

Application for Observer Status with the International Seabed Authority

A. Information about the organization

1. Name of organization	The Administrative Center for China's Agenda 21, Ministry of Science and Technology, P.R.China
2. Address of headquarters	No.8 YuYuanTan South Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100038, P.R.China
3. Addresses of all branches and/or regional headquarters	No.8 YuYuanTan South Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100038, P.R.China
4. Telephone number	+86-010-58884871
5. Fax number	+86-010-58884870
6. Email address	wangwt@acca21.org.cn
7. Name, title and contact details of focal point	Dr. Wentao WANG Director, Division of Ocean, the Administrative Center for China's Agenda 21, Ministry of Science and Technology, P.R.China. Email: wangwt@acca21.org.cn Tel: +86-010-58884871
8. Background information on the organization	
<p>Response: The Administrative Center for China's Agenda 21 (ACCA21) is affiliated to the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) of China and was established in 1994 after the launch of Agenda 21 proposed by the United Nations Conference on Environment & Development.</p> <p>a. Mission: ACCA21 aims to facilitate the implementation of China's Agenda 21, to promote China's innovation-driven development and sustainable development, to provide innovative and professional services for the management of National Key Research and Development (R&D) Programs, to pursue ways and approaches balancing comprehensive and multi-level development of economy, society, and environment by means of technological innovation, and to foster China and international partnerships for addressing the global challenges of sustainable development.</p> <p>b. Structure: With one Director-General and two deputy Director-General as the leadership and one Chief Engineer, the ACCA21 has eight divisions, including Division of General Affair and Supervision, Division of Planning and Information, Division of Strategy Research and Regional Development, Division of Social Services, Division of Ecology and Environment, Division of Ocean, Division of Global Environment and Division of Resource.</p> <p>c. Human Resources: ACCA21 now has over 80 staff members. Over 90% of them have graduate degrees and over 50% of them have PhD. The education background of these staff members is related to resource, environment, ocean and other STEM-related disciplines.</p>	
9. Is the organization a member of, affiliated to or otherwise associated with another organization that has been granted observer status with the Authority?	
Response: No.	
10. Is the organization affiliated to consultants of the Authority, contractors with the	

Authority, entities in connection with the law of the sea, the offshore and deep-sea mining industry, research institutes or the mineral marketing and processing industry?

Response: No.

11. Relationships with intergovernmental organizations

Response: ACCA21 has established good cooperative relationships with intergovernmental organizations.

- a. Regarding climate change**, ACCA21 obtained the admission of observers in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 26) and has been giving continuous contributions to the UNFCCC process. ACCA21 also actively participates in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) meetings. Besides, ACCA21 and International Energy Agency (IEA) have carried out rich cooperation in personnel exchanges, scientific research and other aspects, and jointly published research reports.
- b. Regarding ocean science and technology**, ACCA21 takes the lead of the BRICS Working Group on Ocean and Polar Science and Technology to carry out in-depth cooperation among the BRICS countries in the fields of ocean observation and prediction, hadal trench research, marine ecosystem health, and polar scientific research. In addition, ACCA21 also participates in the International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP) Forum, the Arctic Circle Assembly, and promotes maritime cooperation between Hong Kong, Macau and the Mainland.
- c. Regarding sustainable development**, ACCA21 has been qualified by IOC-UNESCO as a Decade Implementing Partner (DIP) for the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development in July 2022. ACCA21 is continuously expanding research networks from nationwide to worldwide in order to jointly design and incubate the Ocean Decade in terms of programme, projects, activities, and actively coordinates the resources for sustainable development. Meanwhile, Chinese Society for Sustainable Development, an organization managed by ACCA21, has a consultative status with United Nations Economic and Social Council. Therefore, ACCA21 can participate in the work of sustainable development under the framework of the United Nations.

12. List of publications and/or other relevant documentation

Response: ACCA21 is focusing on sustainable development issues and conducting in-depth S&T innovation strategy research. Meanwhile, ACCA21 also operates and organizes lots of ocean-related research. ACCA21 has published more than 100 publications, and the representative list of publications and/or other relevant documentation of ACCA21 is as follows,

- [1] *China Energy Report (2016): Energy Market Research*, 《中国能源报告(2016):能源市场研究》 (in Chinese)
- [2] *Theory and Application of Eco-Compensation*, 《生态补偿的理论与应用》 (in Chinese)
- [3] *Medium-and-long-term scientific and technological development plan for the marine sector towards 2035*, 《面向 2035 年海洋中长期科技发展规划》 (in Chinese)
- [4] *The 13th Five-Year Plan for Scientific and Technological Innovation in the Marine Field*, 《海洋科技创新“十三五”规划》 (in Chinese)
- [5] *Fourth National Assessment Report on Climate Change*, 《第四次气候变化国家评估报告》 (in Chinese)

- [6] *International scientific and technological cooperation to address climate change: International experience and China's strategy*, 《应对气候变化国际科技合作：国际经验与中国策略》 (in Chinese)
- [7] *Climate change in areas along the Belt and Road*, 《“一带一路”沿线地区的气候变化》 (in Chinese)
- [8] *Cooperation Mechanism and Future Modality of Ocean and Polar Science and Technology Innovation Among BRICS Countries*, 《金砖国家海洋极地科技创新合作机制与未来模式》 (in Chinese)
- [9] *Historical track of world sustainable development*, 《世界可持续发展历史轨迹》 (in Chinese)
- [10] *Annual report on carbon dioxide Capture, Utilization and Storage in China*, 《中国二氧化碳捕集利用与封存年度报告》 (in Chinese)
- [11] *International Scientific and Technological Development Report on Climate Change*, 《国际应对气候变化科技发展报告》 (in Chinese)
- [12] *International practice and Chinese strategy of climate change adaptation*, 《适应气候变化的国际实践与中国战略》 (in Chinese)
- [13] *National Progress Report on Addressing Climate Change 2019*, 《应对气候变化国家研究进展报告 2019》 (in Chinese)
- [14] *Exploring the mode of transfer of renewable energy technology in South-South cooperation*, 《南南合作可再生能源技术转移模式探索》 (in Chinese)
- [15] *Research report on scientific and technological innovation in the field of resources*, 《资源领域科技创新研究报告》 (in Chinese)
- [16] *Theory and method of green innovation economy*, 《绿色创新经济理论与方法》 (in Chinese)
- [17] *CCUS project cost accounting method and financing*, 《CCUS 项目成本核算方法与融资》 (in Chinese)
- [18] *Roadmap for Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage Technology Development in China*, 《中国碳捕集利用与封存技术发展路线图》 (in English & Chinese)
- [19] *Opportunities for Hydrogen Production with CCUS in China*, 《中国耦合 CCUS 制氢机遇》 (in English & Chinese)
- [20] *Sustainable development roadmap for China deep-sea mining*, 《中国深海采矿可持续发展路线图》 (in Chinese)
- [21] *Annual report on China deep-sea mining*, 《中国深海采矿年度报告》 (in Chinese)

B. Interest in matters under consideration by the Assembly

13. Briefly outline how your organization intends to demonstrate its interest in matters under consideration by the Assembly, including by answering questions 14 to 17 and by providing any other relevant information related to the application for observer status.

