



The Global Ocean Observing System

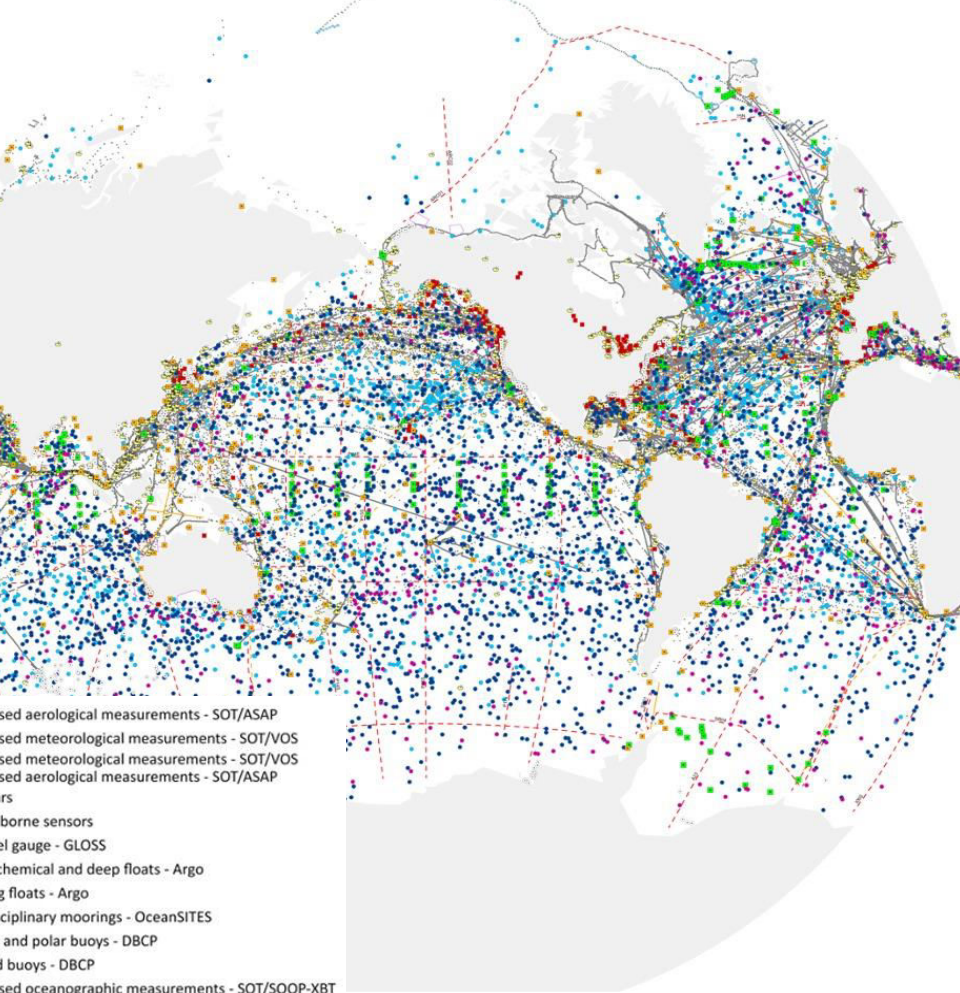
Ocean Observations in areas under National Jurisdiction

Item 4.8.2

Dr. Emma Heslop, Acting Director GOOS

27 June 2023

GOOS Today



sed aerological measurements - SOT/ASAP
sed meteorological measurements - SOT/VOS
sed meteorological measurements - SOT/VOS
sed aerological measurements - SOT/ASAP
rs
borne sensors
el gauge - GLOSS
chemical and deep floats - Argo
g floats - Argo
disciplinary moorings - OceanSITES
and polar buoys - DBCP
l buoys - DBCP
sed oceanographic measurements - SOT/SOOP-XBT
sed oceanographic measurements - SOT/SOOP-XBT
ed transect - GO-SHIP
liders

- 86 countries, 8,700+ observing platforms, 13 global ocean observing networks
- One third of the ocean areas under national jurisdiction and therefore vital to a functioning GOOS
- The IOC has a twenty-year history of work in developing a cooperative framework in this area – with a Member State agreed framework and mechanism for the provision of data from the global Argo Programme
- 2018 and 2019 GOOS Steering Committee and Observation Coordination Group – Argo and other networks reported challenges

