), has been providing the needed financing, at reasonable interest rates, to domestic ship owners and shipwards for the importation or local construction of vessels to be deployed in the country's domestic trade. As of 31 December 1997, the DBP has a local construction of the financing for the annulation of 07 merels into the local construction of 0.2 and 0. already opproved the financing for the acquisition of 97 vessels, involving a total loan amount of P 2.730 Billion

| ٠ | Passenger Ferry | / High S | peed C | rafts (32 | veccelc) | | D620 2 14 | |
|---|-----------------|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|---|-------------|--|
| | December 21 | · • | • | | (Contraj | - | r 0.59.5 ML | |

- Passenger Cargo (17 vessels)
- P 849.2 M; Tanker/ LPG/ Tanker Barge (16 vessels) - P 648 1 M
- Lighters/ Self-propelled Barge (15 vessels) - P 219.0 M;
- General Cargo vessels (15 vessels)
- P 284.6 M; and Fish Carrier (2 vessels) - P 90.0 M.

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Other projects financed by the program were the completion of a slipway by a shipyard, involving a loan amount of P 8.3 Million, and a terminal facility project involving a lean amount of P 70.0 M. As of 30 June 1998, actual releases from the fund reached P 2.55 B, with another P 322.09 M due for release and another P 362.4 M earmarked for indorsed projects, thus leaving P 646.1 M still available for lending.

Given the positive results of the DSMP, the DBP has successfully negotiated for additional funding in the amount of JPY 20 Billion under the 22nd OECF Yen Loan Package to implement a DSMP II, with focus to be given this time to tertiary developmental routes, as well as local shipbuilding development.

4. Intensified Promotion of Maritime Safety

Even as a liberalized and conducive environment is being fostered by the government for vessel acquisitions and operations, it has simultaneously given its serious attention to the improvement of maritime safety in domestic shipping operations, especially in the light of the numerous maritime accidents that have been occurring over the years. Government programs in this regard were essentially guided by the need to address the attendant concerns related to vessel senvorthiness, the need to insure crew competence, and the provision of essential aids-to-navigation.

In the area of vessel seaworthiness, the requirement for certain vessels to be classed remained as a basic pulley, and was subsequently complemented by the coverage of other vessel types with the Vessel Safety Inspection System (VSIS) pursuant to MARINA M.C. No. 124. On the other hand, the Philippine Merchant Marine Rales & Regulations (PMMRR) was revised / amended in 1997 in order to update its old provisions and incorporate new ones such as those pertaining to the operation of High Speed Crafts, among others. Correspondingly, compliance with the pertinent provisions of the STCW Convention as it applies to doniestic seafarers has likewise been enforced gradually since 1994, even as several foreign-assisted projects are being implemented to improve the quality of education and training for seafarers, including their gertification -----all designed to address the need to insure crew competence in vessel operations.

Other policy measures were likewise instituted in order to address specific concerns on maritime safety and pollution prevention, as embodied in certain MARINA Circulars. The range of such concerns include safety measures during a vessel's voyage (M.C. No: 114) safety measures for motorbanca passengers (M.C. No. 123), passenger advisory on vessel safety through on-board film showing or voice tape recording (M.C. No, 72, M.C. No, 135 and M.C. No. 136), measures to insure safety of Oil Tankers / Barges (M.C. No. 128) and regulation of High speed Craft operations (M.C. No. 121).

Improvement of the country's neglected adds-to-navigation facilities have also been partially addressed through the Maritime Safety Improvement Project (MSIP), funded under the 18th Yen Loan Package Program, which resulted in the rehabilitation of 29 lighthouses and beacons along the Manila-Cebu route, with another 8 having been subsequently added for the extension phase. Other foreign-funded projects of a similar nature were simultaneously undertaken under the coordination of the Department of Transportation & Communications (DOTC), with the same objectives.

On March 27-28, 1996, the Maritime Safety Conference was held, with the theme "Awareness & Collective Responsibility for Maritime Safety", and was participated in by representatives of various agencies of government and private sector associations/ entities connected to the various aspects of maritime safety. It was on this Conference that the President issued E.O. No. 314 dated 28 March 1996, establishing the National Maritime Safety Coordinating Council, and also directed the formulation of a National Maritime Safety Plan. Such Plan has already been completed by the Council and is due for approval by the President.

Over and above these measures to enhance the maritime safety situation of the country, the MARINA policy on the accreditation/ registration of domestic shipping enterprises has been revised through M.C. No. 79 issued on 8 November 1993, serving to insure management competence and financial capability of those who will be allowed to engage in domestic shipping operations.

To further underscore the government's commitment to foster a newer dimension of manifume galety culture in the country, the International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution and for certain sizes, through the issuance of Flag State Administration Advisory No. 8 dated 06 October 1998. Compliance with the ISM Code by affected operators and their vessels will entail the development, implementation ship operation and a safe working environment; (2) establish safeguards against all identified risks; and (3) emergencies relating both to safety and environmental protection. (Please refer to Annex 4 for an overview of the ISM Code)

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III. INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS & TRENDS

Based on initial assessment of developments and trends in the industry, the projected results of the above policy initiatives and programs of the government would appear to have been manifesting themselves after 1992 and up to 1996, as may have been essentially triggered by the emergence of a more favorable climate for investments, which in turn fostered competitiou. For example, given such policies, coupled with the increasing demand for shipping services as a result of greater production/cconomic activities, with corresponding increase of trade in the country, there has been noted an increasing trend in the number of domestic shipping operators, in investments into the industry and in vessel acquisitions. It may also be significant to point out that the vessels being acquired in recent years have been bigger and better equipped than previous acquisitions, particularly for passenger-carrying and container vessels. Moreover, the acquisitions undertaken in recent years have also resulted in notable improvements in the quality of shipping services being provided, especially with the entry of hurry passenger ships in the major routes covering the ports of Manila, Cebu, Caguyan de Oro, Itoile and General Santos. If this trend continues, such noted improvements in the quality of shipping services will gradually filter down to the secondary routes, inasmuch as those previously deployed in the primary routes will most certainly be redeployed to other routes. Similarly, there can also be noted an increasing trend in the performance of the country's domestic fleet, based on cargo and passenger throughputs at the country's base ports.

The effects of the government initiatives on the domestic shipping industry, especially its deregulation/liberalization efforts, may be further looked into by considering such areas as the country's domestic fleet profile, trends in investments and competition, noted changes in shipping service standards, and correlations to trade and regional development.

1. The 1995 Domestic Shipping Merchant Fleet Frofile

From the 1995 Domestic Operating Fleet Inventory undertaken by the MARINA, there were 5,020 merchant vessels documented to be operating for that year, based on related certificates issued. From the profile of such inventoried floet, as shown in Table 2, there is a prodominance of General Cargo vessels in terms of number (42.7%) and tomage (29.7%), which could be indicative of the extent of cargo being transported by break-bulk mode in the country's domestic trade. It may however, be interesting to note that container vessels are gradually increasing, with a similar notable trend for tanker vessels. Another interesting observation is the significant build up of Passenger-Ferry vessels, which has resulted in the relatively younger average age for this category, with the corresponding implication that shipping services are being expanded in tertury and ferry routes.

| Type of Service | No 6 V | | 1 | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| Passenger feny | No. of Vessels | Total GRT | Average GRT | Avanaura |
| Passenger-cargo | 1,096 | 30,191 | 27.55 | Average Age |
| General Cargo | 353 | 371,327 | 1.051.92 | 9.61 |
| Container | 2,145 | 434,378 | 202.46 | 14.83 |
| | 39 | 131,568 | 3.373.54 | 10.06 |
| Liquid Cargo/Lighterage | 20 | 4,780 | 239.00 | 23.95 |
| Barging | 546 | 264,724 | | 16.74 |
| lunker | 173 | 172,608 | 484 84 | 16.42 |
| Towing/Salvage | 4:14 | 36,109 | 997.73 | 17.07 |
| Pleasure | 54 | the second diversion of the se | 81.33 | 17.10 |
| Pilotage | 12 | 2,480 | 45.93 | |
| Others | 138 | 1,297 | 108.08 | 25.08 |
| TOTAL | 6.070 | 14,431 | 194.57 | 13.40 |
| ource MARINA (Final Tabu | 5,020 | 1,463,793 | 291.59 | 11.61 |
| NID The true | adurij | | | |

Table 2 : DOMESTIC OPERATING MERCHANT FLEET: 1995

N.B. The 1996 inventory has been completed but the vessels covered have excluded sizes 3 GT and below such that the resulting figures turned out to be smaller than the 1995 figures, thereby rendering the statistics non-comparable for

2. Investments and Competition

1

A number of indicators may be cited to show that competition and investments have been perking up over the years, presumably due to the improved business climate brought about by the government's policy initiatives

As shown in the Table 3 below, there has been an increasing trend in the number of new companies going into domestic shipping, as incorporated with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), as well as those applying for MARINA accreditation, which would necessarily result in more competition in certain trades and routes. It may also be interesting to note that a growing number of such companies are joint venture arrangements hetween Fillpino entrepreneurs and foreign investors, mostly coming from Japan and Southeast Asia.

