

**Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission**  
*Reports of Governing and Major Subsidiary Bodies*



**Thirty-ninth Session  
of the Executive Council**

Paris, 21–28 June 2006

**UNESCO**

capacities develop in the region. As a point of clarification, the USA informed the Executive Council that it does not intend to make the University of Puerto Rico the exclusive operational centre of the system, as was suggested in the report from the ICG Vice-Chairperson. Instead, it is anticipated that a distributed responsibility will be established, with the USA contributing operational and research systems (including the seismic centre in Puerto Rico) to the future collaborative warning and dissemination system.

321 Venezuela congratulated the ICG/CARIBE-EWS and recalled the importance of strong institutions and adequate legal frameworks, regulations and governance for disaster management. Venezuela pointed out the need to include the local communities in the development of the warning network. Venezuela offered training and capacity-building possibilities by Venezuela centres, such as the Instituto Oceanográfico of the Universidad de Oriente in Cumaná and the Caribbean Maritime University.

322 Colombia underlined its interest in developing and strengthening the warning system nationally, and provided information about new seismographic equipment that will be purchased for enhancing the observing network. Also, Colombia described the drill carried out in December 2005 in Tumaco and the role of this kind of activity in education and public awareness.

323 The Dominican Republic reminded the Executive Council of the role of deforestation and its additional impact, especially on the erosion of larger areas by floods.

324 The Executive Council expressed its appreciation of the excellent work accomplished by ICG/CARIBE-EWS and thanked Dr Gustavo Malavé for his report. It thanked Venezuela for its offer to host the 2nd Session of the ICG/CARIBE-EWS.

325 The Executive Council thanked Barbados for having hosted the 1st Session of the ICG for the Establishment of a Tsunami and Other Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean Sea and Adjacent Regions, in Bridgetown, 12–14 January 2006.

326 **The Executive Council**, having considered the decisions and recommendations of the ICG/CARIBE-EWS concerning the establishment of a Tsunami and Other Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions, **endorsed** the ICG's Action Plan.

#### **4.7.4 Follow-up to the Twentieth and Twenty-First Sessions of the IOC Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System in the Pacific (ICG/PTWS)**

327 The Vice-Chairman of the ICG/PTWS, Mr Fred Stephenson, introduced this item. He highlighted the activities of the Member States of the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System in the inter-sessional period, including the outcomes of the Pacific-wide tsunami drill, Exercise Pacific Wave 06, which took place on 16–17 May 2006.

328 The 20th Session of the ICG/ITSU (Viña del Mar, Chile, 3–7 October 2005) was the first meeting of Pacific Member States after the Indian Ocean tsunami of 26 December 2004; it therefore provided an opportunity to reflect on the importance of years of commitment to the coordination and the free and open exchange of data to support tsunami warnings, and on how this coordination and experience is providing an example for other regions as they implement regional tsunami warning and mitigation systems. The ICG/ITSU decided to reconvene exceptionally within six months in Melbourne, Australia, before any of the decisions and recommendations of the 20th Session could be brought to the attention of one of the IOC Governing bodies, as required by Rule of Procedure 48.3. Given the urgency and importance of

these recommendations, the Executive Secretary decided to implement them and requested the Executive Council to endorse his decision and consequently approve the recommendations contained in the Summary Report ICG/ITSU-XX/3.

