

COUNCIL  
108th session  
Agenda item 15(d)

C 108/15(d)  
1 May 2012  
Original: ENGLISH

## EXTERNAL RELATIONS

### (d) Relations with non-governmental organizations

#### Note by the Secretary-General

##### SUMMARY

<i>Executive summary:</i>	This document transmits six new applications for consultative status
<i>Strategic direction:</i>	1.2
<i>High-level action:</i>	1.2.1
<i>Planned output:</i>	1.2.1.2
<i>Action to be taken:</i>	Paragraph 3
<i>Related documents:</i>	None

#### New applications for consultative status

1 Since the 106th session of the Council in June 2011, six new applications for consultative status have been received from the following organizations:

- the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM);
- the Pew Environment Group (PEG);
- the International Tank Container Organisation (ITCO);
- the European Maritime Independent Suppliers Association (EMISA);
- the Global Shippers' Forum (GSF); and
- the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC).

2 The questionnaires completed by each of these organizations in connection with their applications for consultative status are reproduced in annexes 1 to 6\*. Additional relevant documentation and information has been provided by the applicant organizations. In order to save paper, this additional documentation will be made available in electronic form only and may be accessed at IMODOCS (<http://docs.imo.org/Category.aspx?cid=629>).

#### Action requested of the Council

3 The Council is invited to consider the applications for consultative status submitted by ICMM, PEG, ITCO, EMISA, GSF and NRDC, and decide as it may deem appropriate.

\*\*\*

\* The use of particular designations of countries or territories in these annexes does not imply any expression or opinion or judgement by IMO as to the legal status of such countries or territories, or of their authorities and institutions or of the delimitation of their boundaries, nor should it be construed as an endorsement of recommendation on the part of IMO.



## ANNEX 1

### INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO)

#### QUESTIONNAIRE

**1. Name of the Organization:**

International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)

**2. Address of Headquarters:**

6th Floor, 35/38 Portman Square, London, W1H 6LR

**Telephone:** +44 (0)20 7467 5070

**Fax:** +44 (0)20 7467 5071

**E-mail:** Anthony.hodge@icmm.com

**Website:** [www.icmm.com](http://www.icmm.com)

**3. Addresses of all branches or regional headquarters:**

N/A

**4. Names of addresses of representatives in the United Kingdom:**

Dr. R. Anthony Hodge – President  
International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)  
35/38 Portman Square  
London  
W1H 6LR  
United Kingdom

**5. Aims and purposes of the Organization (as set forth in its constitution):**

The International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) was established in 2001 to improve sustainable development performance in the mining and metals industry. Today, it brings together 21 of the world's leading mining and metals companies as well as 31 national and regional mining associations and global commodity associations.

ICMM serves as an agent for change and continual improvement on issues relating to mining and sustainable development. Member companies have made a public commitment to improve their sustainability performance and are required to report their progress on an annual basis.

We engage with a broad range of stakeholders – governments, international organizations, communities and indigenous peoples, civil society and academia – in order to build meaningful relationships. Our vision is one of leading companies working together and with others to strengthen the contribution of mining, minerals and metals to sustainable development.

ICMM has five values that guide the work of the organization and how we interact with others:

**Care** for the safety, health and well-being of workers, contractors, host communities, and the users of the materials we produce.

**Respect** for people and the environment, ensuring that we are sensitive and responsive to the values of host societies.

**Integrity** as the basis for engagement with employees, communities, governments and others.

**Accountability** to do what we say we will do and uphold our commitments.

**Collaboration** - working with others in an open, transparent and inclusive way as we address the challenges and opportunities we jointly face.

## 6. History:

The conception of the International Council on Mining and Metals – ICMM – can be dated to 1999, when global mining firms accepted at the highest level that their sector was facing significant problems in reputation, sustaining profits, access to new assets and maintaining investor and employee confidence.

ICMM was formally created in 2001 and emerged out of a multi-stakeholder research initiative – the Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development (MMSD) project – which examined the role of mining in a sustainable future. Its findings recognized the industry's potential contribution, identified core challenges and set out an agenda for change that would form the backbone of ICMM's mandate.

A detailed history of ICMM can be found through the following link:  
<https://www.icmm.com/about-us/icmm-history>

## 7. Recent and planned activities:

ICMM's activities are aimed at strengthening performance and enhancing our contribution to sustainable development. Such a perspective allows us to work continually on assessing, minimizing and redressing impacts while strengthening the positive contributions that we offer to society through our operations and products.

As producers of highly traded commodities ICMM members recognize that the most effective way to achieve the programme aim is to work with stakeholders across the value chain to ensure that our products are produced, transported and used as responsibly and as safely as possible.

We have several work programmes which have been developed to support member companies' implementation of our mandatory sustainable development principles – these programmes are administered by the Task Forces listed in section 9. Our work is conducted with the active participation of member companies, and in

collaboration with relevant partners from many stakeholder groups including governments, intergovernmental organizations, academics, indigenous peoples.

Through our commitments to improved health and safety, sound chemicals management and climate change in particular, we feel ICMM has great potential to contribute to the work of the IMO.

**8. Descriptive statement of the extent to which the purposes of the Organization relate to those of IMO, including in particular what contribution your Organization can make to the technical co-operation programme of IMO:**

ICMM was established to demonstrate leadership within the Mining and Metals industry. Our work encompasses activities that relate to the social, environmental and economic performance of our industry and there are several areas that have a direct link to the activities of the International Maritime Organization.

As noted above we have developed significant expertise in relation to chemicals hazard assessment and risk management as well as climate change. These are areas that we note to be central to many IMO activities.

**Materials Stewardship and chemicals risk management**

Our Materials Stewardship programme is based on the concept that the mining and metals industry has a shared responsibility for the materials it produces throughout the whole lifecycle. This relates to ensuring responsible production and application of materials - from mine to product use, re-use, recycling and disposal. Our products, particularly in the form of metal ores and concentrates are routinely transported on the seas and we are keen to ensure that potential risks are identified and managed appropriately to ensure safety to vessels, the environment and human health.

ICMM has since its inception worked with members and external stakeholders, including leading academics and industry associations, to develop sound-scientific approaches to hazard and risk assessment for minerals, metals and complex inorganic substances. These have specific characteristics that warrant appropriate assessment methodologies and we have worked over the past decade with the United Nations and OECD to develop and embed these in frameworks such as the UN's Globally Harmonized System of Hazard Classification and Labelling (GHS).

We believe that the experience gained in this field would enable us to make a valuable contribution in the field of marine environmental risk management – as relevant to IMO activities around the MARPOL Convention and packaged and bulk cargo codes (IMDG/IMSBC) – the development and revision of which we have been following closely.

**Climate Change**

In May 2011, ICMM's Council of CEOs launched a Climate Change Programme which has three main elements:

- 1) Principles governments should follow should they decide to regulate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

- 2) A set of commitments that members will meet:
  - I. develop greenhouse gas emission reduction strategies and implement economic emissions reductions opportunities
  - II. ensure efficient use of natural resources
  - III. support research and development of low greenhouse gas emission technologies that are appropriate to the industry
  - IV. measure progress and report results.
- 3) Three focus areas of work:
  - I. national climate policies and competitiveness
  - II. land use and adaption to the impacts of climate change
  - III. measurement, reporting and verification of net greenhouse gas activities.

In addition to a work programme developed around these components, ICMM has been very active in international and national policy fora. ICMM had a strong profile at Durban, launching a number of publications and hosting events. Representing an industry early in the value chain, ICMM and its Members understand the importance of collaborative efforts with key stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive and integrated transition to a low carbon future. In 2012, ICMM will continue to develop strong relationships with government, industry and NGO stakeholders and the main output will be a handbook which outlines the multiple links between climate change and mining. There will be particular emphasis on the issue of competitiveness and carbon leakage and understanding all emissions sources in the industry.

We believe that the experience gained in this field would enable us to make a valuable contribution in the field of marine transportation and IMO activities addressing sector based approaches, particularly as it relates to energy efficiency standards, market mechanisms and fuel switching opportunities.

## **9. Structure:**

ICMM is governed by its Council which comprises the CEOs of all ICMM member companies, two elected representatives from the member associations, and ICMM's President. It meets twice a year and sets the strategic direction for ICMM.

The Council is supported by an Executive Working Group which meets four times a year and is the primary vehicle through which members engage with each other and the ICMM secretariat. It comprises nominated representatives (known as Principal Liaisons) from each of the company and association members.

The Executive Working Group is responsible for the effective implementation of the ICMM work programme and budget. It is supported by a number of specialist task forces through which members actively participate in ICMM projects.

### **ICMM currently has task forces in the following areas:**

- Environmental stewardship
- Health and safety
- Materials stewardship
- Socio-economic development
- Reserves and resources
- Communications.

In addition, ICMM has an Associations Coordination Group. This group meets twice a year, and is the vehicle for association members to discuss common strategic issues and provide input to the Council and Executive Working Group.

## **10. Membership:**

### **Company members:**

African Rainbow Minerals, Anglo American, AngloGold Ashanti, AREVA, Barrick, BHP Billiton, Codelco, Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold, Gold Corp, Gold Fields, Hydro, JX Nippon Mining & Metals, Lonmin, Minerals and Metals Group, Mitsubishi Materials, Newmont, Rio Tinto, Sumitomo Metal Mining, Teck, Vale, Xstrata

### **Association members:**

Cámara Argentina de Empresarios Mineros (CAEM), Cámara Asomineros Andi – Colombia, Cámara Minera de México (CAMIMEX), Cámara Minera de Venezuela (CAMIVEN), Chamber of Mines of South Africa, Cobalt Development Institute, Consejo Minero de Chile A.G., Eurometaux, Euromines, Ghana Chamber of Mines, Instituto Brasileiro de Mineração, International Copper Association (ICA), International Iron Metallics Association, International Lead Association, International Manganese Institute, International Molybdenum Association (IMOA), International Wrought Copper Council, International Zinc Association, ITRI, Japan Mining Industry Association, Minerals Council of Australia, Mining Association of Canada, Mining Industry Associations of Southern Africa (MIASA), National Mining Association (NMA) – USA, Nickel Institute, Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, Sociedad Nacional de Minería (SONAMI) – Chile, Sociedad Nacional de Minería, Petróleo y Energía (SNMPE) – Peru, World Coal Association, World Gold Council

## **11. Officers:**

The officers working in areas most relevant for the work of the IMO are:

Dr. John Atherton, Programme Director – Materials Stewardship (UK citizen)  
Mr. John Drexhage, Programme Director – Climate Change (Canadian citizen)

## **12. Relations with other non-governmental organizations:**

Through its work programmes which encompass all aspects of sustainable development ICMM has developed effective working relationships with many non-governmental organizations, research institutes and think-tanks. Significant recent engagements have been held with:

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) – Collaboration around the development of the widely used Mining and Metals Sector Supplement. Currently inputting into the process to update the reporting framework (G4).

Institute for Human Rights and Business (IHRB) – collaboration around a variety of human rights related issues. Joint workshop to be held in March around the OECD National Contact Points and the Extractives Sector.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) – Programme Director in the Climate Change Programme holds regular discussions with senior officials at the WWF regarding their work on marine transport emissions.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) – formed a Memorandum of Understanding with ICMM on biodiversity conservation, protected areas and mining, (including "no-go" areas), land-use planning, and legacy.

Society for Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) – development of sound scientific approaches for environmental risk assessment of metals and inorganic substances.

World Economic Forum (WEF) – ICMM works closely with the World Economic Forum both as reviewer of content related to their Responsible Mineral Development Initiative (RMDI), and as a member of the WEF Global Agenda Council on Mining & Metals.

Work with various NGOs around the ICMM Community Development Toolkit update input on a draft of the update received from International Alert, Oxfam Australia, World Resources Institute (among others).

