



TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION
COMMITTEE
58th session
Agenda item 13

TC 58/13
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REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE ON ITS FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION

1 GENERAL

Introduction

1.1 The Technical Co-operation Committee (TCC) held its fifty-eighth session from 10 to 12 June 2008 under the chairmanship of Mr. Ben Owusu-Mensah (Ghana).

1.2 The session was attended by delegations from the following Member Governments:

ALGERIA	GREECE
ANGOLA	INDONESIA
ARGENTINA	IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)
BAHAMAS	ITALY
BANGLADESH	JAMAICA
BELIZE	JAPAN
BOLIVIA	KENYA
BRAZIL	LIBERIA
CANADA	LITHUANIA
CHILE	MALAYSIA
CHINA	MALTA
COLOMBIA	MARSHALL ISLANDS
CUBA	MEXICO
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	MOROCCO
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	NETHERLANDS
DENMARK	NIGERIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NORWAY
ECUADOR	PANAMA
EGYPT	PERU
FRANCE	PHILIPPINES
GERMANY	POLAND
GHANA	PORTUGAL
	REPUBLIC OF KOREA
	RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
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TURKEY
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UKRAINE
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES
URUGUAY
VANUATU
VENEZUELA

the following Associate Member of IMO:

HONG KONG, CHINA

1.3 The session was attended by observers from the following intergovernmental organizations:

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION (IHO)
MARITIME ORGANISATION FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA (MOWCA)
PORT MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
(PMAESA)
AFRICAN UNION (AU)
WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON
PORT STATE CONTROL (ABUJA MoU)
REGIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE
ENVIRONMENT OF THE RED SEA AND THE GULF OF ADEN (PERSGA)

1.4 There was also a representative from the World Maritime University (WMU).

Secretary-General's opening address

1.5 The Secretary-General welcomed participants and delivered his opening address. The full text of the opening address is reproduced in document TC 58/INF.3.

Adoption of the agenda

1.6 In considering the agenda, one delegation suggested the amendment of agenda item 2 to include a subitem for information on all planned activities in the Integrated Technical Co-operation Programme (ITCP) for 2008-2009. The Director, Technical Co-operation Division (TCD), explained that, in line with established reporting requirements, this TCC had the biennial report on 2006-2007 (document TC 58/2) and the next TCC would have an interim report for 2008-2009.

1.7 Activities planned for 2008-2009 were available in the Programme Implementation Documents (PIDs) and, if the Committee so wished, information could be extracted and submitted to the next TCC.

1.8 The Committee adopted the agenda (document TC 58/1).

2 INTEGRATED TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME (ITCP)

2.1 Biennial report on 2006-2007

2.1.1 The Committee considered the consolidated biennial report on the ITCP for 2006-2007. The report, which summarized the results of implementation achieved during 2006 and 2007, was composed of three annexes: annex 1 “Biennial report on 2006-2007” and annex 2 “In-kind support to the implementation of ITCP activities” were presented under document TC 58/2; and annex 3 “Overview of financial resource delivery” was presented under document TC 58/2/Add.1.

2.1.2 The report highlighted the significant value of non-financial inputs to the overall success of the regional and national programmes, which were provided typically through the provision of hostship facilities for seminars and workshops, the provision of experts and consultants for short-term advisory missions and the provision of equipment. Information on these contributions was provided in annex 2.

2.1.3 The breakdown of expenditure, by region and by discipline, was presented to the Committee in annex 3 of the report and further comprehensive details on the programmes were available in the appendix. The data provided a comprehensive insight into the benefits accrued to each region under each major component. The outputs reflected the priorities of both donors and recipients and also the degree to which they had been converted into practical results at the local level. Over the biennium, some 108 advisory missions were carried out, with a preponderance of maritime safety and security assignments and 259 courses, seminars and workshops were held at the national, regional and global levels, covering a wide range of topics. The latter figure reflected the importance given to training and capacity-building within the ITCP, which resulted in the training of some 4,410 participants worldwide over the biennium in question.

2.1.4 The Committee was informed that the results of the ITCP implementation remained at a very high level, both in terms of volume and the rate of delivery. Over the biennium, activities totalling some US\$25.5 million had been delivered at the regional and global level, amounting to US\$12 million in 2006 and US\$13.5 million in 2007, which translated into a delivery rate of 77% for the year.

2.1.5 The overall donor profile trends of the biennium reflected a general stabilization of relative ratios between donors, with the exception of the Technical Co-operation (TC) Fund, which, having increased from 14.8% in 1999 to register at just under 45% of the biennial expenditure in 2004-2005, contracted down to 35.7% of expenditure for 2006-2007. This was an indication of a moderate widening of the donor base in conjunction with the strengthening of donor partnership arrangements with IMO. However, the donor base of 29 sources of funding, in which the top seven donors accounted for some 88% of the total, remained highly concentrated.

2.1.6 The Committee was informed that the report on the implementation of the ITCP for the 2006-2007 biennium would be placed on the IMO TC website, in order to maximize the dissemination of this information.

2.1.7 A number of delegations thanked the Secretariat for the precision and comprehensiveness of the report on the implementation of the ITCP for the 2006-2007 biennium. They noted in particular, the clarity and transparency of the information presented on the extensive assistance provided to the developing regions.

2.1.8 Other interventions referred to the remarkable coverage of IMO's technical assistance activities, as reflected in the document, and paid tribute to the efforts made by the Secretariat, through its culture of knowledge-transfer, to facilitate capacity-building and training through the numerous workshops and seminars. Several delegations referred to specific technical assistance activities, often of a regional scope, which had benefited them directly. It was noted that the 77% delivery rate achieved in 2007 was a remarkable indicator of success.

2.1.9 One delegation commented on the moderate widening of the donor base, and urged those Member States who were in a position to do so, to add to the contributions.

2.1.10 Several delegations outlined their assistance in support of the ITCP, while the delegation of Liberia informed the Committee of the plans to establish a Liberian Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC), in line with the recommendations of the advisory mission fielded by IMO.

2.1.11 The delegation of the Netherlands, supported by a number of interventions, proposed that the report should include, in its annex 2, a list of those consultants provided by Member States on a no-fee basis, as a method of recognition of this in-kind support and a possible incentive for encouraging further support of this nature.

2.1.12 The delegation of South Africa, supported by the delegation of Angola, referred to the challenge of harnessing the existing pool of expertise, developed through the numerous IMO training events, in such a way as to ensure the sustainability of the ITCP delivery in the future. The Secretariat should be encouraged to mobilize this nucleus of expertise at regional and subregional levels, and a document on this issue would be submitted by South Africa at TC 59.

2.1.13 The role of the regional coordinators and the regional maritime adviser for the Caribbean was commended, together with the impact they made in the maritime development of their respective regions.

2.1.14 The delegations of Algeria and Kenya informed the Committee of their respective donations, under the Contributions Incentive Scheme, to the TC Fund.

2.1.15 The delegation of Indonesia informed the Committee that it had allocated US\$130,000 in support of technical co-operation in 2008.

2.1.16 Referring to the Secretary-General's participation in the First Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Maritime Transport, held in April 2007, the delegation of the African Union expressed appreciation for the extensive work undertaken by IMO in the Africa region, and looked forward to strengthening its co-operation with the Organization.

2.1.17 The delegations welcomed Mrs. M.N. Mbanefo in her new role as Director of TCD and expressed their heartfelt wishes for her success in taking the ITCP forward into the future.

2.1.18 The Committee noted the biennial report on the ITCP for 2006-2007.

2.1.19 The Committee also:

- .1 noted that the documents provided a comprehensive analysis of the ITCP results for the 2006-2007 biennium, in a clear and transparent structure;

- .2 noted the significant volume and range of the technical co-operation assistance delivered in the field;
- .3 expressed its appreciation to all the donors who had made cash contributions to the bi- and multilateral technical co-operation trust funds and/or provided in-kind support to facilitate the implementation of ITCP activities; and
- .4 urged IMO Member States, international and regional organizations and the maritime industry to maintain, and if possible, increase their financial and in-kind contributions to the ITCP.

2.2 Linkage between the ITCP and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

2.2.1 The Committee had before it document TC 58/2/1, which reported on the promotion and implementation of Assembly resolution A.1006(25) on the linkage between the ITCP and the MDGs.

2.2.2 The Committee was informed that the draft Assembly resolution on the linkage between the ITCP and the MDGs, as approved by the fifty-seventh session of the Committee, had been adopted by the twenty-fifth session of the Assembly in November 2007 as resolution A.1006(25). This resolution, *inter alia*, invited Member States to utilize the Maritime Capacity Checklist (MCC) and the Maritime Capacity Analysis (MCA) tools to analyse and assess the levels of maritime capacity progress over time.

2.2.3 The Committee was further informed that the Secretariat had taken positive steps towards the promotion and implementation of resolution A.1006(25) by including relevant activities in the ITCP for the 2008-2009 biennium that would contribute to the achievement of the MDGs. The Committee noted that a new assessment study of HIV/AIDS in three selected ports in Africa, a strengthened programme on the Integration of Women in the Maritime Sector (IWMS), a strengthened programme on partnerships and ITCP resource mobilization and a new programme to support Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) were among the planned activities for the current biennium.

2.2.4 The Committee noted that one of the thematic areas examined by the impact assessment exercise (IAE) (document TC 58/4) was “National actions to achieve the MDGs”, and that the IAE had concluded that most countries were not factoring the achievement of the MDGs into their national development plans, particularly those linked to the maritime sector. The IAE had also revealed a general lack of public awareness of the importance and/or contribution of the maritime transport sector towards the achievement of the MDGs, and that many countries were not aware of the newly-established linkage between the ITCP and the MDGs.

2.2.5 The Committee further noted the initiatives taken by the Secretariat to sensitize the countries to the objectives of resolution A.1006(25) by sending out copies to 93 Member States, early this year. In particular, the countries were requested to voluntarily utilize the MCC and the MCA tools annexed to the resolution and give feedback to the Secretariat. The Committee was informed that a response of less than 10% had been received and that the Secretariat would continue to encourage Member States to voluntarily utilize the annexes to the resolution.

2.2.6 Several delegations expressed support and appreciation for the clarity and summary of the information provided in the document, showing the positive steps taken by the Secretariat to promote and implement Assembly resolution A.1006(25). It was generally noted that more effort was needed to promote awareness of the linkage between the ITCP and the MDGs and the utilization of the MCC and the MCA tools. One delegation suggested that the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, 2001 (AFS Convention) should be included in paragraph 11 of the document because of its impending entry into force in September 2008.