Response: By becoming an Observer with the ISA, ACCA21 aims to actively participate in discussions, provide valuable insights, and contribute to the development of policies and regulations related to deep-sea mining and marine resource management. ACCA21 is not only a research and management institute, it is better called a bridge between the government and academic circles. Through project management and strategic research, ACCA21 can better grasp the relevant dynamics and scientific frontiers of oceanography, the obstacles encountered and the scientific problems that need to be solved. More importantly, ACCA21 can better feedback on

these opinions to the Ministry of Science and Technology and higher-level leaders for their decision-making reference. In addition, ACCA21 can convene domestic and foreign stakeholders to the greatest extent, whether it is a scientific research institute, enterprise company, bank financial institution, or government department.

14. Briefly outline whether and how the purposes or activities of the organization relate to the work of the Authority.

Response: ACCA21 acts as the pioneer and driving force to push China toward sustainable development. It serves as four platforms for strategic research, project management, regional demonstration and international cooperation in resources, environment, ecology, ocean, climate change, disaster prevention and mitigation, and other public relevant fields, which are closely related to the work of the Authority.

- a. Regarding the strategic research,** ACCA21 is focusing on sustainable development issues and conducting in-depth S&T innovation strategy research in fields of climate change, smart society, sustainable energy and resources, green technology innovation system and so on. ACCA21 also operates and organizes lots of ocean-related research covering China's marine science and technology international competitiveness, BRICS ocean and polar science and technology, marine carbon neutrality, SDG6, 13, 14 related research, and water resources technology. ACCA21 has published more than 100 publications, for example: *BRICS Marine Polar Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Mechanism and Future Model*, *China Energy Report (2016): Energy Market Research*, *National Progress Report on Addressing Climate Change 2019*, *Theory and Application of Eco-Compensation*, *Sustainable development roadmap for China deep-sea mining*, etc. ACCA21 also compiled a series of national reports such as *The Third National Assessment Report on Climate Change* and *A Report on CO₂ Utilization Technologies Assessment in China*, *Medium-and-long-term scientific and technological development plan for the marine sector towards 2035*, *The 13th Five-Year Plan for Scientific and Technological Innovation in the Marine Field*, *Annual report on China deep-sea mining*. ACCA21 has published more than 200 academic papers such as SCI/SSCI/EI and Chinese core journals.
- b. Regarding the project management,** during the 13th Five-Year Plan of China, ACCA21 managed over 30 billion RMB for R&D programme. The two ocean-related programs namely, Deep-Sea Technology and System, Marine Environment Security Protection, have a total budget of 5 billion RMB. During this period, the main achievements include numerical forecasting of the marine environment, detection and prevention of red tides in coastal waters, national marine environment security system, ocean microwave remote sensing observation technology, research and development of all-sea deep submersibles and key deep-sea cutting-edge technologies, key technologies for the exploration, development and utilization of deep-sea energy, minerals and biological resources, etc. During the 14th Five-Year plan, the budget managed by ACCA21 for R&D in the ocean and polar science and technology has reached more than 6 billion RMB covering most of the SDG14 specific targets like reducing ocean pollution, eutrophication, ocean acidification, overfishing, ocean prediction, ecosystem health and so on.
- c. Regarding the regional demonstration,** ACCA21 is committed to advancing the implementation of new development concepts, deepening cooperation with local

governments, and creating a sustainable development innovation demonstration highland. As of July 2023, the State Council of China has approved the construction of innovation demonstration zones in eleven cities: Taiyuan, Guilin, Shenzhen, Chenzhou, Lincang, Chengde, Ordos, Xuzhou, Huzhou, Zaozhuang and Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. ACCA21 has made a great contribution during the approval process of these eleven cities for establishing the demonstration zone. Among them, Shenzhen is a large ocean and coastal city. Relying on the policy advantage of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Shenzhen is accelerating the construction of a global ocean center city. ACCA21 provides Shenzhen with quite of few policy references in terms of ocean technology and sustainable development to promote the regional transformation and application demonstration of marine scientific research and technologies.

- d. Regarding the international cooperation,** ACCA21 has more than 40 cooperative partners from all over the world in the fields of climate change, ocean, low carbon city, energy, and so on. ACCA21 also has the China-US Sustainable Development Center and Technology Transfer South-South Cooperation Center. In 1999, the China-US Center for Sustainable Development was established. Since its establishment, the center has carried out relevant work in sustainable school construction, climate change training, sustainable land use and urban management, and personnel exchanges, with remarkable results. On September 12, 2019, the South-South Cooperation Center for Technology Transfer was formally established in Beijing. It is an organization jointly established by ACCA21 and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with the approval of the Ministry of Science and Technology. The aim is to accurately connect technology demand and supply by building a technology transfer platform and database, and provide South-South partners with appropriate sustainable development technology solutions. ACCA21 also takes the lead of the BRICS Working Group on Ocean and Polar Science and Technology to carry out in-depth cooperation between the BRICS countries in the fields of ocean observation and prediction, hadal trench research, marine ecosystem health, and polar scientific research. In addition, ACCA21 also actively participates in the International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP) Forum, the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) meetings, the Arctic Circle Assembly, and promotes maritime cooperation between Hong Kong, Macau and the Mainland. Meanwhile, ACCA21 is also been approved to act as a Decade Implementing Partner (DIP) for the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development.

15. Briefly outline whether and how your organization intends to contribute to the work of the Authority, for example by providing specialized information, advice or expertise, or by identifying or helping to procure the services of experts or consultants.

