Extract from [IOC-30 Action Paper](http://ioc-unesco.org/index.php?option=com_oe&task=viewDocumentRecord&docID=24387)

**7.1.1 GOOS: Strategy, Implementation, and Governance**[Rule of Procedure 8.1(a); EC-LI/Dec.5.3]

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| *Working document:* | IOC-XXX/2 Annex 4 | Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) 2030 Strategy |
|  | IOC-XXX/2 Annex 5 | Summary GOOS Implementation Plan |
| *Information:*  | IOC/INF-1376 | Global Ocean Observation System Implementation Plan |
|  | Brad DeYoung et al. *Frontiers in Marine Science. 2019* | All-Atlantic Ocean Observing System vision document |
|  | WMO Draft Resolution 6.1(3)/4 (Cg-18) | Ocean observations in support of Earth System Prediction and WMO support to GOOS Strategy 2030 (incl. Tropical Pacific Observing System 2020) |
|  | WMO Draft Resolution 6.1(3)/2 (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 |
|  | WMO Draft Resolution 6.1(3)/3 (Cg-18) | Future Collaboration Between WMO and IOC Regarding Facilitating the Making of Oceanographic Observations in Coastal Regions in Support of Earth System Prediction and Climate Services |
| *References:* | TPOS2020 | Second report of the Tropical Pacific Observing System 2020 |
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1. Mr Toste Tanhua, co-chair of the GOOS Steering Committee (SC), introduced this item.
2. He recalled that a draft Global Ocean Observing System 2030 Strategy (IOC/EC-LI/2 Annex 8) was presented to the IOC Executive Council at its 51st session in 2018, and Member States were asked to provide comments on it through [IOC Circular Letter 2726](http://www.ioc-unesco.org/index.php?option=com_oe&task=viewDocumentRecord&docID=22385) (8 August 2018). The revised strategy, now presented for final approval as IOC-XXX/2 Annex 4, has a broad vision for a fully integrated global ocean observing system that delivers the essential information needed for our sustainable development, safety, wellbeing and prosperity. The strategy details a more focused mission to lead the ocean observing community and create the partnerships to grow GOOS. Eleven Strategic Objectives provide guidance on priorities for the work of GOOS at global and regional levels, and in interactions with national ocean observing activities.
3. GOOS continues to develop an Implementation Plan (IOC/INF-1376) against the Strategic Objectives, which will be an evolving document focused on near-term actions. In accordance with IOC Resolution XXVI-8 (2011), a summary (IOC-XXX/2 Annex 5) is presented for approval as the GOOS Workplan for 2020–2021, and is focused on priority strategic objectives.
4. Building on existing close links between GOOS and the JCOMM Observations Coordination Group, GOOS stands ready to incorporate appropriate JCOMM functions and activities on observation and operational ocean forecasting systems (Draft Resolution IOC-XXX/5.1). In the context of the reform of WMO constituent bodies including JCOMM (item 5.1) and an ocean observing community-wide reflection on the organization of ocean observations at global, regional, and national levels at the OceanObs'19 Conference (16–20 September 2019, Honolulu, USA), and recognizing the challenges in achieving the ambitious strategic objectives outlined in the GOOS 2030 Strategy, the GOOS Steering Committee is preparing to engage in a broader reflection on the governance of GOOS with its co-sponsors, to be brought to future IOC governing body meetings for decision.
5. Mr Tanhua described two GOOS-related projects: the EC H2020 funded AtlantOS project and the Tropical Pacific Observing System in 2020 (TPOS 2020) project. AtlantOS has contributed to the development of a vision for an All-Atlantic Ocean Observing System as a contribution to GOOS, and was seeking to develop mechanisms to engage with Member State agencies and organizations around the Atlantic Basin. The TPOS 2020 Second Report focused on design recommendations for tropical Pacific observations, with the primary goals of improving climate outlook and forecasts, as well as detecting climate change and its consequences.
6. Mr Tanhua highlighted three resolutions adopted by the 18th World Meteorological Congress. The first is focused on GOOS: approves the GOOS 2030 Strategy, subject to its parallel approval by this Assembly; decides to contribute to implementation of the strategy; and supports establishment of a node of a distributed GOOS Office located within the WMO Secretariat. It also supports the recommendations of the Second Report of TPOS 2020. The second resolutions reaffirms the importance of marine meteorological observations, including those in Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs), used operationally by WMO Members to provide services in support of safety of navigation and the protection of life and property in coastal and offshore areas, and clarifies the legal regime under which the Voluntary Operating Ship Scheme and surface observing platforms operate. The third one notes a 20-year history of work by the IOC to develop a cooperative framework regarding the sharing of ocean data in EEZs (IOC Resolutions XX-6 and EC-XLI.4, and Decision IOC/EC-LI/4.8), recognizes that WMO's operational forecast models and services increasingly rely on sustained global data streams of subsurface observations, and decides to identify the requirements for subsurface ocean variables to improve the quality of these forecasts and services, work closely with IOC in order to explore mechanisms that make the highest-impact subsurface ocean data freely available, and build the capacity of all WMO Members to use the resulting forecast systems and services. He noted work by the JCOMM Observations Coordination Group and GOOS that surveyed ocean observing networks on the impediments they faced in taking observations within EEZs in full compliance with the provisions of UNCLOS.

