



# Improving Member States' Education-based Transparency through a Self-Reporting Disclosure Standard

**Team: Finding IMO**  
**November 15th, 2023**

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## Team: Finding IMO



# Introduction: IMO's Directives and SD 8

## IMO's Mission and Vision Statement as seen in Resolution A.1149(32):

### MISSION STATEMENT

1 The mission of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), as a United Nations specialized agency, is to promote safe, secure, environmentally sound, efficient and sustainable shipping through cooperation. This will be accomplished by adopting the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and security, efficiency of navigation and prevention and control of pollution from ships, as well as through consideration of the related legal matters and effective implementation of IMO instruments, with a view to their universal and uniform application.

### VISION STATEMENT

- 2 The vision of IMO for the period 2018 to 2023 is as follows:
- .1 IMO will uphold its leadership role as the global regulator of shipping, promote greater recognition of the sector's importance and enable the advancement of shipping, while addressing the challenges of continuing developments in technology and world trade and the need to meet the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
  - .2 To achieve this, IMO will focus on the review, development and implementation of and compliance with IMO instruments in its pursuit to proactively identify, analyse and address emerging issues and support Member States in their implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## SD 8, Output 8.6

### SD 8: Ensure organizational effectiveness

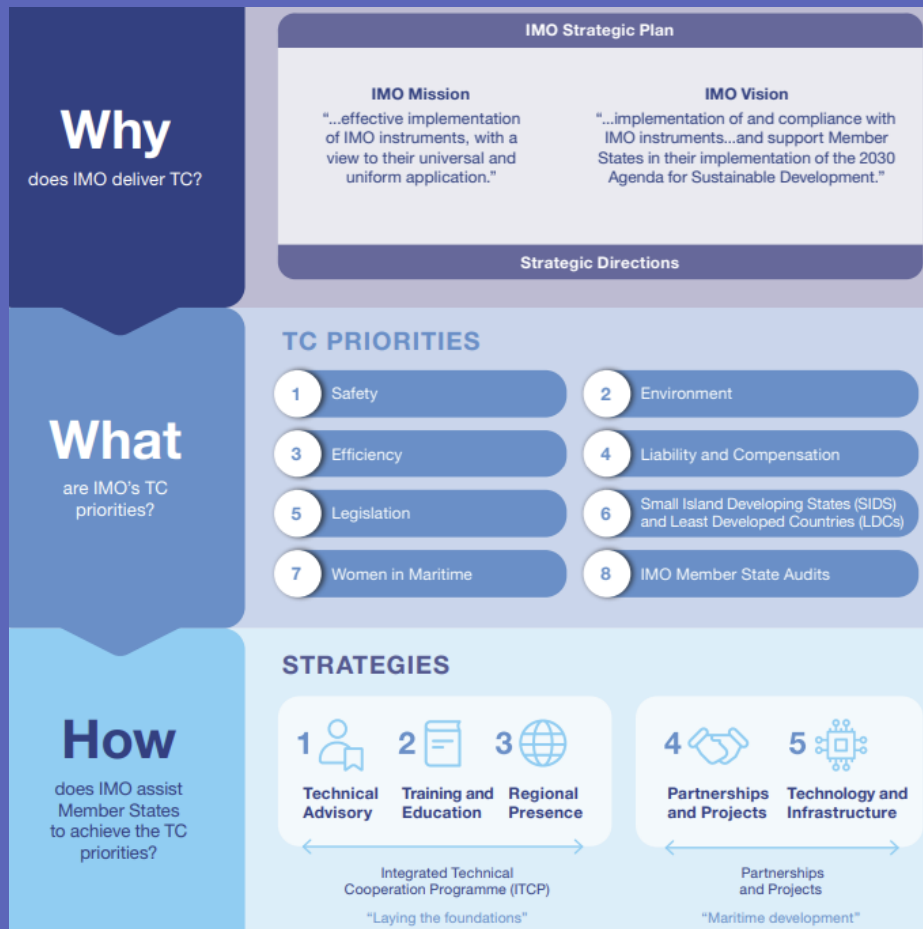
38 To successfully achieve the Organization's vision and respond to current and future challenges, IMO will improve its working practices, where necessary, and foster broader participation by Member States in its work and decision-making, including through the use of appropriate technologies. To effectively facilitate its work and improve knowledge sharing, the Organization will consider means of strengthening its technical and analytical capabilities to collect, manage, analyse and report on relevant information and data.