Response: Global deep-sea mining is still facing many challenges in environmental protection, economy, law and technology. The International Seabed Authority (ISA) has the mandate to ensure the effective protection of the marine environment from harmful effects that may arise from deep-seabed-related activities. ACCA21 has so many functions like a bridge and think tank with four platforms (See Q14 for details) to promote innovation-driven and sustainable development. In order to facilitate the work of ISA, ACCA21 intends to contribute to the work in the following aspects:

- a. Strategic Research:** ACCA21 will actively carry out strategic research on the work of ISA.

ACCA21 will coordinate and assemble professional teams to analyze trends and challenges in the development of international seabed resources, as well as strategies to respond in the context of different strategic decisions. The member of the professional teams will be selected from the ocean or mining-related institutes/companies/associations, e.g., the Second/Third Institute of Oceanography affiliated to the Ministry of Natural Resources, P.R.C., Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Changsha Research Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Co Ltd, China Ocean Mineral Resource R&D Association. Through in-depth research and strategic reports, ACCA21 is going to provide professional suggestions and decision-making basis for the ISA.

- b. Scientific and Technological Development:** ACCA21 has extensive experience in the management of scientific research projects. The development and utilization of seabed minerals are still faced with many technical problems, including many scientific problems to be solved. ACCA21 will play its role as a bridge, encouraging and guiding scientists and research institutions to explore the potential of deep-sea mineral resources and sustainable development technology, and promote the application of advanced technology in deep-sea mineral development, in order to improve resource development efficiency and environmental protection level.
- c. Support to the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science:** ACCA21 won a good international reputation with fruitful cooperation with the international community and has been officially approved as a Decade Implementing Partner (DIP) for the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development. As a DIP, ACCA21 is guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and China's Action Framework to promote the deep integration of marine science and technology, and has the same goal with ISA in support of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science. While promoting the realization of the global marine sustainable development goals, ACCA21, meanwhile, will carry out publicity and education activities to improve the global awareness and understanding of deep-sea mineral resources development, and advocate environmental awareness to support ISA's efforts in sustainable development.
- d. Capacity Building:** ACCA21 is able to coordinate almost all of China's maritime institutions and organizations, and has a good international cooperation relationship. In terms of capacity building, it can provide a training and exchange platform for ISA. ACCA21 will invite domestic and foreign experts and scholars to carry out training courses on deep-sea mineral resources development, environmental protection technology and legal policies. For example, ACCA21 can coordinate the power of the UNESCO/IOC-RTRC-ODC Regional Training and Research Center on Ocean Dynamics and Climate (ODC) to carry out international training courses. ODC has made important progress since its establishment, and has made outstanding contributions to the international community in the fields of youth marine science and technology training, ocean model research and development, and ocean forecasting system technology services.
- e. Workshops/Forums:** ACCA21 plans to hold international workshops/forums related to seabed minerals, inviting ISA member states, industry experts and stakeholders to participate. In these workshops/forums, ACCA21 will discuss the problems and challenges in the development of deep-sea mineral resources and jointly explore feasible solutions. These workshops/forums will promote cooperation and exchanges among all parties, and provide valuable opinions and suggestions for ISA.

16. Briefly outline whether and how your organization has the expertise and the capacity to contribute, within its field of competence, to the work of the Authority, in particular in connection with the law of the sea, the protection of the marine environment, the offshore and deep-sea mining industry, technology, minerals processing and marketing, activities in the Area and marine scientific research in the Area.

Response: ACCA21, with its expertise and capacity in the fields of oceanography, resource management, and environmental studies, is well-positioned to contribute to the work of the International Seabed Authority (ISA). ACCA21 can contribute to the work of the Authority in the following ways:

- a. Professional Agency:** ACCA21 boasts a highly skilled team of over 80 full-time staff members with educational backgrounds in resource management, environmental studies, oceanography, and other STEM disciplines. More than 50% of the staff hold PhD, and over 90% have graduate degrees.
- b. Extensive Network:** ACCA21 has a vast network of experts, including over 200 members in the 13th Five-Year Key Special Expert Group and over 1,000 experts in sustainable development and climate change. These experts include renowned scientific researchers, including academicians from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering.
- c. Project Management and Collaboration:** ACCA21 has rich experience in project management, strategic research, and international cooperation in the fields of oceanography and polar science. ACCA21 has successfully undertaken National Key R&D Programs, receiving significant funding of more than 30 billion RMB. The organization has also established cooperative relations with more than 40 countries and regions, engaging in nearly 70 cooperative projects with a cooperation fund exceeding 350 million RMB.
- d. Leadership and Participation:** ACCA21 takes a leadership role in the BRICS Ocean and Polar Science and Technology working group. ACCA21 actively participates in influential events such as the Arctic Science Ministerial Conference and organizes domestic institutions to join initiatives like the International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP) and the Arctic Circle Assembly. These efforts strongly promote international cooperation in the ocean and polar fields.

Given the expertise, experience, and collaborative approach, ACCA21 is well-equipped to contribute to the work of the International Seabed Authority. ACCA21 can provide valuable insights, research, and project management support in areas related to the sustainable development of seabed resources, environmental impact assessments, and the protection of marine ecosystems.

17. Briefly outline whether and how your organization intends to contribute to the capacity-building programmes and initiatives of the Authority (e.g., Secretary-General's award, voluntary commitments of the Authority).

Response: ACCA21 can contribute to capacity-building programmes and initiatives of the Authority in various ways, such as providing financial support, sharing knowledge and expertise, participating in training programs, and collaborating with other organizations to promote sustainable development of the deep seabed. Here's a brief outline of how ACCA21 plans to contribute:

- a. Promoting ISA Initiatives:** ACCA21 can use its official communication channels to raise

awareness about the ISA's capacity-building programs. This could involve featuring these initiatives, sharing updates with the network, and encouraging stakeholders to support these programs.

- b. Sharing Expertise and Knowledge:** ACCA21 is like a huge scientific think tank with powerful support from a large number of experts in various fields, including marine science, data analysis, and environmental sustainability. ACCA21 plans to share expertise by participating in workshops, forums, and training programs under the framework of the ISA. ACCA21 can provide insights into best practices, emerging trends, and innovative solutions in these areas.
- c. Collaborative Research:** ACCA21 is open to partnering with the ISA on research projects that align with the organization's mission and the ISA's capacity-building objectives. This could involve conducting joint studies, sharing data, or co-publishing research findings.
- d. Technology Transfer:** ACCA21 is willing to explore opportunities for technology transfer, particularly in developing areas such as African countries in terms of data analysis, marine environmental monitoring and assessment.

