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### Procedures for the Nomination and Election of SCOR Officers

(will include dates relevant to the 2004 Election, after dates of 2004 General Meeting are set)

1. A call for nominations from national committees and affiliated organizations must be issued more than 6 months before the General Meeting (\_\_\_\_\_, 2004). Nominations should include a suggestion of the position for which the candidate is being proposed, and a brief curriculum vitae. Candidates proposed must be Nominated Members of SCOR (see Constitution 8a). National committees may propose candidates from their own or any other member country.
2. A Nominating Committee of three SCOR members will be appointed by the Executive Committee meeting prior to each General Meeting at which an election will take place (**September 15-18, 2003**). The Nominating Committee will normally include the Past-President as its Chairperson. The role of the Nominating Committee is to provide an Executive Committee for SCOR that is balanced in terms of disciplinary and geographic distribution.
3. Nominations will not be accepted later than 4 months before the General Meeting (\_\_\_\_\_, 2004) except as provided for in clause 4.
4. Between 2 and 4 months before the General Meeting (\_\_\_\_\_, 2004), the Nominating Committee, after scrutinizing the nominations received, may seek additional nominations for specific positions through direct consultations with national committees and/or affiliated organizations. This process may be needed in order to maintain the appropriate disciplinary and geographic balance on the Executive Committee.
5. The Nominating Committee will prepare a final slate of candidates, one per position, and will confirm that the members of this slate are willing to serve.
6. Two months before the General Meeting (\_\_\_\_\_, 2004), the Nominating Committee will announce its proposed slate and send it, along with all nominations received, to all voting members of SCOR as defined in Clause 21 of the SCOR Constitution (Nominated Members and Representative Members of Affiliated Organizations). Nominations received as a result of action taken under clause 4 will be identified.
7. Clause 22 of the SCOR Constitution states that when elections are held "only one Nominated Member from each Committee for Oceanic Research shall have a vote. One Representative Member from each Affiliated Organization may also vote."
8. No further nominations be allowed after the Nominations Committee has announced its slate of candidates.

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9. If three or more national committees do not agree with the proposed slate of the Nominations Committee, they may request that a formal election be held and that all nominations received be included on the ballot. Notice of a request must be received not less than 2 weeks before the start of the General Meeting (\_\_\_\_\_, 2004) and the election will be held on the last day of the General Meeting (\_\_\_\_\_, 2004).
10. If no vote is requested, the slate proposed by the Nominating Committee will be declared elected at the end of the General Meeting (\_\_\_\_\_, 2004).
11. This procedure has been approved by the 24th General Meeting of SCOR (Amsterdam 1998) and may only be modified by a majority decision taken at a General Meeting.