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Table 3: SEC REGISTRATION & MARINA ACCREDITATION OF DOMESTIC SHIPPING ENTERPRISES

| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1995 | 1997 | 1" Sem, 96 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|
| SEC Registration of Domestic Shipping Enterprises | | | | | | | | |
| - No. of Companies | 31 | 35 | 49 · | 50 | 53 | 66 | 153 | 67 |
| - Paki-Up Capital (P'000) | 20,004 | 78,830 | 121,810 | 132,737 | 271,100 | 361,787 | 282,857 | 47,732 |
| MARINA Accreditation of Domestic Shipping Enterprises | | | | | | | | |
| - No. of Companies | 24 | 25 | 45 | 92 | 159 | 96 | 119 | 65 |
| - Paid up Capital (P'000) | 75,614 | 69,834 | 99.886 | 1.035.217 | 619,163 | 269,365 | 5,290,823 | 448,624 |

Even selected financial indicators of existing companies, as in the case of the members of the Domestic Shipowners Association (DSA), would serve to confirm increased investments, as reflected in the following table;

| | 1990 | 1971 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| * Assee (1"000) | 3,192,730 | 3,106,574 | 4,938,449 | 7,229,048 | 10.683,946 | 14.070,903 | 19,266,449 | 20,929,787 |
| Property & Equipment (P'000) | 1.676.446 | 1,784,692 | 3,034,954 | 4.801.771 | 7,290,116 | 2.632.944 | 13,333,583 | 14 624,710 |
| Stockholder's Fquity (P'609) | 824.868 | 931,907 | 1,261,120 | 1,475,498 | 2,731,076 | 5,935,425 | 9,227,730 | 5,622,147 |

Hable 4 - SPI ECTED FINANCIAL BROPH FOR BCA MEMORD COMMANDES

It would also be significant to mention the move of some big shipping companies (William Lines, Inc., Aboitiz Shipping Corp., Negros Navigation Co, and recently Lorenzo Shipping Lines, Inc.) to generate more capital through public offerings of stocks. Front initial figures obtained, Wilhow Lines, Inc., was able to generate P2.07 Billion, while Negros Novigation, Co. generated P611.0 Million, as additional capital from such public offerings. Simultaneously, the bigger liner shipping companies intensified their efforts to expand their markets through greater publicities/ advertisements, which even included the television media

Another development which needs to be cited is the agreement entered into by William. Aboitiz and Gothong, wherein William Lines. Inc. acquired the vessels and related assets of the two other companies by outright purchase through issuance of the corresponding shares of stocks in favor of the two companies. Correspondingly, William Lines, Inc. had its corporate name amended to William, Gothong & Aboitiz, Inc. (If Gd.1), which was approved by the SEC Cebu Extension Office, on 28 February 1996. On the apprehension that the arrangement could foster monopoly, it may be relevant to point out that there are other big shipping companies in the liner routes to be affected. like Sulpicio. Negros. Lorenzo, Solid and Trans-Asia.

years, as shown in the Table 5 below;

Complementing the above indicators would be the record and pattern of vessel acquisitions over the past

Table 5 : MARINA-APPROVED VESSEL ACOUISITION PROJECTS

| | | LUNOR LUNCH | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------|----------|------------|--|----------|--------|-----------|
| | Nobr | IMPORTATION | | - | | | | |
| | 1 | Total GRT | | . BAR | FROAT CITURE | | | |
| | Veniel | 1 | Ave. Ace | No. of | 1. | LER | | |
| 1990 | | | • | | Total CRT | | . 101 | AL. |
| | 20 | 12.404 | | Venel | | Ave. Age | No. of | |
| 1 1991 | | | 16.9 | | | | | Joint CR |
| | 39 | 42.175 | | 31 | 5.788 | | Vessel | |
| 1972 | 34 | | 168 7 | 34 | | 14.0 | 61 | |
| 1993 | 24 | 75,906 | | .14 | 23,121 | | | 71,794 |
| | 62 | | 15.7 | 20 | | 15.5 | 73 | |
| 1904 | | \$2,700 | 17.8 | | 29.201 | 1 | | 41,446 |
| | 97 7 | | 1/.0 | 16 | | 19.3 | 54 | |
| 1995 | | 91,345 | 17.3 | | 21.140 | 12.9 | | 105,109 |
| | 111 | 123,212 | | 22 | 39.304 | | 78 | 103,880 |
| 1996 | 108 | | 16.1 | | | 16.3 T | | 10,840 |
| 10mm | 100 | 146,283 | | 28 | 39.467 | | 119 | 130,851 |
| 1997 | 91 | | 146 | 30 | | _ U 7 T | 159 | |
| 1" Sem 98 | the second se | 242.83.5 | 10.1 | | 45,438 | | | 162,674 |
| | 27 | | 161 | 28 | | 11.3 | 138 | 1.11. |
| TOTAL | | 13,422 | 15.2 | — <u> </u> | 58.112 | 12.2 | | 191,721 |
| | 023 | 833,234 | | 8 (| 19.665 | | 123 [| 300,947 |
| Source: MARINA | | 10,0,2,10 | | | 12,00.5 | 2.0 | | 3111,94 |
| | | | | 217 | 361.552 | - ··· | 35 | 33,097 |
| | | | | | | - 1 | 840 | |
| | | | | | | ····· | 040 | 1,194,786 |
| hat is set to | | | | | | | | |

What is readily apparent from the above statistics is the sudden increase in the number of vessels being What is readily apparent from the above statistics is the sudden increase in the number of vessels being imported starting from 1993, which has been sustained up to 1995, although the rate of increase of such burehout charler as a mode of vessel acquisition since 1992, which could be a reflection of greater confidence for language the forenoing rates acquisitions in terms of numbers would be General Crash borchom charter as a mode of vessel acquisition since 1992, which could be a tellection of greater confidence for long term investments. Dominating the foregoing vessel acquisitions in terms of numbers would be General Cargo vessels (33.8%), RoRo vessels (13.2%), Barges (11.0%), Passenger-Cargo vessels (6.4%), and Tankers as well as Tugboats (5.7% cuch). It may also be expected that future vessel acquisitions will probably involve more of tankers, fasterafts, container vessels and RoRo vessels.

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3. Shipping Service Standards

Such noted trend in increased investments and entry of more operators into the industry to foster competition, would be expected to have a corresponding impact on shipping service standards offered to the public. Although more substantial conclusions can only be derived by getting the feedbacks from the users of the shipping services themselves, there are however, several obvious manifestations that improvements in service standards have indeed been taking place, although perhaps not on a widespread scale as yet.

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The most obvious manifestation is the entry over the past years of luxury passenger vessels that have been deployed in the major routes. The passenger accommodations and amenities offered by these newly-acquired vessels, approximating the standards offered in most hotels, have undoubtedly revolutionized the previous negative impressions of travelling by sea. It is to the credit of the more progressive shipping companies that a new image in passenger service standards has been fostered, as in the "Superferries" of WG&A, Inc., the "Princesses Sulpicio Lines, Inc., and the "Saints" of Negros Navigation Corp. On the other hand, the vessels replaced by the newly-acquired ones, which were once the best during their time, would certainly be a welcome improvement in the secondary routes where they are to be redeployed. It is to be underscored moreover, that such revolution in luxury passenger shipping service has also been taking place in the secondary and ferry routes, where similarly newlyacquired vessels are likewise being deployed providing improved passenger comfort and amenities. In like manner, a significant number of cargo vessels have been acquired and deployed in both liner and tramping operations to foster similar improvements in cargo service standards, especially with the deployment of newer and more efficient container vessels, tankers, general cargo vessels and even RoRo vessels

Providing some degree of validation to the foregoing is the Social Weather Station (SWS) survey conducted in 1996 for the DOTC, which revealed, among others, that 47% of the respondents fell that travelling by sca was now easier compared to two years before

Another indication of noticeable improvement in shipping service standards is the increasing number of high-speed crafts being deployed in a number of ferry and developmental routes. By the nature of fasteraft operations and the attendant technology involved, this development, if sustained, is expected to further foster another dimension of comfort and convenience to be provided to the riding public in several places throughout the country's archipelago.

4. Trade and Regional Development

Given the vital role being played by domestic shipping to the country's trade, and the triggering effect that trade fosters in regional development, any improvements in domestic shipping would therefore be expected to exert an impact on the country's trade and regional development. This conceptual framework is supported by the fact that there has been a steady increase in the lotal passenger throughput in the various ports of the country from 1992 (33.7 million) to 1997 (41.38 million). Even in terms of domestic cargo thoughput, the same increasing trend could be noted, with 56.82 million metric ions carried in 1992 which went up to 74.04 million metric ions in 1997.

While the increase in cargo throughput is primarily a direct manifestation of increased production/cconomic activities in the various island economies of the country, such may also be viewed as having been sustained, and even stimulated, by the provision of shipping services between and among such islandeconomics. Thus, the increase in the volume of cargo carriage for certain routes would have a strong correlation with the increasing growth and development of the arcas/regions involved. Accordingly, the development of other urban centers throughout the country has resulted in the emergence of new route/link patterns, or the operation of new shipping services to cater to the subsequent increase in domand for such services. And the momentum for growth and development of such urban centers largely depends on their being connected with the areas of consumption for their surplus products, as well as areas of production for their needed production inputs and other requirements

All the foregoing noted developments and trends in the domestic shipping industry (while some would still require more substantive validation or study) would nevertheless serve to contextualize the impacts of the government's policy initiatives and programs in relation to the current situation of this vital sector of the country's economy.

IV. MORE RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

1. Supply Exceeding Demand for Shipping Services

Several developments have recently taken place to influence the aforecited trends, aside from certain issues Which have been raised concerning the country's domestic shipping industry.

Following earlier developments in the industry, the investment climate became more attractive, and for evicting at well as prospective operators to accurity more vessels and invest more operations in Following earlier developments in the industry, the investment clunate became more attractive, and stimulated existing as well as prospective operators to acquire more vessels and invest more on operations in anticipation of emerging market opportunities.

Domestic trade and passenger throughput in recent years however, did not grow as much in conjunction with the growth in tonnage of the domestic fleet, leading to a situation where the supply of vessels is in excess of demaind, a situation more often referred to as overtonnaging. As a result, the utilization rates (UR = actual carriage versus capacity) of vessels for cargo and passenger carriage suffered considerably, as shown in Table 6 below where a summary of the carriage performance of selected liner companies in major routes, based on their submitted 1996 Annual Reports, is tabulated.

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| Carriage Type / Route | wc | Å A | NEN | ACO | SUL | <u>PICIO</u> | TO | TAL |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------|
| + Pussenger | # of Vetsels | UR | # of Vessels | UR | # of Vessel# | UR | U of Vessels | UR |
| Manila - Cebu & v.v. | 4 | 31.08% | - | - | 8 | 12.03% | 12 | 21.65% |
| Manila - Davao & v.v. | 4 | 26.94% | 1 | 4,83% | 4 | 12.12% | 9 | 18.84% |
| Manila – Iloilo & v.v. | 6 | 24.53% | 9 | 23.51% | 4 | 2.92% | 19 | 19.68% |
| Manila - Cag.de Oro & v.v. | 8 | 2.69% | 3 | 1.29% | 1 | 8.63% | 14 | 2.89% |
| + Cargo | | | | | | | | |
| Manila – Cebu & v.v. | 8 | 48.63% | - | - | 12 | 8.61% | 20 | 29.78% |
| Manila – Davao & v.v | 8 | 45.83% | 1 | 11.57% | 6 | 7.67% | 15 | 24.13% |
| Manila – Roilo & v.v. | 10 | 29.34% | 11 | 31.89% | 11 | 2.93% | 32 | 25,89% |
| Manila - Cag de Oro & v.v. | 12 | 40.98% | 5 | 31.72% | 1 | 6.85% | 18 | 34.26% |

Table 6: UTILIZATION RATES OF SELECTED LINER COMPANIES IN MAJOR ROUTES

While the computations were merely based from a representative sample, it is quite evident that the major routes covered are overteenaged, given the very low URs computed, vis-à-vis the estimated break-even UR of 68%. Such situation could explain certain efforts being made the animate companies to rationalize their current vessel deployment schemes to improve on their URs (i.e., reducing the number of vessels or frequency of calls at certain ports, substituting existing passenger – cargo / RoRo, vessels with pure container vessels to reduce substituzion of passenger operations) or adoption of measures to increase their inarket shares, especially for pussengers (i.e., fore discount promotions). It is possible that the same situation would likewise be setting in in other liner routes, and even in the tramping trade.