- 329 At its 20th Session, the ICG/ITSU formed five inter-sessional Working Groups whose areas of focus were very similar to those of the Working Groups of other regional tsunami warning systems. The Working Groups met prior to ICG/PTWS-XXI, and requested approval to continue their work through the next inter-sessional period. The ICG instructed the Working Groups to liaise, as appropriate, with analogous Working Groups in other regions. Working Group 2 on Sea-Level Measurements, Data Collection and Exchange met jointly with the ICG/IOTWS Sea-level Working Group, to find synergies in their work and coordinate activities across adjacent ocean basins. The most recent terms of reference for these Working Groups are contained in the Executive Summary for ICG/PTWS-XXI (document ICG/PTWS-XXI/3s).
- 330 The ICG endorsed: continued support for the International Tsunami Information Centre (ITIC); the development of TsunamiTeacher as an important educational initiative intended to improve preparedness by people, groups and governments in at-risk regions, with translations into French and Spanish; and integration of the Historical Tsunami Data Bases presently maintained by the Tsunami Laboratory in Novosibirsk, Russian Federation, and the World Data Centre A (WDC-A) in Boulder, Colorado, USA.
- 331 The ICG decided to conduct a Pacific-wide tsunami warning exercise to test communications at least to the level of the national emergency management, and organized a Task Team, chaired by Australia, to help with preparations. During Exercise Pacific Wave 06, five countries further tested local emergency response plans and carried out community evacuation exercises. An earthquake near Tonga on 5 May 2006 highlighted the communication challenges faced by the Pacific Island States and, in fact, by small-island countries everywhere. Reliable 24/7 communications proved to be a challenge, as was the timely dissemination of messages to local communities. Altogether, 40 IOC Member States participated in one of the tsunami warning and communication exercises. Messages were sent by the PTWC, WC/ATWC and the NWPTAC via the normal operational mediums, and countries were encouraged to make critical and timely decisions and disseminate information and warnings through their standard channels to relevant authorities.
- 332 A preliminary assessment of the exercise indicated strong support for future exercises. Tsunami Warning Focal Points should be regularly reviewed. The need for mechanisms for media involvement was also recognized, since they are a key communicator of information. The ICG/PTWS encouraged the other regional tsunami warning systems to conduct similar tsunami warning and communication exercises, and, in the framework of a Global Ocean-related Hazards and Early Warning and Mitigation System, carry out exercises to test inter-regional communication procedures and formats.
- 333 The ICG expressed its support for the continued efforts of the Working Group on the Central America Pacific Coast Tsunami Warning System, and a new Working Group on Tsunami Warning and Mitigation in the Southwest Pacific Ocean, with Terms of Reference in Recommendations ICG/PTWS-XXI.4 and 5. The South Pacific Applied Geoscience Council (SOPAC) expressed its interest in working closely with this Working Group. The ICG further recognized the need to address tsunami hazards and undertake capacity-building to reduce risks in the South China Sea region. The ICG requested both the PTWC and JMA to provide interim tsunami advisory services for the South China Sea region and develop a communication plan for the South China Sea. The interim service was started in April 2006 and is available to all countries on request.

- 334 The ICG recommended renaming the International Coordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific (ICG/ITSU) the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/PTWS) and to revise the Group's Terms of Reference in order to align its name and TORs with the other tsunami warning and mitigation systems established under the auspices of the IOC.
- 335 The ICG/PTWS-XXI decided to establish an inter-sessional Working Group to develop a Medium-term Strategy for the ICG/PTWS, chaired by the Chairperson of ICG/PTWS, to address both inter-regional and global coordination, as well as the concepts of an end-to-end system under the Terms of Reference given in Recommendation ICG/PTWS-XXI.1.
- 336 The ICG/PTWS-XXI also decided to form an inter-sessional Task Team to review proposed PTWC tsunami information bulletin language changes, consider additional changes, and solicit input from all Member States on the potential impact of these changes, in accordance with the US National Weather Service (NWS) standards. This Task Team will also address the need for continued improvement in the timeliness and clarity of messages and other communications, especially recognizing the ready access of the media to tsunami bulletins and the problems caused during the Tonga earthquake and non-destructive tsunamis.
- 337 In 2002 the IOC Executive Council, through Resolution EC-XXXV.1, had previously endorsed a decision of ITSU-XVIII to conduct an independent Programme Review. That has not been done, and, in view of the dramatic changes in tsunami warning and mitigation since December 2004, the ICG requested of the IOC Executive Council that this Programme Review be further postponed until such time as a full review of the IOC tsunami programme can be carried out.
- 338 The Vice-Chairman of the ICG requested the consideration of the Executive Council on: (i) additional extra-budgetary support and/or secondment of individuals to assist with the implementation of ITIC programmes; (ii) the need to encourage voluntary contributions to the IOC Trust Fund earmarked for the PTWS in support of the operational programmes of the ICG/PTWS and the ITIC; (iii) an instruction to the IOC Executive Secretary to streamline and document the procedure for Member States to make contributions to IOC Trust Funds.
- 339 At its 21st Session, the ICG decided to organize its 22nd Session in October 2007 and accepted the offer of Ecuador to host the 22nd Session. The ICG further accepted the offer of Samoa to host the 23rd Session in 2009.
- 340 Australia reported that \$ 20 million is planned to help 12 South Pacific countries over the next two years, which will improve the detection and monitoring of tsunamis in the region, and further reported that its 24/7 warning centre was in interim operation. Several new members to the IOC and ICG/PTWS have been recruited. Australia highlighted the need to develop a strategy for working with the media so that accurate information is conveyed to the public.
- 341 Canada called on the IOC to take account of the significant decrease in the Regular Programme funding for the PTWS over the years. However, Canada indicated that it would again make a contribution to the PTWS, as it did last year.
- 342 Chile called attention to the important concern, for some countries, to take into account both the local and the distant tsunami threat, noting that preparedness and strong stakeholder coordination, with redundancy in communications, and sub-regional cooperation are all essential for an effective course of action to save lives. Chile offered its assistance in sharing its experience and technical assistance with all interested Member States.