39 IMO will continue to introduce and implement best practices in its activities, delivering efficient and effective processes to deal with the ever-changing work of the Organization, thereby ensuring that Member States, donors and other partners receive the best value for the resources they provide.

8.6	Monitoring measures on new and cost-effective measures to deliver technical assistance	Annual	TCC
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⇒ **Technical Cooperation Committee (TCC)**

# Technical Cooperation Committee (TCC)



- TCC: oversees IMO's capacity building programmes and the implementation of technical cooperation projects
- "Technical Cooperation": augment the level of capabilities
- 8 priorities with 5 strategies to assist IMO Member States in accomplish those priorities

⇒ **Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP): assist countries build up human and institutional capacities**

# Technical Cooperation Committee (TCC)

- ITCP 2024-2025 Global and Regional Programmes
  - Training and Education is one of the most relevant

- Global programme 1 – Technical advisory services, including immediate response to maritime incidents.
- Global programme 2 – Support to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for their special shipping needs.
- Global programme 3 – Women in Maritime.
- Global programme 4 – Capacity-building and training.
- Global programme 5 – Supporting climate action and clean air in shipping.
- Global programme 6 – Enhancement of maritime security.
- Global programme 7 – IMO Member State Audit Scheme (IMSAS).

→ **SIDS, LDC focused  
(TCC Priorities 7)**

→ **Training and Education  
(TCC Strategies 2)**

# IMO E-Learning Courses

## IMO E-learning

- Enhance capacity building among IMO Member States by improving information availability
- Updating training materials in collaboration with the World Maritime University

11 April 2022

### WMU PARTNERS IN DEVELOPING IMO E-LEARNING PORTFOLIO

On 7 April, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) launched the first open access course in their e-learning portfolio with "An Introduction to Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation" that was developed in collaboration with the World Maritime University (WMU). A series of additional open access courses are under development between IMO and WMU to support increasing the capacity of member States to effectively implement IMO instruments.

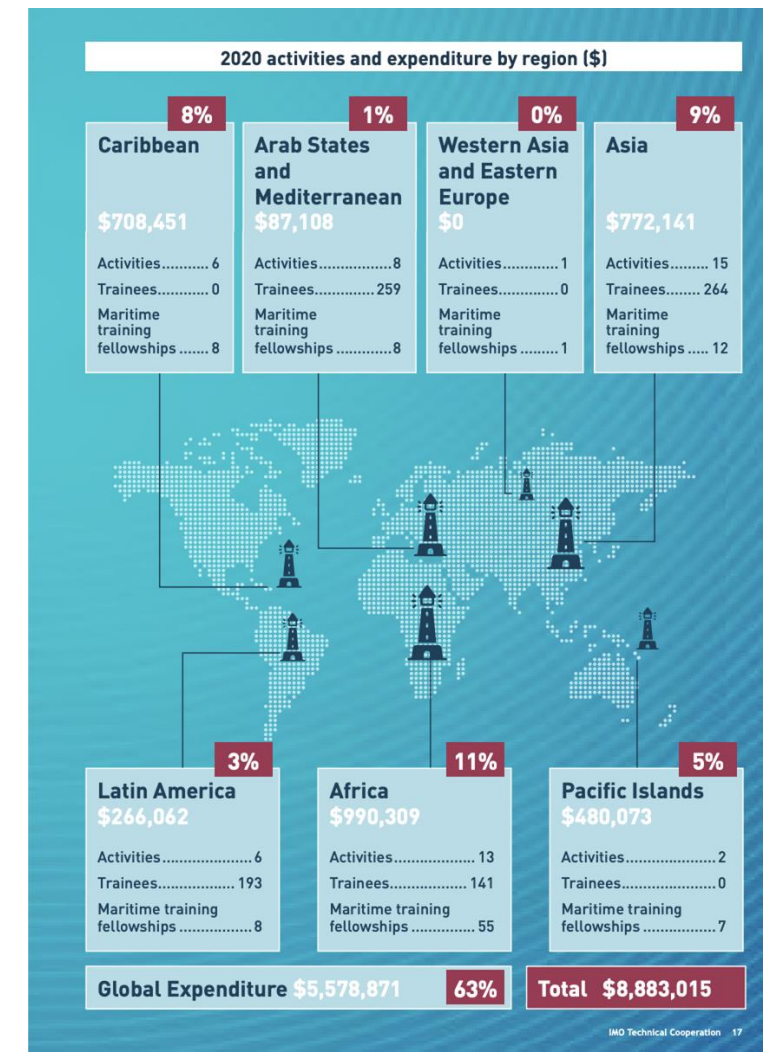
Distance learning has become key in meeting the changing educational needs in the maritime industry and one of the challenges for the WMU team was to turn the exercises and case studies from a traditional face-to-face delivery into an e-learning format. In a conventional classroom setting, such exercises are usually conducted with the close supervision of the instructors and constant interactions between the students and the instructors.