2. Effects of the Regional Economic / Currency Crisis

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The preceding situation was further aggravated by the onset of the regional economic / currency crisis, which slowed down economic activities and consequently domestic trading that inevitably translated into lesser demund for shipping services. This served to further aggravate the overtonnaged situation in the industry. Accordingly, most domestic vessels, especially those in the primary routes, becaute underutilized, operating on low carriages of cargoes and passengers compared to their capacities – necessarily resulting in considerable reduction of trevenues and profit margins, or operation at break-even levels. Such reduced revenues was further compounded by the devaluation and subsequent depreciation of the Philippine peso as it exerted serious impacts on the cush flows of most shipping companies / operators, given the increased peso equivalent needed for importation of equipment / spare parts, payment of dollar-denominated loans, charter bires, fuels and other related expenses. The resulting higher interest rates also brought forth difficulties in sourcing much-needed capitalization. The case of Negros Navigation Co. illustrates the foregoing impacts wherein the company had to resort to the sale of 55% of its shares of capital stock to Metro Pacific Corp. in order to generate fresh capital worth P 900 M and alleviate its financial burdens arising from outstanding debts needed to be paid.

(Annex 5 presents a summary view of the foregoing effects to the shipping industry)

Despite the foregoing setbacks however, the domestic shipping industry could be likened to the Philippine economy where some of the requisites and foundation for development have been institutionalized, and would thus be capable of weathering the storm and recover from it. With the demand for domestic shipping services being a derived demand, a recovery of the Philippine economy, with the concomitant resurgence of economic production and trade, would also inevitably lead to the recovery of the domestic shipping industry.

3. The Issue of High Domestic Shipping Cost

Lately, there has been a revival of an age-old issue on the higher cost of domestic shipping services compared to those of foreign shipping lines engaged in the carriage of the country's exports and imports. While there still remains the need to properly validate the alleged higher freight rates of domestic liner vessels compared to the rates of their foreign counterparts, <u>under comparable terms</u>, the issue could serve as an occasion to examine certain factors preventing the country's domestic shipping operators into becoming more competitive. Such obstacles of our shipping industry to greater competitiveness are briefly discussed hereunder.

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a) High Fuel Cost (Local vs. Foreign)

Vessels consume largely Diesel and Special Fuel Oil for their operations. Comparing the cost of such fuels in the Asian region, our domestic ship owners obviously suffer a disadvantage in terms of higher fuel cost in the Philippines compared to other Asian countries as shown in the table below;

| TAMA 7: COMPLEATIVE DINE | THE DESCREE LINCONC | ACTAN COUNTRIES |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Table 7: COMPARATIVE BUNK | LEN PRICES AMUNG | ASIAN COUNTRIES |

.y.

| Country | Fuel Oil Price (<u>US\$/m.t.)</u> | Diesel Oil Price (US\$/m.t.) | Regular Gasoline (US\$/m.t.) |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Philippines | 112 | 188 | 249 |
| Hongkong | 89 | 134 | 148 |
| Taiwan | 92 | 152 | 182 |
| Singapore | 74 | 125 | 118 |
| Malaysia | 103 | [53 | 160 |
| Japan | 94 | 195 | n.a |
| Korea | 76 | 150 | 160 |

ERB for Philippine prices (as of 12 March 1998) and Shell Gas Eastern Inc. for prices of other Source: countries (as of 18-22 May 1998)

It would clearly appear non un aver for Diesel Oil than their foreign vessel Counterparts, It would clearly appear from the above price comparisons that domestic vessels pay 8.7% to 51.3%

If one adds to this the fact that the big intracerstors, members of the Domestic Shipowners Association (DSA), spends 25.6% of their 1997 Total Coording Expenses for Fuel, the disadvantage becomes quite evident

b) High Interest Rates (Local vs. Foreign)

Another major expense in vessel operations revolves around the interest rates should even ship Another major expense in vessel openations revolve spround the interest rates shoundered by ship owners/ operators arising from needed capitalization. Out domestic ship owners would again suffice at a disadventage in the record se shown by Tabla to

| owners/ operators disadvantage in this Table 8: | alor expense in vessel op arising from needed capit regard, as shown by Table <u>COMPARATIVE INTER</u> <u>20 March 1998</u> 15.81 | erations revolvess alization. Our dom | à gound the interest rates festic ship owners would | Shouldered by s |
|---|--|--|---|-----------------|
| Country | | ATESAMO | ING ASIAN COM | |
| Philippines | 20 March 1998 | and the second | COUNTRU | ES |
| Hongkong | 15.81 | 1997 | interest Rates (%) | |
| | 7.53 | 13.13 | 1996 | |
| Singapore | 7.85 | 9.63 | 13.80 | 1995 |
| Mulavein | 5,78 | 8.66 | 6.60 | 15,75 |
| Source: Far Factors F | 11.02 | 8.06 | 6.60 | 8.75 |
| Source: Far Eastern E | conomical Review | 9.07 | 3.30 | 7.25 |
| As of March 20 to | / 10 14 | | 7 70 | 6.00 |

larch 20, 1998, Philippine shipowners/ operators pay 43.5% to 173.5% more in terms of interest As of March 20, 1998, Philippine supermers operators pay 22.270 to 11.3.370 more in terms of interest rates compared to their Asian counterparts, which would further make them less competitive, despite efforts to increase Total Assets which fixed at D 20 020 B as of 1006 for the DSA members. Similicantly, interest rates compared to their Asian counterparts, which would further make them less competitive, despite efforts to increase Total Assets, which stood at P 20,929 B as of 1996 for the DSA members. Significantly, interest account for 12.7% of their 1997 Total Operating Exponent of about P to increase 10th Assets, which shoul at P 20,929 B as of 1996 for the DSA members. Significantly, interest expenses of the DSA member-operators account for 12.7% of their 1997 Total Operating Expenses of about P 0.116 B. c) High Insurance Premium (Local vs. Foreign)

Another major expense in shipping operations are the payments for insurance Premium relative to Another major expense in shipping operations are the payments for insurance Premium relative to Protection & Indemnity (P&I) and Hull & Machinery Insurance of vessels. In the case of DSA member-operators, this accounts for shout 2.4% of their Total Operating Expenses in 1997. Although there are no modified provide to variations in insurance transium strategy Asian countries it is generally account operators, one accounts for shour 2.9% of their rotal Operating expresses in 1797. Authough there are no readily available statistics as to variations in insurance premium among Asian countries, it is generally acceded that the country's domestic vaccale may higher cost of insurance premium (particularly for Hull & Machinery readily available statistics as to variations in insurance premium among Asian countries, it is generally acceded that the country's domestic vessels pay higher cost of insurance premium, (particularly for Hull & Machinery counterparts) coverage) compared to their foreign counterparts.

d) Less Port Efficiency & Productivity (Local vs. Foreign)

Cargo handling efficiency greatly influence a vessel's productivity which, in turn, is translated into the level of freight rates to be charged. The lower cargo handling productivity to which our domestic vessels are

confronted with likewise place them at a disadvantage compared to their foreign vessel counterparts. Productivity in our domestic ports approximates only about one-half of the efficiency in other foreign ports.

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e) Higher Taxes for Domestic Shipping Operations

Our domestic shipping operators are subjected to 34% income tax, 10% value added tax (VAT), and 3% common carrier's tax, among others, as compared to foreign shipping lines calling on the country's ports which are subjected to only 2.5% tax on gross income.

1) Lack of Comparable Government Support Program for Domestic Shipping

Foreign shipping lines likewise enjoy better subsidies than their Philippine counterparts which enable them to make better rates offerings. In the case of American shipping companies for example, they enjoy such government support as the Jones Act, the PL 480, Merchant Marine Act and last November 1997, the law requiring Alaskan crude oil to be exclusively carried by U.S. tankers.

g) Higher Cost in Domestic Liner Operations To Subsidize Passenger Carriage & Services in Less Profitable Routes

The typical revenue profile of domestic liner vessels is such that 65% of total revenue is accounted for by freight revenues, while the remaining 35% comes from passenger revenues. Considering that passenger-carrying vessels are required to allocate 50% of their passenger capacity to 3rd class accommodations (except for those accredited by the Department of Tourism), the rate of which is regulated/ preacribed by government, freight rates of domestic vessels are designed not only to recover cargo carriage cost but likewise provide subsidization to passenger carriage operations. Aggravating matters for the country's domestic shipping operators is the fact that the current passage rates for 1^{th} and 2^{th} class accommodations, although deregulated, could only be increased by so much in view of the low air fares now being offered by airline companies who could afford to do so due to some form of fuel tax subsidy that they can avail of, which is not being enjoyed by domestic shipping operators.

4. Proposed Liberalization of the Country's Cabotage

A consequence of the foregoing issue on high domestic shipping cost is the growing advocacy to allow foreign vessels to operate in the country's domestic trade in order to avail of lower shipping costs from foreign vessels. Such advocacy in effect calls for the liberalization or lifting of the country's cabotage

Cabotage is a principle that refers to the practice of maritime countries of reserving the privilegel right of navigating and trading along the coast between two ports within the national territory, only to vessels which are duly registered in that country. Such principle is often enforced by way of a provision of law in most countries (quite often erroneously referred to as Cabotage Law). In the Philippines, such a principle is translated into law under specific provisions of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines (TCCP) to wit.

- Sec. 810: "A Certificate of the Philippine registry confers upon the vessel the right to engage, consistently with law, in the Philippine coastwise trade...";
- Sec. 902; "The right to engage in the Philippine coastwise trade is limited to vessels corrying a Certificate of Philippine registry,"; and
- Sec. 903: "All vessels engaging in coastwise trade must be duly licensed annually."

