



INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION
(of UNESCO)

SUMMARY REPORT

**MEETING OF THE IOC INTERSESSIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING
GROUP ON THE SECOND SESSION OF THE UN OPEN-ENDED INFORMAL
CONSULTATIVE PROCESS ON
OCEANS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA**

Lisbon, 30-31 March, 2001

At its 33rd Session, the Executive Council of IOC decided to establish an Intersessional Intergovernmental Working Group to ensure adequate input of IOC Member States to the discussions at the second meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (Resolution EC-XXXIII.16). The Working Group met from 29 to 30 March 2001 in Lisbon, Portugal. This document is the summary report of the meeting of the Working Group.

The conclusions of the Working Group were transmitted by the Executive Secretary through a circular letter to Member States, inviting them to participate actively in the deliberations of the second meeting of the Consultative Process in New York. These conclusions are summarized in Section 4.2 of this document. The Working Group further requested the Executive Secretary to take into account these conclusions in the reporting he has been asked to deliver at the second session of the UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea.

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1. OPENING

Dr. Patricio Bernal, IOC Executive Secretary, opened the meeting of the Intersessional Intergovernmental Working Group on the second session of the UN Open-Ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (CP) at 09:30 on Friday, 30 March 2001, at the Portuguese National Council on Environment and Sustainable Development, Lisbon, Portugal. Dr. Bernal expressed the appreciation of the Commission to the Portuguese Committee for IOC and National Council on Environment and Sustainable Development for hosting the meeting of the Working Group in Lisbon.

Dr. Mario Ruivo, Chairman, and the Head of the Delegation for Portugal, welcomed the participants and expressed his best wishes for the meeting.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

2.1. ELECTION OF CHAIR

Upon considering the proposal by Canada and Portugal, Dr. David Pugh of United Kingdom was invited and agreed to chair the meeting.

Dr. Pugh thanked the working group and asked for consideration of the Provisional Agenda of the meeting.

2.2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Working Group noted that the item 4 of the Provisional Agenda was based on considerations of the draft structure for the Consultative Process (CP) as suggested by its Co-chairpersons. The Working Group decided to proceed along lines similar to those suggested by the draft structure of CP but not adopt them as strict guidelines.

The Agenda of the meeting as adopted by the Committee is given in Annex I.

2.3. ELECTION OF RAPPORTEUR

As nominated by the Delegate of Portugal and seconded by the Delegate of Japan, Dr. Scott Parsons of Canada was elected as the Rapporteur.

2.4. WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

The Executive Secretary introduced the provisional list of documents (IOC/IIWG-UNICPOLOS/3).

The list of participants is given in Annex III.

3. BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE 33rd SESSION OF THE IOC EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June 2000)

The Executive Secretary recalled that the United Nations General Assembly reviews annually all-important developments in oceans and the law of the sea. The review is based on a comprehensive annual report prepared by the Secretary-General. It takes place in a constrained time frame and the need for an extended and expanded substantial discussion has been emphasized, especially in relation to enhance intergovernmental and inter-agency cooperation and coordination. The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) at its seventh session in 1999 re-emphasized this to the General Assembly, which decided at its 54th session in November 1999 to establish an annual open-ended informal consultative process in order to facilitate, in an effective and constructive manner, its own review of developments in ocean affairs (resolution A54/33).

The Consultative Process is expected to (i) discuss the Secretary-General's Annual report on oceans and the law of the sea; (ii) suggest particular issues to be considered by the General Assembly; (iii) identify areas where coordination and cooperation at the intergovernmental and inter-agency levels should be enhanced; and (iv) follow-up overall developments in ocean affairs, in a manner consistent with the legal framework provided by UNCLOS and the goals of chapter 17 of Agenda 21.

The first meeting of the CP was held at United Nations Headquarters from 30 May to 2 June 2000. The co-chairpersons of the CP were Ambassador Tuiloma Neroni Slade (Samoa) and Mr. Alan Simcock (United Kingdom). The first Meeting worked through plenary sessions and two discussions panels: (i) Responsible fisheries and illegal, unregulated and unreported fisheries: Moving from principles to implementation; and (ii) Economic and social impacts of marine pollution and degradation, especially in coastal areas: International aspects of combating them. The meeting agreed to refer to the process as "The United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea".

