



Ecosystem approaches would be recognized as a useful framework for conducting fully integrated assessments.

## **2. Capacity-building and technology transfer**

The Regular Process would promote, facilitate and ensure capacity-building and transfer of technology, including marine technology, in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other applicable international instruments and initiatives, for developing and other States, taking into account the criteria and guidelines on the transfer of marine technology of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

The Regular Process would promote technical cooperation, including South-South cooperation.

States and global and regional organizations would be invited to cooperate with each other to identify gaps and shared priorities as a basis for developing a coherent programme to support capacity-building in marine monitoring and assessment.

The value of large-scale and comprehensive assessments, notably in the Global Environment Facility's international waters large-marine ecosystems initiatives, in identifying and concentrating on capacity-building priorities would be recognized.

Opportunities for capacity-building would be identified, in particular on the basis of existing capacity-building arrangements and the identified capacity-building priorities, needs and requests of developing countries.

States and relevant international organizations, bodies and institutions would be invited to cooperate in building the capacity of developing countries in marine science, monitoring and assessment, including through workshops, training programmes and materials and fellowships.

Quality assurance procedures and guidance would be developed to assist Governments and international organizations to improve the quality and comparability of data.

## **3. Scope**

The scope of the Regular Process is global and supraregional, encompassing the state

future scenarios that may have implications for policymakers.

#### **4. Principles**

The Regular Process would be guided by international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other applicable international instruments and initiatives, and would include reference to the following principles:

(a)



- (f) Support better policy and management at the appropriate scale by providing sound and integrated scientific analyses for decision-making by the relevant authorities;
- (g) Build on existing assessment frameworks, processes and institutions and thus provide a base for cooperation among governments and at the level of international institutions.



environmental, social and economic aspects would have to address. This

Assessment, the information available in the region where it was held, and capacity-building needs in that region. Reports of each workshop were made available on the website of the Division of Ocean Affairs and



## **11. Development of the first World Ocean Assessment**

The starting point for each substantive chapter has been the outline developed by the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole, on the basis of proposals from the Group of Experts, approved by the General Assembly (AHWG, 2012; UNGA, 2012) and slightly amended by the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole in 2014 (AHWG, 2014). The writing teams, constituted as described above, elaborated this outline and, in some cases, assigned drafting duties within the Group. A draft chapter was

AHWGW (2010). Report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on  
the Regular Process of Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the

- UNGA (2012). United Nations General Assembly, Resolution 67/78 (Oceans and the Law of the Sea).
- UNGA (2013). United Nations General Assembly, Resolution 68/70 (Oceans and the Law of the Sea).
- UNGA (2014). United Nations General Assembly, Resolution 69/245 (Oceans and the Law of the Sea).
- WSSD (2002). **Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002** (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex, para. 36 (b).