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REPORT BY THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION ON ITS ACTIVITIES (2001-2002)

OUTLINE

Source: Article 3.2 of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

Background: The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO was established by the 11th session of the General Conference in 1960. The 24th session of the General Conference in 1987 granted IOC functional autonomy within UNESCO. The 30th session of the General Conference in 1999 approved a modification of the Statutes of the Commission that confirmed the functional autonomy of IOC and the requirement to report directly to the General Conference.

Purpose: The programme of IOC is implemented in accordance with the resources made available through the mechanisms contemplated in Article 10 of its Statutes, under the guidance provided by the resolutions of the IOC Assembly. The IOC Executive Council makes mid-term adjustments. In the United Nations IOC act as the system-wide focal point for ocean science and ocean services.

Priorities for IOC as defined in the UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy 2002-2007 are: (i) coordination of the major ocean science programmes for understanding the ocean's role in climate change and the carbon cycle, and assessment of man's impact on the oceans; (ii) to lead development and implementation of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), as part of an Integrated Global Observing Strategy (IGOS) to improve forecasting of natural phenomena as well as management of coastal seas and their living resources; (iii) to build the capacity of developing countries, especially to manage and exchange the marine data and information needed for sustainable development; (iv) to support the African Process as a follow-up to the Pan-African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management (PACSICOM), to the effect that IOC will concentrate in Africa a significant portion of its field activities, especially in the development of marine data and information networks and integrated coastal management; (v) to improve ocean services to Member States through the new Joint WMO/IOC Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology.

In adopting this report at its twenty-second session last June in view of its presentation to the General Conference, the IOC Assembly, taking into account the return of the United States of America to the Organization and the favourable impact of this decision on it, felt it appropriate that the UNESCO contribution to the IOC budget should compensate for the loss of the American voluntary contribution to the IOC if any.

Decision required: No decision is required.

Highlights

1. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission held its 21st Assembly in July 2001, its 35th Executive Council in June 2002, and an extraordinary Executive Council to approve a Declaration to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in December 2001. This section addresses key developments during the 2001-2002 biennium with regards to the Approved Programme and Budget (30 C/5, para. 0224-02242 and 31 C/5, para. 0225-02253):

- (i) Several activities promoting the Oceans and Coasts agenda in the process leading to the **World Summit of Sustainable Development (WSSD)** were accomplished. The WSSD, through its Implementation Plan, produced a clear mandate to strengthen the activities of UNESCO/IOC to build national and local capacity in marine science and the sustainable management of oceans and their resources (30 C/5, para. 02240(a)(i) and 31 C/5, para. 02250(a)(i));
- (ii) Implementation of the **Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS)** and its related pilot projects and regional components has progressed as planned. This result is enabling a full-scale demonstration project, the Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment (GODAE) to be conducted between 2003-2005. GODAE will prove the concept of operational oceanography and its applications (30 C/5, para. 02240(a)(i) and 31 C/5, para. 02250(a)(ii));
- (iii) **The follow-up of “The African Process”** for the development and protection of the marine and coastal environment in sub-Saharan Africa received special attention in the preparatory process to WSSD and was incorporated as the coastal management sub-theme of NEPAD’s environment initiative. The Partnership Conference of the African Process, held in September 2002 at WSSD in Johannesburg, endorsed a series of regional coastal management projects, which will contribute to the operational phase of the African Process, in the framework of the environment component of NEPAD (30 C/5, para. 02240(a)(i) and 31 C/5, para. 02250(a)(i) and (iv)).

2. IOC was fully engaged in promoting the Oceans and Coasts agenda in the process leading towards WSSD in Johannesburg, joining in this effort a wide coalition of IGOs, NGOs and other partners. The Declaration of IOC, adopted at an extraordinary session of its Executive Council in December 2001, was transmitted to the Secretariat of the Summit as one of the official contributions of the United Nations specialized agencies to the process, with the purpose of informing the discussions leading up to Johannesburg. In subscribing the **Declaration to the WSSD**, IOC Member States have agreed to a series of strategic, long-term commitments they would strive to achieve collectively through IOC during the next ten years. Namely they are: *(i) act as a focal point to encourage interactions in marine science and observations across relevant bodies of the United Nations system and other organizations; (ii) further develop partnerships in capacity-building in marine science and services at regional and national levels, particularly with developing countries, taking also into account the African process; (iii) develop GOOS as an operational system; (iv) promote the development and implementation of programmes on integrated coastal area management; (v) participate fully in the necessary assessment of the global ocean environment, in periodic reporting on the state of the oceans; (vi) promote the use of scientific knowledge for management decisions and policy-making and facilitate access to this knowledge; and (vii) work to increase public awareness of the importance of the oceans and coasts for sustainable development and the future of humanity.*