**Capacity Building Empowered  
by e-Learning**



# Identified Challenges

- Lack of disclosure on voluntary education programmes
    - Insufficient public records of enrolment
    - Insufficient progress reports
  - No mechanism to conduct such reports
    - Difficulty in quantifying the outcome effect of enrolment
- ⇒ SIDS / LDC education progress ambiguous
- 2020 TCC Annual report: TC expenditure was \$8,883,015
    - Need more specific disclosure to assist SIDS / LDC





# Topic Selection, Purpose and Target

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**Education ⇒ a method to ensure sustainable development and transmit IMO's mission & vision, making the most of the organization's available capacities and resources.**

*A.1149(32) Annex, page 1 Mission and Vision Statement + TCC Strategies 2(training and education)*

**Encourage enrolment in IMO E-Learning through checklist reporting mechanism**

*In accordance with SD 8, output 8.6*

**Of all member states, with a special appreciation for SIDS / LDC**

*TCC priorities 6 (SIDS / LDC) + ITCP*



Our Recommendation:

# Checklist Reporting Mechanism

IMO expects all member states to integrate IMO's due education curriculum into their basic training.

→ **How can we encourage the participation of all IMO Member States (including SIDS and LDC)?**

Although this is more commonly applied in developed or larger member states, there is still a lack of progress monitoring.

→ **How can we make sure that proper education is being implemented?**

# What is the Checklist?

The checklist can be viewed from 2 levels:

## (1) Seafarer Company to IMO Member State: Internal Recopilation of Information

Courses	Seafarer Company A
Training Course for Auditors under the IMSAS	●
Implementation of the Maritime Single Window	●
Introduction to Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response, and Cooperation	●
Introduction to Marine Biofouling: Impacts and Management of Risks	
Polar Code Instructor Training	●
Introduction to the Cooperation, Preparation and Fight Against the Contamination of Hydrocarbon	●
Introduction to the Safety Management Code (Code IGS)	

## (2) IMO Member State to IMO TCC: Overview of its seafarer companies

Courses	Seafaring Companies					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Training Course for Auditors under the IMSAS	●	●		●	●	●
Implementation of the Maritime Single Window	●	●		●	●	
Introduction to Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response, and Cooperation	●		●	●		●
Introduction to Marine Biofouling: Impacts and Management of Risks		●	●	●	●	
Polar Code Instructor Training	●		●		●	●
Introduction to the Cooperation, Preparation and Fight Against the Contamination of Hydrocarbon	●		●	●		●
Introduction to the Safety Management Code (Code IGS)		●		●	●	