## OFFICERS OF SCOR - 1957 TO PRESENT

DATES	PRESIDENT <sup>1</sup>	SECRETARY	VICE-PRESIDENT	VICE-PRESIDENT	VICE-PRESIDENT
1957-1960	Roger Revelle USA	G. Boehnecke FRG	George Deacon UK	N/A	N/A
1960-1962	George Humphrey Australia	G. Boehnecke FRG	George Deacon UK	L. Zenkevich USSR	N/A
1962-1964	George Humphrey Australia	G. Boehnecke FRG	George Deacon UK	Vladimir Koort USSR	N/A
1964-1968	Luis Cappuro Argentina	Warren Wooster USA	T. Braarud Norway	Vladimir Koort USSR	N/A
1968-1970	Warren Wooster USA	Klaus Voigt GDR	T. Braarud Norway	A.S. Monin USSR	N/A
1970-1972	Warren Wooster USA	Klaus Voigt GDR	H. Postma Netherlands	A.S. Monin USSR	N/A
1972-1976	H. Postma Netherlands	Ron Currie UK	Klaus Voigt GDR	A.S. Monin USSR	N/A
1976-1980	K.N. Fedorov USSR	Henry Charnock UK	Gotthilf Hempel FRG	E.D. Goldberg USA	Paul Tchernia France
1980-1982	Eric Simpson South Africa	Alan Longhurst Canada	Henry Charnock UK	Gerold Siedler FRG	Torben Wolff Denmark
1982-1983	Eric Simpson <sup>2</sup> South Africa	Alan Longhurst Canada	Roger Chesselet France	Gerold Siedler FRG	Torben Wolff Denmark
1983-1984	Gerold Siedler FRG (Interim)	Alan Longhurst Canada	Roger Chesselet France	vacant	Torben Wolff Denmark
1984-1986	Gerold Siedler FRG	Alan Longhurst Canada	Roger Chesselet France	J-O. Stromberg Sweden	Ross Heath USA
1986-1988	Gerold Siedler FRG	Robert Fournier Canada	Roger Chesselet France	J-O. Stromberg Sweden	Ross Heath USA
1988-1990	J-O. Stromberg Sweden	Robert Fournier Canada	Alexei Kuznetsov USSR	Tomio Asai Japan	Ross Heath USA
1990-1992	J-O. Stromberg Sweden	Robert Fournier Canada	Alexei Kuznetsov USSR	Tomio Asai Japan	Terry Healy New Zealand
1992-1994	I.N. McCave UK	Brian Rothschild USA	Alexei Kuznetsov Russia	Tomio Asai Japan	Terry Healy New Zealand
1994-1996	I.N. McCave UK	Brian Rothschild USA	S. Krishanswami India	Wang Pinxian China	Terry Healy New Zealand
1996-1998	John Field South Africa	Bjorn Sundby Canada	S. Krishanswami India	Wang Pinxian China	Sergei Lappo Russia
1998-2000	John Field South Africa	Bjorn Sundby Canada	Wolfgang Fennel FRG	Shizuo Tsunogai Japan	Sergei Lappo Russia
2000-2002	Robert A. Duce USA	Julie Hall New Zealand	Wolfgang Fennel FRG	Shizuo Tsunogai Japan	Roberto Purini Italy
2002-2004	Robert A. Duce USA	Julie Hall New Zealand	Laurent Labeyrie France	Roberto Purini Italy	Akira Taniguchi Japan

<sup>1</sup> The Past-President serves as an officer for four years following his or her term as President.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased while serving as SCOR Officer.

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## 8.2 Membership

### 8.2.1 National Committees

#### Report on Membership Changes Since 2002 SCOR General Meeting

##### Changes in Nominated Members

CANADA Rob MacDonald has replaced C. Raj Murthy

ECUADOR Nikita Gabor has replaced Franklin Ormaza

PERU Victor Alvitres and Juan Tarazona have replaced Gustavo Laos Cruzado and Néstor Teves Rivas

UK Graham Shimmield has replaced Ian McCave. Robert Dickson has retired as a Nominated Member and has not yet been replaced.

##### Changes in National Membership Status

ARGENTINA has withdrawn from membership.

Nation	Nominated Members to SCOR (in alphabetical order for each nation)		
Australia	T. Done	I. Jones	A. McEwan
Bangladesh	A.M. Choudhury	A. Nazrul-Islam	
Belgium	W. Baeyens	C. Heip	J.C.J. Nihoul
<a href="#">Brazil</a>	Friedrich Herms	L.R. Martins	Ilana Wainer
<a href="#">Canada</a>	Kenneth Lee	Rob MacDonald	Bjørn Sundby
Chile	Fernando Mingram	Rodrigo Nuñez	Jose Stuardo
China - Beijing	Hong Huasheng	Wang Pinxian	Zhu Mingyuan
China - Taipei	Cho-Teng Liu	Kon-Kee Liu	Der-Duen Sheu
Denmark	P.K. Bjornsen	Erik Buch	Birger Larsen
Ecuador	Rodney Martinez G.	Nikita Gaybor	Maria del Pilar Cornejo
Egypt	Hussein K. Badawi	Aly I. Beltagy	Hosney I. Emara
Finland	Jorma Kuparinen	Erkki Leppäkoski	Pentti Mälkki
France	P. Buat-Ménard	L. Labeyrie	R. Schlich
Germany	Wolfgang Fennel	Gerhard Graf	Gerold Wefer
India	E. Desa	V.K. Gaur	S. Krishnaswami
Ireland	Ray Keary	Evelyn Murphy	Russell Poole
Israel	Lev Fishelson	John K. Hall	Arthur Hecht
Italy	Roberto Meloni	Roberto Purini	
Japan	K. Taira	A. Taniguchi	S. Tsunogai
Korea	Jung-Yul Na	Byong-Kwon Park	
Mexico	Mario Martinez Garcia	Adolfo Gracia Gasca	Clara Morán
Monaco	Michel Boisson		
Netherlands	Hein de Baar	Gerald M. Ganssen	Winfried W.C. Gieskes
New Zealand	J. Hall	T. Healy	K.A. Hunter
Norway	M. Mork	E. Paasche	T. Vorren
Pakistan	Shahid Amjad	Mohammad Moazzam Rabbani	Tariqur Rahman
Peru	Renato Guevara Carrasco	Víctor Alvitres	Juan Tarazona
Philippines	Miguel D. Fortes		
<a href="#">Poland</a>	Czeshaw Druet	Piotr Szefer	Jan M. Weslawski
Russia	S.S. Lappo	V.V. Sapozhnikov	A.G. Zatsepin
South Africa	G.W. Bailey	J.G. Field	L.V. Shannon
Spain	Emilio Fernández		
<a href="#">Sweden</a>	Ingemar Cato	Bertil Håkansson	Björn Sjöberg
Switzerland	K. Hanselmann	K. Hsü	F. Nyffeler
Turkey	Naci Görür	Cemal Saydam	
United Kingdom	P. Burkill	G. Shimmield	
<a href="#">United States</a>	Larry Crowder	Robert Duce	Miriam Kastner