Resolutions A/55/7 and A/55/8 adopted at the 55th session of the General Assembly on October 2000, incorporate many of the issues discussed at the first Meeting of the CP, including the need for capacity-building for the implementation of UNCLOS; those relating to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; and the degradation of the marine environment.

Resolution 55/7 recommended that the second meeting of the CP, be held in New York, from 7 - 11 May 2001 with two areas of focus for discussions: (a) Marine science and the development and transfer of marine technology as mutually agreed, including capacity-building in this regard; and (b) Coordination and cooperation in combating piracy and armed robbery at sea. IOC and the International Maritime Organization have been asked by the co-chairpersons to lead the discussions on the Area of Focus (a) and (b), respectively.

As its Chairman, the Executive Secretary will also report to the 2nd CP on the ACC Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas (SOCA). In relation to SOCA Dr. Bernal briefed the Working Group on recent activities of the Subcommittee, including the preparation of a factual report on Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 for RIO+10, the development of the UN Atlas of the Oceans and matters related to the evaluation of GESAMP. He indicated that a restructuring of the entire ACC machinery, including SOCA and the Sub-committee on Water Resources, is underway and much could change in the future with regard to the UN mechanisms for interagency cooperation and coordination. There will be a SOCA side-event at the coming CP.

In relation to the areas of focus at the coming meeting of CP, the Executive Secretary recalled that UNESCO/IOC developed a comprehensive plan on Marine Science and Ocean Services in 1984 that was not implemented successfully. He invited the working group to reflect on how to improve coverage, access and application of knowledge for marine science.

In closure, Dr. Bernal pointed out further that, prior to the 55th session of the General Assembly, the Executive Council of IOC at its 33rd Session on June 2000 decided to establish an Intersessional Intergovernmental Working Group to ensure adequate input of IOC Member States to the discussions at the 2nd session of the CP (Resolution EC-XXXIII.16). This decision was made by considering the recommendation of the 1st meeting of the CP to make marine science and related matters as one of the areas of focus at its next meeting. This decision of the Executive Council was timely and led to the Working Group meeting in Lisbon. The Consultative Process will present a unique opportunity for Member States to give their concerted input regarding the future of IOC so that the Commission can play a crucial role as a focal point in Ocean Sciences in the UN System. The Executive Secretary indicated that, recognizing the difficulties involving reporting at the national level, the Co-chair of the CP will ask for regional representations at the coming meeting.

The Delegate of Portugal suggested that the Working Group's prelude to the Agenda Item 4 be in the form of initial reactions from the participants. He pointed out that the limited success of the 1984 comprehensive plan reflects insufficient funds and other constraints and that new perspectives

and needs have emerged that require new approaches. The Delegate of Canada further stressed the importance of the identification of issues, needs, priorities and strategies for the CP.

The Chairman thanked the Executive Secretary for providing information on developments concerning the CP and the extent of Commission's involvement in the Process. Following the suggestion by the Delegate of Portugal, the Chairman asked, as a prelude for the Agenda item 4, for the initial reactions of the Working Group considering, *inter alia*, needs and issues related to Marine Science in their countries and the plans for addressing them at national and regional levels.

4. AREA OF FOCUS OF THE SECOND CONSULTATIVE PROCESS ON MARINE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND CAPACITY BUILDING: CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. DISCUSSION