Work with various NGOs around the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPs) for example collaborated with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the IFC and IPIECA around the development of a set of Implementation Guidance Tools for the VPs. Work with Fund for Peace (among others) on the communications working group for the VPs.

### **13. Relations with intergovernmental organizations:**

ICMM holds Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Through this status we participate actively in programmes of work with the United Nations' Environment Programme (UNEP), Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD). ICMM is also actively engaged with UNCTAD and the UN Global Compact on development issues.

International Finance Corporation (IFC) – Exploring opportunities around "Green Power for Mining" initiative and in the development and updating of IFC Performance Standards.

World Bank – Following developments around the World Bank's Partnership for Market Readiness as well as a range of activities around mining and community development.

ICMM is also a member of the Business and Industry Advisory Council to the OECD (BIAC). BIAC membership enables us to participate actively on a number of fronts, including chemicals management, climate change and resource efficiency and work by the International Energy Agency.



**14. Finance:**

ICMM's total annual operating budget is currently £6.5m which is funded solely through the subscriptions of its member companies and associations. A breakdown of income and expenditure can be found in our annual review, which we enclose.

**15. Publications:**

Recent publications with relevance to activities at the IMO include:

- Maximizing Value – Guidance on implementing materials stewardship in the mining and metals value chain (2006)
- Minerals and Metals Management 2020 – responsible and integrative chemicals management in the mining and metals supply chain (2009)
- Ores and Concentrates – An EU approach to hazard classification (2010)
- MERAG – Metals Environmental Risk Assessment Guidance (2007)
- InBrief: Measurement, reporting and verification (of greenhouse gas emissions) for mining and metals.
- InBrief: Competitiveness implications (of addressing climate change) for mining and metals.
- InBrief: Principles for climate change policy design

Further publications can be found on the ICMM library through the following link:  
[www.icmm.com/library](http://www.icmm.com/library)

**16. Documentation:**

Enclosed please find the following documents that we hope will support our application for Consultative Status:

- ICMM by-laws
- ICMM's 2010 Annual Report

**17. Other remarks which the Organization wishes to make:**

\*\*\*



**ANNEX 2**

**INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO)**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**1. Name of the Organization:**

The Pew Environment Group (PEG)

**2. Address of Headquarters:**

The Pew Charitable Trusts  
2005 Market Street Suite 1700  
Philadelphia, PA 1903-7077

**Telephone:**

+1 215.575.9050 (organization)

+1 202.540.6361 (Susan Lieberman,  
Director of International Policy for the  
Pew Environment Group)

**Fax:**

+1 202.552.2299

**E-mail:**

slieberman@pewtrusts.org

**Website:**

<http://www.pewenvironment.org>

**3. Addresses of all branches or regional headquarters:**

Washington DC  
901 E Street, NW, 10th Floor  
Washington, DC 20004-2008  
United States  
Tel: +1 (202) 552 2000

Brussels  
Square du Bastion 1A boîte 5  
1050 Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: +32 (0)2 274 1620

London  
Studio 10, Tiger House  
Burton Street  
London WC1H 1BY  
United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0)20 7250 8204

Sydney  
Suite 916  
185 Elizabeth Street  
Sydney NSW 2000  
Australia  
Tel: +61 (0)2 9264 6031

*In addition, PEG maintains full-time staff in France and Germany, and consultants in more than 50 countries.*

**4. Names of addresses of representatives in the United Kingdom:**

*Names:*

Alistair Gammell (UK Director, Global Ocean Legacy)  
Elisabeth Whitebread (Senior Associate, Global Ocean Legacy)  
Ian Campbell (Senior Associate, European Marine Programme)  
Samantha Brenton (Administrative Associate, Global Ocean Legacy)

*Address:*

Studio 10, Tiger House  
Burton Street  
London WC1H 1BY  
United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0)20 7250 8204

**5. Aims and purposes of the Organization (as set forth in its constitution):**

The mission of the Pew Environment Group, the conservation arm of The Pew Charitable Trusts, is to help meet what we view as one of the seminal challenges of our time: saving the natural environment and protecting the rich array of life it supports. We focus on the biggest problems facing our world, because they threaten to cause the greatest damage unless they are solved.

Our aim is to strengthen environmental policies and practices in ways that produce significant and measurable protection for terrestrial and marine systems worldwide. In doing so, we work to advance scientific understanding of the causes and consequences of environmental problems along with their solutions; provide economic analysis of decisions affecting such issues; design innovative policy solutions to these problems; and mobilize public support for implementing these solutions.

The work of the Pew Environment Group encompasses two principal activities: fostering a better understanding of environmental problems through research and promoting sound conservation policy.

## 6. History:

The Pew Charitable Trusts, an independent non-profit, is the sole beneficiary of seven individual charitable funds established between 1948 and 1979 by two sons and two daughters of Sun Oil Company founder Joseph N. Pew and his wife, Mary Anderson Pew.

From its first day in 1948, Pew's founders steeped the new institution with the entrepreneurial and optimistic spirit that characterized their lives. Early priorities supported a cancer-research institute, a museum, higher education, the Red Cross and a pioneering project to assist historically black colleges.

As the issues of the late 1940s and following decades evolved, Pew has remained dedicated to our founders' emphasis on innovation and an entrepreneurial approach.

Now, in our seventh decade, we look back on a record of thoughtful, creative responses to the crucial issues of the day, as our legacy directs. This has meant constantly adapting to the times, reinventing ourselves in order to be relevant to the next generation. As a result, we became a public charity in 2004. This status gives us more flexibility to engage in new initiatives and operate programmes for maximum effectiveness and efficiency. Through our Philanthropic Partnership Group's outreach, we can find and work with external partners to raise additional resources—and others can leverage Pew's expertise and experience—to achieve our mutual goals.

In 2008, the National Environmental Trust (NET)—which Pew helped establish in 1994—merged staff and operations into the **Pew Environment Group**, which now constitutes one of the world's largest environmental scientific and advocacy organizations. The consolidated team is comprised of more than 115 staff – with a global presence, including in the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, the western Pacific and the Indian Ocean. Our environmental efforts have delivered major successes over the past 20 years.

## 7. Recent and planned activities:

Over the past 15 years, the Pew Environment Group (PEG) has been a leader in promoting policies that protect the ocean environment and the life it contains. We have played a prominent role in bringing about many improvements to fisheries management and marine conservation in many countries. In recent years, we have expanded our global work—initiating efforts in Europe and Australia and developing focused programmes to conserve and protect marine life in international waters.

The cornerstone of our marine programme has always been to encourage the sustainable management of fisheries. To accomplish this goal, we focus on influencing fisheries policy and related management decisions in ways that halt overfishing; significantly reduce the incidental catch and killing of fish and other marine life; prevent the destruction of marine habitats; and encourage a precautionary, ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management.

In the past five years, we have encouraged the establishment of marine reserves where extractive activities are prohibited or severely limited in order to protect critical ocean habitat and support thriving marine ecosystems. We are also actively engaging in efforts to reform ocean governance and specific management regimes worldwide

so that our oceans and the life they sustain are healthy and viable for generations to come.

Our marine efforts are grounded in three principal areas: science, public education and policy advocacy. The science work is designed to inform, guide and support the public education and policy advocacy aspects of our programme. PEG has sponsored groundbreaking research published over the past decade in leading peer-reviewed scientific journals, such as *Science* and *Nature*, which has shed new light on the problems facing the global marine environment. Additionally, we have played an important role as a convener of policy research. The combination of science and policy reviews has vastly increased the understanding of ocean issues by scientists, policymakers, the media and the public.

Much of our fisheries, marine reserves and ocean governance work is conducted through public education campaigns. Current campaigns and programmes include:

- **Antarctic Krill Conservation Project:** protecting the Antarctic ecosystem through international efforts to conserve and sustainably manage krill.
- **Campaign for Healthy Oceans:** seeking policy changes necessary to restore and protect the coastal economies and marine ecosystems of the USA.
- **European Marine Programme:** strengthening the role of the E.U. in ending global overfishing and reducing the destruction of the world's oceans.
- **Global Campaign to End Illegal Fishing:** working to ensure a sustainable future for our oceans by combating illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing around the world.
- **Global Ocean Legacy Project:** working to establish a worldwide system of large, highly protected marine reserves.
- **Global Shark Conservation:** working with government leaders, scientists, fisheries experts, diplomats and others to highlight the plight of sharks and to promote their conservation.
- **Global Tuna Conservation:** working to improve the international management of tuna species.
- **Oceans North – Protecting Life in the Arctic:** promoting science- and community-based conservation of the Arctic Ocean with a particular focus on offshore oil and gas activities, commercial fishing and industrial shipping.
- **Outback Australia:** protecting Australia's spectacular wilderness and marine areas for generations to come.
- **Protecting the Deep Sea:** ending highly destructive deep-sea bottom fishing in the world's high seas.

Internationally, PEG's advocacy efforts have grown dramatically in both scope and size, utilizing seasoned experts in multiple countries. We have helped to: establish the world's largest highly protected marine reserve around the Chagos Archipelago in the Indian Ocean; create marine mammal sanctuaries in the Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea; safeguard whales in the Southern Ocean whale sanctuary; and secure restrictions at the United Nations General Assembly on highly destructive deep-sea bottom fishing in the world's high seas.

**8. Descriptive statement of the extent to which the purposes of the Organization relate to those of IMO, including in particular what contribution your Organization can make to the technical co-operation programme of IMO:**

- I. The Pew Environment Group is able to make a substantial contribution to the work of IMO, and especially MEPC, by providing science-based research and policy expertise on a range of marine environmental issues.

Rule 1 of the IMO *Rules Governing Relationship with Non-Governmental International Organizations* provides that, subject to approval by the Assembly, the Council may grant consultative status to any non-governmental international organization "which is able to make a substantial contribution to the work of the International Maritime Organization". This requirement is bolstered by rule 2, which describes the purpose of consultative status, and by rule 3, which states that the activities, objectives and functions of the non-governmental international organization seeking consultative status must be consistent with those of IMO. *The Guidelines for the Granting of Consultative Status* state that in determining a non-governmental international organization's ability to contribute to IMO's work, the Council should consider the organization's purpose as well as the activities, projects or programmes it has undertaken or plans to undertake. PEG's overall objectives, as well as the specific campaigns and areas of research it has undertaken, demonstrate its potential to contribute to the work of IMO, and especially the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC).

*PEG's Purpose:*

The goals and objectives of PEG are consistent with the purposes of IMO, as described in article I of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. Among its other functions, IMO is empowered "to encourage and facilitate the general adoption of the highest practicable standards in matters concerning the maritime safety, efficiency of navigation and prevention and control of marine pollution from ships" and "to provide for the consideration ... of the effect of shipping on the marine environment that may be referred to it by any organ or specialized agency of the United Nations". PEG provides science-based research and policy expertise that can help to support these aims. The primary aim of PEG is to strengthen environmental policies and practices in ways that produce significant and measurable protection for both terrestrial and marine systems worldwide. In doing so, PEG works to advance scientific understanding of the causes and consequences of environmental problems, design innovative policy solutions to these problems and mobilize public support for their implementation.

*PEG's activities:*

Ocean conservation and the promotion of marine science are key focuses of PEG's work. The Ocean Science Division of PEG develops and supports scientific research, technical analyses and syntheses of scientific information that help to explain critical emerging issues. PEG also operates international advocacy campaigns aimed at the sustainable management of fisheries, the protection of ecologically sensitive marine habitats, the conservation of vulnerable marine species and the improvement of global ocean governance. Several of these initiatives directly relate to IMO's work.