- 343 Ecuador welcomed the opportunity to host the ICG/PTWS-XXII in 2007. Noting that 30 January 2006 marked the 100th anniversary of the worst tsunami disaster in the history of Ecuador, it emphasized also the importance of local readiness and the engagement of research institutions and the media in building awareness, since every partner is needed to sustain tsunami mitigation at a high political level.
- 344 The Russian Federation reported on its planned enhancements to its data networks, numerical modelling capabilities, and tsunami warning centres, and stated its strong interest in the development of non-seismic detection of tsunamis under the Group's Medium-term Strategy. It expressed appreciation to Japan for its contributions, and welcomed Member State cooperation and collaboration in its conduct of marine surveys of the sub-region.
- 345 Japan informed Member States that the NWPTAC, an in-kind contribution from Japan to the PTWS, had issued five advisories for the northwest Pacific Ocean, in close cooperation with the USA PTWC, in order to help countries mitigate the impact of tsunamis, and expressed its ability to continue the interim service for the region.
- 346 Peru reported much progress in making available real-time data to its national warning centre and the construction of coastal inundation maps for the development of evacuation plans. Peru stated it would make a voluntary contribution to the IOC Trust Fund for the PTWS and assist in the translation of TsunamiTeacher into Spanish.
- 347 The Republic of Korea reported that, in addition to its seismological enhancements, the National Oceanographic Institute will help to support the USA DART instrument(s) in the northwest Pacific. China noted the positive and important influences in building awareness and avenues for data sharing that resulted from Exercise Pacific Wave 06. It took note of Japan's offer of a long-term commitment of the NWPTAC to the South China Sea, but noted that it should continue on an interim basis until a full discussion could take place at the next ICG/PTWS.
- 348 The United States of America supported the recommendation to establish an ICG for the PTWS, including the role of ITIC as a Programme Office. The USA reaffirmed its commitment to the strengthening of other national systems and information services and its offer to provide technical support for capacity development. The USA encouraged all IOC Member States to leverage the operational experience, interoperability, warning formulation and dissemination standards of PTWS. The USA also invited greater collaboration in sustaining observational networks, including making available ships to assist in the operation and maintenance of the strengthened deep-ocean assessment and reporting (DART II) network.
- 349 Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, France and Peru expressed their appreciation of the Exercise Pacific Wave 06 and hoped that future exercises would be organized.
- 350 The Chairman thanked the ICG/PTWS for its report on its activities.
- 351 **The Executive Council**, recognizing the important contributions made in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami, based on the ICG's 40 years of experience, **acceded** to the ICG's wish to delay the Programme Review; **it also called for** further voluntary contributions to the IOC Trust Fund for the PTWS, while thanking Member States who had already pledged assistance during the present Session.