ACCA21 will be guided by a deep understanding of the needs and preferences of the ISA and its stakeholders, as well as to achieve its objectives of promoting responsible exploration of the deep seabed and ensuring the effective protection of the marine environment. ACCA21 looks forward to the opportunity to contribute to these significant capacity-building programmes and initiatives of the Authority.

To better support the application, the relevant information (Outlined in the following Annexes Table) is also provided at the end.

Annexes Table

No.	Title
01	DIP Endorsement Letter
02	Admission by COP 26 of Observer Organizations to the UNFCCC process
03	Joint Statement on the 4 th Meeting of the BRICS Working Group on Ocean and Polar Science and Technology
04	Invitation of the fifth Assembly of the Arctic Circle held in Iceland in 2019
05	Invitation of IODP JOIDES Resolution Facility Board Meeting in 2023
06	Book Cover: <i>Cooperation Mechanism and Future Modality of Ocean and Polar Science and Technology Innovation Among BRICS Countries</i>
07	Book Cover: <i>Opportunities for Hydrogen Production with CCUS in China</i>

Annex 01: DIP Endorsement Letter



INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION
COMMISSION OCÉANOGRAPHIQUE INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE
COMISIÓN OCEANOGRÁFICA INTERGUBERNAMENTAL
МЕЖПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННАЯ ОКЕАНОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ
اللجنة الدولية الحكومية لعلوم المحيطات
政府间海洋学委员会

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Ref. : IOC/VR/22.330/JB/AC/mb

8 July 2022

Dear Dr Wang,

It gives me a great pleasure to inform you of the endorsement of your contribution to the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development in the role of Decade Implementing Partner. I thank you very much for your engagement and commitment to the Ocean Decade.

The agreed scope of your role as a Decade Implementing Partner is contained in the attachment to this letter. It contains information on the agreed activities that you will undertake in your role as a Decade Implementing Partner. These activities should be undertaken in the context of regular coordination meetings with the Decade Coordination Unit and the Decade Collaborative Center for Ocean-Climate Nexus and Coordination amongst DIPs in P.R. China, as well as with other relevant partners including Decade Collaborative Centres, other Decade Implementing Partners and endorsed Decade Actions.

In order to further detail the activities that you will undertake in line with the mandate contained in the attached document, I kindly request you to produce within two months your first annual work plan, in consultation with the DCC for Ocean-Climate Nexus and Coordination amongst DIPs in China, and to transmit it to us. On this basis, we will provide you with requirements for annual reporting on your activities. The mandate of your role as Decade Implementing Partner is for ten years from the date of this letter. The mandate may be renewed following discussions with the Decade Coordination Unit and subsequent endorsement by the Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO).

As a recognised Ocean Decade Implementing Partner you will have the possibility to use the Ocean Decade logo to communicate about your engagement in the Decade. Please note that the logo should be used in accordance with the [Ocean Decade Brand Guidelines](#). Please also note that you cannot delegate use of the logo to any third party, nor can you endorse any initiatives that you may support via your contribution as being Decade Actions.

.../...

Dr Wentao WANG

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Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)
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Once you have reviewed all the information in the attachment, please print the letter that is contained on the last page on your institutional letterhead, and then sign it and return to oceandecade@unesco.org as a means of confirming receipt of the letter and the information contained herein.

Due to formal legal reasons, please kindly be aware of the following disclaimer. Endorsement of your contribution does not imply endorsement by the IOC/UNESCO of any business type, product or service. Nothing in or relating to this letter shall be deemed a waiver of any of the privileges and immunities of UNESCO. All disputes arising out of or in connection with this letter and your acceptance thereof shall be settled by mutual understanding. However, if no amicable settlement can be arrived at, any dispute shall be arbitrated according to the rules defined by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

Please also note that IOC-UNESCO may terminate this endorsement on the basis of advice from the Decade Advisory Board if there is a failure to fulfil the responsibilities outlined in this letter including a failure to mobilise sufficient resources to operate as a Decade Implementing Partner.

We look forward to continuing discussions with you to operationalize your role as part of the Ocean Decade stakeholder ecosystem. In the meantime, if you have any questions or require any additional information on the above please don't hesitate to contact us at oceandecade@unesco.org.

On behalf of the entire Ocean Decade Team, please accept my heartfelt congratulations on the formalisation of your role in the Decade. Together, let us work towards the ocean we want!

Sincerely,



Vladimir Ryabinin
Executive Secretary, IOC

Annex 02: Admission by COP 26 of Observer Organizations to the UNFCCC process



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat

Executive Secretary

Nations Unies
Secrétariat sur les changements climatiques

Secrétaire exécutive

Date: 02 November 2021

Reference: MEN/lj

Re: Admission by COP 26 of observer organizations

Dear Designated Contact Points,

In reference to your application for observer status in the UNFCCC process, the secretariat is pleased to inform you that the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its twenty-sixth session has admitted your organization to the UNFCCC process as an observer organization. The admitted organizations are listed in document [FCCC/CP/2021/7](#). Congratulations. The secretariat looks forward to your contribution to the UNFCCC process.

With respect to rules 6 and 7 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, a single process is used for the admission of observer organizations to sessions of the COP, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol¹ and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,² with decisions on the admission of observer organizations being taken by the COP.

Please note that this admission status accords your organization the right to nominate by a specified deadline the representatives of your organization to a UNFCCC conference and does not automatically guarantee accreditation to each conference. Kindly follow the instructions and deadlines for registration for each conference that will be detailed in respective information notes and notifications. The official communication will be sent to the designated contact point that your organization designates and registers for the secretariat database. It is the responsibility of your organization to keep these contact details up to date. For any future changes in contact details, please send in the contact details form available on the IGO³ and NGO⁴ web pages of the UNFCCC website respectively. Additionally, it is important for your organization to regularly consult these web pages for updates on dates and deadlines, including application deadlines for side events and exhibits. These dates are announced on the webpage only, as they are not mandated activities of the secretariat.

It is also important that all representatives of observer organizations fully comply with policies and guidelines on the participation in the UNFCCC process. They are available on the IGO and NGO web pages of the UNFCCC website, referenced above.

¹ Decision 36/CMP.1, paragraph 2(c).

² Decision 2/CMA.1, paragraph (c)(ii).

³ <https://unfccc.int/process/parties-non-party-stakeholders/non-party-stakeholders/admitted-igos>

⁴ <https://unfccc.int/process/parties-non-party-stakeholders/non-party-stakeholders/admitted-ngos>



Page 2

Kindly also note that the admission as an observer organization does not, in any way, entitle your organization to the use of the UNFCCC logo. For any use of the logo, prior written permission from the UNFCCC must be obtained.