# What is the Checklist?

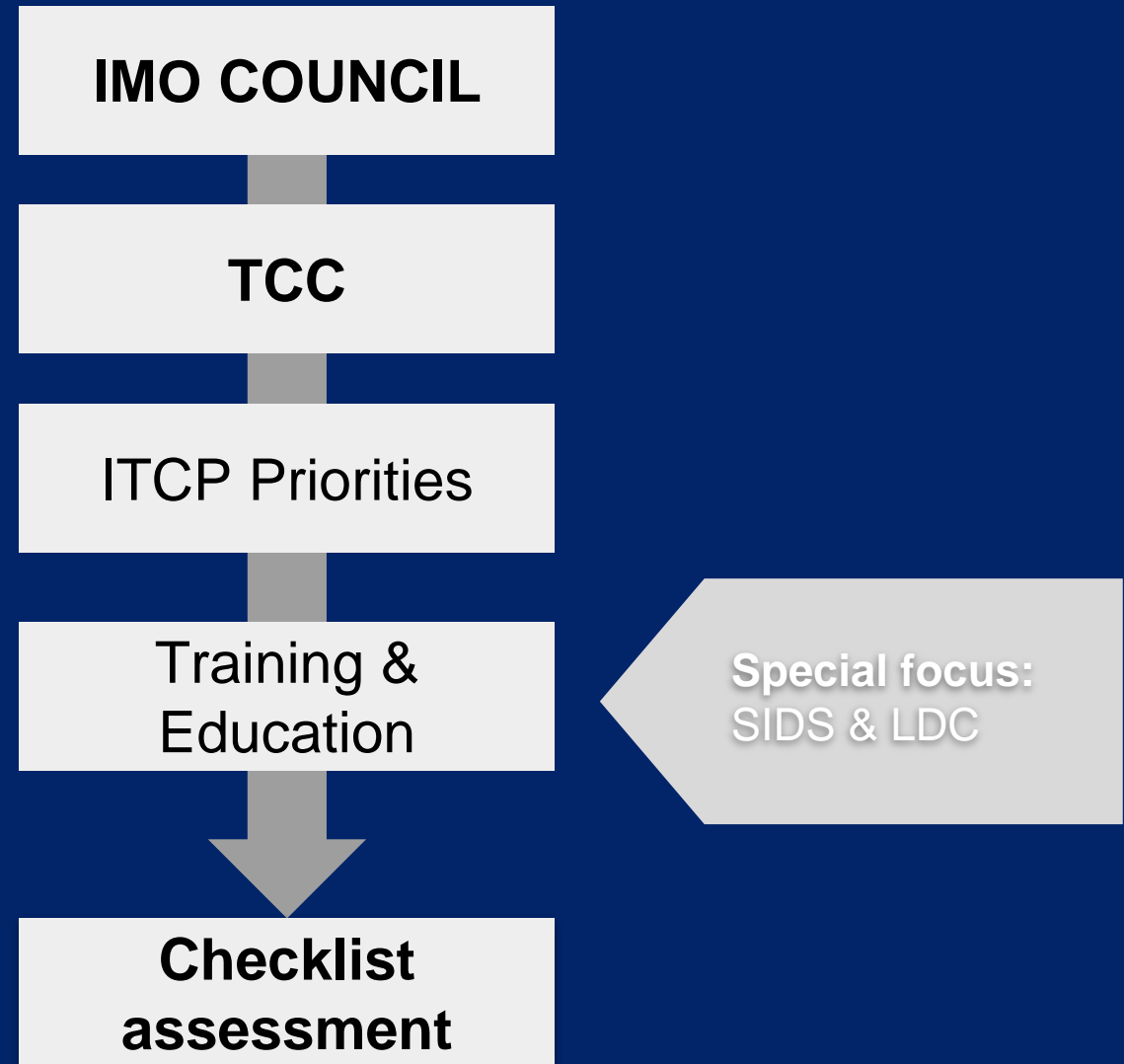
Sample:

Courses	Seafaring Companies					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Training Course for Auditors under the IMSAS	●	●		●	●	●
Implementation of the Maritime Single Window	●	●		●	●	
Introduction to Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response, and Cooperation	●		●	●		●
Introduction to Marine Biofouling: Impacts and Management of Risks		●	●	●	●	
Polar Code Instructor Training			●		●	●
Introduction to the Cooperation, Preparation and Fight Against the Contamination of Hydrocarbon	●		●	●		●
Introduction to the Safety Management Code (Code IGS)		●		●	●	

# Checklist Reporting Mechanism Structure

Monitoring carried out by the **auditing entities** delegated by **IMO's TCC** to each IMO Member State, which shall command its respective **monitoring bodies** to carry out the Checklist assessment within **seafarer companies**.

**Example:** IMO's Member State Audit Scheme (IMSAS)



# Organizational Effectiveness

## Technical Benefits

## Checklist Reporting Mechanism Practicality

- **Display:** relatively easier to visualize
- **Simplicity:** “yes or no” assessment.
- **Applicability:** does not require new technology or capacities.
- **Low costs:** Technical Cooperation expenditure on Member State audit, the ones responsible for the assessment, is low to begin with (1% in 2020).

## Method Proven to be Positive

### Reference: Existing reporting initiatives.

- **GRI:** (Global Reporting Initiative) used by 82% of the world’s largest 250 corporations.
- **SASB Materiality Assessment:** (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board) has represented over 70 jurisdictions since 2020.

List of Aspects	Aspect Boundary within the organisation (04-20)				Aspect Boundary outside the organisation (04-21)		
	Company-wide	Operations Division	Projects Division	Property Division	Contractors/Suppliers	Customers	Community
<b>Category: Economic</b>							
Economic Performance	✓						
Indirect Economic Impacts	✓						✓
<b>Category: Environmental</b>							
Energy		✓	✓	✓			
Water		✓	✓	✓			
Biodiversity		✓	✓	✓			
Emissions		✓	✓	✓			
Effluents and Waste*		✓	✓	✓			
Products and Services*		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Compliance	✓				✓		
Supplier Environmental Assessment*					✓		
<b>Category: Social</b>							
<b>Sub-Category: Labour Practices and Decent Work</b>							
Employment*	✓						
Occupational Health and Safety	✓				✓		
Training and Education	✓				✓		
Diversity and Equal Opportunity	✓				✓		
Supplier Assessment for Labour Practices*					✓		

		Company-wide	Operations & Mining Processing								Finance	Food & Beverage	Health Care	Infrastructure
Division	Global Issue Category	Oil & Gas	Oil Refining	Crude Oil Refining	Refined Oil Products	Refined Oil Products	Refined Oil Products	Refined Oil Products	Refined Oil Products	Refined Oil Products	Refined Oil Products	Refined Oil Products	Refined Oil Products	Refined Oil Products
Environment	GHG Emissions													
	Air Quality													
	Water Management													
	Waste & Resource Management													
Social	Human Rights													
	Labour Rights & Community Relations													
	Customer Privacy													
	Anti-Corruption													
Governance	Board Composition													
	Product Quality & Safety													
	Customer Relations													
	Supplier Relations													
Economic	Market Position													
	Product Portfolio & Innovation													
	Customer Satisfaction													
	Supplier Satisfaction													
Environmental	Climate Change													
	Water Management													
	Waste Management													
	Energy Management													
Social	Human Rights													
	Labour Rights & Community Relations													
	Customer Privacy													
	Anti-Corruption													
Governance	Board Composition													
	Product Quality & Safety													
	Customer Relations													
	Supplier Relations													

# Potential Uses of this Checklist

Prospects and examples:

## Expand and extend the levels

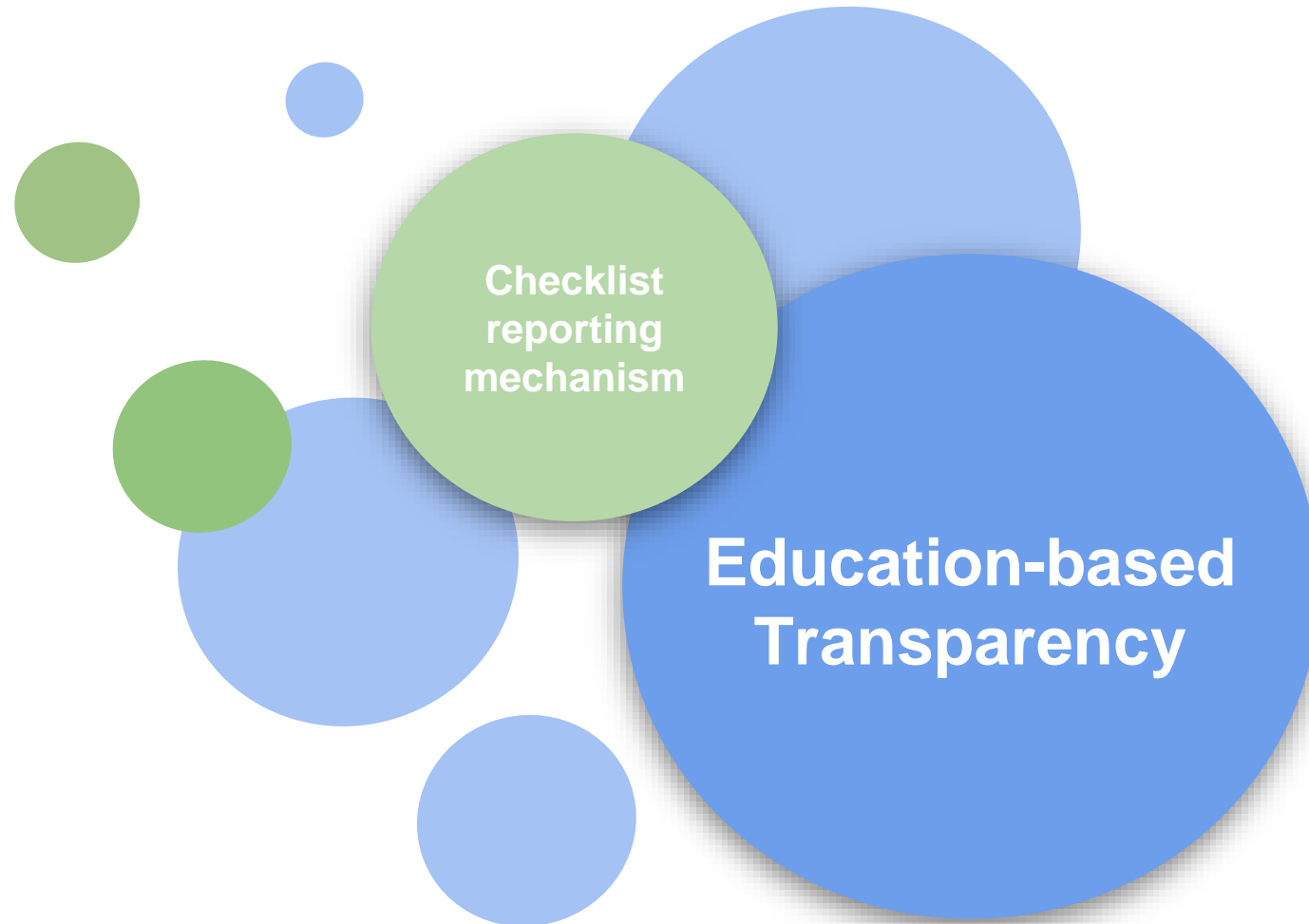
- Member states could make **account of which seafarer companies are doing a good job**, expressed in % relative to the amount of courses implemented in the education system.
- Under a similar basis, TCC could **rank** countries and further **create incentive** for improvement and benchmarking against peer member states.

## Additional Section for Annual Sustainability Reporting

- This can contribute to **show progress** on all aspects (e.g. environmental, social, governance, development, reputation, etc.)
- E.g.: data for periodic sustainability reporting.