The aforecited legal provisions clearly stipulate that the basic requisites for a vessel to be accorded the right to engage in the country's coastwise trade are a Certificate of Philippine Registry and a License issued annually. Relatedly, "*coastwise trade*" has been defined as the transport of passengers or goods from one Philippine port to another Philippine port, whereupon such are loaded at one port and unloaded at the other port.

The advocacy for cabotage liberalization is, on the other hand invoking Sec. 1009 of the TCCP which provides;

Sec. 1009: " Clearance of Foreign Vessels To and From Coastwise Ports.

Passengers or articles arriving from abroad upon foreign vessel may be carried by the same vessel through any port of entry to the port of destination in the Philippines; and passengers departing from the Philippines or articles intended for export may be carried in a foreign vessel through a Philippine Port.

Upon such reasonable condition as he may impose, the Commissioner may clear foreign vessels for any port and authorize the conveyance therein of either articles or passengers brought from abroad upon such vessel; and he may, likewise, upon such conditions as he may impose, allow a foreign vessel to take cargo and passengers at any port and convey the same upon such vessel to a foreign port."

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The Department of Justice however, under Opinion No. 73, s. 1997 dated 03 November 1997, held among others, that:

- While foreign vessels are generally limited to touch at ports of entry only (pursuant to Sec. 1001), they may be allowed by the Commissioner to proceed to a port of loading or unloading, other than a port of entry (pursuant to Sec. 1009), for purposes of picking up passengers or cargoes destined to a foreign port, or delivery of passengers and cargoes originating from a foreign port to its Philippine port of destination;
- Sec. 1009 however, cannot be invoked as a legal basis for allowing foreign vessels to transport passengers or cargoes from one Philippine port to another Philippine port (transhipment), as hereunder stated in the DOJ Opinion;

".... Sec. 1009 does not in terms provide that a foreign vessel may pick up passengers and/or cargoes at one local port and unload them at another local port for loading in another foreign vessel. And we do not think that the provision can be construed as authorizing such activity. Otherwise, a foreign vessel could engage in constwise trade which is a nationalized activity reserved only to vessels of Philippine registry (see Sec. 902, infra)...'

Without necessarily disregarding the reasons behind the clamor for cabotage liberalization, mostly coming from the export sector of the economy (i.e., the need to bring down transport costs and improve the price of exports for a better competitive edge in the world market, greater flexibility of shipment schedules, improvement in shipping service quality), one should not likewise disregard the position and arguments of affected domestic shipping operators in opposing the proposed advocacy, as adequately presented in the DSA Position Paper entitled "Liberalization of the Cabotage Law: A Preview of its Effects to the Domestic Shipping Industry" (September 1997).

Essentially however, if the principal reason for the advocacy is the alleged lower shipping rates from forcign vessels, there might be a need to first insure whether such expectation would still hold true should forcign vessels operate within the same playing field as consisting vessels and be similarly confronted with the same obstacles to competitiveness as previously discussed. er benander en er er

5. Is Full Deregulation The Desired Goal for the adustry?

Amidst a gradually evolving deregulated crivinoppent for the country's domestic shipping industry, the extent of deregulation that would be deemed appropriate to be pursued becomes a critical consideration. Assuming that the needed legislative amendment(s) will be anacted to provide a liberalized legal framework for the industry. will full deregulation be the goal to be opted for Determination of the desirable goal on deregulation will necessarily involve taking into account several perspectives.

From the government's perspective, full deregulation would necessitate a paradigm shift - from domestic shipping services being considered as public utilities, to one where they are essentially considered as purely The shift entailed, if so decided upon, will carry with it certain political and social commercial services. implications/ consequences that will have to be carefully evaluated, vis-a-vis the general expectation for the government to continue upholding public welfare and interest. What would make the decision more crucial would be the prospect of increased shipping rates, as us prevented increased shipping rates, as use prevented sh

be the prospect of intervention appending to use comment in the second by some second by the generally inelastic nature of the demand for shipping services by some second second by the generally important for the government to the second se underscored by the generally inclusive manage of the government to try and determine at what stage of the government (as well as the national account) is used but determine by suitable and advisable, with economy. Alternatively, it may be equally impressed to the burefullitill to try and determine at what stage of the industry's development (as well as the national economy's) would full deregulation be suitable and advisable, with the interaction basic conditions being recent and well-actobilished to allow certain forces and incchanisms to be Industry's development (as well as the HallUMAI économy's) would full deregulation be suitable and advisable, with the attendant basic conditions being present and well-established to allow certain forces and incchanisms to be overative that will unhald general welfare and interest

operative that will uphold general welfare and interest. goal

From the private sector perspective, full deregulation would somehow be the inferred preference or desired Such inference however, might made to be further validated considering the variant social and From the private sector perspective, full deregulation would somehow be the inferred preterence or desired Such inference however, might need to be further validated considering the various sectors and ndiag interests at play within the industry. There is, for example, the apprehension that under an indication of the big chirming componies wight eventually encroach upon the areas goal. Such inference however, might need to be further validated considering the various sectors and corresponding interests at play within the industry. There is, for example, the apprehension that under an unregulated domestic shipping commanies and ease the latter out of competition. While there may be some unregumed contestic suppling environment, the org suppling companies might events of operations of smaller shipping companies and ease the latter out of competition. of operations of smaller shipping companies and ease the latter out of competition. While there may be some forces in a free-market environment to foster self-regulating mechanisms with respect to scales of operation vision-vic number that can be officiently and companies with the manifected apprehension would still meril environment forces in a free-market environment to foster self-regulating mechanisms with respect to scales of operation vis-a-vis routes that can be efficiently and economically served, the manifested apprehension would still merit scrious considention for nurroses of identifying appropriate measures/ policies that could address the undestrable effects of vis routes that can be efficiently and economically served, the manifested apprehension would still ment scrious consideration for purposes of identifying appropriate measures/ policies that could address the undesirable effects of such an eventuality. On the other hand, the users of domestic chimine services, specifically the shippers which consideration for purposes of identifying appropriate measures' policies that could address the undestrable effects of such an eventuality. On the other hand, the users of domestic shipping services, specifically the shippers which would also form that of the trivate sector interact may likewise have their own approximations involving the While there may be some such an eventuality. Un the other hand, the users of domestic shipping services, specifically the shippers which would also form part of the private sector interest, may likewise have their own apprehensions involving the obvious concerns on the need to insure certain levels of service standards as well as rates, especially within the would also form part of the private sector interest, may travelise have their own apprehensions involving the obvious concerns on the need to insure certain levels of service standards as well as rates, especially within the context of possible cartels and even olicopolies It would thus be quite apparent that the proper path and destination towards deregulation be immediately resolved before any representations are made to Congress for legislative initiatives.

V. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Sustaining the gains so far achieved in domestic shipping, as well as its ability to cope with the attendant crises of the country's economy, will essentially revolve around the continued realization of the following goals formulated for the industry:

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- A domestic shipping flect complementing an overseas flect in the efficient movement of raw materials and
 products to domestic and international markets, as a support to the country's drive for global
 competitiveness:
- An adequate, efficient and economical domestic shipping fleet providing competitive standards of shipping services to cater to/ support the transport requirements of agriculture, trade and industry and tourism;
- Seaworthy vessels manned by well-trained/ competent officers and crew, and largely sourced from/ effectively maintained by a developed shipbuilding/shiprepair industry.

To realize these goals, government will need to continue and sustain its program of encouraging further investments into the sector and promoting flect modernization, preferably complemented by a comprehensive policy framework for vessel retirement-cum-replacement, as tied up to a financing and/or incentives program. In the area of financing, efforts are being initiated towards the conceptualization and eventual implementation of a Maritime Credit Corporation along the concept that has been adopted in Japan.

Following its deregulation/ liberalization initiatives, it becomes very critical for the government to immediately put in place monitoring systems that will provide timely and reliable information/feedback on the industry, which would enable government to undertake appropriate interventions where public interest would so warrant. Despite lesser government interference is the expected-in the industry, the fact that donestic shipping would still partake of a public utility dimension would make it incumbent for government to still ensure that public interest and welfare is protected. Government's specific areas of concerns in this regard would be on vessel safety, passenger service standards, cargo service standards, and adherence to imposed conditions and requirements for operations. Thus, the MARINA has gradually put in place certain mechanisms that will address such concerns, specifically the : (a) Domestic Shipping Service Monitoring System (VSIS); (c) Passenger Service Rating System (VSIS); (c) Passenger Service Rating System (PSRS); and (d) Cargo Service Rating System (CSRS).

(Please refer to Annex 6-A for the attendant conceptual framework and Annex 6-B for a brief discussion of the foregoing systems)

There are however, basic issues that require attention and resolution for purposes of clearer direction, such as;

- 1) the extent of deregulation to be instituted, in line with current efforts to amend the PSL;
- 2) the clamored deregulation of the cap currently imposed on the return on investment of public utilities;
- 3) the proposed liberalization of cabotage to enhance the movement of the country's exports/ imports;
- 4) the harmonized development of local shipbuilding capability in conjunction with growing tonnage demand;
- 5) the corresponding deregulation of port operations in order to accelerate the provision of needed port infrastructures and services; and
- 6) the need for reorientation of government plans and programs to shift attention to tertiary, developmental and ferry routes, in line with the current administration's thrust to focus attention on the greater masses of our people.

From a larger perspective, the country's active involvement into the mainstream of international affairs and cooperation will no doubt pose corresponding challenges to Philippine domestic shipping, which, with proper responses, could stimulate further development, not only of the sector but the national according was well. Given the prospects of liberalized trade with other countries, global competition, and emergence of borderless economic regions (i.e., BIMP-EAGA, APEC, North Quadrangle Growth Area), the playing field for domestic shipping will be accordingly broadened/ enriched, as more opportunities are inevitably created. Thus, premised on sustained Philippine economic development, further milestones would accordingly be oriented towards insuring that the country's merchant vessels will conform with the technical and manning requirements of other countries, or that of international conventions (1995 STCW Convention, ISM Code, HSC Code), and that the service standards to be offered will be globally competitive in terms of quality, efficiency and economy.