3. The Implementation Plan approved at WSSD calls Member States (para. 34.d.) to take actions to: ***strengthen the ability of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, FAO and other relevant international and regional and subregional organizations to build national and local capacity in marine science***

and the sustainable management of oceans and their resources. IOC must play an equally important role in the follow-up process to Johannesburg. Proposals to accomplish this are already integrated into the IOC contribution to the Draft Programme and Budget of UNESCO for 2004-2005 (draft document 32 C/5).

4. IOC, together with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Council for Science (ICSU), are planning an operational **Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS)**. IOC jointly with WMO are implementing the Ocean Climate module of GOOS through the concerted action of its Member States. Implementation proceeds according to technical plans elaborated by the Joint IOC-WMO Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology and was subsequently approved by the governing bodies of both organizations. WMO takes mainly responsibility of deploying the network and systems that support marine meteorology, while IOC takes similar responsibility in support of operational oceanography. The implementation of GOOS takes place at several levels. One of them is through regional cooperative efforts where neighbouring nations with common interests in particular seas decide to combine their marine observation activities into regional GOOS networks. The regional components have accomplished some significant steps in the framework of the regional subsidiary bodies of IOC and other cooperative arrangements. The strategic plan for IOCARIBE-GOOS was approved by the seventh session of the IOC regional sub-commission for the wider Caribbean (IOCARIBE). The first meeting by MedGOOS for the European Union-funded project on “Mediterranean Network to Access and Upgrade the Monitoring and Forecasting Activity in the Region (MAMA)” was held at UNESCO Headquarters and led to finalization of the work plans for the 9 work teams involved. The first Indian Ocean GOOS Conference took place in Mauritius (4-9 November 2002), and at this occasion a Memorandum of Understanding on the Indian Ocean GOOS (IOGOOS) was signed by 9 nations. A new regional IOC programme office for GOOS, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is now supporting planning for GOOS developments in the South Atlantic and Equatorial Atlantic, with the assistance of the Brazilian Navy’s Department of Hydrography and Navigation. The proceedings of the second EuroGOOS Conference on Operational Oceanography were published in June 2002 and the third EuroGOOS Conference on Operational Oceanography was held in Athens in December 2002 along with the first regional GOOS forum.

5. With the participation of African Member States, **the African Process** for the development and protection of the coastal and marine environment in sub-Saharan Africa was successful in developing a technical process that delivered a set of action-oriented projects to address the major degradation affecting the coastal and marine environment of sub-Saharan African countries. Eleven participating countries contributed to this process. The Partnership Conference approved this integrated programme of intervention and endorsed the initial portfolio of project proposals in September 2002. The Partnership Conference of the African Process brought together heads of states and ministers of African States and high officials representing different national and multilateral donor agencies.

6. The African Process was endorsed by WSSD and incorporated into the Implementation Plan as follows: “develop projects, programmes and partnerships with relevant stakeholders and mobilize resources for the effective implementation of the outcome of the African Process for the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment” (para. 56.i.).

7. Due to (i) the high level of political support garnered by the African Process so far, (ii) the high technical quality of its outputs, and (iii) the visible synergies that exist between the African Process and the environment action plan of NEPAD, the ministerial segment of the NEPAD MSP¹ Steering Group meeting held in Dakar in June 2002, decided to incorporate the African Process as the coastal management sub-theme of NEPAD’s environment initiative.

¹ Medium-size projects of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development.

Progress in relationship with the UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy (2002-2007)

8. Providing advice on how to improve governance practices, paragraph 198 of the Report of the External Auditor (165 EX/29 (Add: Financial report and audited financial statements of UNESCO for the period ended 31 December 2001 and report by the External Auditor)) recommends that UNESCO, IHP and IOC “should tailor their performance information reports to their different governing bodies, reflecting the different roles of the General Conference (...) and the IOC Assembly”. In compliance with this recommendation, Table I reports on the activities of IOC to achieve the main results established in the Medium-Term Strategy (31 C/4).