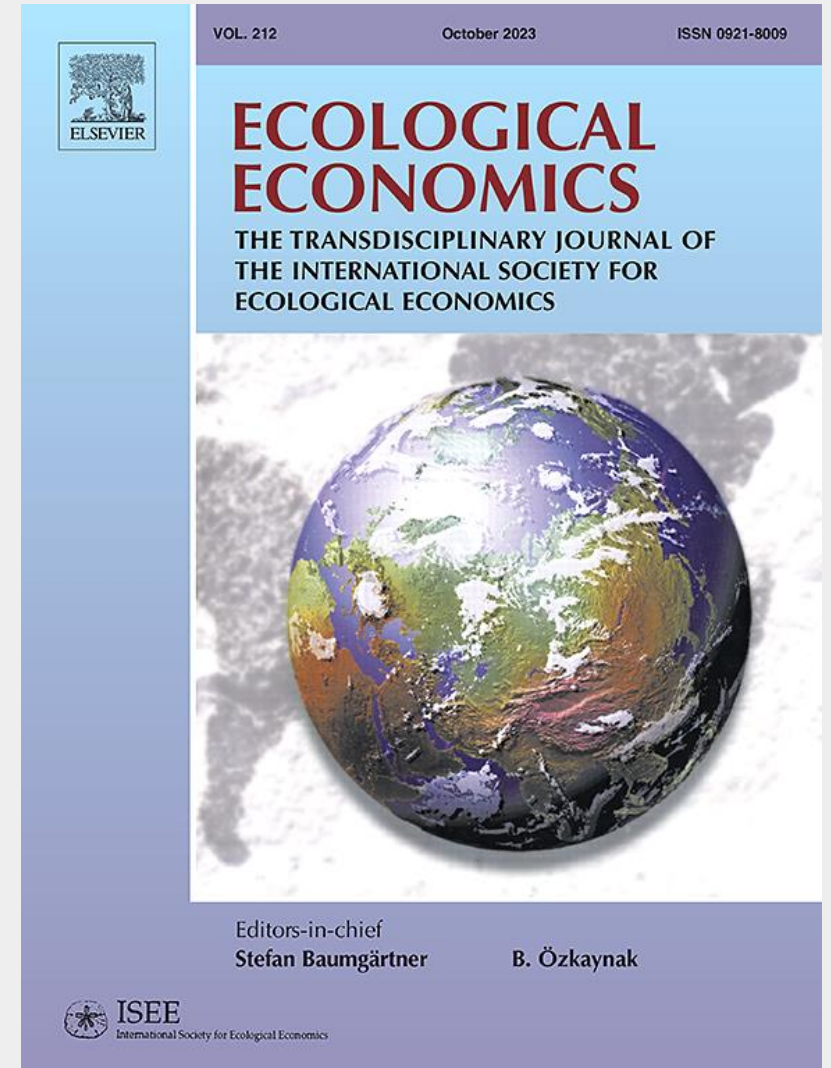
# Checklist Reporting Mechanism - Education-based Transparency





Transparency Tool

# Education-based transparency (EBT)



©ISEE

# Understanding EBT:



## Member State

- Lack of disclosure
- Incomplete information about own behavior

## TCC training enrollment

Lack E-learning, especially SIDS, LDCs

## Transparency

Disclosure on reporting training enrolment status

Criteria	Shipping Companies					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
STCW 95 (Basic Training)	•	•	•	•	•	•
Master and Deck Department Standards	•	•	•	•	•	•
Engine Department Standards	•	•	•	•	•	•
Radio Operators Standards	•	•	•	•	•	•
Emergency, Occupational Safety, Medical Care, Security, Survival Functions	•	•	•	•	•	•
Maintaining Standards	•	•	•	•	•	•
Marine Environmental Awareness	•	•	•	•	•	•
Energy Efficient Operation of Ships	•	•	•	•	•	•
STCW Training Course Part B - Proficiency	•	•	•	•	•	•