Both IMO and FAO have recognized that illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing are relevant to flag State implementation of IMO Conventions and articles 91 and 94 of UNCLOS. PEG's Campaign to End Illegal Fishing is directly related to IMO's work on this topic. PEG has produced reports on the economic impact of IUU fishing,

port State performance gaps, and assessing the capacity needs of developing countries for the implementation of port State measures.\* PEG has also been working through Regional Fisheries Management Organizations to encourage the use of unique vessel identifiers, such as IMO identification numbers, to better track vessels authorized to fish in particular areas.

PEG also provides science-based research and policy analysis and expertise to ensure the sustainability of marine species and ecosystems and to promote an enabling environment that facilitates accountability and transparency of management in decision making and practices, through work at the UN and its organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization, and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs). We look forward to similar work at IMO.

IMO works to identify Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs), which, because of their ecological, socio-economic or scientific value, must be protected from damage by international maritime activities. PEG is also a strong advocate of the need to fully protect ecologically sensitive marine habitats. Through its Global Ocean Legacy project, PEG has already helped to establish large-scale marine reserves in Papahānaumokuākea, the Chagos Archipelago and the Mariana Trench, and is working on additional possible reserves in Bermuda, the Coral Sea and the Kermadecs. In addition, PEG's Oceans North initiative promotes science- and community-based conservation of the Arctic Ocean, with a particular focus on the risks posed by commercial shipping, offshore energy development and industrial fishing. PEG's expertise in identifying and protecting ecologically sensitive marine habitats is relevant to IMO's efforts on PSSAs.

PEG has also provided science-based research and policy expertise at the United Nations to promote conservation of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, and at the Convention on Biological Diversity to promote the conservation of ecologically and biologically significant areas.

II. As a credible non-governmental organization with a strong international presence, the Pew Environment Group is well positioned to support IMO's activities and promote the dissemination of its principles and work.

Under rule 4, a non-governmental international organization may only be granted consultative status if it undertakes to support the activities of IMO and to promote the dissemination of IMO's principles and work. PEG is well positioned to do this. Specifically, PEG can – and in many instances, already does – promote the goals of IMO's environmental treaties through its international ocean conservation projects and its engagement with intergovernmental fora.

PEG's international policy programme and PEG's marine conservation projects work through a number of fora to engage governments, intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders around marine environmental issues. These fora include the United Nations and its organizations; several RFMOs; and various treaty bodies (e.g. the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the Convention on Biological Diversity). PEG already has observer or consultative status with these organizations, and is a trusted source of sound, science-based policy advice.

---

\* These and other reports on IUU fishing are available at <http://www.pewenvironment.org/campaigns/global-campaign-to-end-illegal-fishing/id/8589941944/resources/>.



Where appropriate, PEG would be able to use its position within these forums to promote IMO's work. For example, PEG has already advocated the use of IMO unique vessel identification numbers by RFMOs, at RFMO meetings, to promote accountability in international fisheries. PEG is also interested in working through RFMOs to support IMO's efforts to address the loss and abandonment of fishing gear, as required by the recent amendments to MARPOL Annex V.

## **9. Structure:**

PEG is the conservation arm of The Pew Charitable Trusts, a non-profit organization established in accordance with United States law (*see attached documentation*). All PEG campaigns and activities are approved by The Pew Charitable Trusts Board of Directors, which serves as its governing body. Rebecca Rimel currently serves as President and Chief Executive Officer of The Pew Charitable Trusts. In addition, PEG has a managing director and six deputy directors who communicate regularly with PEG staff and contractors internationally. Two deputy directors are involved exclusively in directing PEG's international marine efforts.

PEG currently maintains offices in the United States, Belgium and the United Kingdom, with additional staff based in Australia, France and Germany. Through our international marine initiatives PEG currently works, has worked or expects to work with consultants and contractors in over 50 countries or territories. These initiatives include: global tuna conservation (in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans); shark conservation; protecting the deep sea; combating IUU fishing, including extensive work in support of port State measures; European Union Common Fisheries Policy reform; Antarctic krill conservation; Arctic conservation; and our Global Ocean Legacy campaign, which works to establish marine reserves in countries' exclusive economic zones (e.g. the United States, United Kingdom and its territories, Australia, and New Zealand). We also do terrestrial conservation work in the United States (both forest conservation work, and work on wilderness establishment), Canada (the Canadian Boreal Initiative), and Australia (both wilderness and marine work).

To support these initiatives, the Pew Environment Group currently has, or recently has had, contracts with experts, contractors and consultants in more than 25 countries and territories, including but not limited to: Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, the Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States. Moreover, we anticipate developing contracts with experts in more than 30 additional countries or territories, including but not limited to: American Samoa, Botswana, the British Virgin Islands, China, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, Costa Rica, the Federated States of Micronesia, the French Polynesia, Greece, Guam, Honduras, Iceland, Kiribati, the Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Samoa, the Seychelles, South Korea, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Venezuela. This list of countries is expected to expand as we continue to enhance our global presence. It should be noted that, as an independent non-governmental organization, PEG does not have contracts with any governments, nor do we receive any funding from any governments or government agencies.

## 10. Membership:

PEG is not a member organization and does not offer membership to any individual or group. Consequently, PEG has no membership information to disclose.

## 11. Officers:

Rebecca W. Rimel, President and Chief Executive Officer, The Pew Charitable Trusts  
Joshua S. Reichert, Managing Director, The Pew Environment Group (PEG)  
Susan Lieberman, Deputy Director, International Policy, PEG  
Karen Sack, Deputy Director, International Ocean Conservation, PEG

## 12. Relations with other non-governmental organizations:

*PEG has initiated and/or played a lead role and currently chairs or coordinates several international coalitions on policy matters. These include:*

### **Shark Alliance**

<http://www.sharkalliance.org/>

The Shark Alliance was initiated by PEG and is coordinated by Uta Bellion, the Director of our European Marine Programme, from our Brussels, Belgium office. The Shark Alliance is a global, not-for-profit coalition of 100 organizations worldwide dedicated to restoring and conserving shark populations by improving shark conservation policies.

### **Deep Sea Conservation Coalition**

<http://www.savethehighseas.org/>

The Deep Sea Conservation Coalition (DSCC) is a coalition of over 70 organizations worldwide working together to protect cold-water corals and vulnerable deep-sea ecosystems from destructive fishing practices. PEG sits on the Steering Committee of the Coalition. Together with the scientific community, the DSCC is calling for States to honour their commitments made at the UN General Assembly to protect deep-sea species and ecosystems on the high seas from the harmful impacts of bottom fishing.

### **Ocean2012**

<http://ocean2012.eu>

Ocean2012 is a coalition that was initiated by PEG and is coordinated by Uta Bellion, the Director of our European Marine Programme who is based in our Brussels office. Ocean2012 is an alliance of nearly 130 non-governmental organizations in 18 European Union Member States dedicated to stopping overfishing, ending destructive fishing practices and delivering fair and equitable use of healthy fish stocks.

### **Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC)**

<http://asoc.org/>

ASOC is a coalition of a number of the key NGOs around the world that work on issues related to Antarctic conservation. ASOC's Council consists of over 30 dues-paying member organizations. PEG Senior Officer, Gerry Leape, currently chairs the ASOC Board. In 1991, ASOC was granted observer status in the Antarctic Treaty System, and began attending annual meetings. ASOC has continued to be the NGO voice for Antarctic environmental protection, and has expanded its portfolio to include issues such as tourism, shipping, krill, marine protected areas and climate change.

*In addition, PEG has ongoing relationships with other NGOs on the following scientific initiatives:*

#### **Lenfest Ocean Program**

<http://lenfestocean.org>

The Lenfest Ocean Program was established in 2004 by the Lenfest Foundation and is managed by PEG. The program invests in scientific research on living marine ecosystems, specifically focusing on the environmental, economic and social impacts of fishing, fisheries management and aquaculture. Supported research projects result in peer-reviewed publications in leading scientific journals. The program works with scientists to ensure that research results are delivered effectively to decision makers and the public, who can take action based on the findings.

#### **The Sea Around Us Project**

<http://searounds.us>

The Sea Around Us Project was established by PEG in 1999 at the University of British Columbia, in British Columbia, Canada. The project studies the effects of fishing on the world's marine ecosystems. The project has assembled global databases of fisheries information, including catches, prices, distribution of commercial marine species and marine protected areas. The project analyses and maps data, documents the impact of fisheries, and devises recommendations to reverse harmful trends.

### **13. Relations with intergovernmental organizations:**

PEG has been granted official status by the following intergovernmental organizations:

- **United Nations, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):** consultative status granted July 2010
- **Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency and Forum Fisheries Committee:** observer status granted July 2011
- **International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT):** observer status
- **Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC):** observer status
- **Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC):** observer status
- **Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NAFO):** observer status
- **Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC):** observer status
- **FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI):** special consultative status granted to attend meetings in 2009, 2011 and 2012
- **Parties to the Nauru Agreement:** approved to attend Officials and Ministerial meetings in 2011
- **Conference of Parties, Animals Committee, Standing Committee: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES):** observer status

PEG is a member of the **International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)**. Please note, however, that IUCN is an extremely broad-based intergovernmental organization whose members also include more than 80 States, 110 government agencies, and 800 NGOs – including the World Wildlife Fund and, until recently, Friends of Earth International, which both enjoy consultative status with IMO. IUCN is prohibited from advocating on behalf of individual members in any forum, and it does not include member organizations on its delegations. Therefore, PEG's IUCN membership does not provide a meaningful opportunity to engage with IMO.

#### 14. Finance:

*Information is from the "Statement of Financial Position" for The Pew Charitable Trusts as a whole, which was published in The Pew Prospectus 2011. All amounts are in USD. Audited financials are available upon request.*

**Total Assets: \$4,893,313,330**

Total liabilities: 336,944,469

Total net assets: 4,556,368,861

**Total liabilities and net assets: \$4,893,313,330**

##### Revenues

Contributions: 35,665,805

Contract revenue: 276,315

Rental income: 4,877,550

Returned grants: 2,251,237

Other income: 38,371

Investment gains, net: 17,518,540

Foreign exchange loss: (919,259)

Distributions from supporting Trusts: 250,327,049

Changes in FMV of the beneficial interest in Trusts: 257,285,097

**Total revenues: \$567,320,705**

##### Operating Expenses

Grants: 82,849,393

Program: 149,384,285

General and administration: 15,869,543

Fundraising: 2,778,685

**Total operating expenses: \$250,881,906**

##### Non-Operating Expenses

Bond interest income: (1,034)

Bond interest expense: 462,607

Change in fair value of interest rate swap: 9,111,971

Swap interest expense: 6,181,375

**Total non-operating expenses: \$15,754,919**

**Change in Net Assets: 300,683**

**Net Assets – Beginning of Year: 4,255,684,981**

**Net Assets – End of Year: \$4,556,368,861**

#### 15. Publications:

*PEG produced over 200 public documents (policy statements, press releases, fact sheets, etc.) in 2011 alone. Therefore, the following list includes only a small sample of PEG's publications:*

The Pew Environment Group. (2011). *What States Want from Rio +20: The Ocean*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Environment Group. Available at <http://www.pewenvironment.org/news-room/other-resources/what-states-want-from-rio20-the-ocean-85899367557>.

The Pew Environment Group. (2011). *Rio +20: Time to Turn Back the Tide -- An Analysis of Gaps in the Implementation of the Ocean-Related Outcomes of the Major Summits on Sustainable Development*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Environment Group. Available at <http://www.pewenvironment.org/news-room/other-resources/putting-the-ocean-back-into-the-earth-summit-85899365148>.

The Pew Environment Group. (2011). *Policy Statement: Ocean and Law of the Sea Resolution*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Environment Group. Available at <http://www.pewenvironment.org/news-room/other-resources/policy-statement-oceans-and-law-of-the-sea-resolution-85899364113>.