Table I: Main outcomes of IOC activities in regard of document 31 C/4

RESULT (31 C/4, para. 96)	OUTCOMES
<p><i>IOC will coordinate the major ocean science programmes for understanding the ocean’s role in climate change and the carbon cycle, and will assess man’s impact on the oceans.</i></p>	<p>Following the recommendation from the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) the General Assembly of the United Nations decided (A/57/141, para. 45) to establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for the global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment (GMA), including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments. Accepting the invitation contained in UNEP G.C 21/13, IOC has worked in close collaboration with UNEP on this issue, being an active contributor to the workshops in Reykjavik (12-14 September 2001), and Bremen (18-20 March 2002). IOC’s programmes on Harmful Algal Blooms (HAB), Coral Reefs, Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) and Oceans and Climate continue to provide up-to-date scientific knowledge for sustainable management of oceans and coasts that, together with GOOS as a worldwide platform for gathering ocean observations, are called to play a substantive role on the proposed GMA.</p>
<p><i>It will continue to lead development and implementation of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), as part of an Integrated Global Observing Strategy (IGOS) to improve forecasting of natural phenomena as well as management of coastal seas and their living resources.</i></p>	<p>The implementing of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) and its related pilot projects and regional components has advanced as planned preparing the stage for a full scale demonstration project, the Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment (GODAE) to be conducted between 2003-2005. GODAE will prove the concept of operational oceanography and its applications. In additions to the agreements enabling EuroGOOS (North Atlantic/North Sea), NEAR-GOOS (North-East Asia) BOOS (Baltic), institutions from 11 countries (Australia, France, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa, Sri Lanka, and United States) signed up for a new regional GOOS organization in the Indian Ocean (IOGOOS); six countries surrounding the Black Sea (Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine) signed up a MoU/Protocol for the establishment of the Black Sea GOOS and plans are in place to establish southeast Pacific GOOS and Western Australia GOOS.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">RESULT (31 C/4, para. 96)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OUTCOMES</p>
<p><i>It will build the capacity of developing countries, especially to manage and exchange the marine data and information needed for sustainable development.</i></p>	<p>Twenty Member States in Africa (Benin, Cameroon, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, and Tunisia) have developed an Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa (ODINAFRICA). ODINAFRICA aims at addressing data and information requirements identified by the Member States. Most participating countries have formally established IOC/IODE data centres. Close collaboration is being established with GOOS-Africa and IOGOOS. In addition an "African Ocean Portal" is being developed to create awareness for the importance of ocean and coastal area research and management amongst the general public, media, education sector and private sector (as part of the cross cutting theme "The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of the knowledge society" and more particularly the "UNESCO Knowledge Portal" project). A similar network for Latin America and the Caribbean (ODINCARSA) started in 2002, with the participation of Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Belize, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago.</p>
<p><i>Intensify support to the African Process as a follow-up to the Pan-African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management (PACSICOM), to the effect that IOC will concentrate in Africa a significant portion of its field activities, especially in the development of marine data and information networks and integrated coastal management.</i></p>	<p>The African Process (AP) for the development and protection of the marine and coastal environment in sub-Saharan Africa was implemented through a GEF medium size project, covering 11 African countries, supported financially and technically by IOC and other partners. AP received high political support and was integrated in the coastal management sub-theme of NEPAD's environment initiative. The Partnership Conference of the African Process, held in Johannesburg during WSSD (September 2002) endorsed a portfolio of regional coastal management projects, which will contribute to the operationalization of the NEPAD environment component. For marine and data information networks, see "ODINAFRICA" above.</p>

RESULT (31 C/4, para. 96)	OUTCOMES
<i>Furthermore, IOC will improve ocean services to Member States through the new Joint WMO/IOC Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology.</i>	<p>The implementation of GOOS as the ocean component of the climate observing system will depend to a fair extent on the success of the newly created Joint IOC-WMO Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM), which held its first intergovernmental meeting in Akureyri, Iceland (19-29 June 2001) (125 delegates from 42 countries participated). The final version of a Memorandum of Understanding between WMO and IOC on JCOMM was approved by the twenty-second IOC Assembly (24 June-2 July 2003). The JCOMM Management Committee as well as several JCOMM working groups met during 2002 to deal with ships of opportunity, drifting buoys, capacity-building and other elements of JCOMM. The JCOMM Operations Centre in the Toulouse satellite communication link (France) was re-enforced and continued to provide an effective service in supporting the quasi-real-time dissemination of ocean data from more than 1,200 surface buoys and 700 Argo floats (2,000 m depth to the surface).</p>