352        **The Executive Council decided** to rename the International Coordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific (ICG/ITSU) the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/PTWS).

353        The Executive Council thanked Chile and Australia for having hosted, respectively, the 20th Session of ICG/ITSU and the 21st Session of ICG/PTWS.

354        **The Executive Council adopted** Resolutions EC-XXXIX.8 and EC-XXXIX.9.

#### **4.7.5 Follow-up to the Report of the ad hoc Working Group on the Framework for a Global Tsunami and Other Ocean-related Hazards Early Warning System**

355        The Chairman of the ad hoc Working Group on the Framework for a Global Tsunami and Other Ocean-related Hazards Early Warning System, Dr Francois Gérard (also Chairman of I-GOOS), reported the results of the first meeting of this Working Group, established by the IOC Assembly at its 23rd Session through Resolution XXIII-15. The meeting was attended by 23 IOC Member States, the Chairpersons or Vice-Chairpersons of the ICG/PTWS, ICG/IOTWS, ICG/NEAMTWS, ICG/CARIBE-EWS, JCOMM, IODE, IOC Regional Subsidiary Bodies, as well as WMO, IHO, GEO, SOPAC and ICSU.

356        Two background papers were presented at the meeting. The first, on “The Role of the IOC in the Context of an Ocean-related-Hazard Warning and Mitigation System”, which explained how a possible interaction between IOC bodies and programmes should be implemented to ensure sustainability of an operational ocean-related multi-hazard system. The second was on “Developing Global Synergies amongst Regional Ocean-related Hazard Warning and Mitigation Systems”. It especially emphasized the necessary collaboration and coordination of activities with the governing bodies of other organizations than IOC and the need for ‘best practice’ implementation. The Chairman of the ad hoc Working Group emphasized the fact that, during the meeting, several cross-cutting issues and, explicitly, the need for harmonization, standardization and “best practice”, as well as for outreach, were mentioned.

357        The four ICG representatives reported on common issues and problems and identified priorities of common interest.

358        Representatives of WMO, GEO, IHO and ICSU referred to the positive synergies to be developed within an integrated marine-related hazard warning system, using existing networks and products.

359        The ad-hoc Working Group had concluded that, in view of the complexity of the issues and the necessary consultation with Member States and other organizations, more time was needed for the ad hoc Working Group to fulfil its mandate. The ad hoc Group proposed to concentrate its efforts on the preparation of a framework document for presentation to the IOC Assembly at its 24th Session.

360        The Russian Federation recommended preparation of a complete list of coastal-related natural hazards and emphasized the need to cooperate closely with WMO on forecasts on different time-scales.

361        The United Kingdom outlined the possibility to take remote sensing and micro-satellites into account and asked the Working Group to consider incorporating these aspects when developing the framework document.

Resolution EC-XXXIX.8

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION GROUP  
FOR THE PACIFIC TSUNAMI WARNING AND MITIGATION SYSTEM**

The Executive Council,

**Noting:**

- (i) Resolution XXIII-12, Resolution XXIII-13 and Resolution XXIII-14, establishing, respectively, the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWS), the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for Tsunami and other Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions, and the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System in the North-eastern Atlantic, the Mediterranean and Connecting Seas;
- (ii) the report of the 20<sup>th</sup> session of the International Coordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific (ITSU-XX) Viña del Mar, Chile, October 2005), IOC/ITSU-XX/3;

**Recalling that:**

- (i) the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific (ITSU) provides a comprehensive tsunami warning and mitigation service which covers the Pacific Ocean and all adjacent seas,
- (ii) the ITSU is a coordinated network of regional, sub-regional and national systems and capacities,
- (iii) the International Tsunami Information Centre (ITIC) was established by the IOC through Resolution IV-6 (1965) and hosted by the United States of America in Honolulu, Hawaii,
- (iv) the North West Pacific Tsunami Advisory Centre (NWPTAC), hosted by Japan in Tokyo, was established in 2005,