The Pew Environment Group. (2011). *Finding Sustainability: Recommendations to the Twenty-Ninth Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Environment Group. Available at [http://www.pewenvironment.org/uploadedFiles/PEG/Publications/Other\\_Resource/Finding%20Sustainability\\_recommendations%20to%20COFI.pdf](http://www.pewenvironment.org/uploadedFiles/PEG/Publications/Other_Resource/Finding%20Sustainability_recommendations%20to%20COFI.pdf).

The Pew Environment Group. (2011). *Policy Statement: Recommendations to the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regular Meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Environment Group. Available at <http://www.pewenvironment.org/news-room/other-resources/policy-statement-recommendations-to-the-22nd-annual-meeting-of-iccat-85899365412>.

The Pew Environment Group. (2011). *Closing the Gap: Comparing IATTC's Port State Measures with the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures*. Fact sheet prepared for the 2011 meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC). Washington, D.C.: Pew Environment Group. Available at [http://www.pewenvironment.org/uploadedFiles/PEG/Publications/Fact\\_Sheet/IATTC%20GAP%20Analysis%20June%20FINAL%20%283%29.pdf](http://www.pewenvironment.org/uploadedFiles/PEG/Publications/Fact_Sheet/IATTC%20GAP%20Analysis%20June%20FINAL%20%283%29.pdf).

Porta, L., & Bankes, N. (2011). *Becoming Arctic-Ready: Policy Recommendations for Reforming Canada's Approach to Licensing and Regulating Offshore Oil and Gas in the Arctic*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Environment Group. Available at <http://www.pewenvironment.org/news-room/reports/becoming-arctic-ready-85899363799>.

Morgan, A. C. (2011). *Fish Aggregating Devices and Tuna: Impacts and Management Options*. Washington, D.C.: Ocean Science Division, Pew Environment Group. Available at <http://www.pewenvironment.org/news-room/reports/fish-aggregating-devices-fads-and-tuna-impacts-and-management-options-85899361033>.

Dyck, A., & Sumaila, U. R. (2010). *Marine Fisheries and the World Economy: A Summary of a New Scientific Analysis*. Washington, D.C.: Ocean Science Division, Pew Environment Group. Available at [http://www.pewenvironment.org/uploadedFiles/PEG/Publications/Report/Pew\\_OSS\\_World\\_Economy.pdf](http://www.pewenvironment.org/uploadedFiles/PEG/Publications/Report/Pew_OSS_World_Economy.pdf).

Nordenfjeldske Development Services, on behalf of the Pew Environment Group. (2010). *A Methodology for Capacity Needs Assessment Towards Implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Environment Group. Available at [http://www.pewtrusts.org/our\\_work\\_report\\_detail.aspx?id=59601](http://www.pewtrusts.org/our_work_report_detail.aspx?id=59601).

Global Ocean Legacy. (2008). *The Deepest Ocean on Earth: A Scientific Case for Establishing the Mariana Trench Marine National Monument*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Environment Group. Available at <http://www.pewenvironment.org/uploadedFiles/PEG/Publications/Report/Deepest%20cean%20on%20Earth%20Mariana%20Trench.pdf>.

**16. Documentation:**

Please find attached:

- Our formal application letter,
- A letter clarifying our international reach, lack of access to IMO, and adherence to the "One China Policy"
- Our mission statement
- A letter confirming our public charity status under U.S. law
- A copy of *Sustaining the Blue Planet: Advocating Globally for Effective Oceans Governance and Biodiversity Conservation*, which provides an overview of our international marine work

**17. Other remarks which the Organization wishes to make:**

\*\*\*

**ANNEX 3**

**INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO)**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**1. Name of the Organization:** International Tank Container Organisation



**2. Address of Headquarters:** Suite 3, Charter House,  
..... 26, Claremont Road,  
..... Surbiton, KT6 4QZ, UK

**Telephone:** +44 (0) 208 390 89048

**Fax:**

**E-mail:** [secretary@itco.be](mailto:secretary@itco.be)

**Website:** [www.itco.be](http://www.itco.be)

**3. Addresses of all branches or regional headquarters:**

As above

**4. Names of addresses of representatives in the United Kingdom:**

As above

**5. Aims and purposes of the Organization (as set forth in its constitution):**

- Constitution: Act in compliance of the constitution as a voluntary non-profit trade association, to promote the interests of the Tank Container Industry.
- Represent the industry to the public, governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- Regulations: Contribute industry opinion to regulatory standard setting organizations.
- Safety: Undertake initiatives to continuously improve safe working.
- Environment: Undertake initiatives to continuously improve performance.
- Technical Manuals and Literature: Publish documents to advance industry knowledge and performance and to brief Members on regulatory matters.
- Promote the safe and efficient use of tank containers.

## 6. History:

Established in 1998, the International Tank Container Organisation (ITCO) represents the majority of the international tank container industry that is estimated to operate more than 320,000 tank containers (portable tanks)

With 125 members companies worldwide, including all major operators and owners, manufacturers, inspection and certification agencies and service providers, ITCO members represent an estimated 75 per cent of the global tank container related activities.

ITCO's principle focus is on safety, regulatory, technical and environmental issues.

## 7. Recent and planned activities:

Location/Event	Date	Summary
Hamburg, Germany  Conference and Annual General Meeting	October 2012	Members conference, planned activity includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulations</li> <li>• Economy</li> <li>• Safety and technical workshops</li> </ul>
Shanghai, China  Transport Logistics Exhibition and Conference	June 2012	Tank container exhibition comprising member companies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidated into a village entity within this major transport logistics event</li> <li>• Conference</li> </ul>
Istanbul, Turkey Conference	March 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Members conference, subjects include Technical and safety</li> <li>• Port Terminal Handling</li> <li>• ADR</li> <li>• Middle East Economy and Trade</li> </ul>
Antwerp, Belgium,  Conference and Annual General Meeting	November 2011	Member Conference, 125 delegates, presentations, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CEFIC</li> <li>• DP Ports</li> <li>• Sustainability</li> <li>• Working Groups</li> </ul>
Tianjin, China Petrochemical Industries Conference	September 2011	Presentation to conference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe, Flexible Mode Transport</li> </ul>
Munich, Germany  Exhibition Village and Conference	May 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ITCO tank village of 50 member companies within Transport Logistics Exhibition.</li> <li>• Organization of this major event reflects the ITCO, strong and continued growth in Europe, Asia and North America.</li> </ul>



<b>Location/Event</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Nice, France  Conference and Annual General Meeting	January 2011	Members conference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical</li> <li>• Flexitank</li> <li>• Working at Height</li> <li>• Working Groups</li> </ul>

<b>Regulations</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Summary</b>
ISO Dept Transport UK ADR/RID UN US DOT Canadian DOT	2012	Active contribution at meetings and written response to working group papers along with proposals and industry feedback
ISO Dept Transport UK ADR/RID UN US DOT Canadian DOT	2011	Active contribution at meetings and written response to working group papers along with proposals and industry feedback

<b>Reports</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Economy	January 2012	Middle-East Tank Demand
Environment	October 2011	Sustainable Solutions of Bulk Liquid Transport
Economy	October 2011	Asia, China Market Overview
Safety	August 2009	Safe Handling Tank Containers in China
Environment	May 2009	Environmental Impact of Tank Containers

**8. Descriptive statement of the extent to which the purposes of the Organization relate to those of IMO, including in particular what contribution your Organization can make to the technical co-operation programme of IMO:**

ITCO and its membership is primarily engaged in:

- Transport of Tank Containers (UN and IMO portable tanks) in accordance with the requirements of the IMDG Code
- Manufacture in accordance with the requirements of the IMDG Code
- Certification (competent authority) at manufacture and periodic tests
- Transport by IMO regulated vessels
- CSC – IMO Convention of Safe Containers
- Coordination of activities with global shipping lines
- UN Model regulations, NGO participant at meetings
- ISO – NGO participant at CEN meetings
- ADR/RID – NGO participant at meetings
- US DOT Cfr49 – NGO participant at meetings.

ITCO is able to contribute to IMO regulatory work appertaining to portable tanks by:

- Bringing industry knowledge and experience to the discussion
- Canvassing industry opinion
- Resources to assist IMO in regulatory processes
- Coordinating with NGO work undertaken at other regulatory bodies.

Specifically at this time ITCO wish to assist in the review of IMDG 4.2.0.1, DSC/Circ.12, IMO Portable Tanks and MSC 90 Inspection Programme.

**9. Structure:**

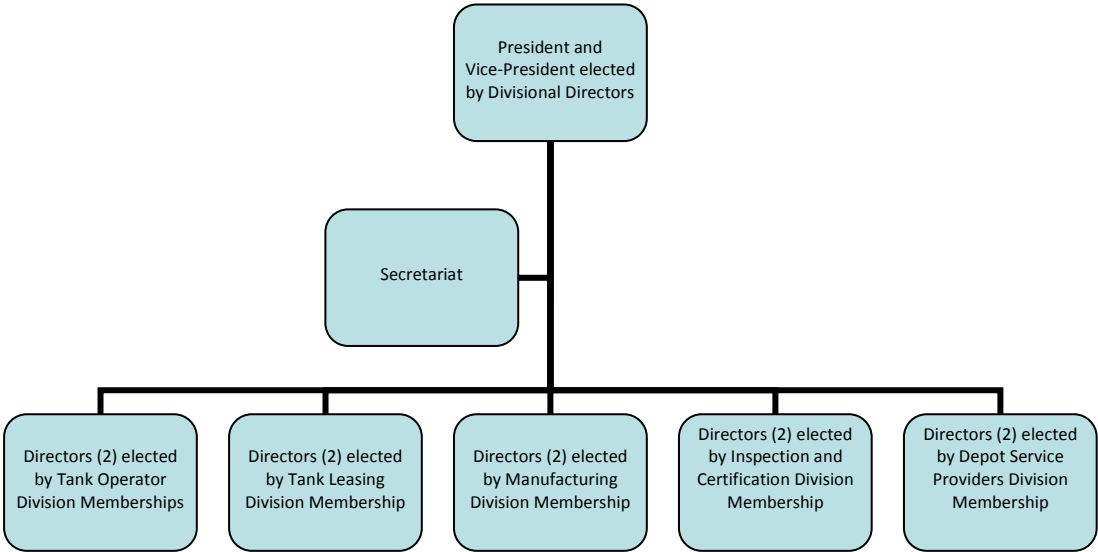
ITCO is structured in accordance with The Articles of Association dated 23.09.1998.

The Membership form (5) Divisions according to their industry activity:

- Tank Operation
- Tank Leasing
- Manufacturer
- Inspection and Certification
- Tank Service Providers

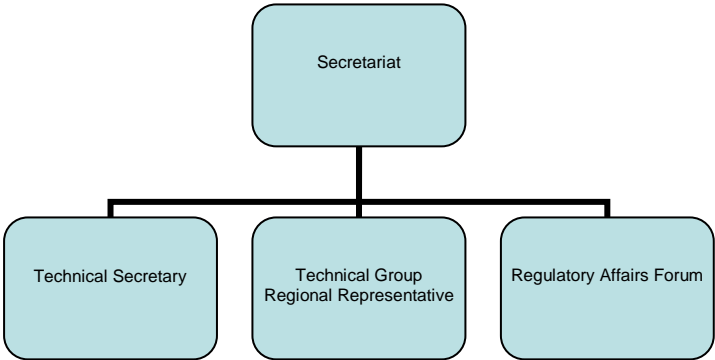
Each Division elects a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson to chair Divisional meetings and to represent the Division as ITCO Board Directors. Chairpersons serve for two years.

The Divisional Chairpersons elect a President and Vice-President from ITCO member companies. The President serves for two years.



**Technical Group**

Technical Coordinator reports to Board via Secretariat. The Regulatory Affairs Forum comprises (21) technical representatives from ITCO member companies who provide feedback to the Technical Group on regulatory affairs and assist to formulate objectives and wide industry opinion.