In the ensuing discussions the Delegate of the United States of America stressed the need for coordination and cooperation at national, regional and global levels that involve the participation of private sector and the international financial institutions. He emphasized the commitment of the US to the Argo project in particular, and GOOS in general. The Delegate of Spain underlined the need for appropriate funds to move forward with capacity building in marine science and technology in developing nations and pointed out that, in view of the number of participants at the Working Group meeting, it will be difficult to reach decisive agreements. The Delegate of Portugal recalled that IOC is now operating with new statutes requiring interdisciplinary and integrated approaches to marine science, ocean services and observations. GOOS, as a follow-up to UNCED, is an important element that addresses the urgent need for sustained, long-term observations. A task of the CP is to improve coordination and cooperation at national, regional and global levels. Present institutional mechanisms need adjustments and improvements at all levels of cooperation and coordination to comply with requirements of interdisciplinary and integrated approaches. The Delegate of Peru stressed the need for coordination at regional and interregional levels with improved coordination in attaining financial resources. The Delegate of Japan reiterated the importance of the CP to IOC as a focal point in ocean science and reemphasized IOC's important role in developing observing systems such as the Tropical Atmosphere Ocean Array (TAO) and the Argo floats. The IOC should also play a role against the vandalism to observing systems. In capacity building, a judicious integration of marine science activities and development of observing systems with training in areas, among others, of data processing and quality control yield effective results. IOC should facilitate international cooperation in deep-sea marine environmental research. Interregional cooperation, such as between the IOC Sub.commission for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC) and the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), should be enhanced. The Delegate of Canada indicated that the CP in May 2001 could be decisive in relation to its future. An intersectorial and interdisciplinary ecosystem approach for the sustainable management of the oceans and coastal areas is crucially important and should be emphasized at the coming CP meeting in May 2001. Canada is committed to fostering of GOOS and has been very active in the area of capacity building. This requires substantial resources and a concerted effort at the global level. IOC has accomplished a lot in serving its Member States and is now developing GOOS. However, IOC has not yet realized its full potential and should do so under the new statutes. The Delegate of Argentina expressed the view that CP is a meeting for reflection on oceans; it should not address the established areas within UNCLOS. The Delegate of Angola expresses the need of her country for assistance in areas of marine science and technology. The Delegate of United Kingdom indicated that at the CP UK will be a part to the harmonized view of the European Union and concentrate on combating piracy and armed robbery at sea. UK views the CP as a medium for exchanging ideas. The Delegate of Cameroon pointed to the cooperation needed with other countries in the Gulf of Guinea region both in relation to the protection of the marine environmental and UNCLOS.

The Working Group discussions continued along the lines suggested by the draft structure of CP, which encompassed: Improving Coverage, Access; and Application and Priorities in Marine Science and Technology.

The Working Group agreed that the regional marine scientific and technological centres (UNCLOS, Article 276) were not realized because of the financial constraints. The Working Group emphasized the need for creation of linkages between IOC, as a source of scientific knowledge, and users, including regional bodies and private sector. In addition, new needs have emerged requiring a network of operational ocean services. IOC should be a facilitator of regional structures through GOOS.

The working group agreed that there is not sufficient coverage of the different parts of the world's oceans by programmes or institutions to support the efforts of national governments, regional fisheries arrangements and regional seas programmes to obtain and apply the scientific knowledge needed for proper conservation and management of the oceans. Furthermore, gaps exist in understanding the effects of climate change and other anthropogenic forces on ocean ecosystems. There is much to be learned and monitored on the resiliency of ocean ecosystems and protection of habitats. Evaluation and adjustments of existing institutional mechanisms for capacity building are needed to address new paradigms for they have excess inertia and are slow to react and act. IOC has to readjust and address issues in addition to those addressed by GOOS and programmes related to physical oceanography.

The working group further agreed that IOC has a definite role to play in the promotion of collaboration on marine science between national governments and among international organizations. Improved mechanisms for dialogues between scientists and decision makers at national, regional and global levels, involving the requirements of decision makers and deliverables are critically needed. The flow of information from the scientific community and international organizations to decision makers is essential. IOC should play an important role in an integrated overview of the problems of the world's oceans.

The Working Group noted the need for improved protection of observing systems against vandalism.

At the end of its discussions, the Working Group asked the Executive Secretary to transmit, through a circular letter to Member States, the main conclusions of its deliberations, inviting them to participate actively in the deliberations of the second meeting of the CP in New York (Annex III). The Working Group further requested the Executive Secretary to take into account these conclusions in the reporting he has been asked to deliver at the CP.