The secretariat welcomes and looks forward to your engagement in the UNFCCC process.

Please contact the Climate Observer Organizations Liaison team at cool@unfccc.int should you have any questions or inquiries.

Yours sincerely,

Signed by

Megumi Endo

Observer Organizations Liaison Officer

Observer Relations team

Communication & Engagement division



Conference of the Parties
Twenty-sixth session
Glasgow, 31 October to 12 November 2021

Item 2(e) of the provisional agenda
Organizational matters
Admission of organizations as observers

Admission of observers: organizations applying for admission as observers*

Note by the secretariat

1. The admission of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as observers at sessions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) is governed by Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention, which provides that, *inter alia*:

“Any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by the Convention, and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object.”

2. COP 1 agreed¹ that the secretariat should invite to the future sessions of the COP and its subsidiary bodies all IGOs and NGOs admitted at COP 1 and at future sessions unless an objection was raised to any particular organization in accordance with the Convention and the draft rules of procedure being applied.² Consequently, the secretariat has notified all organizations admitted to previous sessions of the COP (with the exception of those admitted to a single session only) of the date and venue of COP 26 in accordance with rule 8 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, without prejudging decisions that may be taken by the COP. Only new applicants need to apply for admission.

3. The secretariat has prepared, for consideration by the COP, a list of new applicant IGOs and NGOs that have expressed a wish to be represented at sessions of the COP and its subsidiary bodies as observers and satisfy the requirements set out in (1) the Convention, (2) the draft rules of procedure being applied and (3) established practice (see the annex).

4. In drawing up the list, the secretariat has taken due account of the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention and rules 7–8 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, as well as of the established practice, of which the Subsidiary Body for Implementation took note,³ whereby IGOs and NGOs are required to provide proof of competence in matters related to the Convention and to confirm their independent juridical personality and non-profit and/or tax-exempt status in a Member State of the United Nations, of one of its

* This document was submitted after the due date because of technical issues in the review progress.

¹ FCCC/CP/1995/7, para. 22.

² FCCC/CP/1996/2.

³ FCCC/SBI/2004/10, para. 100.



specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, or in a State party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

5. The members of the Bureau received the list of new applicants for their review and agreed to recommend the organizations listed to the COP for admission.⁴ These organizations have been advised of their provisional admittance status on the understanding that the final authority for their admission as observers rests with the COP. The COP is invited, at the 1st meeting of its twenty-sixth session, to accord observer status to the IGOs and NGOs listed in the annex.

6. With respect to rules 6–7 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, a single process is to be used for the admission of observer organizations to sessions of the COP, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol⁵ and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,⁶ with decisions on the admission of observer organizations being taken by the COP.

⁴ One of the organizations reviewed by the Bureau subsequently submitted a document that showed that it was a national branch of an organization that had already been admitted. It has therefore been removed from the list.

⁵ Decision 36/CMP.1, para. 2(c).

⁶ Decision 2/CMA.1, para. (c)(ii).

Annex

List of new applicant organizations for admission as observers at the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties

[English/French/Spanish only]

Intergovernmental organizations

1. Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Bangkok, Thailand
2. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), Beijing, China
3. European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL), Heidelberg, Germany
4. International Youth Organization for Ibero-America (Organismo Internacional de Juventud para Iberoamérica) (OIJ), Madrid, Spain
5. The Coral Triangle Initiatives on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF), Manado, Indonesia
6. West African Science service centre on Climate change and Adapted Land use (WASCAL), Accra, Ghana

Non-governmental organizations

7. 10:10 Foundation, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
8. 350 the Climate Movement in Denmark (350 Klimabevægelsen i Danmark) (350 KiD), Copenhagen, Denmark
9. A Rocha International (ARI), London, United Kingdom
10. A Well-Fed World (AWFW), Washington, DC, United States of America
11. Abertay University, Dundee, United Kingdom
12. Action pour le Respect et la Protection de l'Environnement (ARPE), Ngaoundere, Cameroon
13. Advocates for International Development (A4ID), London, United Kingdom
14. African Centre for Climate Actions and Rural Development Initiative (ACCARD Initiative), Effurun-Delta State, Nigeria
15. African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development (ANYL4PSD), Yaoundé, Cameroon
16. African Smart Cities Innovation Foundation (ASCIF), Utako, Nigeria
17. Afrique Espérance, Cotonou, Benin
18. AgroParisTech (Institut des sciences et industries du vivant et de l'environnement), Paris, France
19. Alana (Instituto Alana), Sao Paulo, Brazil
20. Aldersgate Group (Aldersgate Limited), London, United Kingdom
21. Alianza Americas, Oak Park, United States
22. AllForClimate ASBL, Brussels, Belgium
23. Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA), Kampala, Uganda
24. Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA), Corvallis, United States
25. Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments (ANHE), Mt. Rainier, MD, United States
26. Alzirás Institute (Instituto Alzirás), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
27. American Bar Association (ABA), Chicago, United States
28. American Forest Foundation (AFF), Washington, DC, United States
29. American Forests, Washington, DC, United States
30. American Planning Association (APA), Washington, DC, United States
31. American Psychological Association (APA), Washington, DC, United States
32. Amherst College, Amherst, United States
33. Amis de l'Afrique Francophone - Bénin (AMAF-BENIN), Cotonou, Benin
34. Angel Support Foundation (ASF), Makurdi, Nigeria
35. Anglican Consultative Council (ACC), London, United Kingdom
36. Appalachian State University, Boone, United States
37. AQOCI (Association québécoise des organismes de coopération internationale) (AQOCI), Montreal, Canada
38. Arapyau Institute (Arapyau Institute for Education and Sustainable Development), Sao Paulo, Brazil