**Recognizing:**

- (i) the long experience of the ITIC as the primary provider of information and expertise for technology transfer, training and capacity-building for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific, in conjunction with the IOC Secretariat,
- (ii) the long experience of the Richard H. Hagemeyer Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre (PTWC) in Hawaii as the primary operational centre for the Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System in the Pacific,

**Acknowledging** with appreciation the continuing strong support of Chile, Japan and the United States of America for the operation of NWPTAC, the PTWC, the West Coast/Alaska Tsunami Warning Centre (ATWC) and ITIC,

**Recalling** the IOC commitment to an open, free and unrestricted sharing of tsunami-relevant real-time observational data in accordance with the UNESCO/IOC Oceanographic Data Exchange Policy and without prejudice to the sovereignty of Member States,

**Stressing** that all Member States should make every endeavour to exchange with other Member States:

- (i) seismic, sea-level and other data relevant to tsunamigenic events in or near real time,
- (ii) national assessments and warnings of tsunamigenic events and of tsunamis in a timely manner,

**Emphasizing** the importance of the role of the communication media in reporting this information responsibly,

**Expressing its appreciation** to the Secretariat of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) for its guidance and support, and to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) for contributing its infrastructure and technical support,

**Decides:**

- (i) to rename ITSU to be the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (PTWS);
- (ii) to establish an Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the PTWS, with terms of reference as given in the Annex to this resolution;
- (iii) that the IOC shall provide the Secretariat of the ICG/PTWS;
- (iv) that ITIC will continue to act as the primary provider of information and expertise for technology transfer, training and capacity-building for the PTWS;

**Requests** NWPTAC and PTWC to continue to provide interim tsunami advisory information for the South China Sea region, at least until the next meeting of PTWS;

**Reaffirms** that PTWS should be part of a global network of warning and mitigation systems for tsunami and other ocean-related hazards;

**Welcomes and accepts** the generous offer of the United States of America to continue to support the ITIC and **instructs** the IOC Executive Secretary to establish ITIC as a programme office of IOC;

**Agrees** that, to facilitate durability, the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System should continue to utilize or build on, where possible, existing organizations and institutions and complement existing warning frameworks, within a multi-hazard framework where appropriate;

**Invites** all Member States and other countries, international and regional organizations to provide financial, technical and other kinds of assistance for the PTWS, including voluntary contributions to the IOC Tsunami Trust Fund, in order to assist the Commission in the effective provision of Secretariat services for the ICG/PTWS;

**Further invites** Member States, including Member States of the PTWS, to encourage countries in the Pacific that are not already participating in the PTWS, to join the IOC and PTWS, and in



doing so, Member States should clarify to them the benefits that accrue from membership of the PTWS, which does not require any set annual financial contribution;

**Invites** WMO and ISDR to coordinate appropriately with IOC, to ensure that tsunami warning and mitigation activities are mutually consistent.

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Required funding (2006–2007):

UNESCO Regular Programme Budget as available within the amount identified in MLA 2 (ITSU) of IOC Resolution XXIII-16

Annex to Resolution EC-XXXIX.8

**Terms of Reference of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group  
for the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/PTWS)**

The ICG will be established as a subsidiary body of the IOC and will report to, and seek guidance from, the IOC Assembly.

**Objectives:**

1. To identify the needs and coordinate the activities of the PTWS;
2. To organize and facilitate as appropriate the exchange of seismic, sea-level and other data in or near real time and information required for the interoperability of the PTWS;
3. To support the national tsunami warning and mitigation services;
4. To promote the sharing of experience and expertise related to tsunami warning and mitigation for the Pacific Ocean and adjacent seas;
5. To promote tsunami research;
6. To promote the establishment and further development of national tsunami warning and mitigation capacities in accordance with standard protocols and methods;
7. To develop, adopt and monitor implementation of work plans of the PTWS, and to identify required resources;
8. To promote implementation of relevant capacity-building, resilience-building and emergency management, including high levels of public awareness;
9. To liaise and coordinate with the ICGs for other tsunami warning and mitigation systems and to facilitate best practices;
10. To liaise with other relevant organizations, programmes and projects;
11. To promote the implementation of the PTWS within a multi-hazard framework;
12. To develop and promote best practices in tsunami warning and mitigation;
13. To keep under constant scrutiny the status of the system and how it satisfies the needs;