2.2.7 Some delegations welcomed the new global programme on SIDS and LDCs, which would address their needs due to their geographic locations. One delegation stated that it looked forward to receiving the results of the planned advisory mission on the evaluation and assessment of Search and Rescue (SAR) and Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) facilities for the establishment of a regional MRCC and Maritime Rescue Subcentre (MRSC) in the Caribbean and a training course on hydrography. Another delegation suggested that the global programme on SIDS and LDCs should be strengthened on a sustainable basis.

2.2.8 One delegation recalled that it had, at previous TCC meetings, encouraged the Secretariat to be more explicit in linking the ITCP to the MDGs and to make the various programmes of the ITCP relevant to the MDGs. Furthermore, the delegation observed that the linkage to the MDGs should be made more visible and that the human rights perspective should be added because the donor community was putting more emphasis on coherence. The Committee's attention was drawn to the more widely-accepted Paris Declaration guiding donor coordination, where emphasis was on result-based management of development programmes. Implementing organizations like IMO were expected to present reliable forecasts of outcomes or impacts of the development programmes addressing the MDGs. In this regard, the delegation was pleased to note that IMO was ahead in responding to the United Nations Secretary-General's call to unify development co-operation targeting the MDGs.

2.2.9 One delegation observed that the concept of linkage between the ITCP and the MDGs was not well understood in many developing countries and that they, due to other priorities, did not factor national actions to achieve the MDGs into their national development plans. Another delegation informed the Committee that the MCC and the MCA tools were critical elements for Member States to measure the linkage of the ITCP and the MDGs. One delegation suggested that IMO should approach regional and/or subregional organizations to start a pilot project with one or more countries using the MCC and MCA tools.

2.2.10 The Committee:

- .1 noted the positive steps taken by the Secretariat in the promotion and implementation of Assembly resolution A.1006(25) on the linkage between the ITCP and the MDGs by including relevant activities in the ITCP for the 2008-2009 biennium;
- .2 noted that the ITCP global programme to support SIDS and LDCs would address the issue of sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation through capacity-building activities in the shipping sector;

- .3 urged Member States to voluntarily utilize the MCC and the MCA tools, annexed to resolution A.1006(25), to analyse and assess their levels of maritime capacity progress;
- .4 requested Member States to give high priority to those activities, which not only promote the early ratification and effective implementation of IMO instruments but also contribute to the attainment of the MDGs, taking into account the special needs of the LDCs and SIDS, and the particular maritime transport needs of Africa;
- .5 noted that the Organization's IWMS programme had been, and continued to be, the primary vehicle for articulating the UN system-wide commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women in support of MDG number 3; and
- .6 took note of the information contained in document TC 58/2/1.

3 FINANCING THE INTEGRATED TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME (ITCP)

3.1 Voluntary Trust Funds

3.1.1 The Committee had before it documents TC 58/3 and TC 58/3/Add.1 which provided updated information on voluntary trust funds and cash donations made to IMO technical co-operation activities since 1 June 2007.

3.1.2 The Committee was informed of the status of the three multilateral trust funds in operation, namely the International Maritime Security Trust (IMST) Fund, the International Search and Rescue (SAR) Fund and the International Ship Recycling Trust (ISRT) Fund.

3.1.3 The Committee was also informed that, while five bilateral trust funds had expired in 2007, there were currently 15 bilateral technical co-operation trust funds which provided financial support for IMO's technical assistance activities. Eight of these bilateral trust funds had been established with government agencies and the rest with international and regional organizations, including three new ones signed with Canada, the Republic of Korea and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

3.1.4 The Committee noted that, although funds contributed to several of the bilateral arrangements went to the regional project offices directly, since 1 June 2007 some US\$7,924,147 had been contributed to the multilateral and bilateral trust funds held by IMO. This amount included contributions made to specific projects such as the Euromed Co-operation Maritime Safety and Prevention of Pollution from Ships projects, the GloBallast Partnerships programme and the Marine Electronic Highway (MEH) project in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore.

3.1.5 The Committee also noted that, during the period from 1 June 2007 to 30 May 2008, cash donations to ITCP activities and the Tsunami Maritime Relief Fund amounted to US\$199,160 and voluntary contributions, made by Member States to the TC Fund or other IMO Funds, of interest earnings accumulated under the Contributions Incentive Scheme (CIS) during the period 1998 to 2005 totalled £203,110, including a most recent donation of US\$87,750 by Norway.

3.1.6 Several delegations informed the Committee that their Governments would be donating their interest earnings under the CIS.

3.1.7 One delegation, in referring to Assembly resolution A.993(25), emphasized that voluntary donations were an excellent opportunity for Member States to contribute to the TC Fund.

3.1.8 Another delegation stated that, although its country's contribution of its interest earned under the CIS was relatively small, it would encourage other Member States to donate, as every little donation would help.

3.1.9 The Committee expressed its appreciation to all the donors who had made contributions to the multidonor and bilateral technical co-operation trust funds, directly to ITCP activities and to the TC Fund or other IMO Funds through their voluntary donation of interest earnings under the CIS since TC 57.

3.2 Sustainable financing of the ITCP

3.2.1 The Committee had before it document TC 58/3/1 on the sustainable financing of the ITCP, which provided information on the implementation of the approved strategy for long-term financing of the ITCP, as described in document TC 57/5/2.

3.2.2 The Committee noted the actions taken by the Secretariat in the identification of measures for reducing costs of ITCP delivery in areas such as training and the use of region-based experts, and the consideration given to the choice between national and regional events to promote the cost-effectiveness of technical assistance delivery.

3.2.3 The Committee also noted the Secretariat's action on the recommendation made by the United States with regard to exploring alternative sources of financial support for the ITCP from international charitable organizations and that responses from the charitable organizations had not been positive.

3.2.4 The Committee was informed of two new developments related to ITCP resource mobilization since TC 57, namely:

- .1 the adoption of resolution A.993(25) on "Voluntary donation of interest earnings under the Contributions Incentive Scheme to the Technical Co-operation Fund" which invites Member States to consider voluntarily donating to the TC Fund part, and if possible all, of their interest earnings accumulated under the incentive scheme during the period 1998 to 2005; and
- .2 the review of management and administration in the IMO by the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) in 2007. The objective of the JIU review was to identify areas for improvement in the management practices in IMO, within the framework of ongoing reform processes, including technical co-operation matters. With regard to ITCP funding, the inspectors welcomed and supported the strategy adopted by TC 57 and wished to see it being integrated into an Organization-wide fund-raising strategy.

3.2.5 The Committee was also informed that, following the approval by TC 57 of the ITCP for 2008-2009, several activities on ITCP resource mobilization had been created, including one activity seeking international fund-raising expertise to assist the Secretariat with the finalization of an IMO resource mobilization strategy with a related action plan and timelines.

3.2.6 The Committee noted the action taken by the Secretariat in exploring alternative sources of financial support for the ITCP from international charitable organizations.

3.2.7 The Committee also noted the steps taken by the Secretariat to implement the strategy for long-term financing of the ITCP, including the development of an activity to seek international fund-raising expertise to assist the Secretariat with the finalization of an IMO resource mobilization strategy with a related action plan and time lines. It urged both the Member States and the Secretariat to continue to implement the strategy.

4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES DURING 2004-2007

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The Committee examined document TC 58/4 containing the report on the assessment of the impact of the technical assistance received by developing countries, through the ITCP, during the period 2004-2007. It recalled that this impact assessment exercise (IAE) was authorized by the Committee in June 2007 (document TC 57/6). The IAE was carried out by three external consultants – Mr. Fred Doll (USA), Mr. Jean-Charles Leclair (France) and Mr. Rodrigo García Bernal (Chile) – and had entailed documentary analysis at IMO, questionnaires sent to recipient countries and consultations with representatives from five developing regions.

4.1.2 Mr. Doll, Team Leader of the IAE consultants, was invited to introduce the “Report on the assessment of the impact of IMO’s ITCP for 2004-2007”, contained in the annex to document TC 58/4. Mr. Doll recalled that, in accordance with the Committee’s earlier decisions, the report covered two bienniums (2004-2005 and 2006-2007) and examined IMO’s support to developing countries on the establishment and strengthening of national maritime administrations; marine pollution prevention, preparedness and response; maritime security and national actions to achieve the MDGs. Aside from the consultants’ extensive documentary analysis and discussions with IMO staff at IMO Headquarters, the assignment included a regional consultation in nine Latin American countries and consultations in London with representatives of 45 beneficiary countries, during the twenty-fifth regular session of the Assembly. Mr. Doll summarized the IAE team’s principal findings, conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations, as set out in the report’s Executive Summary contained in the annex to document TC 58/4.

4.2 General comments

4.2.1 The Committee expressed overall satisfaction with the quality and contents of the report, which provided very useful recommendations. In response to general observations and questions by delegations on aspects of the IAE report, Mr. Doll provided further comments and clarifications as indicated hereunder.

4.2.2 The delegation of the Netherlands, referring to paragraph 11, enquired why the questionnaires on marine environment matters only included sections for the MARPOL and OPRC Conventions and did not include questions on the AFS Convention which comes into force this year and is not covered by MARPOL. Mr. Doll replied that the consultants did not have enough time to conduct additional interviews and, therefore, it had not been possible to introduce new areas.

4.2.3 The delegation of Ukraine thanked the Organization for its assistance, in particular with regard to the national seminar on flag State implementation held in Ukraine. It suggested that lessons learned from the Voluntary IMO Member State Audit Scheme should be incorporated into the IAE. Mr. Doll responded that the consultants had wanted to keep the IAE focused on its terms of reference but added that the Voluntary Audit Scheme would be a useful way to take them forward in the future.

4.2.4 The delegation of Jamaica complimented the Secretariat on an excellent report which had hit all the main points and would help TCD to go forward in the coming years. He highlighted the issue of communication between maritime administrations and national governments and the need to persuade governments of the importance of following through resolutions and action plans agreed at the Barbados Summit. He urged the Secretary-General to consider another trip to the Caribbean for a summit to encourage a top-down flow of influence. This idea was supported by another delegation who recommended that the same event should be replicated in the Asia and Pacific region.