WMO and IOC Actions

- 2019 WMO Resolution 45 (Cg-18) "Ensuring adequate marine meteorological and oceanographic observations and data coverage for the safety of navigation and the protection of life and property in coastal and offshore areas"
- 2019 Ocean Observations in Areas Under National Jurisdiction Experts Workshop: International Law of the Sea Experts (academic & DOALOS), GOOS Networks, IOC, WMO, convened in personal capacity.
- Recognising the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) as providing the legal framework, identified 7 potential 'solution spaces' within UNCLOS, to address identified issues
- 2021 GOOS Report - 246



EXPERT MEETING REPORT



The Global Ocean
Observing System

Ocean Observations in Areas under National Jurisdiction (OONJ) Workshop

12 - 13 FEBRUARY 2020
IOC/UNESCO
Paris, France



NOVEMBER 2021
REPORT NO.: GOOS-246

2022 IOC Executive Council - EC-55

The Executive Council adopted Decision IOC/EC-55/3.4.

The Executive Council...

Invites GOOS to provide detailed information on the issues regarding sustained ocean observations in areas under national jurisdiction identified in the report of the workshop;

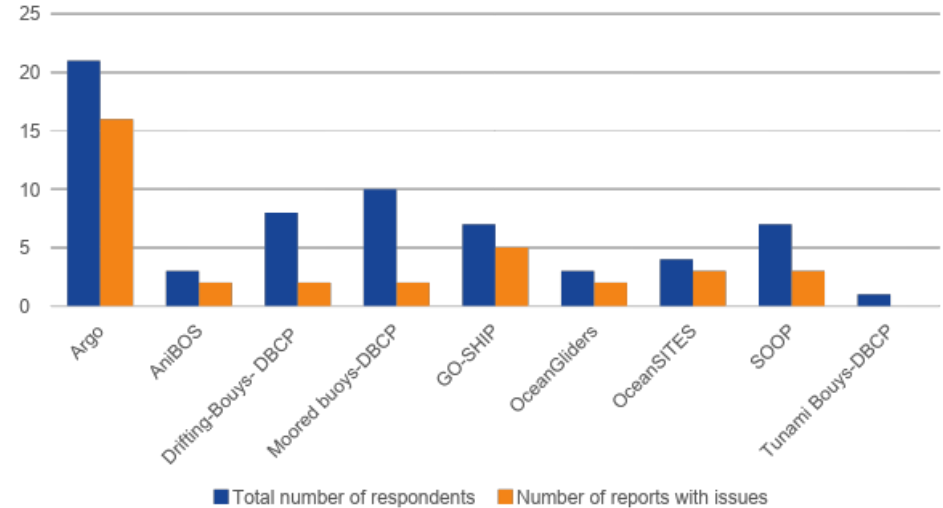
Requests the Executive Secretary to invite Member States to provide information on their experiences regarding sustained ocean observations in Areas under their National Jurisdiction including on the issues identified by GOOS;

Further requests the Executive Secretary to compile and summarise the information received and report back to the IOC Assembly in 2023;

- **IOC/A-32/4.8.2.Doc(1) Summary Report on the Consultation on Ocean Observations in Areas under National Jurisdiction**
- **IOC/INF-1431 Details on the results from the 2023 survey to global ocean observing networks on ocean observations in areas under national jurisdiction**

GOOS Network Survey

- 64 anonymous responses, 9 of 13 global networks
- 55% indicated that their operations had been impacted
- Number of missions/missions impacted:
 - Argo many missions / 5 -100% impacted
 - DBCP many missions / 50% impacted
 - GO-SHIP small number missions / 40-80% impacted
 - AniBOS moderate number missions / 2.8% impacted



GOOS Network Survey

Of those that reported issues:

- 76% experienced issues with 'marine scientific research (MSR) process incompatible with the operational reality of sustained ocean observing'
- 68% experienced issues with 'advance notice is incompatible with operation for some platforms'
- 34% experienced issues with 'MSR clearance is often impossible to obtain in zones where EEZs are disputed'
- 14% experienced issues with 'no national procedure for MSR clearance - new technology'

Figure 3. The main type of impact identified by the 35 respondents who reported the issues.