**10. Membership:**

113 global member companies engaged in tank container activities comprising:

- Operators (Logistic Providers and owners)
- Leasing (owners)
- Manufacturers
- Inspection and certification
- Service Providers

**INTERNATIONAL TANK CONTAINER ASSOCIATION -  
MEMBERSHIP 2012**



<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Member Country Administrative Region Head Office</b>
TANK CONTAINERS AUSTRALIA Pty Ltd	Lessor	Australia
BRUHN SPEDITION NV	Operator	Belgium
KATOEN NATIE TANK OPERATIONS NV	Operator	Belgium
VAN HOOL NV	Manufacturer	Belgium
ATR - GROUP VAN LOON	Service Provider	Belgium
ITACT	Service Provider	Belgium
RAPID TANK SERVICES NV	Provider	Belgium
UNITAS	Lessor	Bermuda
S&W INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL LOGISTICS (shanghai) Ltd.	Operator	China
SHANGHAI MILKYWAY INT. CHEMICAL LOGISTICS CO., LTD.	Operator	China
SINOCHEM SAFE-TRANSPORT CO.,LTD	Operator	China
CIMC (Group) Ltd	Manufacturer	China
CXIC Group Containers Company Limited	Manufacturer	China
NANTONG TANK CONTAINERS	Manufacturer	China
SHANXI TAIGANG STAINLESS STEEL Co., Ltd	Manufacturer	China
QUALITY TECHNICAL SERVICES Co. Ltd.	Inspection Service	China
ALL IN SHIPPING SERVICES	Provider	Egypt
OUTOKUMPU OYJ	Manufacturer	Finland
ROBOGRIND OY - Kalajoki	Service Provider	Finland
DAHER	Operator	France
GCA TRANS	Operator	France
MODALIS	Lessor	France
PEROLO S.A.	Manufacturer	France
ARC - Atelier de réparation de conteneurs	Service Provider	France
CURT RICHTER SE	Operator	Germany
DB Schenker BTT GmbH	Operator	Germany
GRUBER GmbH & Co. KG	Operator	Germany
HOYER GmbH - Head of Equipment Management	Operator	Germany
KUBE & KUBENZ Internationale Speditions GmbH & KG	Operator	Germany
LEXZAU,SCHARBAU GmbH & Co KG	Operator	Germany

VOTG TANKTAINER GmbH	Operator	Germany
CS EURASIA Leasing GMBH & CO KG	Lessor	Germany
TWS TANKCONTAINER LEASING GmbH & Co. KG	Lessor	Germany
KÖPPEN GmbH	Service Provider	Germany
PETER HEMPT GmbH & Co. KG	Service Provider	Germany
WILHELM ERNST GmbH	Provider	Germany
GERMANISCHER LLOYD - Certification Org.	Inspection	Germany
TRANSLIQUIDS CO., Ltd.	Operator	Hong Kong, China
SINGAMAS CONTAINER HOLDINGS Limited	Manufacturer	Hong Kong, China
BLUE OCEAN ASIA PACIFIC Limited	Service Provider	China
CHAKIAT AGENCIES Pvt Ltd	Operator	India
FOURCEE INFRASTRUCTURE EQUIPMENTS	Operator	India
GOODRICH MARITIME Pvt.Ltd	Operator	India
TRANSCON FREIGHT SYSTEM PVT LTD.	Operator	India
M/s OCEANGLOBE CONTAINER SERVICES (I) Pvt.Ltd	Service Provider	India
SAIPRABHA MARINE SERVICES Pvt.Ltd.	Service Provider	India
SILVER GLOBAL SERVICES PVT. LTD.	Provider	India
SEAMARINE SURVEYORS AND ASSESSORS (I) Pvt.Ltd	Inspection	India
SURETANK Ltd.	Manufacturer	Ireland
DAELIM CORPORATION	Operator	Korea
MUTO CO., LTD	Operator	Korea
WASHERS Snd. Bhd.	Service Provider	Malaysia
TANK CONTAINER INVESTMENTS ONE LIMITED	Service Provider	Malta
AGENCIAS UNIVERSALES S.A.	Service Provider	Peru
RAIL GARANT	Operator	Russia
SOYUZTRANSFLOT LTD	Operator	Russia
ROKONORD - Terminal 1 - Saint-Petersburg	Service Provider	Russia
SOYUZTRANSFLOT LTD	Service Provider	Russia
RUSSIAN MARITIME REGISTER OF SHIPPING	Inspection	Russia
RICHLAND LSP	Operator	Singapore
SEACO GLOBAL Ltd	Lessor	Singapore
Kerry-ITS Terminal Pte. Ltd.	Service Provider	Singapore

ICSB SINGAPORE Pte Ltd	Inspection	Singapore
BUHOLD INDUSTRIES - WELFIT ODDY (PTY) LTD	Manufacturer	South Africa
GasCon	Manufacturer	South Africa
CONTANK, S.A.	Operator	Spain
EBROTANK S.L.	Manufacturer	Spain
NORFOLK SOUTHERN Int	Operator	Switzerland
GRP LEASING SA	Lessor	Switzerland
SGS Nederland B.V. - Inspections	Inspection	Netherlands
PEACOCK CONTAINER BV	Lessor	Netherlands
TRIFLEET LEASING	Lessor	Netherlands
CRYOVAT	Manufacturer	Netherlands
PELICAN WORLDWIDE BV	Manufacturer	Netherlands
ASPENAL B.V.	Service	The Netherlands
DEN HARTOGH LOGISTICS - Cleaning - Dordrecht b.v.	Provider	The Netherlands
NTC TANK CONTAINER SERVICES BV - NTC Pernis	Service Provider	The Netherlands
TRANSMO TANK SERVICE B.V.	Service Provider	The Netherlands
TRS TRANSPORTKOELING BV	Service Provider	The Netherlands
DE RIJKE Intermodal b.v.	Operator	The Netherlands
DEN HARTOGH LOGISTICS	Operator	The Netherlands
INTERBULK GROUP	Operator	The Netherlands
NEWPORT EUROPE B.V.	Operator	The Netherlands
PER plus Logistics B.V.	Operator	The Netherlands
R.M.I GLOBAL LOGISTIC SERVICES	Operator	The Netherlands
VAN DEN BOSCH TRANSPORT	Operator	Netherlands
BATI SHIPPING & TRADING SA	Operator	Turkey
EKOL LOGISTICS	Operator	Turkey
TLS GLOBAL LOGISTICS S.A.	Operator	Turkey
BULKHAUL LIMITED	Operator	United Kingdom
CASSILON	Operator	United Kingdom
INTERFLOW (Tank Container System) Limited	Operator	United Kingdom

Multistar Container Transport Ltd	Operator	United Kingdom
STOLT TANK CONTAINERS LTD	Operator	United Kingdom
SUTTONS INTERNATIONAL LTD	Operator	United Kingdom
TANKSPAN LEASING LIMITED	Lessor	United Kingdom
TAYLOR MINSTER LEASING Ltd	Lessor	United Kingdom
FORT VALE ENGINEERING LTD	Manufacturer	United Kingdom
IN BULK TECHNOLOGIES Ltd	Manufacturer	United Kingdom
M1 ENGINEERING LTD	Manufacturer	United Kingdom
UBH INTERNATIONAL LTD	Manufacturer	United Kingdom
ISOTANK Depot Services Ltd - Isotank Redcar	Service Provider	United Kingdom
POUND GATES INSURANCE BROKERS	Service Provider	United Kingdom
BUREAU VERITAS - inspection/certification	Inspection	United Kingdom
LLOYD'S REGISTER CONTAINER SERVICES	Inspection	United Kingdom
INTERMODAL TANK TRANSPORT	Operator	USA
CRONOS GROUP	Lessor	USA
EXSIF WORLDWIDE, Inc	Lessor	USA
HOOVER MATERIALS HANDLING GROUP, Inc.	Lessor	USA
TAL INTERNATIONAL CONTAINER CORPORATION	Lessor	USA
GIRARD EQUIPMENT, Inc.	Manufacturer	USA
TANK SERVICE, Inc.	Manufacturer	USA
ADVANCED POLYMER COATINGS	Service Provider	USA
BOASSO AMERICA CORPORATION	Service Provider	USA
TANK SERVICE, INC.	Service Provider	USA
GOLD TANK INSPECTION SERVICE	Inspection	USA
SILVER / CIMS – Inspection & Certification	Inspection	USA

<b>Member Countries/Administrative Regions</b>	<b>Number of members</b>
Australia	1
Belgium	6
Bermuda	1
China	6
Egypt	1
Finland	2
France	5
Germany	13
Hong Kong, China	3
India	8
Ireland	1
Korea	2
Malaysia	1
Malta	1
Peru	1
Russia	5
Singapore	4
South Africa	2
Switzerland	2
Netherlands	17
Turkey	3
United Kingdom	16
USA	12
	113

#### 11. Officers:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Company/Country</b>
W Van Loon	President	Van Loon, Belgium
H Clausen	Vice-President	VOTG, Germany
C. Trett	Director	Stolt, UK
R. Ashmall	Director	NRS, Japan
Philip Van Rooije	Director	Trifleet, Netherlands
C. Sandler	Director	Eurotainer, France
L Yang	Director	CIMC, China
J. Koppen	Director	Koppen, Germany
A Vogelaar	Director	SGS, France
A. Huebner	Director	GL Group, Germany
Dennis Verduyn	Director	Den Hartogh, Netherlands



## **12. Relations with other non-governmental organizations:**

ITCO has no formal relationship but cooperates with:

- CEFIC – European Chemical Industry Council
- ECTA – European Chemical Transport Association
- COA – Containers Owners Association

ITCO membership includes:

- Lloyd's Register
- Bureau Veritas
- Germanischer Lloyd

## **13. Relations with intergovernmental organizations:**

ITCO are participants in regulatory activity at:

- UN United Nations Recommendations, Committee of Experts, Transport Dangerous Goods
- Department for Transport UK – Dangerous Goods
- ADR/RID European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods Road Working Group
- US DOT
- ISO/CEN via BSI TW/00 Working Groups

International Maritime Organization IMDG Code  
Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods  
US DOT Hazardous Materials Transportation Regulations

## **14. Finance:**

ITCO is a non-profit organization, financed entirely by membership annual subscription as decreed annually by the Board of Directors.

ITCO has zero debt, audited accounts are submitted to Companies House in accordance with United Kingdom regulations.

The Accounts for year ending December 2010, attached.

The Accounts for year ending December 2011 scheduled to be available April 2012.

## **15. Publications:**

Publications are made available on website [www.itco.be](http://www.itco.be)

- ACC – Acceptable Container Condition
- A Sustainable Solution for Bulk Liquid Transport

**16. Documentation:**

Documents and reports are made available on website [www.itco.be](http://www.itco.be)

- Technical Bulletins
- Sustainable Solutions of Bulk Liquid Transport

**17. Other remarks which the Organization wishes to make:**

\*\*\*

**ANNEX 4**

**INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO)**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**1. Name of the Organization:**

European Maritime Independent Suppliers Association (EMISA)

**2. Address of Headquarters:**

Deken de Winterstraat 37  
B-2600 Antwerp  
Belgium

**Telephone:** +31 343 432 509

**Fax:** +31 343 432 409

**E-mail:** [info@emisa.eu](mailto:info@emisa.eu)

**Website:** [www.emisa.eu](http://www.emisa.eu)

**3. Addresses of all branches or regional headquarters:**

Secretary of EMISA  
c/o AEGIR-Marine BV  
Molenvliet 34  
3961 MV Wijk bij Duurstede  
The Netherlands

**4. Names of addresses of representatives in the United Kingdom:**

Mr. James Hogg  
Simplex Turbulo Co Ltd  
Wherwell Priory, Wherwell  
SP11 7JH Hampshire  
United Kingdom

**5. Aims and purposes of the Organization (as set forth in its constitution):**

The Association is an international non-profit making organization. All our members are independent companies specializing either in the manufacture of diesel components or in the supply of spares and service to the existing fleet. The Association was established to provide a voice for the independent suppliers to the marine industry. It has the following aims and purposes:

1. The promotion of technical innovation, maintenance programmes and repair procedures which have the purpose of reducing the through-life emissions on marine equipment and at the same time improving the efficient use of energy.
2. The setting, promotion and monitoring of quality standards with the purpose of ensuring consistently high standards in the supply chain for, and maintenance support of, marine equipment.
3. The promotion of free and fair competition in the supply chain for, and maintenance support of, marine equipment with a view to ensuring the best value for the operators of this equipment.
4. The active support of the right of members to freely supply their products and services to the market including the support of members involved in any litigation which seeks to impose limitations on such free access to the market.
5. The provision of a forum for members to exchange ideas and experience with a view to enhancing the above purposes.