4.3 Secretariat's comments

4.3.1 The Committee examined document TC 58/4/1, providing the Secretariat's initial analysis of, and comments on, the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the report of the IAE. In this regard, the Secretariat endorsed the report's overall conclusion that the ITCP assistance delivered in the focus areas had been beneficial to the recipient countries and had contributed to achieving IMO's mission. The major achievements identified by the consultants were the:

- .1 establishment of new maritime administrations and strengthening of established maritime administrations;
- .2 facilitation of accession and ratification by Member States to IMO instruments and follow-up implementation, particularly in casualty investigation, flag State implementation (FSI) and port State control (PSC);
- .3 preparing, adopting, testing and improving the oil spill plans at both national and regional levels; and
- .4 raising of numbers of ship security officers, company security officers and port facility security officers.

4.3.2 The IAE found that seminar, workshop and training course participants benefited most from programmes which:

- provided clear aims and objectives and addressed the practical needs of developing countries in the areas of FSI, PSC, marine accident investigation and the safety of non-Convention vessels; and

- promoted regional co-operation in matters relating to marine environment protection and the enhancement of maritime security.

4.3.3 The consultants had identified some constraints which may have limited the effective use of the technical assistance received by beneficiary countries. These constraints included lack of staff in national administrations with a clear understanding of IMO requirements to take action on recommendations of needs assessment missions and also delays in the development of national regulations necessary to implement IMO instruments. Other factors that were hampering effective participation in training events were lateness in receiving invitation letters and the non-availability of IMO instruments in all official languages.

4.3.4 The Secretariat had carefully considered the consultants' related recommendations under 13 headings and presented comments under each of the headings. The Secretariat found that there were issues on which action had already been taken and also other issues where the Committee's guidance would be beneficial.

4.3.5 The delegation of the Netherlands commented on the follow-up to ITCP missions, stating that every mission ended with a resolution or a recommendation to be taken on board. It stated that it was not clearly reflected that such resolutions or recommendations had been taken on board and that these should be included in the report of the Committee. It commented further that there was a lot of information in the report that could be very useful for the Council's work on the Strategic Plan, particularly performance indicators and linkage to MDGs.

4.3.6 The delegation of Sweden welcomed the extensive report presented by the Secretariat and supported the intervention regarding the linkage of the ITCP with the MDGs. The delegation agreed with the idea of using information from TC 58/4/1 for the Strategic Plan. It added that the report seemed to contain more in terms of outputs rather than outcomes. Further, it stated that donor expectations were more focused on the long-term outcomes from activities as they were looking for credible and sustainable commitments. It added that the report and comments were most welcome and that IMO remained a strong vehicle to take the ITCP forward.

4.3.7 The delegation of South Africa requested more time to examine and analyse the report. It observed that, whilst the document was very good and easy to read, it did not identify any particular country and was rather general. In addition, it questioned the periodicity of conducting such IAEs, indicating that in some cases it may require some time to appreciate the impact that technical co-operation interventions could have.

4.3.8 Mr. Doll replied that, by using anonymity, the consultants had been able to obtain more open and candid responses. He added that the periodicity, i.e. every four years, was about right as leaving a longer period between reports would render the information historical and of little practical relevance. Of course, in time, the reports could be analysed retrospectively to provide a historical context if required.

4.3.9 The delegation of Chile referred to paragraph 19 of the document regarding the World Maritime University (WMU). It was concerned that maritime administrations did not seem to be aware of the pre-admission English course available at the University and suggested that more publicity should be given to the availability of the course.

4.3.10 The Director, TCD, explained that the Secretariat had taken action on this matter as soon as it became aware of the problem.

4.3.11 The delegation of Greece commented that the report was very useful and indicated that assistance with the translation of IMO conventions and other documents would facilitate and expedite processes such as the accession or ratification of IMO instruments by Member States.

4.3.12 The delegation of Jamaica indicated that linkages to the MDGs were not normally considered when planning and implementing maritime training courses. It suggested that the Secretariat increase awareness of such linkages to particular development goals by including them in invitations and course materials.

4.3.13 The Secretary-General suggested that this item could remain on the agenda for the next session of the Committee to enable delegations to examine and analyse the documents in greater depth and added that he would like to see proposals/comments from delegations in writing. He confirmed that more time for an in-depth analysis of the report would be necessary.

4.3.14 The delegations of South Africa and Nigeria enquired why Africa had not been visited by the consultants.

4.3.15 Mr. Doll replied that a key element of the terms of reference for this exercise was cost control. He commented that the IMO Assembly had given the consultants access to a range of people who would not have necessarily been available had consultants visited them in their country, which had been shown in the reports of previous IAE reports. From his point of view and with regard to the work being carried out, the arrangement was a valid substitute as relevant high-level officials were attending the Assembly in London.

4.3.16 The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Secretariat for coordinating the third IAE; the three external consultants for the production of their comprehensive report; and the officials of the various countries for their contribution through responses to the questionnaires and meetings with the IAE team of consultants.

4.3.17 The Committee endorsed the Secretary-General's suggestion to keep this item on the agenda for the next session in order to facilitate a greater in-depth examination and analysis of the documents before it.

5 PARTNERSHIPS FOR PROGRESS

5.1 The Committee had before it document TC 58/5 entitled "Partnerships for progress", which provided a status report on regional coordination and delivery of the ITCP through the IMO regional presence offices in Africa and east Asia, as well as through the regional maritime adviser for the Caribbean. The document also provided a status report on the delivery of technical assistance through IMO's regional and national partners and it also gave an update on the implementation of Assembly resolution A.965(23) on "Development and Improvement of Partnership Arrangements for Technical Co-operation".

5.2 The Committee was informed that the host Governments of IMO's regional presence offices had continued to contribute to the running of these offices by offering the necessary administrative and logistical support, in addition to the secondment of personnel to assist the regional coordinators; that the Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) that established the IMO regional presence in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Kenya for Africa and in the Philippines for east Asia had either been extended or made indefinite; and that the current ITCP had funding for this purpose up to the end of 2009.

5.3 The Committee was also informed that, in 2007, the four regional coordinators in Abidjan, Accra, Manila and Nairobi and the regional maritime adviser in the Caribbean had continued to play a greater role in the management and execution of ITCP programmes and to work closely with national and regional institutions to improve modalities of co-operation and identify technical assistance programmes. The major results achieved in 2007 by the regional coordinators and by the regional maritime adviser were presented to the Committee.

5.4 With respect to the establishment of MRCCs in Africa, the Committee was informed that the regional coordinators had contributed to the delivery of three regional meetings, one in Brazzaville, Congo and two in Lagos, Nigeria where a subregional multilateral agreement on maritime search and rescue had been drafted and finalized for the establishment of the Nigeria MRCC (covering west and central Africa). The Committee was further informed that this MRCC had been commissioned on 27 May 2008.

5.5 As for partnership arrangements with regional and national institutions, the Committee was informed that this aspect had continued to function successfully with all institutions that were co-operating with IMO and providing financial and in-kind support for ITCP activities in 2007. Some of the developments which had taken place in 2007 through such partnership arrangements were also highlighted:

- 57 missions, national, regional seminars and workshops had been financed by regional institutions and donor communities; and
- the volume of work delegated to regional and national partner organizations had increased and most of the arrangements had facilitated IMO's access to technical experts and to existing technical facilities in some institutions for the delivery of training courses.

5.6 In highlighting new developments with regard to the implementation of Assembly resolution A.965(23), it was recalled that, to date, 56 partnership arrangements for technical co-operation activities were operational and that 22 of them had been concluded with international and regional institutions. The Committee was informed that, since the last session of the Committee in June 2007, 10 new partnerships had been established with four Member States and six institutions and industry organizations for the purpose of assisting in the implementation of ITCP activities. The table attached as annex to document TC 58/5 gave a summary of the various partnerships that had been established so far and that had a positive impact on the implementation of the ITCP.

5.7 Many delegations from Africa and east Asia, while expressing their appreciation for the various technical co-operation activities carried out by the IMO regional coordinators and for the impact of the IMO regional presence so far, stressed the importance of these offices which were providing invaluable assistance to the recipient countries. They recommended that the regional offices be enhanced and made a permanent feature of the ITCP.

5.8 Several countries referred to the successful completion of activities carried out by the regional maritime adviser for the Caribbean and expressed their appreciation for the assistance which had been received through him. They reaffirmed the high priority which was accorded by them to the IMO office and expressed the hope that the regional maritime adviser's post be made permanent.

5.9 With respect to the implementation of resolution A.965(23), the Committee noted the progress achieved in mobilizing financial resources as well as the developments that had taken place under partnership arrangements concluded with regional and international institutions. Several delegations highlighted the fact that this mechanism was functioning successfully and that activities and results obtained through these partnerships had been noticeable in the beneficiary countries. The establishment of such arrangements was to be encouraged.

5.10 The representative of PMAESA indicated that regional and subregional organizations had continued to give priority to IMO's work and looked forward to a continued co-operation with the Organization. He requested that consideration be given to assigning regional institutions with the execution of ITCP activities. In this regard, he suggested that a consultative meeting be convened under the auspices of IMO, involving all regional and subregional institutions involved in the maritime/ports sector in order to consider how best to contribute and implement the ITCP.

5.11 The delegation of the African Union gave a presentation on the maritime transport policy of this Organization in which he highlighted the existing partnership arrangements with IMO and the results achieved so far on the implementation of some projects, including the Abuja Action Plan on maritime transport. The presentation was well received.

5.12 The Committee also had before it document TC 58/5/1 (submitted by Venezuela) on the scholarship programme of the National Maritime Research University of the Caribbean (CMU).

5.13 In introducing document TC 58/5/1, the representative of Venezuela explained to the Committee how the CMU, by means of an agreement signed with the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) and through the Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho Foundation (FUNAYACUCHO), promoted programmes for strengthening and developing regional capacities. This was done through a scholarship programme offered by this institution, which currently houses 24 foreign scholarship holders from Latin America and the Caribbean.

5.14 The Committee was further informed that the programme was open to countries from Latin America and the Caribbean and that applications for admission could be submitted through embassies or consulates accredited to Venezuela or through foreign ministries directly to FUNDAYACUCHO (www.fundayacucho.gob.ve).

5.15 Several delegations expressed their appreciation for the support they had received from the CMU and asked that a similar arrangement be made by other training institutions to assist in the promotion of human resources.