4.2. CONCLUSIONS

There was general consensus among the members of the Working Group on the opportunity that the coming meeting in New York offers for focusing the attention of the international community on the importance of Ocean Science to provide a sound basis for decision-making and to reduce risks. At the same time it was recognized that the new statutes of the IOC contained a much improved and updated mandate for the IOC that is not sufficiently recognized. The second meeting of the CP offers the Commission a unique opportunity to correct the erroneous perception that its role is narrowly confined to the physical aspects of the marine sciences. For this purpose it was considered useful to make widely available at the CP meeting copies of the latest Annual Report of the Commission and a brief introductory note reflecting the current mandate, using direct quotes from the New Statutes of IOC, Article 2: *Purpose of the Commission* and Article 3.1 *Functions*:

2.1. *The purpose of the [Intergovernmental Oceanographic] Commission is to promote international co-operation and to co-ordinate programmes in research, services and capacity building, in order to learn more about the nature and resources of the ocean and coastal areas and to apply that knowledge for the improvement of management, sustainable development, the protection of the marine environment, and the decision-making processes of its Member States.*

2.2. *The Commission will collaborate with international organizations concerned with the work of the Commission, and specially with those organizations of the United Nations system, which*

are willing and prepared to contribute to the purpose and functions of the Commission and/or to seek advise and co-operation in the field of ocean and coastal area scientific research, related services and capacity building.

3.1. The functions of the Commission shall be to:

- (a) recommend, promote, plan and co-ordinate international ocean and coastal area programmes in research, observations and dissemination and use of their results;*
- (b) recommend, promote and co-ordinate the development of relevant standards, reference materials, guidelines and nomenclature;*
- (c) respond, as a competent international organization, to the requirements deriving from the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and other international instruments relevant to marine scientific research, related services and capacity building;*
- (d) make recommendations and co-ordinate programmes in education, training and assistance in marine science, ocean and coastal observations and the transfer of related technology;*
- (e) make recommendations and provide technical guidance to relevant intersectorial activities of UNESCO and undertake mutually agreed duties within the mandate of the Commission;*
- (f) undertake, as appropriate, any other action compatible with its purpose and functions.*

As can be seen from these texts, the Purposes and Functions of the Commission, are fully consistent with the issues to be discussed at the second meeting of the CP, a fact that leaves IOC in a position in which it could potentially play a key role in advancing their solution.

In analyzing these possibilities, the Working Group stressed that

- the integrated and interdisciplinary nature of the scientific knowledge required to implement sustainable development, a shift in paradigm that is not being followed by the corresponding institutional adjustments and improvements at the national and international level;
- the need to increase scientific efforts to address significant gaps in understanding ocean processes specially with respect to the functioning of marine ecosystems and their interaction with civil society;
- the urgent need to increase sustained, long-term observations and monitoring of the marine environment, in order to understand global change and provide an improved basis for decision-making for sustainable development;
- the emergence of "Operational Oceanography" as a new scientific and technological approach and capability that will offer regularly a variety of new services and products to a wide range of users;
- the importance of vigorous regional programmes and organizations, closely involving governments in its co-ordination, as effective mechanisms to transfer knowledge and technology;
- the requirement that in all scientific international programmes there should be considered strong capacity building as a way of enabling all Member States to achieve their own goals in marine science and to participate effectively in international co-operative ventures;
- the need for improved mechanisms for dialogue between scientists and decision-makers at the national, regional and international level;
- the need for improved arrangements to assure the safety of ocean observing instrumentation at sea, in view of existing plans for a substantive increase in their numbers;

- the need to improve the financial mechanisms that could guarantee the provision of resources to achieve an increased level of scientific knowledge, sustained observations and capacity building.

Furthermore, the Working Group recognized that Resolution IOC/EC-XXXIII.16 contains valuable guidance for the establishment of a clearinghouse mechanism on ocean science, with the purpose of facilitating Members States access to:

- (i) relevant information derived from recent and ongoing research;
- (ii) a list of ocean science global research programmes and projects;
- (iii) a list of ocean and coastal zone monitoring programmes and projects
- (iv) opportunities on capacity building in Ocean Science and Services; and
- (v) a list of sources of information on Ocean Science.