14. To arrange for liaison among the various national contact points and tsunami warning centres;
15. To maintain a current list of operational focal points and facilities for the PTWS and make it available on request to all Member States;
16. To maintain a list of those countries that are members of PTWS and a list of those countries that are not members, and make this available on the IOC PTWS website;
17. To initiate and support training activities to enhance and enrich tsunami warning and mitigation in the Pacific Ocean and adjacent seas.

**Membership of the ICG/PTWS:**

- Member States of the IOC within and bordering the Pacific Ocean and adjacent seas;
- Observers from other IOC Member States.
- Invited observers from other organizations (including NGOs), programmes and projects, in accordance with the IOC rules and procedures.

**Officers of the ICG/PTWS**

- A Chairperson and two Vice-Chairpersons, who will be elected in accordance with the Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the IOC,
- Past Chairperson,
- Director of the PTWC,
- Director and Associate Director of the ITIC.

Resolution EC-XXXIX.9

**FOLLOW-UP TO THE TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST SESSIONS OF THE  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION GROUP FOR THE PACIFIC TSUNAMI  
WARNING AND MITIGATION SYSTEM (ICG/PTWS)**

The Executive Council,

**Noting** the summary report of the International Coordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific (ITSU-XX) (Viña del Mar, Chile, 3–7 October 2005), and the Executive Summary Report of the Twenty-first Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/PTWS-XXI) (Melbourne, 1–5 May 2006),

**Expresses its appreciation** to Chile and Australia, respectively, for hosting the meetings;

**Endorses** the Summary Reports, Resolutions and Recommendations of ITSU-XX and ICG/PTWS-XXI;

**Decides** to postpone the planned ITSU Programme Review, originally focussed solely on the Pacific, until such time as a full review of the IOC tsunami programme is carried out;

**Notes with satisfaction** the successful conduct of the Exercise Pacific Wave 06;

**Expresses its appreciation** to Australia, Japan and the USA for their leadership in the organization and conduct of Exercise Pacific Wave 06.

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Required funding (2006–2007)

UNESCO Regular Programme Budget as available within the amount identified in MLA 2 (ITSU) of IOC Resolution XXIII-16

Resolution EC-XXXIX.10

**MAIN LINES OF ACTION FOR THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
FOR 2008–2009**

The Executive Council,

**Noting** Articles 1.2, 10.1 and 10.4 of the IOC Statutes,

**Recalling:**

- (i) the emphasis placed in Resolutions A/RES/56/12 and A/RES/57/141 on Oceans and the Law of the Sea adopted, respectively, by the 56<sup>th</sup> and the 57<sup>th</sup> Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, on the role of the IOC as a focal point for developing appropriate interactions in the field of marine science,
- (ii) the participation of the IOC in the UN/OCHA Flash Appeal: Indian Ocean Earthquake – Tsunami 2005,

**Stressing** the unique role of the IOC as the competent international organization dealing with ocean science, services and capacity-building at global and regional levels, and also acting as the ocean arm of UNESCO,

**Noting with appreciation** that:

- (i) the IOC has benefited in the past from the allocation by UNESCO of an 'incompressible' budget for its established level of Regular Budget-supported activities and the creation in the 33 C/5 of an additional professional post for the Ocean Observations and Services Section, and
- (ii) the increasing interest in IOC activities and especially its important role in the work related to the establishment of the Tsunami Warning System around the globe, has attracted substantial supplementary support from Member States, notably through contributions to the IOC Special Account,

**Reiterating its concern** that, as a result of the increasing responsibilities of the IOC in global and regional ocean issues, the resources available to IOC will remain below the level needed to sustain the work of the Commission, notwithstanding the significant extra-budgetary contributions,