5.16 In conclusion, the Committee:

- .1 noted that the regional presence project in Africa and east Asia and also in the Caribbean through the regional maritime adviser, as well as partnership arrangements for technical co-operation and delivery of the ITCP, continued to function successfully and also noted that these mechanisms had contributed greatly to the effective coordination and implementation of IMO activities in all regions;
- .2 noted that, in accordance with resolution A.965(23), the Secretariat had continued its efforts to develop and improve partnership arrangements for technical co-operation and that these had resulted in an increase in the number of MoUs and Agreements for technical co-operation since the last TCC;

- .3 expressed its appreciation to the host countries of IMO's regional presence offices (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, the Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago) and to all the regional and national partners who were, or had been, involved in regional coordination and delivery, as well as to the donors for their financial contributions and support;
- .4 urged IMO's development partners to continue to co-operate and assist IMO in the implementation of ITCP activities; and
- .5 took note of the information contained in documents TC 58/5 and TC 58/5/1.

6 VOLUNTARY IMO MEMBER STATE AUDIT SCHEME

6.1 The Committee had before it document TC 58/6, on the status of implementation of the global technical co-operation programme on the Voluntary IMO Member State Audit Scheme (VIMSAS) since the fifty-seventh session of the TCC.

6.2 The Committee recalled that the first pilot training course for auditors had been held in Ljubljana, Slovenia, in September 2005 and that, since then, a total of 10 regional training courses for auditors had been conducted by IMO, through which a total of 136 auditors from 126 countries had been trained. In addition, the Republic of Korea had initiated and funded an auditors' training course for 24 participants from eight countries.

6.3 The Committee was also informed that, under the 2008-2009 global programme on VIMSAS, IMO's assistance to the geographical regions would continue to focus on the training of auditors from developing countries in preparation for, and participation in, the Audit Scheme. Four regional training courses for auditors are scheduled for delivery in 2008.

6.4 The Committee noted that the audits of Member States commenced in September 2006 and, by mid-March 2008, a total of 20 audits had been completed against a total of 38 Member States that had, so far, volunteered to be audited. The Committee further noted that, as at 18 March 2008, 117 individuals had been nominated by their Governments for inclusion in the roster of auditors.

6.5 The Committee's attention was drawn to document C 100/6, to be considered by the 100th session of the Council, which contained an update on the overall progress of the Audit Scheme, including the conduct of audits and other administrative issues associated with its implementation.

6.6 Several delegations expressed their appreciation for the information contained in document TC 58/6, and expressed their intention to participate in the regional training course for auditors to be held in Panama in July 2008.

6.7 The delegation of Bolivia queried whether the number of participants attending the regional training courses for auditors could be increased to two per country, as different countries had different auditing requirements. It was further suggested that some of the costs resulting from the inclusion of an additional participant per country could be borne by the nominating country.

6.8 The Secretariat informed the Committee that the issue of the number of participants per country had been considered at great length as the purpose was to ensure quality of training and a manageable class size.

6.9 The delegation of Indonesia informed the Committee that five of its auditors, trained under the VIMSAS programme, were from middle management and requested that the Secretariat give consideration to conducting a national training course for senior management.

6.10 The delegation of Sweden, referring to its participation at the first meeting of auditors held at IMO Headquarters from 29 to 30 May 2008, made reference to issues highlighted at that meeting that may require future technical assistance. It informed the Committee that one issue was the need for trained auditors from different parts of the world with different language backgrounds and, secondly, the need to support Member States before volunteering for an audit. With respect to these activities, it was fully supportive of the provision of technical assistance to those countries on an *ad hoc* basis.

6.11 The delegation of South Africa recommended that auditors be encouraged to correspond with each other to share knowledge and that, when selected from developing countries, they should be encouraged to participate in the audits of other Member States to gain “hands-on” experience.

6.12 The delegation of Nigeria informed the Committee that it had begun a self-assessment process before presenting itself for audit on a global basis, which it would do in due course.

6.13 The delegation of Japan informed the Committee that preparations were underway for a training course for auditors to be held in Japan in March 2009.

6.14 The delegation of Singapore informed the Committee that participation in the regional training courses for auditors had generated a pool of qualified auditors. It extended its support to the Secretariat for the 2008 programme and further informed the Committee that its experts would be made available after they had been audited in November 2008.

6.15 The Committee took note of the information provided in document TC 58/6.

7 PROGRAMME ON THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN THE MARITIME SECTOR

7.1 Introduction

The Committee had three documents before it under this agenda item on the Programme on the Integration of Women in the Maritime Sector (IWMS), including the report on 2007 (TC 58/7); the report on 20 years of IMO’s Women in Development (WID) Programme (TC 58/7/1); and a document presented by the delegation of Venezuela on the Integration of Women in the Maritime Sector of Venezuela (TC 58/7/2).

7.2 Report on 2007

7.2.1 The Committee was provided with a status report on the implementation of the IWMS Programme from January to December 2007 (TC 58/7). Financed through the TC Fund, the IWMS activities included the provision of short-term fellowships for women. Having moved on from the initial phase of sensitization, the programme was now supporting the

establishment of formal networks or associations for women employed in maritime authorities, in ports, and in related maritime employment such as lecturing in maritime institutes. These activities addressed the third and fourth objectives of the IWMS Programme, which were to increase the percentage of women at the senior management level within the maritime sector; and to promote women's economic self-reliance, including access to employment.

7.2.2 The Committee was informed that three subregional associations in Africa had been established in 2007 with the assistance of the IWMS Programme, namely:

- .1 Network of Professional Women in the Maritime and Port Sectors of West and Central Africa, formalized at a workshop held in Benin in February 2007;
- .2 International Women's Maritime Forum for MENA¹ and Africa, established in July 2007 under the Arab Academy for Science and Technology and Maritime Transport (AASTMT) in Alexandria, Egypt; and
- .3 Women in the Maritime Sector of East and Southern Africa (WOMESA), established in Mombasa, Kenya in December 2007.

7.2.3 The Committee was also informed that the value to the maritime sector of establishing professional networks had been highlighted at the high-level International Conference on Empowering Women in the Maritime World, held by the World Maritime University in April 2008 with support from the IWMS Programme. The speakers had included 27 women graduates from the University, who had returned to their respective countries and were currently employed at the middle to senior management level.

7.2.4 Following the establishment, in July 2007, of the Women in Maritime Philippines (WIMAPHIL) Association, the IWMS Programme funded the IMO/WIMAPHIL "Seminar on Environment Protection in the Philippines: Advocacy by Women in the Maritime World", held in November 2007.

7.2.5 Finally, the programme also funded nine fellowships for individual training, focusing on port management and security, and the prevention of marine pollution. These activities, through fellowship training and capacity-building, had provided a mechanism to assist women in the developing regions to accede to equal training and employment opportunities in the maritime sector and contributed to the implementation of the UN Millennium Goal 3 "Promote gender equality and empower women".

7.2.6 One delegation expressed its deep appreciation for the work undertaken by the Secretariat with respect not only to the training of women in maritime disciplines, but also with respect to the career development of women with the appropriate background and maritime knowledge. Access to training was not sufficient in itself to guarantee the integration of women in the maritime sector. Many fully-qualified women encountered barriers to employment and to career development, and the delegation urged the regional coordinators to develop vibrant action plans to identify the specific areas of need for women in the maritime and port sectors of the countries concerned, thereby taking the IWMS Programme forward at the regional and subregional level.

¹ MENA: Middle East and North Africa.

7.2.7 The Committee:

- .1 took note of the report on the implementation activities undertaken under the IWMS Programme from January to December 2007;
- .2 took note of the resolution on “Strategies for enhancing the role of women in the maritime and port sectors (west and central Africa subregion)”, submitted for information by the recently established Network of Professional Women in the Maritime and Port Sectors of the West and Central Africa Region; and
- .3 took note of the resolution on “Enhancing the impact of women managers in development and sustainability of the maritime sector in the east and southern Africa subregion”, submitted for information by WOMESA.

7.3 Report on 20 years of IMO’s Women in Development (WID) Programme

7.3.1 The Committee had before it document TC 58/7/1 which reported on the results achieved under the IMO Women in Development strategy and the Programme on the Integration of Women in the Maritime Sector from 1988 to 2007.

7.3.2 The Committee was informed that, following the publication in 1988 of the Strategy of the Integration of Women in the Maritime Sector, the Organization’s technical co-operation gender activities had been structured through the ITCP through a discrete global programme for IWMS, supported, since 2001, by the TC Fund. One of the principal objectives of the ITCP had been to help improve the human capital of developing countries through training, education and other means of knowledge transfer.

7.3.3 The Organization’s approach to gender-based programming between 1988 and 2007 had been developed under two principal phases:

- Phase 1: Establishment of formal institutional structures and awareness-building (1988 to 1996); and
- Phase 2: Supporting capacity-building and fostering regional co-operation (1997 to 2007)

7.3.4 The two successive phases of development had been shaped by the concurrent developments taking place within the UN system, including the 1995 Beijing Declaration and the subsequent MDGs. The Organization’s WID activities had been structured initially through the operational framework of the 1992-1996 Medium-term Plan for the Integration of Women in the Maritime Sector, approved by TC 37, followed by the Action Programme for Equal Opportunities and Advancement of Women in the Maritime Sector 1997-2001, as approved by TC 44 in June 1997.

7.3.5 The IWMS Programme remained the Organization’s primary vehicle for articulating the UN system-wide commitment to gender equality and gender mainstreaming, in support of the UN Millennium Development Goal 3 to “Promote gender equality and empower women”. The gender perspective is also incorporated into Assembly resolution A.1006(25) on the Linkage between the ITCP and the MDGs, and the related annexes on Maritime Capacity Checklist and Maritime Capacity Analysis.

7.3.6 Phase 1 (1988-1996) had included a series of workshops on gender-planning methodology conducted by a specialist in Gender Training from University College, London, together with a series of sensitization seminars, launched in the 1990s to encourage the greater participation of women as students, as academic staff, and as decision-makers within the maritime industry as a whole. A number of partnerships had made the sensitization campaign possible, notably with the Arab Academy for Science and Technology and Maritime Transport, Alexandria, Egypt; the Centro de Formação Náutica, Mindelo, Cape Verde; and the Marine Training School of Malawi.

7.3.7 The year 2002 marked the repositioning of the IWMS Programme from playing a primary sensitization role to a new emphasis, made possible by the advancement of women in maritime and port administrations, towards the launch of formal networks or associations for women in the maritime sector including the following:

- .1 Pacific Women in Maritime Association (PACWIMA), launched in February 2004;
- .2 Network of Professional Women in the Maritime and Port Sectors of West and Central Africa, launched in February 2007;
- .3 International Women's Maritime Forum for MENA and Africa, launched in July 2007; and
- .4 Women in the Maritime Sector of East and Southern Africa (WOMESA), launched in December 2007.

