

# ユネスコ政府間海洋学委員会 (IOC) におけるBBNJに関する議論

道田 豊 (東京大学大気海洋研究所)  
前ユネスコ政府間海洋学委員会副議長

# Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)



- Established in 1960 in UNESCO with Functional Autonomy
- UN body for ocean science, observation, and services

**Purpose:** to promote international cooperation and to coordinate programmes

**Function:**

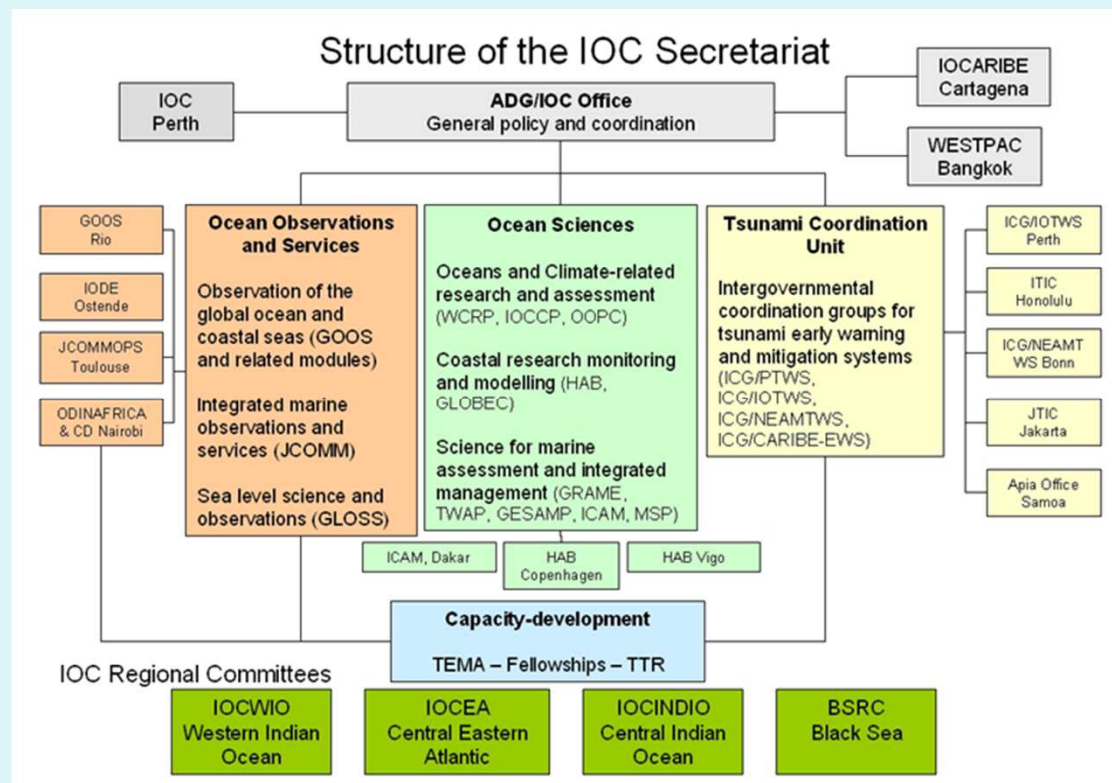
- (1) international programmes and the dissemination and use of their results;
- (2) standards, reference materials, guidelines and nomenclature;
- (3) competent international organization;
- (4) education, training and the transfer of related technology.

# Structure

- (1) The Assembly: general policy, main lines of work, Biennial Draft Programme and Budget
- (2) The Executive Council: 40 Member States
- (3) Secretariat : Executive Secretary + staff
- (4) Subsidiary bodies



IOC Chairperson  
Prof. P. Haugan (Norway)



第28回IOC総会(2015.6.18-25)

## Agenda 10 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE

### 10.1 UN Coordination and Contribution to Ocean Governance

- (i) SDG
- (ii) UN-Oceans
- (iii) SIDS
- (iv) BBNJ
- (v) COP-21

## UN WG BBNJ

The technical experts of the UN Working Group on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction recognized IOC's role in data and information Sharing,

and

Considered IOC(OBIS) as an appropriate mechanism for the management of biodiversity data in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

UNGA (A/RES/69/245) –  
recognizes UNESCO–IOC's OBIS contribution to marine sciences

# Conservation and sustainable use of marine Biodiversity in ABNJ : The process

## I. Preparatory Committee (2016-2017)

1. Make **recommendations** to the General Assembly on the **elements of a draft text** of an international legally-binding instrument under the Convention
2. **Open** to all Member States of the United Nations, members of specialized agencies, and Parties to the Convention, with others invited as observers in accordance with past practice of the United Nations

## II. Intergovernmental conference (2018?)

1. **72<sup>th</sup> UNGA will decide** on the convening and on the starting date of an intergovernmental conference to consider the recommendations





An evaluation of the  
Intergovernmental  
Oceanographic Commission's  
role in global marine science  
and oceanography

February 2015

Policy Brief

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## Future role of IOC in BBNJ?

2. **Confidently embrace full-spectrum ocean science, using an ecosystems approach, with an additional focus on areas beyond national jurisdiction**, whilst still providing a full range of services such as data centres and tsunami warning systems to coastal nations at all levels of scientific advancement.

**IOC can have a role as an 'honest broker' able to facilitate the gathering of high quality data and provision of unbiased policy advice to help manage the ocean areas outside of national jurisdiction. *At present there is no body set up to do that, but it is an area where the UN could mandate a specific role for IOC.***



IOC

*59. In the context of emerging frameworks such as the Post-2015 Development agenda and BBNJ process, and without pre-empting the outcome of such negotiations, the Assembly encouraged the Secretariat, with the support of the IOC Member States, to raise the visibility of the Commission in the fields of ocean indicator development, capacity development in ocean science and transfer of marine technology.*

(Report of IOC-28)



The Assembly adopted Decision IOC–XXVIII, Dec.10.1 below.

### **UN Coordination and Contribution to Ocean Governance**

The Assembly,

Having considered document IOC/INF–1328,

Takes note and welcomes the active role played by the Commission in UN–Oceans, the Post–2015 Development Agenda and elaboration of proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), targets and indicators, the outcome to the UN Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and the UN negotiations related to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national Jurisdiction;

Invites IOC Member States to support IOC’s role and contributions in these processes by integrating, as far as possible, the importance of the oceans and the contribution of IOC into their preparation and statements at intergovernmental negotiations on the Post–2015 Development Agenda, as well as at negotiations related to the development of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea related to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national Jurisdiction.