Checklist ✓

**Education** about own behavior remedies information deficiency



## Member State

## New behavior

Adoption of informed and improved behavior

## TCC training enrolment

- Enhanced use of E-learning
- Improved training system
- Strengthened IMO's vision and mission

# Transparency and Accountability: Effectiveness

## World Bank report ‘Evidence on the Impact of Transparency’

Recognize the role of transparency to improve behavior norms in the public sector

## Conservation for the Anthropocene Ocean - Interdisciplinary Science in Support of Nature and People

Highlights importance of transparency and rules for participation  
Recognizes key factors to influence outcomes of a participatory process are the willingness of stakeholders to interact with each other, level of transparency, availability of resources, trust, state of knowledge and shared language

### Evidence on the Impact of Transparency

Authors/Editors: World Bank

[https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-0771-8\\_ch6](https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-0771-8_ch6)

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#### Abstract:

Examines how citizens and leaders respond to transparency and explores the role transparency can play in improving behavioral norms in the public sector. Transparency interventions, such as providing more information on the quality of politicians, can lead voters to change their behavior across myriad contexts; the presence of news media that provide political information leads to increases in voter turnout, and citizens even in the poorest countries use transparency to hold leaders accountable. Politicians may respond to information disclosure by trading off vote buying against the provision of broad public services. A case study from one of the poorest states in Brazil shows how reform leaders used local media and forces of municipal political competition to complement reforms in the recruitment and management of health workers. Evidence suggests that information on issues such as competence and effort of politicians and their performance in service delivery has greater impact than information about ideological policy positions that divide voters.

# Transparency and Accountability: Effectiveness

## World Bank report 'Evidence on the Impact of Transparency'

Recognize the role of transparency to improve behavior norms in the public sector

## Conservation for the Anthropocene Ocean - Interdisciplinary Science in Support of Nature and People

Highlights importance of transparency and rules for participation

Recognizes key factors to influence outcomes of a participatory process are the willingness of stakeholders to interact with each other, level of transparency, availability of resources, trust, state of knowledge and shared language



Conservation for the Anthropocene Ocean

Interdisciplinary Science in Support of Nature and People

2017, Pages 289-306



## Chapter 14 - Stakeholder Participation in Marine Management: The Importance of Transparency and Rules for Participation

[Christine Röckmann](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Marloes Kraan](#)<sup>1</sup>, [David Goldsborough](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Luc van Hoof](#)<sup>1</sup>

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-805375-1.00014-3>

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### Abstract

Conserving nature requires the management of people and managing together with people. Marine management relies on scientific knowledge and expertise but is also inherently political, as it deals with aspects of resource access. Both local knowledge of practitioners and stakeholders' world views, values, and perceptions are important, adding to the scientific knowledge base and to understanding the management context.

# To wrap up...



## IMO TCC E-Learning

Enhance capacity building among IMO Member States by improving information availability

Criteria	Building Components					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
STCW 95 (Basic Training)	•	•	•	•	•	•
Master and Deck Department Standards	•	•	•	•	•	•
Engine Department Standards	•	•	•	•	•	•
Radio Operation Standards	•	•	•	•	•	•
Emergency, Organization Safety, Medical Care, Security, Survival Training	•	•	•	•	•	•
Watchkeeping Standards	•	•	•	•	•	•
Marine Environmental Protection	•	•	•	•	•	•
Energy Efficient Operation of Ships	•	•	•	•	•	•
STCW Training Course Part B - Proficiency	•	•	•	•	•	•

## Checklist Reporting Mechanism

Integrate IMO education curriculum into each IMO Member State's basic training

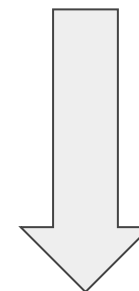


## Education-based Transparency

Adoption of informed and improved behavior

Transparency

Accountability



Supervising entity: TCC

SD 8.6

Monitoring measures on new and cost-effective measures to deliver technical assistance

# Final Words

**In the pursuit of IMO shared vision and mission,  
each Member State's informative behavior is of  
high significance for its sustainability.**



**Thank You.**

**Questions are welcome.**