375. Scotland's International Development Alliance, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
376. Scottish Association for Marine Science (SAMS), Oban, United Kingdom
377. Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF), Glasgow, United Kingdom
378. Scottish Council of Jewish Communities (SCoJeC), Glasgow, United Kingdom
379. Scottish Ecological Design Association (SEDA), Glasgow, United Kingdom
380. Scottish Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Association Ltd (SHFCA), Edinburgh, United Kingdom
381. Second Nature, Boston, United States
382. Self Help Development Initiative (AJEMALEBU Self Help) (AJESH), Kumba, Cameroon
383. Servicios Ecumenicos para Reconciliacion y Reconstruccion (SERR), Lancaster, United States
384. Seven Generations Ahead (SGA), Oak Park, United States
385. Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur, Bangladesh
386. Size of Wales, Cardiff, United Kingdom
387. Sniffer, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
388. Society for the Environment (SocEnv), Coventry, United Kingdom
389. Society of Jesus Trust of 1929 for Roman Catholic Purposes, London, United Kingdom
390. Soka Gakkai International - U K (SGI-UK), Taplow, United Kingdom
391. Soka Gakkai International Office for UN Affairs, New York, United States
392. Somali Youth Development Foundation (SYDF), Nairobi, Kenya
393. Sorbonne University (Sorbonne Université) (SU), Paris, France
394. Southeast Climate and Energy Network (SCEN), Sunrise, United States
395. Southern Institute for Appropriate Technology (SIFAT), Lineville, United States
396. Space for Giants, London, United Kingdom
397. Stop Ecocide Foundation (Stichting Stop Ecocide Foundation), Nijmegen, Netherlands
398. Students Organising for Sustainability (SOS-UK), Macclesfield, United Kingdom
399. Surfers Against Sewage (SAS), St Agnes, United Kingdom
400. SusCon Japan, Tokyo, Japan
401. Sustain Our Abilities, Birmingham, United States
402. Sustainable Environment Development Initiative (SEDI), Benin, Nigeria
403. Sustainable Hudson Valley Inc., Rhinebeck, United States
404. Swedwatch, Stockholm, Sweden
405. Swiss Lenten Fund (Fastenopfer / Action de Carême) (FO), Lucerne, Switzerland
406. Terra! APS, Rome, Italy
407. Texas Tech University System (TTU), Lubbock, United States
408. Thames Estuary Partnership (TEP), London, United Kingdom
409. The Administrative Center for China's Agenda 21 (ACCA 21), Beijing, China
410. The American Institute of Architects (AIA), Washington, DC, United States
411. The Association for Renewable Energy and Clean Technology (REA), London, United Kingdom
412. The Association of Commonwealth Universities (The ACU), London, United Kingdom
413. The Atlantic Council for International Cooperation (ACIC), Halifax, Canada
414. The British Academy, London, United Kingdom
415. The Carbon Literacy Trust, Manchester, United Kingdom
416. The Centre for Sustainable Healthcare (CSH), Oxford, United Kingdom
417. The ChariTree Foundation, Bowen Island, Canada
418. The Climate Center, Santa Rosa, United States
419. The Climate Coalition (The Climate Movement), London, United Kingdom
420. The Climate Collage (La Fresque Du Climat), Paris, France
421. The Climate Crisis Foundation Limited, London, United Kingdom
422. The Congolese Diaspora For Nelson Mandela Legacy (CDFNML), Johannesburg, South Africa
423. The Conservation Coalition, Inc. (TCC), Appleton, United States
424. The Cultural Sanctuaries Foundation UK (CSF), London, United Kingdom
425. The Donkey Sanctuary (TDS), Sidmouth, United Kingdom
426. The Energy Foundation, San Francisco, United States
427. The Food Foundation, London, United Kingdom
428. The Geological Society of London, London, United Kingdom

Annex 03: Joint Statement on the 4th Meeting of the BRICS Working Group on Ocean and Polar Science and Technology

JOINT STATEMENT ON THE 4th MEETING OF THE BRICS WORKING GROUP ON OCEAN AND POLAR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Xiamen, CHINA

July 27-28, 2021

We, the representatives of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa joined the 4th meeting of the BRICS Working Group on Ocean and Polar Science and Technology conducted online on 27-28 July, 2021. The meeting was coordinated by the Administrative Centre for China's Agenda 21, Ministry of Science and Technology, China and hosted by Xiamen University.

Considering that the five BRICS countries are washed by all Oceans and their vital interests encompass both polar regions, BRICS countries are deeply engaged in developing ocean and polar science and technology;

Taking into consideration the pathway for collaboration within BRICS set forth during the 1st Workshop on Operational Oceanography held in China in 2016, and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Meetings of the BRICS Working Group on Ocean and Polar Science and Technology held in Brazil, Russia and India (online), in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively;

Having over-viewed and discussed previous and current research programs and activities in the field of ocean and polar science and technology carried out by each BRICS country, as well as bilateral and multilateral cooperation initiatives among BRICS countries

THE MEETING HAS CONSENSUALLY AGREED ON THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

- (i) To formulate the roadmap for the Working Group within the BRICS STI (Science, Technology, and Innovations) frameworks;
- (ii) To update and identify priority cooperation themes for establishing guidelines for future collaborative research and development activities;
- (iii) To specify capacity development including, but not limited to, training and M.Sc./Ph.D. education; best practices in infrastructure utilization; development of standardized and harmonized methodological approaches;
- (iv) To reiterate the commitment to the joint research cruises and expeditions in areas of common interests;
- (v) To update the mutual cooperation in planning among BRICS countries; and
- (vi) To pave the joint activities of BRICS countries in the United Nations Decade of Ocean Sciences for Sustainable Development.

At the 4th Meeting of the WG on Ocean and Polar Science and Technology, WE REACHED CONSENSUS ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. Developing roadmap for the Working Group within the BRICS STI (Science, Technology, and Innovations) frameworks

The WG proposes that a Standing Committee for BRICS cooperation should be established including at least one representative from the funding agencies or corresponding departments of each country for effectively streamlining the BRICS cooperation activities on ocean and polar research and making supportive decisions. The WG strongly recommends the Standing Committee take the overarching themes into account as one of the critical criteria in the evaluation process and selection of successful proposals.

Considering that the 5th BRICS STI call for proposals planned for September 2021 and the 6th BRICS STI call for proposals expected to be announced in 2022, the WG recommends that funding agencies or departments of each BRICS country should synchronize their calls for proposals, and harmonize conditions and criteria for proposals evaluation.

A roadmap, recapitulating the goals and objectives of the WG, the expected outcomes and benefits, as well as the governance arrangements in the BRICS STI frameworks, should be developed by the Standing Committee and circulated to WG members for comments. The roadmap will serve as a guideline for the essential steps and processes when developing an Implementation Plan for the WG. The roadmap and the Implementation Plan should include plans for research and technical infrastructure; plans for engagement and communication; plans for capacity building, training and education; and plans for resource consolidation.

The WG strongly recommends formulating strategic flagship programs and support mechanisms additional to the BRICS STI Framework Program.