Progress in relationship with the last Report (1999-2000)

9. In the outlook of the IOC Report on its activities (1999-2000) to the General Conference it was stated that: “the long-term challenge for IOC is to define a global framework in which the development of GOOS as a single, permanent, global, public-oriented service, can be achieved, with the active contribution of different segments of the society, including the private sector. (...). Achieving this new vision will require the development, negotiation and adoption of international norms and agreements, especially in the area of data and information exchange and sharing”.

10. IOC is making progress in this direction. The twenty-second IOC Assembly (24 June-4 July 2003) approved the IOC Policy on Oceanographic Data Exchange (resolution XXII-7). The history of the IOC’s Data Exchange Policy goes back to the first session of the IOC Assembly in 1961 when resolution I-9 contained a clear statement with regard to exchange of oceanographic data: “(...) all oceanographic data taken by ships and recording stations outside territorial waters within the limits of declared national programmes be exchanged under the headings listed and by the methods prescribed in the International Geophysics Year data centre manual, commencing from 1 January 1960, in accordance with the attached extracts from the manual (IOC/INF-17). Recommends to member countries the establishment of national oceanographic data centres in order to facilitate the collection, processing, analysis, and exchange of oceanographic data”.

11. During its twentieth session the IOC Assembly (1999) noted that the ocean data exchange should be considered in the framework of its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Data Exchange (IODE) Programme [para. 195 of the IOC-XX summary report]. With the goal of ensuring consistent data policies between the global observing systems and noting the trend toward establishing proprietary rights over databases, the Assembly adopted Resolution XX-11, proposing an “ad hoc Intersessional Working Group on Oceanographic Data Exchange Policy”. Given the importance of the subject, and to insure a transparent negotiating process the Assembly also decided that the Working Group should be composed of all the 40 Member States elected to the IOC Executive Council.

12. The Working Group held two meetings and produced a “Draft IOC Oceanographic Data Exchange Policy, which was approved by the twenty-second IOC Assembly. As is recognized in its

preamble, “the timely, free and unrestricted international exchange of oceanographic data is essential for the efficient acquisition, integration and use of ocean observations gathered by the countries of the world for a wide variety of purposes including the prediction of weather and climate, the operational forecasting of the marine environment, the preservation of life, the mitigation of human-induced changes on the marine and coastal environment, as well as for the advancement of scientific understanding that makes this possible”.

13. IOC promoted the cooperation and involvement of Member States through the activities of the regional subsidiary bodies of IOC with a view of implementing global programmes and systems at the level of regions, keeping in mind national objectives in ocean affairs. To this effect capacity-building activities had been developed through a combination of seed money from regular programme and extrabudgetary funding.

Outlook

14. The mission of the IOC, as defined in its statutes, gives the Commission a series of permanent mandates that are quite broad. One clear example is capacity building for decision-making related to ocean and coastal issues. This line of action requires significant resources and is permanent and open-ended in time. This task is huge and strategic for IOC and its Member States. However it is not exclusive and many institutions may and do contribute to its implementation.

15. There are other elements of the mandate of IOC that result from the normal evolution and adaptation of the programme to changing circumstances. For example, the inclusion in Agenda 21 (UNCED, Rio de Janeiro, 1992) of the need to promote and develop Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM). IOC has responded to this new challenge by developing a new programme dealing with “Science for ICAM”. Agenda 21 and UNCED also reiterated to IOC the mandate of “addressing the scientific uncertainties associated to climate and global change”, a goal that is supported by the Ocean Science and Ocean Services programmes of the Commission working together with the international scientific programmes.

16. However, there are parts of the IOC mission in which the Commission today is playing a unique role both at global and regional levels enabling key progress in Ocean Sciences and Ocean Services. To state this in a more explicit way: there are areas of IOC activities today where its presence and function as an competent organization within the United Nations is essential to shape the development of Ocean Sciences and Services in the most appropriate way possible for the benefit of all Member States of the United Nations system.