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PROBLEMS / ISSUES CONFRONTING THE PHILIPPINE DOMESTIC SHIPPING INDUSTRY

The Demostic Shipping Industry of the Flah proce. A Satisfica Reput

Annex 1

As Viewed by the Industry As Viewed by the Public OLD/ INADEQUATE FINANCIAL POOR MARITIME OBSOLESCENT ASSISTANCE & INCENTIVES SAFETY RECORD VESSELS Vessel Seaworthiness For replucement of. ¥ **Crew Competence** . POOR SERVICE. Inadequacy of Aids to TOO MUCH REGULATION & RED STANDARDS Navigation/ Search & TAPE IN GOVERNMENT **Rescue Capability** INEFFICIENT LACK OF BETTER PORT **OPERATIONS** INFRASTRUCTURES & FACILITIES **OBSTACLES TO** High Fuel Cost **COMPETITIVENESS** High Interest Rates High Insurance Premium Less Port Efficiency & Productivity **Higher Taxes** Lack of comparable Gov't. Support **Higher Operational** Cost due to Subsidization

Annex 2

DOMESTIC SHIPPING DEREGULATION / LIBERALIZATION POLICIES IN OVERVIEW

A. ROUTE ENTRY/ EXIT DERECULATION

- MARINA M.C. No. 71 (22 October 1992) No monopolized routes adopted as a policy.
- Entry of new/additional operators in established routes/links
- anoved, it, cost-effective, competitive or superior service is provided inproved quality of service such or innovative/ technolo-gically advanced shipping service is introduced.
- No limit on vessel replacement capacities.
- No turn on vesser repraction reportion.
 Flexibility provided for cargo liner operation to after frequencies, ports of call & swap/substitute vessels.

MARINA M. C. No. 80 (08 November 1993)

- Executive Order No. 185 (28 June 1994) MARINA M. C. No. 106 (06 April 1995)
- · Minimum of 2 operators in any route.
- Entry made casier in routes serviced for 5 years.
- Newly-acquired vessels granted flexibility of entry into any • Entry into developmental routes encouraged by way of
- · Liberalized vessel rerouting, amendment of frequencies/
 - schedules, vessel swapping/ substitution

B SHIPPING RATES DERECULATION

- MARINA M.C. No. 45 (19 May 1989) Abolition of Ad Valorem rules / Adoption of 3/10% valuation surcharge to cover insurance premiums
- Reclassification/ Upgrading of Basic Commodities Class (Agricultural Products) to Class C Basic
 Deregulation of 2nd Class Passage Rates (1st Class Passage derepulated on October 1983)

- MARINA M.C. No. 57 (25 October 1990) Deregulation of Reefer: Transit & Eivestock rates
- Abolition of 3/10% valuation surchinge Adoption of Fork Tariff System, initially set at+528 -5%.

- MARINA M.C. No. 67 (06 Muy 1992) Automatic Fuel Adjustment Mechanism instituted Widened Fork Tariff range to 10%/-15%
- E.O. No. 213 (28 November 1994)/

- MARINA M.C. No. 117 (2 October 1996)
- Deregulation of all commodities Class A. D. & C.
 except for non-containerized Basic commodities Exempting DOT-accredited vessels from allocating 50% of their passenger capacities to 3rd class accompositions. / Deregulation of passage rates for DOTaccontentions. / recognition or passage rate accordited vessels serving tourist destinations

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The Domostic Shapping Industry of the Ebdigation - A Samanon Report

Annex 3



PROCESS FLOW FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DEREGULATED RATES

-15- The Convesile Shipping todowry of the fally press . A Saustrali Report

Annex 4

OVERVIEW OF THE ISM CODE

The ISM Code seeks to:

(1)Provide safe practices in ship operation & a safe working environment.

(2) Establish sufeguards against all identified risks; and

(3) Continuously improve safety management skills of personnel ashore and on board including preparing for emergencies, relating both to safety & environmental protection.

By requiring shipping companies: operators to develop, implement and maintain a

SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SMS).



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The Domessio Shipping Industry of the Flatsprines ... 4 Structure Report





CONCERNS & REQUIRED SYSTEMS UNDER A DEREGULATED DOMESTIC SHIPPING INDUSTRY



The Domestic Stopping Subject of the Philippines : A Simation Report

Annex 6-B

REQUIRED SYSTEMS UNDER A DEREGULATED DOMESTIC SHIPPING INDUSTRY

O Domestic Shipping Service Monitoring System (DOSSMONS)

Measures to correct problems and inadequacies of interisland shipping services cannot be taken if such are not known to government. For the MARINA to be made constantly aware of such problems and inadequacies, it is essential that all interisland liner shipping and ferry services be monitored much more closely than in the past, and which is expected to be addressed by the DOSSMONS to be established.

The DOSSMONS is a system by which the contents and information of operators' Annual Reports are to be translated into computerized database format to bring about systematized storage, enhanced processing and easier access. Such a database system shall be supplemented by reports pertaining to domestic shipping and trade, as well as results of periodic coordinative meetings to be conducted between and among concerned government agencies and private sector entities. (Annex C presents a summary view of the basic elements of DOSSMONS.)

Vessel Safety Inspection System (VSIS)

Under a deregulated environment, insuring vessel seaworthiness becomes an even more critical concern of government. The VSIS is intended to provide a formal manual of procedures for the conduct of periodic vessel safety inspections by authorized and trained government inspectors/surveyors. The system shall provide an inspection process that will cover the structural sequentlyingss of the vessel, verification of vessel documents, operational readiness and safety measures adopted on basin, and rrew adequacy, competence and certification. Needless to say, the VSIS shall be essentially meed on and integrated with, the provisions of the PMMRR and the current practice of issuance of Certificates of ingroups

Passenger Service Rating System (PSRS) and Cargo Service Rative System (CSRS) The PSRS and CSRS are designed to complement that VSIS, wherein vessels passing the VSIS will subsequently be inspected and rated on the basis of their services for passenger and cargo. The PSRS and CSRS consist of elements to be rated the manifestive of their services for conducting the vessel subsequently and resimpant of complements to be rated the method by the for the former service for conducting the vessel subsequently be inspected and rated on the basis of their services for passenger and cargo. The PSRS and CSRS consist of elements to be rated the method by the former services for conducting the vessel surveys and assignment of ratings, and the consolidation of the results of service ratings for each vessel surveyed.

Under the PSRS, the basic service elements \$6 far identified to be rated are: Pussenger Accommodation (seating/sleeping areas, toilet & bath, cating/drinking areas, deck/open areas, etc.); Market Adequacy (frequency, capacity, adherence to schedulo, service speed); Boarding System (control, baggage assistance, waiting area, ctc.): Baggage Stowage & Security, Reservation System; and Management & Staff.

For the CSRS, the basic elements initially identified to be rated are; Shipping Service (adequacy, responsiveness, adherence to schedule); Cargo Safety & Security Arrangement; Loading & Unloading System; Reservation/ Booking System: Claims/ Customer Service, and Management & Staff.

The public will be accordingly advised on the ratings obtained by the vessels subjected to the systems, primarily to serve as a guide, and also as a means of stimulating competition. On the other hand, the same results of ratings, together with the relevant inputs obtained from DOSSMONS, will likewise guide the MARINA in making appropriate interventions by way of administrative and policy measures.

ANNEX D

EQUIPMENT OF TWO (2) NEW SURVEY VESSELS

| | Qty | Unit | Description/Specification | | | | |
|---|---|------|---|--|--|--|--|
| L | I. Shipboard Survey Equipment (for each ship) | | | | | | |
| | 1 | sel | DGPS Reference System (HF) Sercel LR200 MRII, 800 km range | | | | |
| | 2 | еа | Mobile GPS Receiver Sercel NR109 (HF) with Laptop (PC) | | | | |
| | 1 | ea | SAIC Navigation Processing PC Workstation | | | | |
| | 1 | ea | SAIC Hydrographic Data Management and QC Workstation, HP | | | | |
| | 1 | ea | SAIC Helsman Display HP X-Terminal | | | | |
| | 1 | ea | SAIC ISS-2000 System Software Modules | | | | |
| | 1 | ea . | Single Beam Echosounder Dual Frequency, SeaChest Design Package with 33 KHz & 208 KHz Transducers | | | | |
| | 1 | sel | SEABEAM Instrument SB2112.36, Dual Frequency 12/36 KHz Full Ocean Depth Mullibeam Echosounder Range 20-12.000 meters with Heave Compensator | | | | |
| | 1 | ea | Oceanographic Data Acquisiton FC Workstation | | | | |
| | 1 | ea : | Dual Channel Deep Ocean Bathymetric Depth Sounder and Sub-Bottom Profiler, Dual Frequency 3.5/12KHz Intergral 2 KW Amplifier @ 12 KHz 12,000 meter operation, SeaChest Design Package and TC 12 NB Transducer and 12 TR-109 3.5 KHz Transducers | | | | |
| | 1 | 63 | AU Plotter, HP | | | | |
| | 1 | set | Oceanographic Equipment and Winches | | | | |
| | 1 | set | Geodelic Equipment | | | | |

EQUIPMENT OF TWO (2) NEW SURVEY VESSELS

| | Qty | Unit | Description/Specification | | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| H. | II. Motor Launch Survey Equipment (for each'ship) | | | | | | | |
| * | 1 | set | DGPS Reference System (UHF) Sercel NDS100, 80 km range | | | | | |
| | 1 | ea | Mobile GPS Receiver Sercel NR109 (HF/UHF) with Laptop PC | | | | | |
| | 1 | sel | SEABEAM 1180 Multileeam Balliymelry System with 2 x Transducer Arrays LSE296 and Computer System HP Series 9000 | | | | | |
| | 1 | ea | SAIC Navigation Processing and Helmsman Display PC Workstation | | | | | |
| | 1 · | ea | SAIC Hydrographic Data Management, QC & Offline Processing Workstation, HP | | | | | |
| | 1 | ea | SAIC ISS-2000 System Software Modules | | | | | |
| | 1 | set | Single Beam Echosounder Dual Frequency, SeaChest Design Package with 33 KHz & 208 KHz Transducers with Bottom Classification System, Heave Compensator Magnetic Compass etc. | | | | | |
| | 1 | еа | Profiler, SeaBird SBE 19 SeaCat 2,000 m range | | | | | |
| 111. | III. Survey Skilf (for each ship) | | | | | | | |

| 1 | ea | Single Beant Echosounder 200 KHz Transducer, 150 m range |
|---|----|--|
| 1 | ea | Mobile GPS Receiver Sercel NR 109 (HF/UHF) with Laptop PC |
| 1 | ea | SAIC ISS-2000 Nav/Acquisition Software |