2. Overarching and cross-cutting cooperation themes

Considering that the overarching and cross-cutting cooperation themes of the deep-sea research, climate variability and predictability including air-sea-ice exchanges, and coastal processes and ocean-land interactions including marine pollutants and plastics as specified at the 1st WG meeting;

the operational and applied oceanography including observations, model development and data assimilation, applied oceanography, biogeochemistry and hydrometeorology, and extreme environment research including permafrost, anoxia, hypersaline water bodies, as specified at the 2nd WG meeting;

and marine disaster prevention and mitigation, joint observation and model development including the structure and physical properties of sea ice, and polar research including Arctic paleoceanography, sea ice dynamics and ecosystem evolution, development of the capacity building as specified at the 3rd WG meeting remain the priority topics for collaborative research, the 4th meeting of the WG on Ocean and Polar Science and Technology outlines the need for closer cooperation in the following areas:

- (i) State-of-the-art technology of ocean and climate observation and prediction. Including models, data assimilation schemes and joint observation for providing BRICS countries high-quality service on ocean forecast and climate prediction, which can be used for disaster prevention and mitigation, sustainable use of ocean resources and ecosystem services, marine ecosystem protection and adaptation to climate change;
- (ii) Global hadal trench research. Exploration to investigate geology, biology, and environment of hadal trenches; mid-ocean ridges research and seamounts, including hydrothermal activity; deep-sea science and technology advancement in marine resource exploration and development.
- (iii) Marine ecosystem health. Especially the marine ecosystem health under the impact of global climate change and human activities (e.g., shipping, fisheries, aquaculture, energy production, drilling for petroleum and gas, etc) – developing regional studies on biodiversity and resilience, marine pollution, disaster prevention and mitigation.
- (iv) Polar science research. Deep ice and subglacial environment exploration and sampling in polar regions; paleomicrobes in the polar permafrost; remote sensing of Antarctic surface and bed topography; and observation of space and universe on advantage sites in polar regions.

The WG also emphasizes the following overarching themes for collaboration among BRICS countries as enabling priorities for the partnership: technology development, observing systems and technologies, data management and sharing.

3. Capacity Building

The WG recommends and agrees on the establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for Postgraduate Programs among the leading research centers on Ocean and Polar Science and Technology functioning in the BRICS countries which should include: (i) training courses and summer courses on a rotating basis; (ii) student exchange at a minimum of 5 students per country yearly; and (iii) at least 1 joint cruise per year.

China agrees to coordinate the existing platforms, especially the UNESCO/IOC Regional Training and Research Center on Ocean Dynamics and Climate (UNESCO/IOC-ODC, <http://odc.fio.com.cn/>), to provide training for BRICS candidates on model development, applications, and data assimilation, etc., every year.

The WG discusses and agrees to establish the BRICS Deep-sea Resources International Research Center, led by the Second Institute of Oceanography, Ministry of Natural Resources, China, and jointly established with the Institutes of Oceanography among BRICS countries. Deep-sea resources have great potential to supply future new energy, biological resources and non-biological resources. Through joint efforts, BRICS countries are able to provide techniques, suitable equipment and facilities to boost the research in this regard.

China agrees to establish the BRICS Working Group for the 4th World Ocean Observation Conference, led by the Qingdao Marine Science and Technology Pilot National Laboratory, to promote cooperation on ocean observation networks and prediction systems at different time and space scales.

4. Joint cruises

- (i) All BRICS countries (coordinated by Brazil and Russia) will prepare a five-year plan for suggested joint cruises to be initiated, possibly starting from 2022.
- (ii) The focal point of each country, which will be responsible for coordinating the BRICS research cruises, has been updated, namely: *Osmar Moller* (Brazil), *Peter Zavalov* (Russia), *Anand Singh* (India), *Wentao Wang* (China) and *Ashley Naidoo* (South Africa).
- (iii) BRICS cruises will be organized on principles such as what sort of equipment, what kind of research and technical staff is needed for each mission, and detailed information regarding the scope of the research cruise and the number of available berths for BRICS countries should be provided, so that the BRICS could complement each other's capacities.
- (iv) BRICS joint cruise to the area of Amazon plume in the equatorial Atlantic and Patos lagoon plume in the subtropical Atlantic proposed earlier by Russia and Brazil shall commence in 2022 (subject to approval by the authorities of Russia and Brazil) to investigate the areas in the world where river systems have the greatest impact on marine nutrition and pollutants, as well as the corresponding physical and chemical environments.
- (v) China proposes the following joint cruises: i) in the Atlantic Ocean Region near Brazil's EEZ to explore the cold seep and hydrothermal vent system by the Shenhaiyongshi (Deep-sea Warrior) manned submersible for the common interests of Brazil and China; ii) in the East Siberia Sea, Laptev Sea, Chukchi Sea and Kara Sea to investigate the processes critical for environmental protection of the Arctic, and to develop new technologies (e.g., sea ice monitoring and ship navigation) for safe shipping in the Northeast Passage for the common interests of Russia and China; and iii) in Kuril-Kamchatka to explore the ecology and process of the hadal trench by the full-ocean-depth manned submersible Fendouzhe (Striver).

5. Mutual Cooperation

5.1. Development of marine forecast system towards EEZ

South Africa expresses a lack in capacity and a need for developing human capacity to develop and operate an Ocean Forecasting System (OFS). BRICS partnership could be ideal to co-develop such expertise and models, including regional models and data assimilation schemes.

5.2. Global Deep Trench Exploration Program

The abyssal area is the deepest part of the world's oceans as well as the least explored area and the final boundary of our planet. The continuous in-depth understanding of the abyss region can

provide new insights and understandings on ecology, geology, environment, human emissions of pollutants, global carbon cycle and the origin of life. The BRICS countries, connecting all oceans, are ideal choices for promoting such exploration programs.

5.3. Marine environment monitoring and marine ecosystem health assessment

We should carry out sustained monitoring and robust assessment of the quality and pressure of the marine environment, with particular attention to coastal areas. Common practices for the observation and analysis (e.g., for pollutants like microplastics) should be standardized to ensure the delivery of quality-controlled data that can be more broadly used. Key marine ecosystem health indicators should be established to provide essential support for characterizing marine pollution and for prevention and control of marine disasters.