**6. History:**

The Association was established on 10 September 2007.

**7. Recent and planned activities:**

Recent activities include:

- general assembly meetings providing a forum for general discussions,
- regular board meetings,
- internal newsletters to all members,
- the establishment of various working parties to elaborate ideas and policies on areas such as quality standards for repair, reconditioning and supply of new equipment,
- the promotion of innovative ideas for the improvement of existing equipment and ensuring free and fair competition in the supply chain,
- special presentations on the latest equipment in the market, such as the latest emissions monitoring equipment.

**8. Descriptive statement of the extent to which the purposes of the Organization relate to those of IMO, including in particular what contribution your Organization can make to the technical co-operation programme of IMO:**

The purposes of EMISA are closely related to those of IMO in that EMISA is concerned to encourage innovative ideas to reduce emissions not just in test conditions, but in real operation on existing machinery and bearing in mind the overall environmental impact of any procedure. In this respect EMISA is concerned that proper repair standards and procedures are established, whilst at the same time ensuring that free and fair competition is maintained in the supply chain.

Unlike the engine builders whose main focus is on the development of new engines, the members of EMISA are focused on the maintenance of existing machinery. They are involved in supporting existing equipment by offering service, repairs, reconditioning of components, the supply of new replacement components to marine propulsion systems, the design and manufacture of new components including improvements to existing designs. Our members seek practical solutions to the everyday problems faced by vessel operators. Our members bring together a unique bank of knowledge covering the whole propulsion system not just specific parts of it. Our members cover all aspects from component manufacture to underwater repairs to rebuilding propeller blades, to the repair and maintenance of controllable pitch propeller systems, sterntube seals, sterntube bearings, shaft bearings, diesel engines, turbochargers, filtration systems, compressors, separators, pumps and so on.

Our members are involved in the development of specific repair procedures which where necessary are Class approved. These include propeller welding procedures, spiral welding procedures of components, procedures for welding turbocharger blade tips and cylinder heads, rebuilding of piston ring grooves, modifying cylinder head equipment and other components to increase component lifetime, improve airflows, improve combustion and reduce emissions. All of these activities have a direct impact on the total efficiency of a vessel and consequently on the total amount of through-life emissions produced.

Our members cooperate with a number of different research offices and testing authorities like the Dutch TNO, ERT, TU Delft, German TUV and MME Group. Altogether EMISA's members provide a vast platform of experience across a very wide range of propulsion related products and systems especially on the repair, reconditioning and maintenance aspects of these systems. This information and experience, as well as the ideas and initiatives by EMISA and its members, can be used in assessing the practical implications of future legislative proposals based on a holistic view of the vessel and its through-life environmental impact. EMISA will bring to the technical discussions an entirely independent view point based on experience across the whole spectrum of propulsion systems and not limited to a particular brand.

## **9. Structure:**

The Association operates through its elected executive committee who are fully authorized to act on behalf of the Association and its members. The executive committee is elected by the members at the Annual General Assembly. Each member has one vote. The committee must consist of a minimum of three members and a maximum of five members. Two committee members retire every two years and can offer themselves for re-election. In addition there is a separate standing committee to handle any complaints against members and various temporary working parties to investigate individual issues.

Extraordinary General Assemblies are convened if proposed by the executive committee or by a written proposal supported by at least 20 per cent of the members.

All members may be represented by proxy at a General Assembly by another member.

## **10. Membership:**

Our members are all independent companies covering a broad range of experience and expertise covering areas such as component manufacture, rebuilding of components and the redesign of components in order to overcome weaknesses in the existing design as well as the more normal servicing of propulsion equipment and the supply of spare parts.

The Association consists of founding members, ordinary members, associated members and sponsors. The membership is fully international with members from the Far East, the Americas as well as Europe. All members must be established companies, which have been in business for more than five years and have an approved Quality Management System. All members must be known to and supported by at least two existing members of the association.

## **11. Officers:**

The present Executive Committee consists of:

- President: Mr. H.A. Ruysch Lehman de Lehnsfeld, Dutch
- Vice-President : Mrs. P. Bonetti, Italian
- Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. G.R. Muis, Dutch
- Membership: Mr. J. Hogg, British

## **12. Relations with other non-governmental organizations:**

EMISA does not have any links with other NGOs. Her members are not represented by other NGOs presently accepted within IMO.

## **13. Relations with intergovernmental organizations:**

EMISA does not have any links with inter-governmental organizations.

## **14. Finance:**

The activities of EMISA are financed by the annual fee of her members. The general assembly sets budgets and targets as well as the contribution fee on an annual basis.

The financial year runs from 1 January to 31 December.

The Committee is required to submit the audited accounts of the previous financial year to the General Assembly, as well as the budget for the financial year to come.

The annual accounts are deposited in the file kept at the registry of the commercial court in accordance with the contents of article 26novies V&S Act. In so far as applicable, the annual accounts are deposited at the National Bank, in accordance with the contents of article 17, §6 V&S Act and the specific implementation decrees.

**15. Publications:**

All publications have been for the internal use of the members.

**16. Documentation:**

- Statutes of EMISA
- List of members EMISA

**17. Other remarks which the Organization wishes to make:**

EMISA represents the independent service providers who focus on propulsion equipment. EMISA is not to be confused with the Independent Ship Suppliers Association (I.S.S.A.). I.S.S.A. is an excellent organization representing ship chandlers around the world. Their members supply everything from food to ropes to bedding. However they are not involved in the maintenance of the propulsion equipment, whereas our members work directly on and with the equipment which influences a vessel's emissions.

Our members have immense experience across a wide range of products (unlike original equipment suppliers who focus on their own brands). Independent suppliers are an essential part of any supply chain. Not only do they bring their own expertise and innovative ideas, but they provide that essential element of competition which drives forward innovation and improvements to the benefit of all. The voice of these independent suppliers is an important voice which can contribute much to the development of new standards and their practical implementation. EMISA is the organization which provides that voice.

\*\*\*





**ANNEX 5**

**INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO)**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**1. Name of the Organization:**

Global Shippers' Forum

**2. Address of Headquarters:**

Hermes House  
St John's Road  
Tunbridge Wells  
Kent TN4 9UZ  
United Kingdom

**Telephone:**

+44 (0) 1892 552384

**Fax:**

+44 (0) 1892 552352

**E-mail:**

[cwelsh@globalshippersforum.com](mailto:cwelsh@globalshippersforum.com)  
[cwelsh@fta.co.uk](mailto:cwelsh@fta.co.uk)

**Website:**

[www.globalshippersforum.com](http://www.globalshippersforum.com)

**3. Addresses of all branches or regional headquarters:**

**European Office Address**

Global Shippers' Forum  
c/o Freight Transport Association  
Rue de la Science, 14  
1014 Brussels  
Belgium

Tel +32 2231 0321

**4. Names of addresses of representatives in the United Kingdom:**

Mr. Christopher Grahame Welsh  
Secretary-General  
Global Shippers' Forum  
Hermes House, St John's Road  
Tunbridge Wells  
Kent TN4 9UZ  
United kingdom

## **5. Aims and purposes of the Organization (as set forth in its constitution):**

The key objectives of the GSF are set out in detail in its Articles of Association and Regulations, in particular in Part 2 of the Regulations, see annex 1 attached.

The purpose of the GSF is to:

- represent shippers in all modes of freight transport but with an emphasis on International shipping.
- promote policies that enhance the competitiveness and performance of international shipping services and shippers by monitoring legislation and laws proposed by governments and intergovernmental organizations, and by advocating industry positions and views on legislation, laws and rules affecting shippers and the maritime industry generally.
- assist and advise members of the GSF on the implementation of shipping policies, rules and regulations to enhance compliance in safe, economic and efficient shipping services.

## **6. History:**

The origins of the Global Shippers' Forum ("GSF") date back to 1994 when global shippers' organizations from Asia, North America and Europe met annually under the auspices of the "Shippers' Tripartite Group". The GSF was established in 2005 in San Francisco, USA, and was formally incorporated in the United Kingdom by the world's major shippers' organizations in June 2011. The GSF opened a permanent full-time office in Tunbridge Wells close to the centre of London and also operates from offices in Brussels commencing in June 2011.

## **7. Recent and planned activities:**

The GSF has represented and plans to further represent shipper/cargo interests in a range of international transport and shipping bodies and fora including:

- The European Commission and other European institutions regarding maritime competition, security, customs, safety and regulatory matters;
- United States regulatory organizations and executive agencies such as the Federal Maritime Commission, Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection, and Departments of State and Transportation;
- Canadian regulatory organizations, including Transport Canada;
- The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Group (APEC) in relation to maritime regulatory matters;
- The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in regard to international transport services including maritime transport;

- The International Labour Organization (ILO), in conjunction with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the UN Economic Committee for Europe (UNECE) in relation to container safety issues, including the recent review of the safe stowage of container units throughout the supply chain. The GSF was recently invited to chair the joint industry, social partners and governmental working group;
- The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) working group where GSF members represented shipper interests in the formulation of the new "Rotterdam Rules" Liability Convention in United States, European and other governmental delegations;
- The Consultative Shipping Group (CSG) Dialogue with the United States on various safety, environmental and regulatory matters;
- The World Customs Organization (WCO), in regard to customs and transport security matters;
- The International Organisation for Standardization (ISO), in regard to the development of standards relating to transport units, including supply chain security and container seals;
- The European Standards Organization (CEN), on transport and supply chain security issues;
- GSF members have also widely contributed to dangerous goods transportation issues, including HNS, ADR, ICAO Technical Instructions, including for example participation in WP15 as part of the IRU delegations. GSF plans to play a wider role in representing shippers' interests directly in these groups where appropriate.

**8. Descriptive statement of the extent to which the purposes of the Organization relate to those of IMO, including in particular what contribution your Organization can make to the technical co-operation programme of IMO:**

The IMO Strategic Plan for the six year period 2012 to 2017 and the High-level Action Plan and Priorities for 2012-2013 set out a clear mission for the IMO in promoting safe, secure, environmentally sound, efficient and sustainable shipping through cooperation. The Plans, inter alia, also highlight the impact of globalization; expanded trade, a more interconnected world, increased interaction between intergovernmental organizations and the need for a more comprehensive and inclusive approach to shipping matters. In particular, the Strategic Plan says the challenge is for the IMO to be more proactive in identifying trends and developments affecting shipping. In terms of enhancing IMO's status it states it must actively engage with new and existing stakeholders to ensure a more inclusive approach to decision-making.

It is specifically in this area that the Global Shippers' Forum can be an effective partner to the IMO in realizing its strategic goals, particularly in enhancing the profile of shipping, promoting a quality culture by ensuring that all stakeholders accept their responsibilities regarding safe, secure and environmentally sound shipping through the "chain of responsibility concept". Shippers are a vital component of the maritime supply chain, and, as such, are in a position to ensure that international rules concerning maritime safety and environmental protection are uniformly and universally applied,

particularly in regard to shippers' responsibilities concerning the safe packing of maritime containers and their safe stowage, and in the accurate declaration of the goods and the gross mass weight of the goods.