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| **IOC-XXX, Dec. 7.1.1****The Global Ocean Observing System**The Assembly, 1. Noting the 18th World Meteorological Congress Resolution 6.1(3)/4 which approved the GOOS 2030 Strategy, subject to its parallel approval this Assembly, supports establishment of a node of a distributed GOOS Office located within WMO, and asks WMO Members to take the take the TPOS 2020 report and its recommendations into account when planning their contribution to the Tropical Pacific Observing System,
2. Further noting Draft Resolution IOC-XXX/5.1, which proposes GOOS taking on primary sponsorship of present observing programme area and operational ocean forecast system bodies in JCOMM, after a transition period and JCOMM disbandment in 2020,

**I. GOOS 2030 Strategy**1. Having examined IOC-XXX/2 Annex 4,
2. Accepts the Global Ocean Observing System 2030 Strategy;
3. Calls on other sponsors of GOOS - the World Meteorological Organization, United Nations Environment, and the International Science Council - to consider how they will help implement the strategy, and
4. Urges Member States to take actions to facilitate its implementation;

**II. GOOS Workplan**1. Noting the broad ambition of the GOOS 2030 Strategy,
2. Further noting IOC's recognized role as lead agency for GOOS, and the fundamental role of observations in supporting IOC's Medium-Term Strategy and the developing UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development,
3. Having examined the evolving GOOS Implementation Plan (IOC/INF-1376) and its summary (IOC-XXX/2 Annex 5),
4. Accepts with appreciation the Implementation Plan as the GOOS Workplan for the coming intersessional period;
5. Notes the resourcing requirements that are laid out in the Implementation Plan, and that only a fraction of these can be supported from draft IOC Programme and Budget allocation for GOOS;
6. Further notes the need to incorporate appropriate JCOMM decisions and processes regarding observations into GOOS during the transition period leading up to the disbandment of JCOMM;
7. Expresses its appreciation for the in-kind contributions of Member States that have enabled the development of a distributed GOOS Office;
8. Welcomes the proposed establishment of a node of the GOOS Office hosted by WMO, and of a G7-GOOS coordination centre to be hosted by the IOC;
9. Urges Member States to support GOOS through contributions to the IOC Special Account for GOOS, secondments of staff members to the GOOS Office, in-kind support such as hosting meetings or workshops with participant funding, the establishment of GOOS support offices, the funding of GOOS projects, or other means as agreed by the GOOS Steering Committee (SC);

**III.Legacy of Basin-scale observing projects**1. Noting the vision for an All-Atlantic Ocean Observing System and the TPOS 2020 Second Report,
2. Calls on Member States to take the TPOS 2020 Second Report and its recommendations into account when planning their contribution to the Tropical Pacific Observing System;
3. Calls on interested Member States to engage in the development of an All-Atlantic Ocean Observing System as a contribution to GOOS;
4. Requests the GOOS Steering Committee to consider the legacy of GOOS projects in future proposals to IOC and co-sponsors on the evolution of GOOS;

**IV. GOOS SC Regional Membership**1. Recalling the GOOS SC regional membership appointment defined in IOC Resolution XXVI-8, and further recalling IOC Circular Letter 2762 requesting nominations of experts for appointment by Member State Electoral Groups,
2. Notes the appointment by each of the Member State Electoral Groups of a regional expert member of the GOOS SC for 2020–2021:

• \_\_\_ (Group I) • \_\_\_ (Group II) • \_\_\_ (Group III) • \_\_\_ (Group IV) • \_\_\_ (Group V)  |

1. The representatives of \_\_ Member States took the floor. The following Member States chose to provide records of their plenary intervention on this agenda item for the informational annex to the meeting report: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.