17. **One of such areas of activity of IOC that today is strategic and exclusive is the coming to age of Operational Oceanography.** Operational Oceanography is being made possible by the development of the Global Ocean Observing System: the integrated operation of a series of Ocean Services covering the world ocean. These systems generate a continuous stream of data and information about the ocean in real time. IOC is not new to this type of activity having started some of these services more than 30 years ago. The Global Sea-Level Observing System (GLOSS), the Integrated Global Ocean Services System (IGOSS) and the International Tsunami Warning System, are examples of permanent ocean services developed by IOC. The full range of the systems and services being integrated into GOOS embraces tide gauges, vertical probes launched by commercial ships, fixed and drifting buoys and floats, bottom seismometers, and satellites.

18. Operational Oceanography as a public-service-oriented activity is underpinning today a series of applications on oceans and land that are being developed by public and private organizations. Full development of the benefits for society from Operational Oceanography requires demonstration of the economic benefits of a common shared strategy between the public and private sector, the identification of the public and private services that can be derived and/or shared through

a common observing platform and the appropriate segmentation of public and private products and users.

19. Although today the core of Operational Oceanography concerns the physical aspects of ocean dynamics, and in that sense is closely linked to the forecast of weather and climate, Operational Oceanography is evolving and will enlarge its current scope to incorporate the continuous monitoring of the chemical and biological environments of the ocean. This development, especially in coastal areas, will take place in coming years, driven by the growing use of the oceans and the ever-increasing impact of land activities on the Ocean, especially in coastal areas.

20. The development of Operational Oceanography poses several immediate challenges to IOC and its Member States. These are institutional, technical and economic in nature. Institutionally, IOC needs to set in place the international norms and agreements that should guarantee real-time access for all its Member States to the data streams that sustain the routine operation of the different numerical models and tools generating forecasts of the future states of the ocean. Technically IOC needs to continue to organize: (i) the initial deployment and subsequent maintenance and upgrading of the *in situ* systems and services collecting the data, (ii) the building of capabilities in Member States in order for them to develop and benefit from Operational Oceanography and its applications, and (iii) the programmes to further develop Operational Oceanography to incrementally incorporate the monitoring and forecast of the chemistry and biology of the oceans, especially in coastal areas.

21. Finally, from an economic point of view, IOC needs to work with its Member States to enlarge the financial base for Operational Oceanography from sources other than current ocean-research funding.