7.3.8 The Committee was also informed that support through the allocation of fellowships had remained a constant element of the WID strategy since its inception and throughout all phases of implementation.

7.3.9 A number of delegations commended the Secretariat for the developments and successes achieved over the 20 years since the inception of the programme for the integration of women in the maritime sector. The report had provided tangible examples of the results achieved through capacity-building and training. However, a number of delegations also noted that, notwithstanding the progress made and the increased participation of women in the maritime sector, women still faced barriers which impeded their access to employment, and they urged national maritime authorities to take this into account in their recruitment policies.

7.3.10 The delegation of South Africa drew the Committee's particular attention to the practical difficulties that qualified women encountered in convincing employers that their skills and background provided sufficient justification for recruitment. Speaking as a woman who had developed a career in the maritime sector, the delegate regretted the additional "burden of proof" that women applicants were, in her experience, often required to provide. Although IMO was achieving a great deal, through the IWMS Programme, to empower women in the maritime sector, delegates should be encouraged to utilize qualified women as a resource within their respective national administrations.

7.3.11 The Secretary-General congratulated the delegations of South Africa and the Netherlands for their respective statements, and referred to his awareness of the increasing number of women in senior management positions, highlighted during his recent meeting, when commissioning the

Nigeria MRCC, with the Nigeria Minister of Transport. The Secretary-General referred also to the number of women technical experts throughout the Secretariat and to the composition of the Senior Management Committee, in which 50% of the members were women. The gender balance in the Secretariat was constantly improving, in accordance with the strict criteria of appropriate professional qualifications. As a further indicator of the changing gender landscape, a number of technical sub-committees were chaired by women, including the Sub-Committee on Flag State Implementation (FSI), the Sub-Committee on Dangerous Goods, Solid Cargoes and Containers (DSC) and the Sub-Committee on Ship Design and Equipment (DE).

7.3.12 A number of delegations expressed their thanks to the Secretary-General for the action he had taken with regard to gender equity in recruitment.

7.3.13 Support was also expressed for the statement made by the delegation of South Africa.

7.3.14 While commending the milestones achieved in the 20 years of programme implementation under the IWMS, many delegations urged the Secretariat to continue its efforts and activities to take this issue forward.

7.3.15 The Committee took note of the report on the implementation activities undertaken under the programme for the Integration of Women in the Maritime Sector from 1988 to 2007, and commended the Secretariat for the action taken since 1988 to strengthen regional capacities by encouraging and facilitating the training of women in all maritime subjects.

7.4 Integration of women in the maritime sector of Venezuela

7.4.1 The delegation of Venezuela introduced the document on the integration of women in the maritime sector of Venezuela (TC 58/7/2) and informed the Committee that this report should be taken within the context of IMO's 20 years of work for the integration of women in the maritime sector.

7.4.2 The Committee was informed that the number of women trained and employed in the Venezuela maritime administration had increased considerably, as a result of the dismantling of certain practical barriers to the recognition of the role of women.

7.4.3 It was intended that the document should serve as a benchmark for progress in implementing MDG 3. Furthermore, other countries should be encouraged to follow suit by sharing their successes and experience with the Committee.

7.4.4 A number of delegations commended Venezuela for the concrete examples of success which had been reported to them, and urged other delegations to furnish similar information to the Committee at future sessions.

7.4.5 The Committee took note of the information provided by the delegation of Venezuela.

8 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND FELLOWSHIPS

8.1 World Maritime University (WMU)

8.1.1 The Secretary-General referred to documents C 100/13(a) and C 100/13(b) and updated the Committee on the outcome of the last Board of Governors meeting which convened in Malmö, Sweden, recently. The Committee was advised that 2007 had been another good year in

the University's history, exceeding all previous records in terms of student enrolment, the proportion of women students, the range and diversity of its academic courses, and the income received from donors or generated by the University itself.

8.1.2 The Committee was advised that, of the 1,147 students enrolled in 2007, 438 attended the postgraduate degree programmes offered in the Malmö, Shanghai and Dalian campuses and by distance-learning, while 709 students were enrolled in non-degree Professional Development Courses held not only in Malmö but also client locations throughout the world. These initiatives served to maximize the impact of the academic training offered by WMU.

8.1.3 The Secretary-General informed the Committee that the University's Board of Governors (the Board) had received from the external auditor an "unqualified" audit opinion based on its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007.

8.1.4 Financially, the budget of the University for the 2008 calendar year projected a total income of US\$10,707,000 and expenditure of US\$10,442,000 and the University continued to generate some US\$5.8 million to finance the studies of 153 students over the last 12 years from research, consultancy and miscellaneous business activities to finance the studies of young professionals, especially women, from developing countries. The University's contribution towards student fellowships will total US\$804,000 in 2008 and finance 34 students.

8.1.5 The Secretary-General also drew the Committee's attention to the issue of continued depreciation of the US dollar against the Swedish crown, which was beyond the University's control. He advised the Committee that, to overcome the currency depreciation problem, the University was moving towards changing its financial basis from the US dollar to the Euro. It was anticipated that the currency switch should provide WMU with greater stability and predictability in its financial operations, and in particular, avoid the ongoing erosion of the purchasing power of the University's professional staff whose salaries were currently in US dollars.

8.1.6 The Secretary-General urged the maritime communities around the world to join the University's traditional donors in providing more broadly-based and long-term financial support to the University, consistent with the provisions of Assembly resolution A.933(22) on "Sustainable financial support for the World Maritime University".

8.1.7 The Secretary-General informed the Committee of the outcome of the Strategic Review authorized in 2006 and concluded last year. The Board was informed that the President of the University, Dr. Karl Laubstein, would relinquish his duties on 31 July this year, and a new management would take forward an agreed action plan to implement the remaining recommendations in the Review.

8.1.8 The Board expressed its deep appreciation to Dr. Laubstein for his long and meritorious service to the University and unanimously agreed to bestow on him the title of "President Emeritus" in recognition of his years of service to and leadership of the University.

8.1.9 The Secretary-General paid his own tribute to Dr. Laubstein for his leadership with respect to the academic developments at the University over the 12 years since he took up tenure in March 1996. Under his able stewardship, dedication and commitment, the University's outreach programmes were developed with academic institutions in Dalian and Shanghai in China, and with Lund University in Sweden.

8.1.10 The delegation of Panama introduced document TC 58/INF.2 and informed the Committee of a declaration and resolution adopted by the Conference on “Empowerment of Professional Women in the Maritime World: the WMU Contribution”, held in Malmö, Sweden, from 2 to 4 April 2008 which was organized by WMU to celebrate its Silver Jubilee, with the support of IMO’s programme on IWMS.

8.1.11 The Conference was aimed at providing an insight into the problems and challenges of increasing the effective participation of professional women in the maritime sector. It was intended to generate recommendations and proposals for follow-up action, from a broad spectrum of influential, global contributors: senior political figures, high-profile female maritime executives and opinion shapers, senior representatives of employing organizations and of the International Transport Workers’ Federation, as well as WMU graduates.

8.1.12 The Conference adopted a resolution (attached at annex 1) inviting IMO Member Governments, the IMO bodies, and the donor community to encourage all stakeholders in the maritime sector to: promote and support initiatives to increase the awareness of women of the career opportunities in the maritime field; review critically employment policies and practices in recognition of gender diversity; promote “good practice” in recruitment, placement and career development in the maritime sector; support and encourage the development of networking schemes for women and support WMU’s endeavours to increase further the promotion of women graduates by providing student fellowships to the University.

8.1.13 Several delegations indicated their full support for the resolution adopted by the Conference and urged the global maritime community to do more to encourage more women in the maritime industry.

8.1.14 The Committee noted the information presented and supported the resolution.

8.2 International Maritime Law Institute (IMLI)

8.2.1 The Secretary-General referred to documents C 100/14(a), C 100/14(a)/Add.1, C 100/14(b) and C 100/14(b)/Add.1, which presented the report of the IMLI Governing Board on the Institute’s operations for the academic years 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and its budget for 2008.

8.2.2 The Institute continued to maintain an excellent academic reputation, as demonstrated by the outstanding performance of its graduates and the high-level posts many of them had been entrusted with in their native countries; and also by the increased number of eminent visiting lecturers.

8.2.3 The Committee was advised that, by the end of the 2006/2007 academic year, IMLI graduates totalled 396 from 109 States and territories worldwide; this figure grew to 477 graduates from 116 countries and territories, following the graduation in May 2008.

8.2.4 The Institute’s external auditor gave an “unqualified” opinion on its Financial Statements for the year ended 31 August 2007, concluding in his report that IMLI’s funding position continued to be “healthy”.

8.2.5 The Committee noted the Governing Board's appreciation to those donors whose sustained contributions, either by general donations to the Institute's funds or by the donation of scholarships, had assisted in the development of IMLI and whose contributions resulted in sufficient income to cover the Institute's budget for the 2007/2008 academic year.

8.2.6 The Governing Board expressed its appreciation for the funds authorized by the Council from IMO's ITCP, which permitted the award of four full and one partial scholarships to students from developing countries for the year 2007/2008.

8.2.7 In particular, the Committee noted the Governing Board's expression of thanks for the support received from:

- .1 The Nippon Foundation for the provision of ten full scholarships per academic year in 2007/2008 and also for the forthcoming period 2008/2009;
- .2 The "Euromed Co-operation on Maritime Safety and Prevention of Pollution from Ships – SAFEMED" project which would be financing ten scholarships between 2006 and 2009;
- .3 ITF Seafarers' Trust for funding a two-year project that included the provision of two scholarships in the 2007/2008 academic year; and
- .4 Lloyd's Register Educational Trust for the provision of a grant to cover three scholarships in each of the academic years 2008/2009, 2009/2010 and 2010/2011.

8.2.8 The Committee also noted the Governing Board's expression of gratitude to Member States, in particular the Governments of Malta and Switzerland, for their continued support and to the Government of the Republic of Korea for its contribution towards IMLI's operational budget for the first time.

8.2.9 The Committee noted the information provided.

8.3 IMO International Maritime Academy

8.3.1 The delegation of Italy informed the Committee that the Government of Italy was working towards a resumption of training activities at the Academy by the end of 2008. Various regional and local agencies within the Government of Italy involved in the Academy's management and operation were continuing their effort to find a viable solution and decide on the final location of the Academy.

8.3.2 The delegation of Italy assured the Committee that the Government of Italy remained committed in its support of the Academy.