● Mission/s halted/stopped/unabl...	22
● Mission/s suffered delays	12
● Mission/s went ahead without ...	3
● Mission/s required extra cost/ot...	14
● Others	6



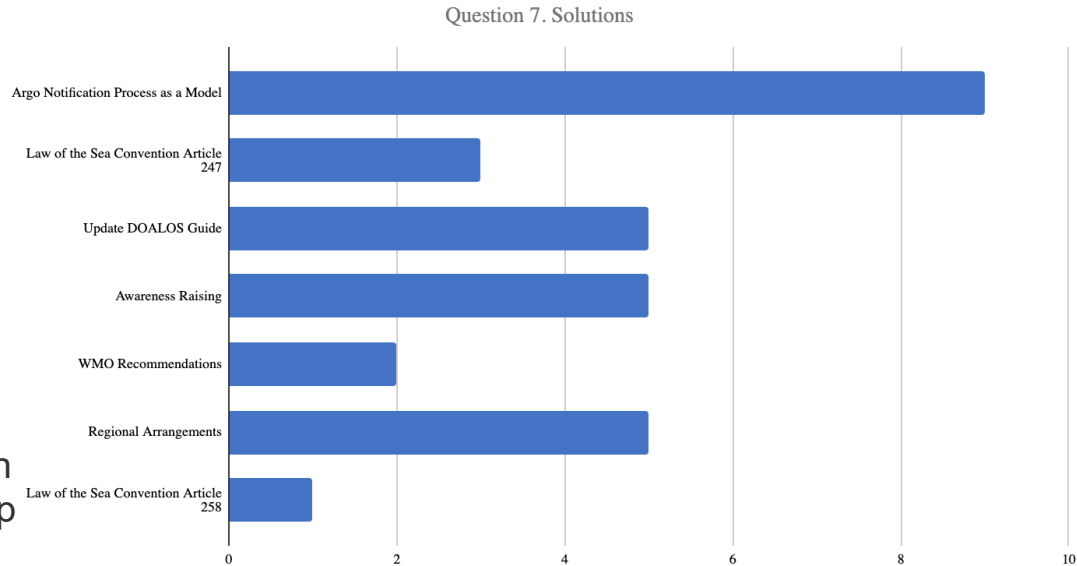
Member States Feedback

- 15 (now 18) responses - big variation in level of activity in national or other nations waters from 0 – 100 missions in last 3 years.
- Generally satisfied with clearance process – many report they give clearance more rapidly than 6 months (2-4 months). Of the 15 responses, 10 member states sought to undertake such activities, of this 3 experienced issues
- Some Member States have zero activities sought in other states waters, others sought consent for 9, 16, 30+ and approx. 90 activities. Generally low numbers refused.
- Some Member States handled under 10 requests, others 34, 55, 70. Some Member States handle many more requests than make requests.
- Interestingly many reported on sustained monitoring for fisheries



Member States Feedback

- A number Member States also report issues
 - Gaining clearance
 - Non provision data / reports
 - New variables on Ships of Opportunity
- Examples of good practice provided
 - Regional agreements – speed
 - Standard and fast protocols for response
- From the sample most Member States consider exploring some of the ‘solution spaces’ from the 2021 OONJ Workshop Report



Reflections & Decision

- Impacts greater in some networks, there are costs associated with this, but not yet well defined
 - Member Generally satisfied with clearance process, but also experience not insignificant issues
 - A number of examples of good practice reported by Member States - methods, processes and ideas, there could be value in sharing some best practices...
 - Scope within UNCLOS to find ways to ease the issues
-
- Decision is to establish an *ad hoc* intersessional Working Group on Ocean Observations in Areas under National Jurisdiction of volunteer Member States.
 - To work on these issues and report back to the IOC Assembly at its 33rd Session in 2025, with a progress report provided to the Executive Council at its 57th Session in 2024.





The Global Ocean Observing System

Thank you

goosocean.org