LEGEND: - YEAR 1 - YEAR 2 - YEAR 3

Proposed Charting Scheme

PHILIPPINE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

| Chart No. | Limit | Sheet Size Actual Dimension | Scale | , Area |
|-----------|---|--|---------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Lat. 02° 00' - 05° 48' N Long. 119° 00' - 124° 41' E | <u>1096.856 x 748.752 mm</u> 602 x 410 km 334 x 228 nm | 550,000 | 246.820 km 76,152 n.m. |
| 2 | Lat. 02° 00' - 05° 48' N Long. 124° 26' - 130° 00' N | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| 3 | Lat. 05° 33' - 09° 21' N Long. 124° 26' - 130° 00' E | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| 4 | Lat. 09° 06' - 12° 54' N Long. 124° 26' - 130° 00' E | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| 5 | Lat. 12° 39' - 16° 27' N Long. 123° 00' - 26' 129° 00' | -do- E | -do- | -do- |
| 6 | Lat. 16° 12' - 20° 00' N Long. 121° 26' - 127° 00' E | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| 7 | Lat. 19° 45' - 23° 33' N Long. 121° 26' - 127° 00' E | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| 8 | Lat. 19° 45' - 23° 33' N Long. 116° 07' - 121° 41' E | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| 9 | Lat. 16° 12' - 20° 00' N Long. 116° 07' - 121° 41' E | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| 10 | Lat. 12° 39' - 16° 27' N Long. 114° 26' N - 120° 00' E | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| 11 | Lat. 09° 06′ - 12° 54′ E Long. 114° 19' N - 119° 53' N | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| 12 | Lat. 08° 12' - 12° 00' N Long. 109° 00' - 114° 34' E | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| 13 | Lat. 04° 39' - 08° 27' N Long, 109° 00' - 114° 34' E | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| 14 | Lat. 05° 33' - 9° 21' N Long. 114° 19' - 119° 53' E | -do- | -do- | -do- |

NOTE:

Chart overlap is equivalent to 15' about 4.93 cm except for chart# 1 and 14 where longitude overlap is about 53' or about 17.40 cm. This is to coincide the left longitude of 12 and 13 to that of Chart No. 4723. (Existing Chart).

SAIC Due 98-12a

ANNEX F

| Test Phase | Test Case | ll | Date | Pass/Fail | SAIC | Seismic | Factorias Yulcano | Namria |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|----------------------|------------|
| I - Presurvey | Installation Checkout | S101 | 7/14:5 | ŕ | She- | | | -14- |
| | System Start-up | S103 | 7/19/98 | | Hear | | | · jie- |
| | Real-Time Ship SAT Sensors | SN08 | 7/17/98 | c/D | file | | | |
| | COTSDATA Sensor Logging | SN10 | 2/31/28 | P/P | Lein | | | t.s. |
| | Survey Planning | PS05 | 7/19/98 | Ê | Vm | | | |
| 2 - Sea Trial | Nav Display | RTOI | 7/19/48 | ٣ | fort - | <u> </u> | | - <u>h</u> |
| | Helm Display | RT04 | 7/19/98 | 9 | Clin - | | | - 11 |
| | Multibeam Display | MB03 | 7/20198 | ſ | kala | | | - 100- |
| | SVP Monitor | MB04 | 7/24/985 | P | liles- | | | -1 |
| | Multibeam Corrector Application | MD06 | 7/26/98 | P | John | - | | |
| 3 - Survey Analysis | Corrections | SA01 | 1/28/98 | P | bit - | | | |
| | Layers and Plotting | SA02 | 7/28/98 | P | frize | | | - 1 |

Table 6-1 Ship Test Case Signoff Log

ISS2000 Survey System SAT Plan SAIC Copyright 1998

6-2

Version 1.0 \ July 1998 - \ Λ.

.

Date: 7-17-98

OCEAN DATA EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

COMMISSIONING PROCEDURES FOR INSTALLATION, HARBOR ACCEPTANCE AND SEA ACCEPTANCE TRIALS ON VESSEL_PRES DITER 0

BATHY 2000P P/N <u>A000 87-8</u> BATHY 1000 P/N <u>A000 82-1</u> BATHY 1000 LAUNCH P/N <u>A000 82-1</u> Hec DOPPLER SPEED LOG DSN 450 P/N <u>971519-1</u>

ODEC Contract #: <u>7413</u>

Customer: NAMANIA PHILIPINES

Performed by ODEC Engineers: Russell K. f.H.L. Pur

Witnessed by Customer:

. S. PASCUAL JE. ILDEFONSO R REGENCIA SIN INT



- Surveyed Area

ANNEX H

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART NATIONAL MAPPING AND RESOURCE INFORMATION AUTHORITY



THE ORGANIZATION OF HGSD NAMRIA PERSONNEL



ANNEX 1

INITIAL LIST OF COUNTERPARTS FOR ENC PROJECT

- Survey Planning, Hydrographic Data Acquisition and Data Processing 1.
 - 1. Cdr. Avelino V. Dalisay
 - 2. Cdr. James M. Mosquete
 - 3. Cdr. Rodulfo Agaton
 - 4. Lodr. Eduardo R. Campaña
 - 5. Lcdr. Armando G. Adriano
 - 6. Lt(sg) Efren P. Carandang
 - 7. Lt(sg) Jacinto M. Cablayan
 - 8. Lt(sg) Amante R. Caluya
 - 9. Lt(jg) Jose Oliver M. De Jesus
 - 10. Engr. Enrique Macaspac
- ₩. ENC Technology Transfer
 - 1. Lt(sg) Romeo P. Jacob
 - 2. Lt(sg) Virgilio P. Antonio
 - 3. Lt(sg) Herbert L. Catapang
 - 4. Lt(sg) Rosalino C. Delos Reyes
 - 5. Lt(jg) John M. Labindalawa
 - 6. Engr. Petronilo A. Culala

 - 7. Engr. Romeo Haz
 8. Engr. Arlan de Leon
 - 9. Engr. Tita P. Cruz

 - 10. Engr. Rosalie B. Reyes

ANNEX J

LIST OF EQUIPMENT TO BE PROVIDED BY JICA

| Qty. | Unit | | Description/Specification | Price |
|------|------|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | set | | Network Server, CHALLENGE, SGI Processor: MIPS R10000 (tm) 64-bit RISC CPU, Primary Cache: 32KB Secondary Cache: 1MB Physical Memory: 6GB ECC protected, Std. disk: 2/4/9GB Max, disk: 216GB, High-Speed I/O Subsystem, Bus Type: SGI HIO HIO of Buses: 3, HIO Slots: 6, SCSI Devices: CD-ROM, DAT 8mm tape drive, Voltage: 220 VAC Freg: 60 Hz, O/S: IRIX (TM) 6.2 | US\$ 121,111.00 |
| 1 | еа | | Optical Jukebox Storage HP SureStore Model 80fx: 83.2GB magneto-optical disk jukebox (32 stots. 2 drives) with 2.6GB HP 5.25-inch MO disk | 31,382.00 |
| 2 | sets | - | High Availability Disk Array HP. Model 10 - Up to 10 drives with up to 88GB (with 8.8-GB disks) | 115,078.00 |
| 5 | sets | - | CD-ROM Writer, HP Surestore 7110 With GEAR for UNIX (HP UX 10. x Or SGI (RIX 6.2) | 24,425.00 |
| 2 | sets | - | Workstation, SGI, Model Indy "Modeler", 180MHz R5000 SC XZ Graphics, 132MB RAM, 1GB system disk, 4GB external hard disk, 20" color monitor, CD-ROM drive, MO disk drive and IRIX 6.2 O/S | 71,894.00 |
| 4 | sets | • | Personal Computer, Desktop DIGITAL PC 5500 (or higher) Short-tower 266MHz Pentium II Processor 128MB EDO memory with 3.5" 1.44MB disk drive, CD-ROM drive, 19" color monitor, Ethernet chip, Graphics accelerator and Windows NT 4.0 Q/S | 33,084,00 |
| Qty. | Unit | | Description/Specification | Price |
|------|---------|---|---|-----------|
| 1 | license | - | CARIS SIPS for UNIX (Sonar Image Processing System) | 37,500.00 |
| 1 | license | - | CARIS HIPS for UNIX (Hydrographic Information Processing System) | 37,500.00 |
| 1 | set | - | Side Scan Sonar, shallow Digital type, duài freq. | 34,290.00 |
| 1 | set | | Tide Gage, InterOcean WTG/907 Series 4 with Real Time Telemetry using Inmarsat-C or Telephone line | 50,000.00 |
| 1 | ea | - | Vehicle, 4 wheel drive with winch | 21,000.00 |
| 1 | ea | - | Mini-Bus, 27 seater | 30,000.00 |
| 1 | 63 | • | Plotter, HP, 256 MB memory. 720 dpl or higher | 15,454.00 |
| 1 | ea | | Color Laser Copier Canon CLC 700L | 18,664.00 |
| 1 | 63 | • | Fax Machine, Canon CFX-L4000 Plain Paper Laser Facsimile | 4,536.00 |
| 1 | ea | • | Printer, HP Color LaserJet 5M | 5,822.00 |
| 2 | 69 | - | Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) Deftec PowerWorks ET, 3 KVA 220 VAC/50 Hz | 6,978.00 |
| 1 | 88 | • | Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR) 5 KVA. 220 VAC/50 Hz | 3.021.00 |

TOTAL - US\$ 661,739.00

The Technical Transfer Project Relating to the Production of Electronic Navigational Chart Short-term survey Preliminary Questionnaire

Here we Inform you to carry out a short-term survey in relation to the requests for The Technical Transfer Project Relating to the Production of Electronic Navigational Chart.

In this survey we are going to conduct a technical survey concerning electronic navigational chart, which is necessary to carry out the project, and also check the Philippine organization for carrying out the project. The aim of this questionnaire is to conduct a survey effectively in a limited amount of time.

We would like to show you our greatest appreciation for your answering these inquiries.

1. In relation to Upper Development Project

(2) Please teach us the position of this project in the Middle-Term Development Project.