8.3.3 The Secretary-General expressed his personal appreciation to the Italian Ambassador to London and to Admiral Olimbo for keeping him informed, and looked forward to a resumption of training activities at the Academy soon.

8.3.4 The Committee noted the information provided.

9 WORK OF OTHER BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

9.1 The Committee had before it documents TC 58/9, TC 58/9/Add.1 and TC 58/9/1. Document TC 58/9 reported on the outcome of the twenty-fifth session of the Assembly, the ninety-eighth ordinary and twenty-fourth extraordinary sessions of the Council, the fifty-sixth session of the Marine Environment Protection Committee, the eighty-third session of the Maritime Safety Committee and the ninety-third session of the Legal Committee. Furthermore, this document reported on the outcome of the twenty-ninth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972, and the second Meeting of Contracting Parties to the 1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972. Document TC 58/9/Add.1 reported on the outcome of the fifty-seventh session of the Marine Environment Protection Committee. Document TC 58/9/1, submitted by the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), provided updated information on the activities of the IHO Capacity-Building Programme since the Committee's fifty-seventh session in June 2007.

9.2 Many delegations expressed their appreciation for the well-structured, clear and comprehensive information contained in documents TC 58/9, TC 58/9/Add.1 and TC 58/9/1.

9.3 The Committee was informed of the outcome of the twenty-fifth regular session of the Assembly with regard to the adoption of the following resolutions:

- resolution A.989(25) – “Strategic plan for the Organization (for the six-year period 2008-2013)”;
- resolution A.990(25) – “High-level Action Plan of the Organization and priorities for the 2008-2009 biennium”;
- resolution A.993(25) – “Voluntary donation of interest earnings under the contributions incentive scheme to the Technical Co-operation Fund”;
- resolution A.998(25) – “Need for capacity-building for the development and implementation of new, and amendments to existing, instruments”; and
- resolution A.1006(25) – “The Linkage between the Integrated Technical Co-operation Programme and the Millennium Development Goals”.

9.4 The Committee was informed of the outcome of MSC 83 concerning the new ITCP for 2008-2009, which included an additional priority on “sustainable maritime sector development”, with a focus on safe navigation on coastal routes and the inclusion of a new global programme on Support to SIDS and LDCs for their special shipping needs.

9.5 The Committee noted that the twenty-ninth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972, and the second Meeting of Contracting Parties to the 1996 Protocol to the Convention had approved the final report of the “Barriers to Compliance” project.

9.6 The Committee noted the information provided by the IHO (document TC 58/9/1) on the efforts it had made in the field of capacity-building since its fifty-seventh session. Under the IHO Capacity-Building Work Programme, technical visits had been carried out to Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Cuba, Malawi, Namibia and Uruguay. Technical visits to Albania, Lebanon, Malta and Romania were being coordinated by the Chairman of the Mediterranean and Black Sea Hydrographic Commission. The objective of these visits was to inform the authorities of the countries of the new obligations they had as signatories to the SOLAS Convention after the entry into force of the amendments to chapter V, regulation 9.

9.7 The Committee also noted that, in order to raise the awareness at governmental level of the importance of hydrography to the safety of navigation and national economic development, and to explore initiatives of common regional interest, two technical workshops had been held in 2007. A Technical Workshop on Phase 1 Capacity-Building had been held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia for the benefit of the North Indian Ocean Hydrographic Commission and the ROPME Sea Area Hydrographic Commission countries. Furthermore, a workshop on Fluvial Hydrographic Surveying had been hosted by the Servicio de Hidrografía y Navegación de la Amazonia del Perú, Iquitos, Peru. The Committee further noted the developments concerning IHO's ongoing technical co-operation projects relating to the Black and Azov Seas, the Gulf of Honduras and the Marine Electronic Highway for the Malacca and Singapore Straits and the Marine Electronic Highway in the Western Indian Ocean.

9.8 The Committee noted that IHO and IMO had, during this last year, reinforced their co-operation and coordination through an increased volume of technical projects, aimed at making the best possible use of the limited human and financial resources allocated to improving hydrographic capability of developing maritime States.

9.9 The Committee was informed that MSC 84 had recognized the need to establish a correspondence group with specific terms of reference (document MSC 84/24, paragraph 14). Under the coordination of South Africa, the outcome of the correspondence group will be submitted to MSC 85.

9.10 With regard to the request made by the MEPC, at its fifty-seventh session, the Committee agreed to provide its views to the MEPC on mechanisms which could be developed through the Organization's TC programme, to facilitate implementation in recycling yards in developing countries, of the standards contained in the draft text of the Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships. Several delegations suggested that the Committee, in collaboration with the MEPC, should work towards the development of a programme of training and capacity enhancement of maritime administrations that would assist Member States to understand and implement the Convention in parallel to the drafting process. Furthermore, many delegations supported the view that the Committee, together with the MEPC, should further explore concerns regarding recycling yards in developing countries.

9.11 With regard to the request made by MEPC 57, on the issue of identifying potential sources of funding for mechanisms which could be developed to facilitate implementation of the standards contained in the aforementioned Convention, one delegation informed the Committee that a possible funding solution could be explored through bilateral agreements.

9.12 Many delegations welcomed the information provided by the Director, TCD, on the initiative that had been undertaken by IMO in collaboration with the Government of Norway, with respect to ship recycling yards in developing countries. The Committee was further informed of the progress of this initiative, which involved selecting a country, in this instance, Bangladesh, to carry out a pilot project with a view to developing policies that reflect what is contained in the draft Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, in advance of its entry into force.

9.13 The Secretary-General informed the Committee that once the draft Convention on ship recycling is adopted, IMO would be willing to assist Member States with increasing awareness and implications of the Convention. On the complex issue of training nationals on the Convention, he welcomed the interesting debate generated by the Committee and suggested that the way forward would be to proceed with bilateral funding arrangements.

9.14 Many delegations expressed their appreciation to the IHO for the technical assistance given under the "IHO Capacity-Building Work Programme", with regards to hydrographic surveying, nautical surveying and the promulgation of maritime safety information.

9.15 One delegation requested that IHO considers extending its technical workshops to other developing countries namely, in west and central Africa. With regard to this request, the representative from IHO informed the Committee that, through its 16 Hydrographical Commissions, the west and central Africa region had been visited, and that they were keen to work with these countries to build capacity.

9.16 The delegation of South Africa appealed to IHO and IMO to monitor developments with respect to their Marine Electronic Highways and encouraged IMO to co-operate fully in this project following its inception phase.

9.17 In conclusion, the Committee:

- .1 noted the information provided on the work of other bodies contained in documents TC 58/9, TC 58/9/Add.1 and TC 58/9/1 in particular, that MSC 84 had recognized the need to establish a correspondence group with specific terms of reference. It further noted that the outcome would be submitted to MSC 85; and
- .2 noted the suggestion by several delegations that it should work in collaboration with the MEPC, towards the development of a programme of training and capacity enhancement of maritime administrations that would assist Member States to understand and implement the draft Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, in parallel to the drafting process.

10 RULES OF PROCEDURE AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

10.1 Report on the meeting of the chairmen of the committees

10.1.1 The Committee had before it document TC 58/10 on the outcome of the meeting on work methods of the committees of the Organization that was convened at the request of the ninety-seventh session of the Council and took place on 22 June 2007. The object of the meeting was to discuss work methods of the committees and how best to harmonize them in order to achieve well-run meetings.

10.1.2 The Committee was informed that the outcome of the deliberations was reported to the twenty-fourth extraordinary session of the Council in November 2007 for its consideration. The recommendations made by the meeting provided principles to be observed by each committee when reviewing its guidelines on work methods (C/ES.24/10/1, paragraph 3).

10.1.3 The Committee noted the recommendations made by the chairmen's meeting.

10.2 Guidelines on methods and organization of work of the Technical Co-operation Committee

10.2.1 The Committee considered document TC 58/10/1 that contained, at annex, draft amendments to the Guidelines on methods and organization of work of the Technical Co-operation Committee.

10.2.2 The Committee was informed that, at the twenty-fourth extraordinary session of the Council, the outcome of the seventh session of the *ad hoc* Council Working Group on the Organization's Strategic Plan was considered and that that session endorsed the recommendation that all IMO documents, especially proposals for new work programme items, should show linkages to the Strategic and High-level Action Plan by including elements such as strategic direction, high-level action and planned output in the summary table of each document. The Secretariat subsequently prepared a revised standard format for IMO documents which was disseminated by Circular letter No.2831 of 13 December 2007.

10.2.3 The Committee's attention was also drawn to the adoption of Assembly resolution A.989(25) on "Strategic Plan for the Organization (for the six-year period 2008-2013)" and resolution A.990(25) on "High-level Action Plan of the Organization and priorities for the 2008-2009 biennium". Under operative paragraph 5 of the latter resolution, the committees have been requested to review and revise the guidelines for the organization and method of work in the light of the guidelines developed by the Council on the application of the Strategic Plan and the High-level Action Plan.

10.2.4 In considering the information provided, the delegation of the Netherlands welcomed the amendment to paragraph 5.1.1 of the Guidelines on methods and organization of work of the Technical Co-operation Committee but remarked that it would be useful to have a linkage with paragraph 3.2 on Working arrangements. Several delegations supported this proposal. An amended paragraph 3.2 to this effect would, therefore, read as follows:

"3.2 When a new subject is proposed for inclusion in the Committee's work programme, specific indication of the action required should be included in the proposal and the proponent should document the need for the measure proposed and its relation to the objectives of the Organization, with reference to a specific strategic direction, high-level action and planned output and, indicating where possible, its degree of priority and a target completion date so that the Committee may make an informed decision as to the action to be taken."

10.2.5 One delegation, whilst fully supporting the proposed amendments, stated that it was important to include management indicators in order to ascertain what progress had been made with regard to attaining high-level objectives.

10.2.6 The Committee approved the proposed amendments to the Guidelines on methods and organization of work of the Technical Co-operation Committee, as reproduced at annex 2.

11 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

11.1 Application for consultative status from the Global Maritime Education and Training Association

11.1.1 The Committee had before it document TC 58/11 on the application for consultative status received from the Global Maritime Education and Training Association (GlobalMET).

11.1.2 The Committee noted that the Council, at its ninety-eighth session, when considering this application, had decided to allow it to proceed for further screening by the TCC and the MSC.

11.1.3 The Committee also noted the recommendation made by the MSC to the twenty-fourth extraordinary session of the Council to grant consultative status to GlobalMET.