The presentation of this initiative, lead by the IOC, in the second session of the CP, opens it to contributions from other participants in the process.

5. FOLLOW-UP TO THE MEETING AND ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

The Working Group agreed that the letter transmitted through the circular letter to the IOC Member States be distributed to the participants of the second meeting of the Consultative Process.

The draft report of the Working Group meeting will be prepared after the meeting and distributed to the participants for comments. The Final report of the meeting will be made available at the XXIst session of the IOC Assembly in July 2001.

6. CLOSURE

The meeting of the IOC Intersessional Intergovernmental Working Group on the second session of the UN Open-Ended Informal Consultative Process On Oceans and the Law of the Sea was closed at 13:00 on 31 March 2001.

ANNEX I

AGENDA

- 1. OPENING**
- 2. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**
 - 2.1. ELECTION OF CHAIR**
 - 2.2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**
 - 2.3. ELECTION OF RAPPORTEUR**
 - 2.3. WORKING ARRANGEMENTS**
- 3. BACKGROUND AND THE SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS SINCE EC-XXXIII**
- 4. AREA OF FOCUS OF THE SECOND CONSULTATIVE PROCESS ON MARINE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND CAPACITY BUILDING: WORKING GROUP CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**
- 5. FOLLOW-UP TO THE MEEETING AND ADOPTION OF THE REPORT**
- 6. CLOSURE**

ANNEX II

IOC Circular Letter No. 1689 rev.
(Available in English, French, Russian and Spanish)

Paris, 2 April 2001

To: Member States of IOC, Permanent Delegations, Action Addressees

cc: Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons of the Commission

Subject: **Results of the Intersessional Intergovernmental Working Group session (Lisbon, 30-31 March) on the second meeting of the UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Through this Circular Letter I am calling to your attention the coming second meeting of the *Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea*, scheduled to take place from the 7 to the 11 of May at UN Headquarters in New York. In view of the proximity of this important meeting, if appropriate, it might be desirable to transmit the contents of this letter to the representatives of your country that will attend the session in New York.

The informal Consultative Process (CP) was established by General Assembly Resolution A54/33 of 24 of November 1999, to discuss the Secretary General's annual report on Oceans and the Law of the Sea and to suggest particular issues to be considered by the UN General Assembly, regarding international co-ordination and co-operation. General Assembly Resolution A55/7 recommended in its paragraph 41 that the second meeting of the CP should organise its discussions around the following areas of focus:

- a) Marine science and the development and transfer of marine technology as mutually agreed, including capacity-building in this regard; and
- b) Co-ordination and co-operation in combating piracy and armed robbery at sea.

The Executive Council of IOC at its 33rd Session adopted Resolution EC XXXIII.16 that decided *inter alia* "to establish an intersessional intergovernmental working group to ensure adequate input of IOC Member States to the proposed Agenda for" the second meeting of the CP. The Intersessional Intergovernmental Working Group met in Lisbon the 30 and 31 of March 2001, hosted by the Portuguese Committee for IOC and the National Council on Environment and Sustainable Development of Portugal.

The Working Group after concentrating its discussions on *area focus a) Marine Science*, asked the Executive secretary to transmit through a Circular Letter to Member States, the main conclusions of its deliberations.

There was general consensus among the members of the Working Group, of the opportunity which the coming meeting in New York offers for focusing the attention of the international community on the importance of Ocean Science to provide a sound basis for decision making and to reduce risks. At the same time it was recognised that the new statutes of the IOC contained a much improved and updated mandate for the IOC that is not sufficiently recognised. The second meeting of the CP offers the Commission a unique opportunity to correct the erroneous perception that its role is narrowly confined to the physical aspects of the Marine Sciences. For this purpose it was considered useful to make widely available at the CP meeting copies of the latest Annual Report of the Commission and a brief introductory note reflecting the current mandate, using direct quotes from the New Statutes of IOC, Article 2: Purpose of the Commission and Article 3.1 Functions:

2.1. The purpose of the [Intergovernmental Oceanographic] Commission is to promote international co-operation and to co-ordinate programmes in research, services and capacity building, in order to learn more about the nature and resources of the ocean and coastal areas and to apply that knowledge for the improvement of management, sustainable development, the protection of the marine environment, and the decision-making processes of its Member States.