2. In relation to the present condition and future of Electronic Navigational Chart in the Philippine

- (2) When our preliminary survey mission to your country in March 1998, the future plan to make electronic navigational chart was not made. Has it made since then? If it has, we would like you to tell us as much detailed information about the plan as possible. If it has not, please let us know the reason why:
- (3) Please tell us the general idea and its future vision of the Technical Transfer Project Relating to the Production of Electronic Navigational Chart, including this requests.
- (4) Please tell us the amount of chart and their scale the Philippine have ever published, so are the ones you have revised.
- (5) (To MARINA)If you have any data about economic situation in ship industry (e.g. economic indicator of ship Industry, economic affairs from 1980 to the present, future economic prediction), please show us.
- (6) Now SHARED project, which conducts regional experiments to certify ENC and ECDYS is in progress. We would like to know CGSD's policy against it.
- (7)Has CGSD ever heard of South-east Asia Marine Electronic Highway Concept, which GEF(Global Environment Faculty), UNDP and IMO are putting into practice? The concept is based on ENC network and aim at secure sailing and conservation of marine environment.

⁽¹⁾ How this project is treated (regarded) in the highest National Development Project.

⁽³⁾ Please teach us the position of the proposal named "PROPOSAL FOR MODERNIZATION OF NATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT ACTIVITIES" which you have submitted before.

⁽¹⁾ Please give us concrete examples which indicate how important ENCs are understood in the Philippine.

(8)Do you have a contact with IMO office at Keson area in Manila?

(9)Do you know the idea of GEF and PDF Block B project conducted In the Philippines?

àc

(10)How is digitization of Land Map at Mapping Department in NAMRIA going?

- 3. In relation to the significant subjects to conduct this project
 - (1) As to two (2) survey vessels purchased by means of Spanish loan, we would like to know when they arrived. And please tell us the detailed information of types of equipment this vessels have, too.
 - (2) Please tell us the connection between surveys for EEZ and the ones conducted in this project.
 - (3) If you have a plan to use survey vessels for EEZ, please let us know.
 - (4) Please tell us the annual budget for operating survey vessels (Costs for energy, maintenance etc.) and how this budget was calculated. (Based on what)
 - (5) We suppose that it must be hard to get a lot of amount of budget next year in this economic crisis. We would like to know what kind of effects do you think will have if this project is started next year.
 - (6) Does the mother port(moorings) for the new survey vessels have any technical and operational problems?
 - (7) Did the two vessels have any troubles on their way from Spain to the Philippine?
 - (8) Do you have an operating plan and fundamental survey plan for the new survey vessels? If you have, please let us know.
 - (9) Does every equipment in the new survey vessels work properly? If you have a result of the equipment test, please tell us.(especially SEEBEAM2112,1181. And Data acquisition System)
 - (10) Are you going to carry out the regular check plan(including dry-dock) for the new survey vessels regularly?
 - (11) Until when are the free-fix certificates for main survey equipment available?
 - (12) Are you going to make a regular check plan for measurement equipment?Please tell us how much money has saved for it.
 - (13) Until when will a consultant contract between Australia last? Are you going to continue the contract?
 - (14) Please tell us how Manila Bay project is going now.

- (15) When will NOAA finish their support? We also would like to know how many people have carried out, what kind of Technical transfer. And what were the equipment granted? Are there any following-up plan after that?
- (16) How do you predict the expectation of ECDIS spread in ship industry in the Philippine.

4.In relation to operating system

- (1) Please let us know the structure or the system of NAMRIA: National Mapping and Resources Information Authority and CGSD; Coast and Geodetic Surveys Department, together with names of executives over directors of department.
- (2) We have heard that you had a staff reassignment after March 1998(when preliminary survey was dispatched). Is the new staff in charge of this project fully acquainted with it? Is he aware of the importance of the project?Please give us comments about these question.We'd like to have a comment from the new chair chairman, too.
- (3) Is it OK to regard NAMRIA as general authority and CGSD as anconducting authority?
- (4) Please tell us detailed information about CGSD's current activities.
- (5) We suppose that operating survey vessels requires a lot of money. Please let us know your current and future budget plan.
- (6) Please teach us the numbers of each classes and whole number of the Counterpart in CGSD.
- (7) How many staffs who have been trained for SEEBEAM are there? And How long have they been trained?

5. In relation to the cooperation contents

(1) If there is something which has been changed or will be changed after the Preliminary Study Team, please teach us. (including Equipments you have requested)

(2) About SAIC system :

- · How well is it?
- · Have you mastered its operation?
- Is this software the special order?
- · Does CGSD have the license of SAIC? Or the software company does?
- · How long does voluntary guarantee term last? When will it be ended?
- Please teach us the interchangeability between SAIC system and CARIS system.
 Please teach us about the detail of realistic acase. contract.
 (3) Please teach us about the detail of realistic tide correcting system.
- (4) How many staffs are there who have been trained for HIPS and SIPS in CARIS system.
- (5) Please teach us the operation circumstance of handy multi-beam(Fan-Sweep20?) that CGSD has bought before.
- (6) How do you think about practical use of the software in the tense for making electronic navigation charts.-

Which Type of software for makining ENC. What kind of software to use utilized for the production?

資料5.NAMRIAの部署名変更文書



Republic of the Philippines Department of Environment and Natural Resources NATIONAL MAPPING AND RESOURCE INFORMATION AUTHORITY

MEMORANDUM ORDER NO. 0/0 yrd Series of 1998

NOV 0 9 1998

SUBJECT : New Appellation of Some Departments of NAMRIA

DATE : 05 November 1998

For a more apt and reflective appellation of Departments, vis-a-vis functions and mandates, to avoid ambiguity, confusion and in the interest of the service, the Departments of Coast and Geodetic Surveys, Mapping and Reprography and Remote Sensing and Resource Data Analysis shall be renamed as follows:

- 1. Coast and Geodetic Surveys Department (CGSD) to HYDROGRAPHIC AND GEODETIC SURVEYS DEPARTMENT (HGSD)
- 2. Mapping and Reprography Department to MAPPING DEPARTMENT (MD), and
- 3. Remote Sensing and Resource Data Analysis Department to LAND CLASSIFICATION AND EVALUATION DEPARTMENT (LCED).

Henceforth, these Departments shall have the above new appellations as its official nomenclature and shall adopt the same in all its communications and transactions.

This Order shall take effect immediately.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE ADMINISTRATOR:

TO L. DELA CRUZ

FORT ANDRES SONIFACIO, MAKAFI CITE Tal. No. 31048-31 to 44 BINONOO BRANCH. Tal. No. 47 96-11 to 14 Boundligs as Son Lidosticion.ph

資料6.HGSD海図刊行実績



資料7. WELCOME ABOARD — BRP HYDROGRAPHER PRESBITERO —

WELCOME ABOARD

SURVEY VESSEL BRP HYDROGRAPHER PRESBITERO



Department of Environment and Natural Resources

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY DEPARTMENT NATIONAL MAPPING AND RESOURCE INFORMATION AUTHORITY

BRP HYDROGRAPHER PRESBITERO

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY DEPARTMENT NATIONAL MAPPING AND RESOURCE INFORMATION AUTHORITY

PREFACE

With the advent of the era of a new legislative order of the sea, the needs for oceanic surveys and observations from scientific, economic and social circles in the Philippines have increase and diversified. To cope with such demands, a large survey vessel equipped with modern survey and observation equipment and capable of performing long-term ocean cruises was required for carrying out accurate hydrographic surveys and oceanographic observations in the Philippine waters.

With these needs in view, the new survey vessel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey Department was designed and built by Factorias Vulcano in Vigo, Spain according to and under the surveillance of **Det Norske Veritas** (DNV).

This survey vessel was launched on water on January 30,1998. She left Vigo, Spain on September 1,1998 and arrived in Manila on October 7, 1998 with cruising speed of 12.0 knots. She was commissioned on October 19, 1998 and has been named **BRP HYDROGRAPHER PRESBITERO**, a name of former Director of the defunct Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey.

MISSION OF BRP HYDROGRAPHER PRESBITERO

BRP HYDROGRAPHER PRESBITERO is a multi-purpose survey vessel specially designed for carrying out submarine topographic and geological surveys, various oceanographic observations, etc., and she is now responsible mainly for the following activities:

- 1. Submarine topographic and geological surveys, geomagnetic and gravity measurements and other scientific investigations within the country's archipelagic/internal waters Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
- 2. Oceanographic observations and pollution monitoring of Philippine waters.
- 3. Hydrographic and bathymetric charting of navigational lanes, inland waters, and coastal areas, including channels.
- 4. Location of objects on the seafloor such as sunken vessel, submarine volcano and other potential hazards to navigation.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF BRP PRESBITERO

1. BRP HYDROGRAPHER PRESBITERO is so designed as to perform a long- range cruise and carry out surveys and observations, even in rough sea to a certain degree.

2. She is equipped with the latest innovation and sophisticated survey/observation instruments such as GPS/DGPS for ship's positioning, Multi-beam sonar, Bottom Profiler, Current Profiler and other sensors, integrated by ISS-2000, a network-based software system developed by Science Applications International Corporation for the latest generation of hydrographic and multi-beam survey system.

3. She is equipped with the most advance and sophisticated navigational equipment such as ECDIS, GPS/DGPS, two Radar for long and short range, Auto-pilot, etc.

4. She has a bulbous bow and a pump jet type azimuthal bow thruster to eliminate the induction of air bubbles under the hull, as this may adversely affect the Multi-beam echo sounder and other survey instruments with acoustic noises.

5. She has various rooms especially provided for survey and observation, such as Hydrographic Work Area, Post-Processing Room, Oceanographic Room, and Chemical and Biological Laboratory.

6. She is equipped with an air conditioning system in order to ensure the safe keeping and efficient operation of the computer and other sophisticated electronic instruments.

7. She is powered by two diesel engines, which drive a single controllable pitch propeller (CPP) and an azimuthal bow thruster so that the vessel can be maneuvered precisely.

8. The vessel has complied with the DNV requirements for 1A1, EO for unattended machinery space where the machinery alarms are relayed to the bridge and engineers' accommodation, and a bridge control system for main propulsion machinery is fitted.

9. She has complied with the global maritime distress and safety system (GMDSS). She is capable of transmitting and receiving ship to shore/ship to ship distress alerts by two separate and independent means each using a different radio communication service.

10. The BRP Hydrographer Presbitero has also complied with the international convention for the safety of life at sea (SOLAS) and the international convention for the prevention of pollution from ships (MARPOL).