11.1.4 The Committee further noted that the twenty-fourth extraordinary session of the Council had decided to defer its decision to its 100th session pending the TCC's consideration.

11.1.5 One delegation enquired whether the criteria for the granting of consultative status, as set out in Basic Document Vol.1, had been met with regard to the application of GlobalMET.

11.1.6 That delegation was assured, by the Chairmen of the Working Groups convened during the ninety-eighth session of Council and the eighty-third session of MSC to consider this matter, that the required screening had been made and that the requisite criteria for granting consultative status to GlobalMET had been met.

11.1.7 Several delegations supported the granting of consultative status to GlobalMET, acknowledging that it could make an enormous contribution to the work of the Organization.

11.1.8 The representative from Hong Kong, China, provided a brief overview of the work and purpose of GlobalMET.

11.1.9 The Committee, noting the composition of the association and the contribution that such training institutions make to the achievement of IMO's technical co-operation objectives, agreed to recommend to the Council, at its 100th session, the granting of consultative status to GlobalMET.

11.2 Financial impact of making the IMDG Code available free online

11.2.1 The Committee had before it document TC 58/11/1, which presented an analysis of the potential impact on the TC Fund of a proposal that was being considered by the MSC to make the IMDG Code available by free download, in the context of a debate on mandatory training for shoreside personnel in the provisions of the Code.

11.2.2 The Committee noted that the IMDG Code and its Supplement had accounted, on average, for almost a third of the total sales revenues of the Printing Fund during the last four years, and that approved transfers from the Printing Fund to the TC Fund had represented a similar proportion of all sales revenues during the same period.

11.2.3 The Committee noted, accordingly, that making the IMDG Code available free online, as proposed, would be likely to have a negative impact on the revenues of the Printing Fund, and therefore on its surplus. Since the Printing Fund's contribution to the TC Fund was proportional to its surplus, there could be a commensurate negative effect on the TC Fund.

11.2.4 The Committee noted that even a rather conservative estimate of a 20% drop in sales could reduce the Printing Fund's contribution to the TC Fund by £300,000–£337,500 per year. Moreover, since unit sales of each new edition of the IMDG Code/Supplement had been steadily rising in recent years, the effect on sales of free availability could be expected to increase.

11.2.5 The Committee noted, too, that the simultaneous presence in the marketplace of free and sales versions of the IMDG might lead to a further drop in sales of the IMDG Code.

11.2.6 The Committee also recalled the conclusions of the pilot study into making certain IMO instruments available free online: that the main beneficiaries were in developed countries, and that the facility was mostly used by the private sector. The Committee felt that the same pattern would probably be observed if the IMDG Code were made available free online, and that the training needs of developing countries would therefore not be best met by making materials available online, free or not.

11.2.7 The Chairman observed that most of the end-users of the IMDG Code were port authorities and terminal operators, who were in most cases financially able to purchase the publications, unlike some of the maritime administrations in developing countries. He requested the Committee to take that into account in its deliberations.

11.2.8 Many delegations expressed satisfaction with the way the analysis of the potential impact, on the TC Fund, of the proposal to make the IMDG Code available by free download had been presented in the document. An overwhelming majority of the delegations pointed out that, as the surplus of the profits from the Printing Fund constituted a major source of income for the ITCP, the programme would suffer financially if the proposal was to be implemented. Funding would be required from elsewhere or the ITCP would have to be reduced.

11.2.9 One delegation, while not supporting the free download of the IMDG Code, was of the view that the Code should be made available online, but paid for. The Secretariat confirmed that the IMDG Code was already available for download online on a subscription basis, as well as on CD.

11.2.10 The Committee took note of the information provided in document TC 58/11/1 and agreed to recommend to the Council that the current policy of making the IMDG Code available as a sales item should be maintained.

11.2.11 The Committee also noted that, since the refurbishment, the bookshop from where IMO publications were purchased during IMO meetings, no longer existed. The Secretariat informed the Committee that it was still possible to purchase publications online, which would be delivered within 24 hours to the IMO building during IMO meetings. The other possibility was to purchase them directly from the Marine Society & Sea Cadets (202 Lambeth Road, London SE1 7JW, tel: 020 7654 7000, fax: 020 7928 8914, e-mail: info@ms-sc.org).

12 ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN FOR 2009

12.1 In accordance with Rule 16 of the Rules of Procedure of the Technical Co-operation Committee, the Committee elects its officers once a year.

12.2 The Committee noted that the present Vice-Chairman, Mr. Fikret Hakgüden (Turkey), had recently retired from his Government service and, therefore, was not available for re-election. The Committee expressed its sincere appreciation for the considerable contribution which Mr. Hakgüden had made over the years to the work of the Committee and for facilitating the implementation of the ITCP.

12.3 The Committee re-elected Mr. Ben Owusu-Mensah, Ghana, as Chairman and elected R. Adm. (ICG) Giancarlo Olimbo, Italy, as Vice-Chairman, for 2009, both by acclamation.

13 ACTION REQUESTED OF THE COUNCIL

13.1 The Council is invited to:

- .1 note the Committee's endorsement of the Integrated Technical Co-operation Programme (ITCP) biennial report on 2006-2007 and, in particular, the high-level of delivery of the ITCP during the 2006-2007 biennium, both in terms of the volume and delivery rate;
- .2 note the steps taken by the Secretariat and endorsed by the Committee in the promotion and implementation of Assembly resolution A.1006(25) on the linkage between the ITCP and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by developing relevant technical assistance activities for delivery during the 2008-2009 biennium;
- .3 note the status of financial contributions made by countries, organizations and industry to the ITCP and, in particular, the voluntary donations made by Member States in response to resolution A.993(25) on Voluntary donation of interest earnings under the Contributions Incentive Scheme to the Technical Co-operation (TC) Fund and other IMO Funds;
- .4 note the measures taken by the Secretariat to implement the strategy for long-term financing of the ITCP as approved by TC 57, as well as the recommendation of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit to integrate it into an organization-wide fund-raising strategy;
- .5 note the report on the assessment of the impact of the ITCP for 2004-2007 prepared by independent consultants and the Secretariat's initial analysis of the report;
- .6 note the contributions made by the regional presence project in Africa and east Asia and also in the Caribbean through the regional maritime adviser, as well as partnership arrangements as called for by resolution A.965(23), to the effective coordination and implementation of IMO activities in all regions;

- .7 note the report on 20 years of IMO's Women in Development Programme and the action taken since 1988 to strengthen regional capacities by encouraging and facilitating the training of women in all maritime subjects;
- .8 note the Committee's support for the Declaration and Resolution on Empowering Professional Women in the Maritime World, adopted at the Conference on "Empowerment of Professional Women in the Maritime World: The WMU Contribution" held in Malmö, Sweden, from 2 to 4 April 2008;
- .9 note the Committee's approval of the proposed amendments to the Guidelines on methods and organization of work of the Committee in order to include a revised standard format for IMO documents;
- .10 note the Committee's recommendation to grant consultative status to the Global Maritime Education and Training Association (GlobalMET);
- .11 note the Committee's recommendation to retain the policy of publishing the IMDG Code as a sales item and not making it available online free of charge;
- .12 note the summary of the Committee's report on its fifty-eighth session (C 100/10/Add.1) and make such comments and give such guidance to the Committee, as it deems appropriate; and
- .13 authorize the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Committee's fifty-eighth session, with its comments and recommendations, to the twenty-sixth session of the Assembly, in accordance with Article 21(b) of the IMO Convention.

ANNEX 1

**DECLARATION AND RESOLUTION SUBMITTED TO IMO
BY THE CONFERENCE ON
“EMPOWERMENT OF PROFESSIONAL WOMEN IN THE MARITIME WORLD:
THE WMU CONTRIBUTION”**

THE CONFERENCE on “Empowerment of Professional Women in the Maritime World: the WMU Contribution”, held in Malmö, Sweden, from 2 to 4 April 2008,

RECALLING Articles 2(e) and 15(k) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization (IMO) concerning the functions of the Organization and the Assembly in relation to the facilitation and promotion of technical co-operation,

RECALLING ALSO that the World Maritime University (WMU) was established to serve the global maritime community as the Organization’s apex institution for tertiary-level maritime education, in furtherance of IMO’s purposes and objectives,

RECALLING FURTHER in particular IMO resolutions A.900(21), on Objectives of the Organization in the 2000s and A.933(22) concerning sustainable financial support for the World Maritime University, through which the Assembly, respectively, acknowledged the special contribution of WMU to the attainment of the objectives of the Organization, and reaffirmed the importance and continued necessity of the University, as a high-level maritime training institution, to provide, *inter alia*, technical advice in furtherance of the objectives and goals of the Organization and its Member States,

RECOGNIZING the International Maritime Organization’s efforts to promote the advancement of women into mainstream maritime activities through its Programme for the Integration of Women in the Maritime Sector,

UNDERSCORING ALSO the adoption by the Technical Co-operation Committee (18 June 1998), resolution TC.3(45) on “Promotion of the participation of women in the maritime industry”,

APPRECIATING the initiative taken by the World Maritime University to host an international conference concerning the Empowerment of Professional Women in the Maritime World,

AFFIRMING the significant contribution which the World Maritime University has made to increase the opportunities for professional women by raising the intake of qualified women graduates to 30% from 6% in the last decade,

NOTING that this increase has been accomplished through engagement with like-minded donors,

APPRECIATING WARMLY the generosity of all donors to and sponsors of the Conference and thanking in particular the principal donors: the International Maritime Organization, the Government of Sweden, the Nippon Foundation and the Ocean Policy Research Foundation,

WELCOMING the wide geographical representation of speakers and participants at the Conference,

NOTING the diverse experience and broad perspectives of the keynote speakers and appreciating their insights on addressing gender equality and into improving gender balance in the workplace,

APPRECIATING the particular and enriching contributions of the women WMU graduate speakers at the Conference who demonstrated the life-changing effects of educational opportunities and in particular, the benefit of the WMU teaching programmes,

COMMENDING the spirit of co-operation and determination amongst all participants to make an effective and durable contribution to improving the career opportunities for professional women in the maritime industry in the public and private sectors,

RECOGNIZING the importance of education as a building block in achieving the increased participation of women in economic life,

DESIRING to encourage the World Maritime University to build further on its achievements in capacity-building and in promoting increased opportunities for professional women,

INVITES the IMO Member Governments, the IMO bodies, and the donor community to:

- (a) encourage all stakeholders in the maritime sector to promote and support initiatives to increase the awareness of women of the career opportunities in the maritime field;
- (b) encourage all stakeholders in the maritime sector to recognize that gender diversity and inclusiveness in the workplace make economic sense and therefore to review critically their employment policies and practices;
- (c) strengthen further their resolve to implement effective gender equality policies and to thereby promote “good practice” in recruitment, placement and career development in the maritime sector;
- (d) support and encourage the development of networking schemes for women as a cost-effective means of information sharing and mentoring;
- (e) compliment WMU for its achievements in providing increased opportunities for professional women; and
- (f) support WMU’s endeavours to increase further the proportion of women graduates by providing WMU student fellowships.