2.2. The Commission will collaborate with international organisations concerned with the work of the Commission, and specially with those organisations of the United Nations system, which are willing and prepared to contribute to the purpose and functions of the Commission and/or to seek advise and co-operation in the field of ocean and coastal area scientific research, related services and capacity building.

3.1. The functions of the Commission shall be to:

- (a) *recommend, promote, plan and co-ordinate international ocean and coastal area programmes in research, observations and dissemination and use of their results;*
- (b) recommend, promote and co-ordinate the development of relevant standards, reference materials, guidelines and nomenclature;
- (c) *respond, as a competent international organisation, to the requirements deriving from the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and other international instruments relevant to marine scientific research, related services and capacity building;*
- (d) *make recommendations and co-ordinate programmes in education, training and assistance in marine science, ocean and coastal observations and the transfer of related technology;*
- (e) *make recommendations and provide technical guidance to relevant intersectorial activities of UNESCO and undertake mutually agreed duties within the mandate of the Commission;*
- (f) *undertake, as appropriate, any other action compatible with its purpose and functions.*

As can be seen from these texts, the Purposes and Functions of the Commission, are fully consistent with the issues to be discussed at the second meeting of the CP, a fact that leaves IOC in a position in which it could potentially play a key role in advancing their solution.

In analysing these possibilities, the Working Group stressed:

- the integrated and interdisciplinary nature of the scientific knowledge required to implement sustainable development, a shift in paradigm that is not being followed by the corresponding institutional adjustments and improvements at the national and international level;
- the need to increase scientific efforts to address significant gaps in understanding ocean processes specially with respect to the functioning of marine ecosystems and their interaction with civil society;
- the urgent need to increase sustained, long-term observations and monitoring of the marine environment, in order to understand and predict global change and provide an improved basis for decision making for sustainable development;
- the emergence of “Operational Oceanography” as a new scientific and technological approach and capability that will offer regularly a variety of new services and products to a wide range of users;
- the importance of vigorous regional programmes and organisations, closely involving governments in its co-ordination, as effective mechanisms to transfer knowledge and technology;
- the requirement that in all scientific international programmes there should be considered strong capacity building as a way of enabling all Member States to achieve their own goals in marine science and to participate effectively in international co-operative ventures;
- the need for improved mechanisms for dialogue between scientists and decision makers at the national, regional and international level;
- The need for improved arrangements to assure the safety of ocean observing instrumentation at sea, in view of existing plans for a substantive increase in their numbers; and
- the need to improve the financial mechanisms that could guarantee the provision of resources to achieve an increased level of scientific knowledge, sustained observations and capacity building.

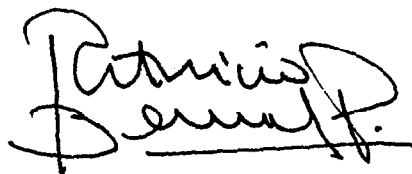
Furthermore, the Working Group recognised that Resolution IOC/EC-XXXIII.16 contains valuable guidance for the establishment of a Clearinghouse Mechanism on Ocean Science, with the purpose of facilitating Members States access to:

- (i) relevant information derived from recent and ongoing research;
- (ii) a list of Ocean Science global research programmes and projects;
- (iii) a list of ocean and coastal zone monitoring programmes and Projects;
- (iv) opportunities on capacity building in Ocean Science and Services; and
- (v) a list of sources of information on Ocean Science.

The presentation of this initiative, lead by the IOC, in the second session of the CP, opens it to contributions from other participants in the process.

Finally, the WG asked the Executive Secretary to take into account these comments in the reporting he has been asked to deliver at the CP and to transmit them through this Circular Letter to all Member States of IOC, inviting them to participate actively in the deliberations of the second meeting of the CP in New York.

Yours faithfully.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Patricio Bernal', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Patricio Bernal
Assistant Director-General of UNESCO
Executive Secretary, IOC

ANNEX III

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