11. She is fitted with deck equipment necessary for conducting hydrographic survey and oceanographic observation works.

12. She has one Motor Launch and one skiff fitted with survey instruments for conducting surveys in shallow waters.

PRINCIPAL PARTICULARS OF BRP PRESBITERO:

| Principal Dimensions: | |
|---|------------------|
| Gross Tonnage | 1,179 tons |
| Net tonnage | 354 tons |
| Length (Overall) | 53.50 meters |
| Breath moulded | 12.00 meters |
| Depth to main deck | 4.30 meters |
| Depth to upper deck | 6.80 meters |
| Design draft | 3.80 meters |
| Tanks: | |
| Diesel oil | 232.00 cu. meter |
| Lub-oil | 8.00 cu. meter |
| Fresh water | 80.00 cu, meter |
| Cargo hold | 300.00 cu. meter |
| Engine: | |
| Main Engines (Caterpillar Diesel Engines) | |
| Model 3512 (780kw) | 1 |
| Model 3508 (520kw) | 1 |
| Propeller 4 Blades CPP | 1 |
| Electric Generators | |
| PTO Shaft (448kw) | 1 |
| Aux. Diesel Engines | |
| Caterpillar 3408 (350kw) | 2 |
| Emergency Diesel Engine | |
| Caterpillar 3306 (170kw) | 1 |
| Bow Thruster (340kw) | 1 |
| Speed: | |
| Maximum Speed | 13.00 knots |
| Service Speed | 12.00 knots |
| Others: | |
| Desalination Plant (6tons/day) | 1 |
| Sewage Treatment Plant | 1 |
| Oily Water Separator | 1 |
| Diesel Oil Purifier | 1 |
| Refrigeration Plant | 1 |
| Steering Gear (2 power packs) | 1 |
| Hydraulic Power Packs | |
| Aft | 1 |
| Fore | 1 |
| Communication Equipment: | |
| Call Sign | DUXS |
| HF SSB System (TRF 8000) | 1 |
| Inmarsat C (SCANSAT CG Transceiver, C-9000) | 1 |
| Inmarsat M (SATURN M, NERA) | 1 |
| GMDSS NAVTEX Receiver (NAV 5) | 1 |
| | |

| Weather Fax Receiver (KODEN, FX-7300) | 1 |
|--|-------------|
| Fax Machine (Samsung, SF 150) | 1 |
| VHF Transceiver (Skanti, VHF 3000) | 2 |
| Handheld VHF Transceiver (Telemobile, HX2508) | 10 |
| Handheld VHF Transceiver (SKANTI, 9110) | 3 |
| Sensors: | |
| Integrated Navigation Computer Sensors: | |
| Wind Speed and Direction (WeatherPak-2000) | 1 |
| AutoPilot (Tokimec, BM-2000) | 1 |
| Gravity Meter (LaCoste & Romberg) | 1 |
| Magnetometer (Ultramag Geophysics, GEM GSM-19MD | - |
| Sub-Bottom Profiler (ODEC Bathy-2000P) | 1 |
| Single-beam Echo Sounder (Bathy-1000) | 1 |
| DGPS Positioning Sensors | ~ · |
| Ship's GPS/DGPS Receiver (Sercel, NR109) | 1 |
| Survey Launch's Receiver (Sercel, NR203) | 1 |
| Doppler Log (ODEC DSN-450) | 1 |
| Hydrographic Acquisition Computer Sensors | - |
| Multi-beam Echo Sounder | |
| (SEABEAM 2100, for ship) | 1 |
| (ELAC 1180, for survey launch) | 1 |
| Oceanographic Computer Sensors | |
| Expendable Bathy-Thermograph, Sippican | 1 |
| CTD (Multiparameter Probe, InterOcean 513D) | 1 |
| BIO-ICTD and Rossete Sampler (Falmouth Scientific | |
| SurcFire Sampler) | 1 |
| MicroCTD (Falmouth Scientific) | 2 |
| Autosalinometer (Guildline 8410 Portasal) | 1 |
| Sed Computer Sensors | |
| Seabed Classification System (QTC Model 4) | 1 |
| Attitude / Heading Sensors (TSS-HDMS, Model 220) | 1 |
| ADCP Computer Sensor | |
| Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (RDI, VM 150 HP) | 1 |
| Other Oceanographic Instrument/Sensor Not Interface with t | he Computer |
| Current Meter (InterOcean S4) | 3 |
| Directional Wave System (InterOcean S4DW) | 1 |
| Multi-Parameter Probe (InterOcean CTD/S4) | 1 |
| Water Sampler (Niskin Bottle, General Oceanics) | 60 |
| Thermometer (Richter & Wiese KG) | 36 |
| Wave and Tide Gauge (InterOcean WTG 904) | 2 |
| Gravity Corer (Benthos Inc. 2175) | 1 |
| Sediment Sampler (Grab Type-Van Veen) | 1 |
| Thermosalinograph (InterOcean TEMPSAL) | 1 |
| Acoustic Command & Ranging Unit (InterOcean 1100E) | 1 |

| Acoustic Release (Inter Ocean) | 3 |
|---|-------------------------|
| Spectrophotometer(HACH DREL/2010) | 1 |
| Titrator Oxygen (HACH OX-DT 20631-00) | 1 |
| Titrator Chloride (HACH CL-20635-00) | 1 |
| pH/mV/Temperature Meter (HACH EC30 Benchtop 501 | 00) 1 |
| Plankton net | 2 |
| Stereomicroscope (LEICA MZ8) | 1 |
| Stereomicroscope Cold Light Source (LEICA CLS150) | 1 |
| Quantum/Radiometer/Photometer (LI-COR LI-250) | 1 |
| Balance (2Kg x 0.1g) (gram HGM-2000) | 2 |
| Bridge/Navigation Equipment | |
| Gyro-Compass with digital repeater (TG-600) | 1 |
| Autopilot (PR=6468=E2-SS2) | 1 |
| ECDIS (EC-6000) | 1 |
| Marine Radar (BR-3440 CA/MA) | 2 |
| GPS receiver (SERCEL, NR-51) | 1 |
| Single Beam Echosounder (ELAC, LAZ5000) | 1 |
| Deck Equipment | • |
| For hydrographic survey and oceanographic observation w | ork, the deck equipment |
| are fitted: | • • |
| 10 Ton Split Winch (SEA MAC 1050 HLWS) | 1 |
| Level Wind | |
| 1000m 9 Conductor Cable | |
| 2500m Single conductor Cable | |
| Hydraulic Winch (SEA MAC 1050 HLW) | 1 |
| Level Wind | |
| 2500m, 20mm Wire Cable | |
| Hydraulic Winch (SEA MAC 1040 HLWS) | 1 |
| Level Wind | |
| 2500m, 12.5mm Wire Cable | |
| Hydraulic Winch (SEA MAC 215 HLW) | 1 |
| Level Wind | |
| 2500m, 6.25mm Wire Cable | |
| BT Winch (Electric) (SEA MAC S315EH) | 1 |
| 2500m, 6mm Wire Cable | |
| | |
| | |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR INSTRUMENTS

ON BOARD

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BRP HYDROGRAPHER PRESBITERO

ISS-2000 (INTEGRATED SURVEY SYSTEM 2000)

The ISS 2000 is a high accuracy hydrographic survey system. The interfaces use multibeam sonar, precision sensors, and powerful on-board computers with software for complete survey and hydrographic operations. The ISS-2000 Ship System major fuctions include:

- Hydrographic and bathymetric charting of navigational sea lanes, inland waters and coastal areas.
- Geologic mapping and occanographic investigations.
- Location of objects on the seaflor.

The Hydrographic Work Area contains the Integrated Navigation and Hydrographic Acquisition Segment while the bridge contains the Helmsman Display Segment.



Hydrographic Acquisition Computer



Integrated Navigation Computer

The holmsman's display (HP A-formula) provides an indicatorbart display to the pilot for precision maneuvering and guidance. The display datagrams received over the data LAN (multiport network hub) are the basis for this steering guidance.



Helmsman Display

The nucleus of the Integrated Maxigation beginted – the Integrated Novigation Computer – michaeves to a suite of hydrographic sensors and to other ISS-2000 subsystem, and provides fully integrated real-time data acquisition services. The INC uses available navigation and attitude/motion sensors for highly accurate and continuous ship positioning, navigation, and attitude information.



Differential Global Positioning System



Heading and Dynamic Motion Sensor

The Hydrograhic Acquisition Segment acquires and records miorination over the sonar UAN (multibeam data) and the data LAN. The data that the HAC receives are stored on a 9 Gbytes External disk and DAT tape.



Multibeam Sonar (Sea Beam 2100)

The ISS-2000 segments on the Hydrographic Work Area are tied to the Oceanographic segment (upper deck) and the Post Processing Segment (forecastle deck).



Hydrographic Processing Computer

The TSS-2000 Occanogphic segment interfaces to sensor equipment located in the Occanographic Laboratory and around ship allowing for seamless exchange of data, status and command information. The major Oceanographic segment functions are:

- Data acquisition and recording of occanographic and sound velocity measures.
- · Physical oceanography processing such as waves, tides, and currents.

The ISS-2000 Occanographic segment controls the ship's oceanographic sensor system and collects information from the following:

- поредание нашу-тактнодтяра: оприсал
- CTD (Multiparameter Probe); InterOcean 513D
- Rosette Sampler; Falmouth Scientific MicroCTD
- Autosalinometer; Guildline 8410 Portasal

The Vessel Hydrographic Processing Segment receives information over the Data LAN, processes it on the HPC, stores data to DAT tape and an external drive and plots/prints information. Other equipment associated with the ship system include: Gravimeter, Magnetometer, Sub-bottom profiler, Grab sampler, Gravity corer, S4 Current meter. S4 Directional Wave, CTD S4 Multiparameter profile, Wave and Tide Gauge, Thermosalinograph, Acoustic Command and Ranging Unit, Acoustic Release, Spectrophotometer, Digital pII meter, Titrator, Quantum meter.



HP DesignJet 750C Plus Plotter

The ship is also lifted with the following deck equipment for use in the deployment of standalone sensors:

- Ilydraulic Winch with 2500m, 20mm wire cable.
- @ Thydraulic Winch with 2500m, 12,5mm wire cable.
- ✤ Hydraulic Winch with 2500m, 6.25mm wire cable.
- BT Winch (Electric) with 2500m, 6 mm wire cable.
- ♦ 10 Tons Split Winch.
- ✤ 2 A-Frames (one at the aft and one on the starboardside.