

Cooperation Agreement

between the

**International Hydrographic Organization
(IHO)**

and the

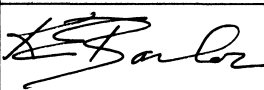
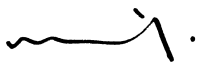
**Digital Geospatial Information Working Group
(DGIWG)**

Document Control

ISSUE

Date	Version	Summary of Changes
c1992	1	Cooperation Agreement between DGIWG and IHO
2007	2	Revised Cooperation Agreement

APPROVALS

Approver and Title	Signature	Date
For the IHO: <i>RADM K. E. BARBOR</i> Director		27 March 07
For DGIWG: <i>BRIE RN RIGBY</i> Director		27 ^r March 2007

Preface:

DGIWG commissioned and is publishing a Hydrographic Information Interoperability Report. This Report provides guidance for the developers of hydrographic information systems with respect to attaining the greatest degree of interoperability and specifically provides recommendations that would lead to further convergence of IHO S-100/10X and DGIWG Suite of Standards.

1. **Purpose**

The purpose of this document is to establish an understanding between the IHO and DGIWG. This document formalizes the intention of the IHO and DGIWG to co-operate to harmonize the development of their respective standards for Digital Geospatial Information (DGI)¹.

2. **Background**

DGIWG and IHO have a long history of cooperation, and have previously established a cooperative agreement that led to inclusion of common spatial schema and other common components in previous editions of the IHO and DGIWG standards. This cooperative agreement increases the level of cooperation and replaces any previous agreements.

The IHO and DGIWG have been involved in the parallel development of standards for the exchange of DGI and specifications for digital geospatial (including hydrographic) products.

The IHO has produced S-57, a transfer standard for digital hydrographic information, for use for navigational and non-navigational purposes, and a product specification for ENC (Electronic Navigational Chart) for use in ECDIS (Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems).

DGIWG has produced DIGEST, a collection of fundamental standards for digital geospatial information, which are used as the baseline for product specifications for defence purposes such as DNC (Digital Nautical Chart) and the various levels of VMAP (Vector Map).

Both organisations are working on development of their existing standards. IHO is developing the S-100 and S-10X series and DGIWG is developing a suite of geospatial information standards in accordance with the DGIWG Technical Vision and Development Strategy (TVDS). Both are aligning their work with that of the ISO Technical Committee on Geographic Information/Geomatics, TC211. Both are also cooperating with NATO Geospatial Maritime Working Group in support of the standardization of a suite of Additional Military Layers (AMLs) which are intended to work together with data products produced in compliance with either or both the IHO and DGIWG geospatial standards.

3. **Drivers for Co-operation**

The IHO and DGIWG have identified the following as the main drivers for co-operation:

- a. **Stability.** The S-57 standard and the ENC product specification and other complementary IHO standards such as S-52 and S-58 in IHO, and the DGIWG standards and product specifications built on those DGIWG standards, have all now attained some stability. Previously the DGIWG geospatial standard was called DIGEST, but the suite of standards is now broader and that name has now been replaced by the term DGIWG suite of standards.
- b. **Influence.** Both organizations are aligning their work with that of the ISO Technical Committee on Geographic Information/Geomatics, ISO TC211. If IHO and DGIWG had a declared aim of full standards compatibility, their collective influence should be much greater in ISO than if they were lone, competing voices. This would enhance the possibility of achieving a satisfactory outcome, when seeking to influence the development of ISO standards, for both IHO and DGIWG.
- c. **Economic.** DGI is time-consuming and expensive to capture and maintain. The overlap in information content requirements of the IHO and DGIWG would result in potential savings being made if the members of both organisations could re-use each others' information.
- d. **Safety.** Safety would be improved for applications that use products based on DGIWG and IHO standards if the members of both organisations could re-use each others' information.

¹ DGI is understood to include digital hydrographic information

- e. **Stakeholders.** Producers and users of information would benefit from full compatibility because it would make more information available. Vendors of systems would benefit as the standards they would be supporting would no longer be very different. In turn, these financial benefits should be passed on to producers and users.

4. **Goals**

IHO-DGIWG co-operation is required to achieve:

- a. **The highest level of interoperability between existing products.** A Hydrographic Information Interoperability Standard has been developed which defines the procedures for collecting geospatial information which can be subsequently used on a multi-product basis. Success will be indicated when information can be supplied to users in alternative format, irrespective of its original source format.
- b. **Harmonization of future editions of the IHO and DGIWG suites of standards.** This can be best achieved by using the ISO 19100 series of GIS standards as the basis for future developments in IHO and DGIWG. This will ensure compatibility across a wide range of information content, information storage and information exchange methods. Success will be indicated when this can be demonstrated as a routine.
- c. **Maintenance of cross-referenced registers of information elements.** Both DGIWG and IHO are establishing registries of information elements such as feature objects and attributes and geodetic codes and parameters in accordance with the ISO standards. Cross-referencing between elements in these registers will facilitate the conversion and common production of compatible data.

5. **General Principles**

Interoperability

- a. A Hydrographic Information Interoperability Report was published (including proposed changes to both the DGIWG and IHO suite of standards and registered items).
- b. That any recommendations from this work which may influence future harmonization between S-57 and DIGEST should be endorsed by the IHO and DGIWG respectively and implemented in the next versions of their suite of standards.

Standards Harmonization

- a. That a close liaison be maintained between the IHO TSMAD S-100 sub-WG and S-10X sub-WGs and DGIWG Technical Panels, offering liaison representatives the opportunity to attend each others' meetings as appropriate.
- b. That the core elements of the IHO and DGIWG suite of standards are matched as closely as possible with profiles of the ISO 19100 series and each other.
- c. That where practical, the IHO and DGIWG develop shared test environments.

6. **Deliverables**

- a. Hydrographic Information Interoperability Report.
- b. DGIWG suite of Geospatial Standards
- c. IHO suite of Hydrographic Information Standards (including S-100)

7. **Distribution of Final Standards**

Both DGIWG and IHO individually retain the rights to publish all documents developed under this agreement according to their own practices. A corresponding DGIWG version of any standard developed under this cooperative agreement will be published as a DGIWG specification and will be published and circulated according to their normal practices. This may include the publication as a STANAG where appropriate.

8. **Amendments to the Agreement**

IHO and DGIWG (Plenary) agree that changes to this agreement will be proposed by a resolution from one party and agreed by resolution from the other.