Today, shippers annually invest billions of dollars in their global transport and logistics supply chains. Supply chain investments can, for example, typically represent 20 per cent of a shipper's total manufactured costs. Increasingly, environmentally conscious consumers, civil society generally, and government stakeholders expect shippers to act responsibly in ensuring that goods are transported in the most safe, efficient and environmentally sound and sustainable method.

The GSF, its member associations, and individual shippers therefore recognize their responsibilities in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, especially carbon emissions in accordance with shippers' "scope 3" commitments to reduce transport supply chain emissions under the GHG Protocol. As part of its contribution to assist shippers in this area the GSF is collaborating with Heriot Watt University in Edinburgh on a project to assist shippers in decarbonizing their maritime supply chains, and a number of GSF members have developed logistics carbon reduction schemes that have won the support of governments as a major contribution to carbon reduction.

The GSF and its members have therefore developed specific expertise relating to environmental protection in the transport sector and in developing solutions to combat climate change. The GSF recognizes the unique international nature of shipping, and therefore, the need for internationally recognized rules relating to shipping in connection with environmental pollution and carbon emission reductions in particular. The GSF believes the IMO is the appropriate body to tackle such matters, and is concerned that unilateral approaches currently under consideration will weaken the IMO's status and remit. The GSF believes it is important that cargo shipper interests are directly involved in assisting IMO's work in this area.

## **9. Structure:**

The GSF is a non-profit trade association, incorporated under the laws of England and Wales in the United Kingdom.

The GSF is controlled by a Board of Directors who represent the main regional and national shippers' associations within the membership of the GSF. The Board exercises full and effective control over the GSF secretariat and staff.

The secretariat is responsible for the internal management, coordination and development of GSF policies and activities, subject to direction of the Board. In dealing with technical and policy issues, the secretariat works closely with the regional and national associations in coordinating views and positions.

Where appropriate the secretariat establishes both ad hoc and permanent advisory groups and committees. The ad hoc advisory groups and committees are made up of companies in the membership of the regional and national associations, in conjunction with the GSF secretariat and the permanent staff of the regional and national associations.

For example, the GSF has established a working group of shippers to deal with the technical aspects of shipping contracts and has an ad hoc group working on the current IMO/ILO/UNECE initiative relating to the safe stowage of container units throughout the supply chain.

This structure, together with the expert committees and ad hoc advisory groups ensures that GSF has the capability and expertise to contribute to the work of the IMO and in developing industry input to assist the IMO in formulating its rules and regulations, including guidance and advice to the maritime sector.

## 10. Membership:

The Membership of the GSF consists of shippers' councils and organizations in the following countries/regions:

ANGOLA	MACAU, CHINA
ARGENTINA	MALAYSIA
AUSTRALIA	MALI
BANGLADESH	NEW ZEALAND
BENIN	NIGER
BURKINA FASO	NIGERIA
CAMEROUN	PAKISTAN
CANADA	PHILIPPINES
CONGO	REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	SENEGAL
CHINA	SINGAPORE
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	SOUTH AFRICA
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	SOUTH KOREA
GABON	SRI LANKA
GHANA	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
GUINEA CONAKRY	THAILAND
HONG KONG, CHINA	TOGO
INDIA	UNITED KINGDOM
INDONESIA	UNITED STATES
KENYA	VIETNAM

## 11. Officers:

### Board of Directors:

Mr. Robert H Ballantyne (Chairman), President of the Canadian Industrial Transportation Association, Canada

Mr. Bruce Carlton, President & CEO, The National Industrial Transportation League, United States

Mr. John Lu, Chairman, Asian Shippers' Council, Singapore

Mr. James Hookham, Managing Director-Policy and Communications, Freight Transport Association, United Kingdom

**Officers:**

Mr. Christopher Welsh, Secretary General, United Kingdom  
Mr. Christopher Snelling, Policy Advisor, United Kingdom  
Mr. Donald Armour, Policy Advisor, United Kingdom  
Mr. Chris MacRae, Policy Advisor, United Kingdom  
Mr. Chris Yarsley, Permanent Advisor to the EU, United Kingdom (Based in Brussels)

**12. Relations with other non-governmental organizations:**

The GSF works closely with a wide range of international, US and European non-governmental organizations on a wide range of transport and logistics issues relating to maritime transport and other modes of transport. The issues covered are equally wide ranging, including environmental, technical, policy and safety issues.

Relations with other NGOs include:

International Chamber of Shipping (ICS)  
World Shipping Council (WSC)  
Baltic and International Maritime Council (BIMCO)  
The International Cargo Handling Coordination Association (ICHCA)  
International Road Union (IRU)  
The International Federation of Freight Forwarder Associations (FIATA)  
International Air Transport Association (IATA).

**13. Relations with intergovernmental organizations:**

The GSF enjoys relationships with a number of inter-governmental organizations, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the UN Committee for Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The GSF was recently invited by ILO to provide expert input into the revision of the IMO/ILO/UNECE guidelines on the safe stowage of transport units. The GSF was subsequently elected to chair the working group.

In addition, through our collaboration with a number of NGO's highlighted in question 12 above, we also provide experts and opinions to the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

**14. Finance:**

The GSF is funded via membership subscriptions paid by members.

**15. Publications:**

The GSF provides a number of publications on its website: [www://globalshippersforum.com](http://www://globalshippersforum.com) to provide public information about the policies and activities of the GSF.

Such publications include press releases, speeches and other policy papers. The website provides a members' only section which relates to internal and confidential member communications.

The GSF website also provides links to other shipping industry NGO's and to important Intergovernmental organizations such as the IMO to enable members to have easy access to important best practice advice and regulatory information.

With regard to maritime safety, the GSF has published a best practice guide for shippers entitled "Working with containers – A guide for shippers and hauliers". This is a comprehensive guide specifically written for shippers. It draws attention to recent shipping incidents where safety has been compromised by either the incorrect stowage of containers or the misdeclaration of the weight of the container. The guide provides best practice advice for shippers together with the sources of further information.

In addition, the GSF has supported the work of other shipping NGO's, such as the International Chamber of Shipping and World Shipping Council in this area. The GSF has endorsed the ICS publication "Container Stowage best practice guidelines" and has made this available to all GSF members in 40 countries.

In 2011 the GSF published its Maritime Emissions briefing note. The briefing note prepared for shippers, other industry stakeholders, governments and the public analyses in depth the various industry and government market based initiatives tabled in IMO. The aim of the publication is to inform the current debate on maritime emissions, and to enable shippers to contribute to the debate going forward. Specimen copies of the "Working with containers guide" and the GSF Maritime emissions briefing note are attached to this questionnaire and application for consultative status with the IMO.

**16. Documentation:**

See item 15 above and the GSF website:[www.globalshippersforum.com](http://www.globalshippersforum.com).

**17. Other remarks which the Organization wishes to make:**

GSF members in 40 countries in Asia, Africa, North and South America and Europe represent tens of thousands of shippers who are responsible for a very substantial proportion of international trade upon which international shipping services depend. They are directly responsible for the demand of shipping services and economic well-being of the shipping industry. As a result, shippers have a direct interest in promoting safe, efficient, secure and environmentally sustainable shipping services, in compliance with international maritime rules and regulations adopted by the IMO. As the global body representing shippers it is therefore appropriate for the GSF to be granted consultative status with the IMO. As outlined earlier in this submission, it accords with the IMO's High-level Action Plan and Priorities, in particular the IMO's stated aim of

engaging with new non-governmental stakeholders, and ensuring that all stakeholders understand and accept their responsibilities regarding safe, secure and environmentally sound shipping by developing a "chain of responsibility concept" among them.

The current gap in the chain of responsibility is effective shipper representation and advocacy at the IMO. The Rules Governing Relationship With Non-Governmental International Organizations at Rule 1 stipulate: the Council may grant consultative status to any non-governmental organization which is able to make a substantial contribution to the work of the IMO. The GSF's recent work within the ILO/IMO/UNECE working group, including its election to chair the working group, on the safe stowage of container units and revision and proposed development of a code of conduct indicates our deep commitment to maritime safety issues and the ability of the GSF to make a substantial contribution to the work of the IMO.

A further reason to look favourably on granting GSF consultative status is the contribution GSF can make towards IMO's work on container safety, particularly in relation to accurate declaration and verification of container weights currently under discussion by the IMO DSC Committee on Dangerous Goods, Solid Cargoes and Containers. As demonstrated above GSF has recently been substantially involved in such arrangements, and if progress is to be made it will not only require the adoption of effective regulatory measures by IMO, but also specific expertise in the development of guidelines for shippers which the GSF has extensive knowledge and expertise in developing. Moreover, in the wider area of dangerous goods, individual shippers and GSF members provide expert advice to members and input to the various inter-governmental bodies which regulate dangerous goods, including the HNS Convention, ADR and the ICAO Technical Instructions.

In addition, in regard to environmental issues and the climate change challenge generally, the GSF and its members have been highly active in supporting effective international regimes to ameliorate and reduce carbon emissions. As indicated earlier, we are strong advocates of an international approach to reducing shipping emissions to be undertaken by IMO. There is clearly some urgency in this matter, for unless progress can be seen and shown to be made within IMO, it is likely to encourage regional unilateral approaches, and in doing so diminishing the authority of the IMO. As indicated in this application, the GSF and its members have experience in developing voluntary carbon reduction schemes, and GSF has published an authoritative Maritime Emission briefing note as a contribution to the maritime emissions debate. The GSF believes its advocacy and capability to provide informed public opinion in this area can make a significant and substantial contribution to the work of the IMO.

The GSF highlighted above that it is the missing gap in the IMO's Chain of Responsibility Concept, and in fact, is one of the few parts, possibly the only part, of the maritime supply chain that does not currently have consultative status to represent cargo interests at the IMO. This is in contrast to the myriad ship owning and other interests at IMO, such as the ICS, WSC, BIMCO, INTERTANKO, INTERCARGO, ICHCA and IRU for example.

Further to Rule 1, where organizations are expected to show that they can make a significant contribution to the work of the IMO dealt with above, the IMO sets out in Guideline 11 other reasons why consultative status may not be normally granted. Namely, where a non-governmental organization has access to IMO through another organization. The GSF is the sole international organization representing shippers. There is no equivalent organization or body, and it would not be appropriate for shipowner/carrier organizations to represent shipper/cargo interests. No consultative



international organization represents transport users, in particular shippers in the cargo shipping sector.

Guideline 111 may deny consultation status that could lead to two organizations claiming to represent the same interest. This is clearly not evident in this application as there is no other international shippers' organization that represents global shippers' interests. Accordingly, there is no rival or duplicate organization that can purport to represent global shippers.

Guideline 1V specifies that consultation status shall only be granted to non-governmental organizations which are truly international and active in their field. As set out in this application, the GSF is a genuinely international organization which to date represents 40 countries from the world's main trading blocs, including Asia, Africa, Europe, and North and South America. These interests are represented via a permanent secretariat at offices in the United Kingdom and in Brussels, Belgium.

.....  
The GSF was established and formally incorporated in the United Kingdom fundamentally to gain UN accreditation with the key international transport inter-governmental organizations, in particular to obtain consultation status with the IMO.

This application for IMO consultation status was unanimously adopted by the GSF Board on Wednesday 29 February 2012.

If the IMO and IMO Council have any questions in regard to this application please contact Chris Welsh, Secretary General of the Global Shippers' Forum, tel +44 (0)1892 552384.

The Global Shippers' Forum is appreciative of consideration of its application for consultative status.