ANNEX 2

GUIDELINES ON METHODS AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK OF THE TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

1 Purpose and application

1.1 The purpose of these guidelines is to provide a basis for the Technical Co-operation Committee to conduct its work in an efficient and effective manner having regard to the available resources of the Organization.

1.2 The guidelines are applicable to the work of the Committee as well as to working groups and correspondence groups set up by the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee and working groups, and correspondence group “leaders” should make all efforts to ensure strict compliance with the guidelines.

1.3 The guidelines and their appendix shall be kept under review and be updated as necessary in the light of experience gained in their application.

2 Coordination of work and review of work programmes

The Committee should periodically examine its work programme and review the allocation of meeting days and future work programmes.

3 Working arrangements

3.1 In compliance with resolutions A.500(XII) and A.777(18), the Committee, in organizing its work, should assign priorities in its work programme and strictly adhere to such priorities.

3.2 When a new subject is proposed for inclusion in the Committee’s work programme, specific indication of the action required should be included in the proposal and the proponent should document the need for the measure proposed and its relation to the objectives of the Organization, with reference to a specific strategic direction, high-level action and planned output and, indicating where possible, its degree of priority and a target completion date so that the Committee may make an informed decision as to the action to be taken.

3.3 The Committee should:

- .1 decide on items to be included in the work programme of the Committee, with clear instructions for the work to be undertaken; and
- .2 establish priorities and target dates for the completion of the consideration of such items.

3.4 Before including a subject in the work programme, the Committee should be satisfied that there is a compelling need for the work to be carried out on the basis of background information submitted by the proponent and ensure that the proposal is consistent with the intent of resolution A.500(XII).

3.5 In respect of subjects requiring research, contributions from other organizations and appropriate entities should be encouraged and taken into account.

4 Working groups and correspondence groups

4.1 The Technical Co-operation Committee should limit the number of working groups formed during or between its sessions to a maximum of two, bearing in mind the difficulties small delegations experience in being represented on such groups and the fact that such groups work without interpretation.

4.2 In view of the limited duration of the Committee's sessions, working groups should, where practicable, meet between sessions at no cost to the Organization, submitting their reports to the next session of the Committee. However, when working groups are required to meet and prepare a report during a session, all efforts should be made to keep such reports as short as possible.

4.3 In addition to working groups, the Committee may form drafting groups. In no case should more than three groups (e.g., two working and one drafting groups) meet simultaneously during a session. If additional drafting groups are needed, they should meet outside normal working hours.

4.4 To facilitate consideration of an issue, a correspondence group may be established in accordance with the guidelines set out in appendix 1. The Committee may further agree on any informal arrangement with a view to encouraging efforts to resolve issues when no consensus has been found in the Committee.

4.5 When working groups, drafting groups and correspondence groups are formed, the terms of reference should be agreed by the Committee before the group starts work, and should normally be made available to every member of the group.

5 Preparation of documents and reports

5.1 Documents should be prepared in single spacing and be as concise as possible so as to facilitate their timely processing. In order to enhance the clear understanding of documents, the following should be observed:

- .1 all documents should include a brief summary prepared in accordance with the format given in appendix 2. Documents, especially proposals for new work programme items, should demonstrate, where feasible, the linkages to the Strategic and High-level Action Plans by including, in the summary, references to the related strategic direction(s), high-level action(s) and planned output(s);
- .2 substantive documents should conclude with a summary of the action the Committee is invited to take; and
- .3 information documents should conclude with a summary of the information contained therein.

5.2 To facilitate the processing of documents, they should be accompanied by computer diskettes, preferably in Microsoft Word, where available. Documents may also be submitted via the Internet as text or in Microsoft Word to IMO's e-mail address (i.e. "info@imo.org"). In such cases, documents should be confirmed by hard copies to facilitate processing of the document, i.e. attachment of annexes to main texts, and to check that none of the text has been garbled during sending or conversion.

5.3 Reports of the Committee should, in general, contain under each section, only:

- .1 a summary of key documents and listing of other documents submitted by governments, international organizations and the Secretariat;
- .2 a summary of views expressed, during consideration of an item, which may have influenced the decision taken by the Committee (thus not allowing the reports to turn into summary records, and statements by delegations should be included therein only at their express request during the session); and
- .3 a record of the decisions taken.

6 Submission of documents

6.1 To ensure that all documents are available at IMO Headquarters in all three working languages well in time before a session of the Committee, so as to enable the timely studying of documents and thus promote the participation of all members in the decision-making process of the Committee, the following provisions should apply:

- .1 documents (including information documents) containing more than six pages of text (bulky documents) should be received by the Secretariat not later than nine weeks before the opening of any session of the Committee¹. They should be made available at IMO Headquarters, in the Organization's three working languages, except for information documents which should not be translated, not later than five weeks before the opening of the session; and
- .2 documents (including information documents) containing six pages or less of text (non-bulky documents) should be received by the Secretariat not later than seven weeks before the opening of any session of the Committee. They should be made available at IMO Headquarters, in the Organization's three working languages, except for information documents which should not be translated, not later than four weeks before the opening of the session.

6.2 The Secretariat should strictly apply the rules concerning the submission of documents and not accept late submissions from governments or delegations. Any exemption from these provisions should have the prior authorization of the Chairman of the Committee following consultations with the Secretariat.

¹ An exception is hereby made with respect to the annual reports on the implementation of the Integrated Technical Co-operation Programme, which should be processed in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph 6.1.2.

7 Observance of the guidelines

7.1 These guidelines should be observed strictly. This will assist delegations in preparing adequately for each meeting and enhance their participation in the debate and decision-making process during the meetings. It will also avoid delegations experiencing difficulties when developing national positions on subjects on the agenda of the Committee. In order to promote efficiency in the conduct of work overall, Committee members should ensure that their colleagues attending sessions of other Committees are fully informed of the outcome of the meeting they have attended. Committee members should also ensure that their experts attending meetings of working groups, drafting groups or correspondence groups are adequately informed of and instructed on any action necessary to give effect to decisions made by the Committee.

* * *

APPENDIX 1

GUIDELINES FOR CORRESPONDENCE GROUPS

1 Purpose

The purpose of establishing a correspondence group is to facilitate the consideration of an issue by a Committee on the basis of a consolidated draft text prepared by a “lead country” or the Secretariat through consultation with interested delegations by correspondence thereby decreasing the volume of papers submitted and processed.

2 Prerequisites

In addition to paragraphs 4.4 and 4.5 of the guidelines on methods and organization of work, correspondence groups should only be established after the Committee has agreed to consider the issue and has endorsed terms of reference for the group. The work of correspondence groups does not pre-empt formal consideration in the Technical Co-operation Committee of the positions taken by governments or organizations.

3 Participation

Participation in correspondence groups is open to all delegations (governments and organizations) which can provide the necessary expertise on a timely basis or which have a particular interest in the issue under consideration. Any Member Government or international organization can join in the work of the correspondence group subsequent to the establishment of the group and any contribution should be accepted at any stage of the work of the group.

4 Method of work

4.1 When establishing a correspondence group, a “lead country”, “lead organization” or the Secretariat should be designated to coordinate the work of the group.

4.2 Responsibilities of group “leaders” should include:

- .1 preparation, maintenance and circulation of lists of participants;
- .2 preparation and circulation of draft texts and comments thereon;
- .3 preparation and submission to the Secretariat, (see paragraph 6 below) of the report of the correspondence group, including any consolidated draft texts;
- .4 introduction of the above-mentioned report and consolidated draft texts to the Committee; and
- .5 establishment of deadlines for the receipt of comments and proposals and the preparation of draft texts.

4.3 Responsibilities of participants should include:

- .1 active participation in the work of the group through submission of comments, proposals, etc.;
- .2 compliance with the deadlines established for the submission of comments, proposals, etc.; and
- .3 relaying to other group members copies of comments, proposals, etc., submitted to the group “leader”.

4.4 The responsibilities of the Secretariat, in those cases where the Secretariat acts as a group “leader”, should be the same as those listed under paragraph 4.2 above. The Secretariat may also be requested to circulate consolidated draft texts, etc., on behalf of the group “leader”.

5 Outcome of correspondence groups’ work

The results of work carried out by correspondence groups should normally take the form of a consolidated draft text reflecting the information received from members of the group. Such texts should be accompanied by a succinct report summarizing the work and indicating which members have provided input to the process. Where it has not been possible to prepare an agreed consolidated draft document, texts or issues on which there was a disagreement should be clearly indicated in the draft document or the report as appropriate.

6 Submission of correspondence groups’ reports

Correspondence groups’ reports should be submitted to the first session of the Committee following conclusion of the groups’ work. They should be submitted in time to meet the deadline established for submission of documents. Normally the work of the correspondence groups should not overlap with sessions of the Committee. In case the group has not finalized its work in time to meet such a deadline, a progress report should be made to the Committee.

* * *

APPENDIX 2

STANDARD FORMAT FOR IMO DOCUMENTS

The text of all documents should be preceded by a brief summary prepared in the form, and containing the information, as set out hereunder.

SUMMARY

- Executive summary:*** This description should be brief, outlining the proposed objective (an amendment, an Assembly resolution, a circular, information only, etc.), and include information on whether a proposal will have any financial implications for the shipping industry or for the IMO budget.
- Strategic direction:*** A reference should be made to one or more relevant strategic directions in the Organization's Strategic Plan.
- High-level action:*** A reference should be made to one or more corresponding high-level actions in the Organization's High-level Action Plan.
- Planned output:*** A reference should be made to one or more corresponding planned outputs in the Organization's High-level Action Plan. If there is no corresponding planned output, an appropriate descriptive text should be included.
- Action to be taken:*** A reference should be made to the paragraph of the document which states the action to be taken by the Committee.
- Related documents:*** Other key documents should be listed to the extent they are known to the originator of the document.