5.4. Joint Research on the ice sheet in East Antarctica

China approves to cooperate with the BRICS countries to jointly observe the movement and rapid ice flow of the East Antarctic ice sheet and explore subglacial lakes to study the dynamic characteristics of the rapid ice flow, outlets and tidal glaciers in the polar ice sheet, the subglacial process, the mechanism of influence on the mass balance of glaciers, the key role of subglacial structures, and processes on the movement of the upper ice cap.

5.5. Information Sharing

The WG recommends sharing data and samples among BRICS countries for marine and polar scientific research.

6. Cooperation under the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development.

The WG agreed that BRICS countries should actively contribute and participate in the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030). The WG approves establishing the BRICS Coordination Center in China under the framework of the UN Decade to promote cooperation among BRICS countries. In the next step, China will work with the BRICS countries to prepare and apply as the application process indicates.

The WG acclaims that the CoastPredict Consortium, including the BRICS PLUMPLAS project among Brazil, Russia, and China funded under BRICS STI Framework Programme, has been endorsed as a Decade Action.

All BRICS countries show high interest in state-of-the-art operational Ocean Forecasting System (OFS) to mitigate and prevent ocean disasters and protect marine ecosystems, etc. The WG agrees to initiate a “BRICS Predicted Ocean” project to support two outcomes, A Predicted Ocean and A Safe Ocean, of the total seven expected outcomes of the UN Decade.

7. Enhance BRICS mechanisms

Scientists among BRICS countries shall enhance their communications and interactions on a routine basis. The responsible person (Peter O. Zavialov, peter@ocean.ru) from the Russian side will update the BRICS ocean and polar science and technology WG website (<http://land-ocean.ru/brics/>) after the delegates send their inputs. Scientists can provide their existing research potential for cooperation.

BRICS countries will carry out more joint activities on ocean and polar science to enhance impacts and visibility. In addition, communications with non-BRICS countries (BRICS plus) are also encouraged. A BRICS Program Office should be established to serve as the coordination center and maintain the routine activities.

Arrangement of next WG Meeting

In order to further strengthen the communications among young scientists of the ocean and polar science and technology from the BRICS countries, and to discover and train young talents, China will hold the 1st BRICS youth forum on Ocean and Polar Science and Technology in Qingdao in 2021(Depends on the COVID-19 situation). The forum is planned to be held biannually and hosted by the BRICS countries in turn. Young scientists under the age of 45 will be invited to participate in exchanging the latest progress in the ocean and polar science and technology.

The WG recommends inviting the PIs of the projects supported within the BRICS STI Program in the area of ocean and polar science and technology to the annual WG meetings for broader dissemination and discussion of project results.

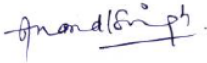
The WG recommends that in addition to working group meetings, 2-3 high-level scientist seminars on specific key topics should be held every year to promote project selection and platform construction.

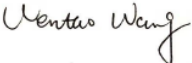
According to the BRICS meeting rotation sequence and voluntary national applications, the 5th meeting of the WG on Ocean and Polar Science and Technology in 2022 will be hosted by South Africa.

Signatures:

Brazil  (*Karen Silverwood-Cope*)

Russia  (*Peter Zavialov*)

India  (*Anand K. Singh*)

China  (*Wentao Wang*)

South Africa  (*Gilbert Siko*)

Annex 04: Invitation of the fifth Assembly of the Arctic Circle held in Iceland in 2019



Reykjavik, 21. August 2019

Dr. Wang Wentao,
Vice Director, Division of Ocean
The Administrative Centre for China's Agenda 21 (ACCA21),
Ministry of Science and Technology, P.R. China

Dear colleague,

With this letter, I confirm your participation in the fifth Assembly of the Arctic Circle, which will be held October 9 - October 13, 2019, in Reykjavík, Iceland.

In addition to speaking in the breakout session "Research, societal needs and policy for innovative technology and instrumentation in the Arctic" organized by The Icelandic Centre for Research, Rannís, and the Polar Research Institute of China (PRIC), in cooperation with ACCA21, you are invited to visit the China Iceland Arctic Research Observatory (CIAO) at Kárhóll.

The Arctic Circle is the largest annual global gathering on the Arctic. It is attended by heads of states and governments, ministers, members of parliaments, officials, experts, scientists, entrepreneurs, business leaders, indigenous representatives, environmentalists, students, activists and others from the growing international community of partners and participants interested in the future of the Arctic. The Assembly in 2018 attracted over 2,000 attendees from 62 countries.

It is expected that costs relating to international flights, accommodation and domestic travel will be covered by the Chinese side.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Hallgrímur Jónasson", written over a horizontal line.

Hallgrímur Jónasson,
General Director

Dr. Wang Wentao date of birth 1982.05.12

The Icelandic Centre for Research (RANNÍS), Borgartún 30, IS-105 Reykjavík Iceland, +354 515 5800, rannis@rannis.is

Annex 05: Invitation of IODP JOIDES Resolution Facility Board Meeting in 2023

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LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92093-0220
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(858) 534-0784 FAX

February 19, 2023

Dr. Wentao Wang
Director, Division of Ocean
The Administrative Centre for China's Agenda 21
Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)
Beijing, 100038, China

Dear Dr. Wang,

On behalf of the International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP) Science Support Office at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, we officially invite you to attend the IODP *JOIDES Resolution* Facility Board Meeting taking place May 16-17, 2023 at the American Geophysical Union in Washington, DC, with additional partner discussions taking place on May 18, 2023.

We understand that your university / national program will provide financial support for your travel. You should make your own travel and lodging arrangements to attend the meeting, including obtaining any required documents to enter the United States. We appreciate you arranging your schedule to participate.

IODP is an international marine research collaboration of 21 nations. The IODP Science Support Office at UCSD is funded under Cooperative Agreement OCE-1327683 from the U.S. National Science Foundation, which runs the *JOIDES Resolution* ocean research facility with scientific advice from collaborating partners in the IODP, including China. Your participation representing China is very important to the deliberations as we discuss the *JOIDES Resolution*.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require any further information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charna Meth".

Charna Meth

Executive Director, IODP Science Support Office
Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UCSD
cmeth@ucsd.edu

Annex 06: Cooperation Mechanism and Future Modality of Ocean and Polar Science and Technology Innovation Among BRICS Countries (Book Cover)

金砖国家海洋极地科技创新 合作机制与未来模式

Cooperation Mechanism and Future Modality
of Ocean and Polar Science and Technology
Innovation Among BRICS Countries

中国 21 世纪议程管理中心◎编著





Opportunities for Hydrogen Production with CCUS in China

International Energy Agency