\*\*\*



**ANNEX 6**

**INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO)**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**1. Name of the Organization:**

Natural Resources Defense Council ("NRDC")

**2. Address of Headquarters:**

NRDC  
40 W 20th Street  
New York, NY 10011  
United States

**Telephone:** (212) 727-2700

**Fax:** (212) 727-1773

**E-mail:** [lpackard@nrdc.org](mailto:lpackard@nrdc.org)

**Website:** [www.nrdc.org](http://www.nrdc.org)

**3. Addresses of all branches or regional headquarters:**

1152 15th Street NW, Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20005

2 N. Riverside Plaza, Suite 2250  
Chicago, IL 60606

P.O. Box 70  
Livingston, MT 59047

111 Sutter St, 20th Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94104

1314 2nd St  
Santa Monica, CA 90401

Prosper Center, Tower 1, Rm 1901  
5 Guanghua Rd. Chaoyang District  
Beijing 100020, P.R. China  
[www.nrdc.cn](http://www.nrdc.cn)

**4. Names of addresses of representatives in the United Kingdom:**

Not applicable.

**5. Aims and purposes of the Organization (as set forth in its constitution):**

The Natural Resources Defense Council's purpose is to safeguard the Earth: its people, its plants and animals and the natural systems on which all life depends.

We work to restore the integrity of the elements that sustain life -- air, land and water -- and to defend endangered natural places.

We seek to establish sustainability and good stewardship of the Earth as central ethical imperatives of human society. NRDC affirms the integral place of human beings in the environment.

We strive to protect nature in ways that advance the long-term welfare of present and future generations.

We work to foster the fundamental right of all people to have a voice in decisions that affect their environment. We seek to break down the pattern of disproportionate environmental burdens borne by people of colour and others who face social or economic inequities. Ultimately, NRDC strives to help create a new way of life for humankind, one that can be sustained indefinitely without fouling or depleting the resources that support all life on Earth.

**6. History:**

NRDC was founded in 1970 by a group of attorneys at the forefront of the environmental movement in the United States. Throughout the 1970s, NRDC was instrumental in the enactment and enforcement of major U.S. environmental statutes, including the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and Endangered Species Act. At the same time, we began to work internationally to improve energy standards, protect human health, conserve biologically important marine and terrestrial habitat, and help guide development in environmentally fragile areas like the Arctic.

To accomplish these goals, NRDC pursues a variety of strategic approaches at the local, national, and international levels: scientific research, public education and demonstration projects, policy analysis, law, collaboration with diverse interest groups, and discussion and negotiation with industry and government. Some of NRDC's major accomplishments over the years include campaigning for more than a decade towards the Montreal Protocol banning chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other ozone-depleting chemicals (1975-87), establishing a nuclear test monitoring programme with the Soviet Academy of Sciences (1986), working with local partners and governments to conserve biologically important areas across the Americas, through our Biogems programme (2001-present), working with the U.S. delegation to the IMO and others to establish an Emissions Control Area for North America (2010), working with the United Nations Environment Programme and others in the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles to eliminate the use of leaded gasoline in more than 100 countries (2011), and helping to establish a

landmark international treaty to regulate bottom trawling over more than 16 million square miles of the Pacific Ocean (2011).

In 2005, NRDC opened an office in Beijing, China, and has been working with the Chinese government on sustainable development, particularly in the energy sector. In 2010, we launched a U.S.-India Initiative on Climate Change and Energy, working with local partners in India to help strengthen the country's energy conservation laws, promote energy-efficient smart growth, initiate efficiency standards, and develop preparedness plans for handling climate-related health emergencies.

Today, NRDC maintains a staff of more than 350 policy experts, lawyers, economists and scientists.

## **7. Recent and planned activities:**

NRDC has been engaged in several regional and international forums on reducing environmental impacts of underwater noise. We helped organize the 2008 expert symposium in Hamburg, Germany, that preceded the United States' petition to add underwater shipping noise to the MEPC's work programme, and have since assisted the U.S. delegation in advancing development of voluntary guidelines for reducing noise from commercial ships. With consultative status, we would be able to significantly expand our participation in guideline development, e.g., by participating in the Correspondence Groups established to address the issue at MEPC and DE. Additionally, through our observer status at the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black and Mediterranean Seas and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS), we worked with the French, Spanish, and Italian governments to initiate regional underwater noise guidelines, and are now participating in the development of an intersessional pilot programme to implement them. NRDC also participates in a variety of U.N. Oceans negotiations, conferences and events around the world, where we advocate for conservation and management of biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction and in the Arctic.

NRDC has been engaged in reducing greenhouse gas emissions through various international forums, including as an observer to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Through this effort we have focused on all sources of greenhouse gas emissions, including from international shipping. We also work actively on climate policy in the U.S., Canada, China, India, Chile, and Mexico through pursuing domestic actions that these countries can implement. Though without ability to participate directly through consultative status, we have also closely followed the IMO's greenhouse gas emissions debates since 2009. With consultative status, we would be able to fully bring our technical expertise to discussions over the Energy Efficiency Design Index and other issues.

In addition, NRDC has been active in efforts to reduce the air pollution from ships, including focused work around ports. As noted above, we worked with the U.S. delegation to MEPC on decisions related to the establishment of an Emissions Control Area for North America. Additionally, we have been a leading organization in efforts to clean up the environmental impacts of port operations at many large ports in the U.S., including the Ports of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Oakland, New York, and New Jersey.

**8. Descriptive statement of the extent to which the purposes of the Organization relate to those of IMO, including in particular what contribution your Organization can make to the technical co-operation programme of IMO:**

Among NGOs, NRDC is an international leader in the field of anthropogenic underwater noise, which was added to the MEPC's work agenda in 2008 and to the DE's work agenda this year. Over the course of more than 15 years, we have developed and contributed substantial expertise on the science, policy, and law of ocean noise management, and have worked in the United States and internationally across multiple sectors to address noise from industrial, commercial, and other sources. Our commitment to reduce noise from commercial ships is reflected in our organization and participation in technical symposia, our outreach to North American port authorities and industry, and our engagement with the issue in several national and intergovernmental forums. Consultative status would enable us to contribute directly and extensively to IMO's underwater noise work item, such as by participating in the successive Correspondence Groups that have been established to progress the noise guidelines, and by furthering the dialogue that will be essential to the guidelines' successful implementation. We note that no other environmental NGO with consultative status has NRDC's expertise or engagement on this issue. While the International Fund for Animal Welfare had participated in the MEPC Correspondence Group on underwater noise in 2008 and 2009, its ability to contribute has significantly diminished since that time, given changes in its available resources and priorities.

NRDC is a leading NGO working on global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We have closely followed the development of an Energy Efficiency Design Index and the ongoing discussions over market-based measures within IMO. We bring technical expertise on how best to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and have focused extensively on the best design of market-based measures throughout the world. We also bring on-the-ground expertise on climate/energy issues in many of the key regions/countries with major ports, markets, and shipping routes. Consultative status would enable us to directly engage with IMO on finding practical solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from shipping. We note that Friends of the Earth International, while permitting IMO access to some NGOs in the past, takes a narrow approach to curbing greenhouse gas emissions (for example, rejecting mechanisms such as levies and cap-and-trade) that is simply incompatible with NRDC's positions and objectives.

Consultative status would also enable us to more effectively engage in reducing other forms of air pollution from shipping. As ports and citizens around the world are facing the air pollution contribution from shipping and ports, it is critical that NRDC be more actively engaged in helping to find solutions to these issues.

**9. Structure:**

NRDC is organized as a 501(C)(3) not-for-profit corporation under the Internal Revenue Code of the United States. Our work is guided by our Board of Trustees and implemented by our President and Executive Director, together with our more than 350 staff members. NRDC is divided into programme areas reflecting the range of issues we engage on, including (in relevant part) the Water and Oceans Programme, the Air and Energy Programme, and the International Programme. Each of these programmes has a director and has professional staff in multiple NRDC offices.

## 10. Membership:

NRDC does not charge set membership fees, but instead has 565,000 individual citizen donors (members) in the United States and 75 other countries including, most prominently, Canada and the United Kingdom, and in all regions of the world. Donors provide funds to support NRDC's work.

## 11. Officers:

President: Frances Beinecke  
Executive Director: Peter Lehner  
Deputy Director: Patricia Sullivan  
Director of Programmes: Wesley Warren  
Corporate Counsel: Irina Petrova

### Board of Trustees:

Daniel Tishman (Chair)	Michael Lynton
Frederick A.O. Schwarz, Jr. (Chair Emeritus)	Shelly Malkin
Adam Albright (Vice-Chair)	Josephine A. Merck
Patricia Bauman (Vice-Chair)	Mary Moran
Robert J. Fisher (Vice-Chair)	Peter Morton
Alan F. Horn (Vice-Chair)	Wendy Neu
Joy Covey (Treasurer)	Frederica D. Perera
John H. Adams (Founding Director)	Robert Redford
Richard E. Ayres	Laurance Rockefeller
Anna Scott Carter	Jonathan F.P. Rose
Susan Crown	Thomas Roush
Laurie David	Philip T. Ruegger III
Leonardo DiCaprio	Christine H. Russell
John E. Echohawk	William H. Schlesinger
Robert Epstein	Wendy Schmidt
Michael Gelobter	James Gustave Speth
Arjun Gupta	Max Stone
Van Jones	James Taylor
Philip B. Korsant	Gerald Torres
Nicole E. Lederer	Elizabeth R. Wiatt
	George M. Woodwell

## 12. Relations with other non-governmental organizations:

NRDC works with other non-governmental organizations, including scientific and research organizations, in all of our countries of operation. Our Biogems programme partners with local NGOs to conserve terrestrial and marine habitat throughout the Americas, and sometimes provides assistance to small NGOs working on the ground. We also work with indigenous communities, such as in the Canadian boreal region and in the Arctic and sub-Arctic. Through these partnerships, we regularly exchange information on coastal and marine issues with local organizations, and transmit local knowledge and concerns back to national and intergovernmental forums.

### 13. Relations with intergovernmental organizations:

NRDC is an accredited NGO within the following inter-governmental organizations: the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black and Mediterranean Seas and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS), the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the International Whaling Commission (IWC). We have also participated in the work of other intergovernmental bodies, including the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

### 14. Finance:

NRDC is a not-for-profit, tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization that had an operating income of \$99,185,983 in 2010 culled from foundations, in-kind contributions, and individual donors

### 15. Publications:

NRDC publishes *OnEarth* (<http://www.onearth.org>), a quarterly magazine of journalism and opinion on a variety of environmental issues. Recent articles on ocean matters include "Creature of the Deep" (Winter 2012), on the conservation of the Atlantic sturgeon; and "Arctic Fever" (Summer 2011), on the effects of climate change on the Arctic food web. NRDC also issues a bimonthly newsletter for our contributors entitled *Nature's Voice* (<http://www.nrdc.org/naturesvoice/>).

Additionally, alone and in partnership with other organizations, NRDC regularly produces reports, white papers, and proceedings on environmental topics. Our recent publications on maritime, energy, and oceans issues include:

Jasny, Michael. *Sounding the Depths II: The Rising Toll of Sonar, Shipping, and Industrial Ocean Noise on Marine Life*. NRDC, 2005.

Schmidt, Jake, and Breidenich, Clare. *Tracking Carbon with Transparency*. NRDC, 2010.

Speer, Lisa, and Laughlin, Thomas L. *Report of the IUCN/NRDC Workshop to Identify Areas of Ecological and Biological Significance or Vulnerability in the Arctic Marine Environment*. IUCN/NRDC, 2011.

Wing, Kate. *Keeping Oceans Wild: How Marine Reserves Protect our Living Seas*. NRDC, 2001.



**16. Documentation:**  
Please see cover letter, attached.

**17. Other remarks which the Organization wishes to make:**

---