ANNEX

**LIST OF MEMBER STATES OF IOC (129)
AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL*
(as at 8 July 2003)**

AFGHANISTAN	(11 March 1991)	*KENYA	(Nov. 1971/Nov. 1973)
ALBANIA	(26 January 1993)	KUWAIT	(13 November 1974)
*ALGERIA	(Jul. 1964/Nov. 1965)	LEBANON	(Oct. 1962/Jun. 1964)
ANGOLA	(26 October 1982)	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	(11 March 1974)
*ARGENTINA	(Before November 1961)	MADAGASCAR	(Dec. 1965/Oct. 1967)
*AUSTRALIA	(Before November 1961)	*MALAYSIA	(Jul. 1964/Nov. 1965)
AUSTRIA	(Oct. 1962/Jun. 1964)	MALDIVES	(20 May 1987)
AZERBAIJAN	(27 January 1998)	MALTA	(Oct. 1969/Nov. 1971)
BAHAMAS	(29 January 1979)	MAURITANIA	(Before November 1961)
BANGLADESH	(29 October 1982)	MAURITIUS	(Oct. 1969/Nov. 1971)
BARBADOS	(18 December 1985)	*MEXICO	(Before November 1961)
*BELGIUM	(Before November 1961)	MONACO	(Before November 1961)
BELIZE	(22 September 1995)	MOROCCO	(Before November 1961)
BENIN	(23 October 1986)	MOZAMBIQUE	(8 April 1981)
*BRAZIL	(Before November 1961)	MYANMAR	(7 June 1988)
BULGARIA	(Oct. 1967/Dec. 1969)	NAMIBIA	(25 April 2001)
CAMEROON	(Nov. 1971/Nov. 1973)	NETHERLANDS	(Before November 1961)
*CANADA	(Before November 1961)	NEW ZEALAND	(Nov. 1961/Sep. 1962)
CAPE VERDE	(20 August 1984)	NICARAGUA	(17 November 1977)
*CHILE	(Before November 1961)	*NIGERIA	(Nov. 1971/Nov. 1973)
*CHINA	(Before November 1961)	NORWAY	(Before November 1961)
*COLOMBIA	(Oct. 1967/Dec. 1969)	OMAN	(16 November 1982)
COMOROS	(08 February 2000)	PAKISTAN	(Before November 1961)
CONGO	(Nov. 1961/Sep. 1962)	PANAMA	(Oct. 1967/Sep. 1969)
COSTA RICA	(28 February 1975)	*PERU	(Dec. 1965/Oct. 1967)
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	(Before November 1961)	*PHILIPPINES	(Oct. 62/Jun. 1964)
CROATIA	(24 December 1992)	POLAND	(Before November 1961)
*CUBA	(Before November 1961)	*PORTUGAL	(Oct. 1969/Nov. 1971)
CYPRUS	(5 December 1977)	QATAR	(20 July 1976)
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	(31 October 1978)	*REPUBLIC OF KOREA	(Before November 1961)
DENMARK	(Before November 1961)	ROMANIA	(Before November 1961)
DOMINICA	(21 September 1999)	*RUSSIAN FEDERATION	(Before November 1961)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	(Before November 1961)	SAINT LUCIA	(14 September 1992)
*ECUADOR	(Before November 1961)	SAMOA	(10 April 1978)
*EGYPT	(Oct. 1969/Nov. 1971)	SAUDI ARABIA	(14 June 1978)
EL SALVADOR	(16 February 1993)	*SENEGAL	(Oct. 1967/Sep. 1969)
ERITREA	(12 November 1993)	SEYCHELLES	(27 February 1979)
ESTONIA	(10 March 1992)	SIERRA LEONE	(19 April 1974)
ETHIOPIA	(5 March 1976)	SINGAPORE	(Dec. 1965/Oct. 1967)
FIJI	(9 July 1974)	SLOVENIA	(16 June 1994)
*FINLAND	(Before November 1961)	SOLOMON ISLANDS	(11 May 1982)
*FRANCE	(Before November 1961)	SOMALIA	(10 July 1974)
*GABON	(26 October 1977)	*SOUTH AFRICA	(Oct. 1967/Sep. 1969)
GAMBIA	(30 August 1985)	*SPAIN	(Before November 1961)
GEORGIA	(9 July 1993)	SRI LANKA	(Jun. 76/Jan. 1977)
*GERMANY	(Before November 1961)	SUDAN	(26 August 1974)
GHANA	(Before November 1961)	SURINAM	(21 January 1977)
GREECE	(Oct. 1962/Jun. 1964)	SWEDEN	(Jul. 1964/Nov. 1965)
GUATEMALA	(Dec. 1965/Oct. 1967)	SWITZERLAND	(Before Nov. 1961)
GUINEA	(1 May 1982)	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	(Oct. 1969/Nov. 1971)
GUINEA-BISSAU	(26 January 1984)	THAILAND	(Before November 1961)
GUYANA	(20 July 1977)	TOGO	(22 October 1975)
HAITI	(23 March 1976)	TONGA	(3 January 1974)
ICELAND	(Oct. 1962/Jun. 1964)	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	(Oct. 1967/Sep. 1969)
*INDIA	(Before November 1961)	*TUNISIA	(Before November 1961)
*INDONESIA	(Oct. 1962/Jun. 1964)	*TURKEY	(Nov. 1961/Sep. 1962)
*IRAN, Islamic		*UKRAINE	(Nov. 1961/Sep. 1962)
Republic of	(3 June 1975)	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	(2 June 1976)
IRAQ	(Oct. 1969/Nov. 1971)	*UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	(Before November 1961)
IRELAND	(7 November 1978)	*UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	(Oct. 1967/Sep. 1969)
ISRAEL	(Before November 1961)	*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	(Before November 1961)
*ITALY	(Before November 1961)	URUGUAY	(Before Nov. 1961)
*JAMAICA	(Oct. 1967/Dec. 1969)	VENEZUELA	(Oct. 1962/Jun. 1964)
*JAPAN	(Before November 1961)	VIET NAM	(Before Nov. 1961)
JORDAN	(6 April 1975)	YEMEN	(22 May 1960)

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ARE INDICATED WITH AN ASTERISK