## Membership in the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR)

The Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR) was founded in 1957 and is a component of the International Council for Science (ICSU). SCOR is the primary non-governmental organization for planning, promoting, and implementing international cooperative activities in oceanography. The international aspects of large ocean science programs such as the Joint Global Ocean Flux Study (JGOFS), the program on Global Ocean Ecosystem Dynamics (GLOBEC), the World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE), and the study of Tropical Oceans and Global Atmosphere (TOGA) all had their origins in SCOR groups. WOCE and TOGA became incorporated into the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP), but JGOFS and GLOBEC continue to be directed by Scientific Steering Committees of SCOR. For the past 17 years, SCOR has provided travel grants to scientific meetings for scientists from developing nations and nations with economies in transition. Hundreds of scientists have received full or partial travel support through this program, funding with support from the U.S. National Science Foundation. Several SCOR activities relate to scientific and environmental issues that are of special relevance to developing nations, such as harmful algal blooms and quantitative indicators of marine ecosystem change induced by fisheries.

Presently, 36 nations are members of SCOR, belonging to one of five membership categories. The only difference among the membership categories is the level of dues paid, with Category I nations paying US\$1,825 in 2001 and Category V nations (Russia and the United States) paying US\$29,885. Dues are increased at the ICSU suggested rates, which in recent years has been 1% per year. A nation's membership category is roughly based on the gross domestic product of the nation, as well as a nation's level of activity in ocean sciences. Each nation determines its membership category and SCOR encourages nations to move to higher categories over time as they experience the benefits of membership. Based on such criteria, most coastal nations who are not yet members of SCOR would probably seek membership in Category I.

### Benefits

Membership in SCOR benefits nations in a number of ways. The advantages of membership in SCOR include the opportunity to comment on proposals for scientific activities as they develop, to assist in the formulation of international scientific priorities, and to encourage the involvement of a nation's scientists in these international efforts, as appropriate. The most tangible benefit is the increased exposure of a nation's scientists to international ocean science activities and the increased likelihood of participation in working groups and other SCOR activities. This is particularly important for nations that are still developing their ocean science capabilities and infrastructure. SCOR officers and co-opted members of the SCOR Executive Committee are chosen from member nations. The alternating annual General Meeting and Executive Committee meetings of SCOR are held in member nations, upon invitation from national SCOR



committees. In many cases, these meetings provide opportunities for host nations to present the science being conducted locally.

SCOR working groups provide another means of exposure for scientists from member nations to the worldwide oceanographic community. Nominations for working groups are sought from all national members and SCOR makes a significant effort to include members of working groups from developing nations. The SCOR budget for these activities includes travel funds for scientists selected to participate in them, so this should not be a burden on the nation that nominates working group members. It is rare for SCOR working groups to include members from nations that do not belong to SCOR.

Member nations receive background material for all SCOR General Meetings and Executive Committee meetings and have an opportunity to provide comments in person or in writing regarding working group proposals, the composition of SCOR working groups and the scientific steering committees of major oceanographic programs, and other SCOR actions. Support for travel of a nation's Nominated Members to SCOR's annual meetings are the responsibility of the nation.

### Requirements

The main requirement to apply for SCOR membership is the demonstration that some national mechanism exists, or could be created, to serve as a National Committee for SCOR. The National Committee should include representation from the various marine science disciplines and from the various types of institutions in a nation's marine science community. The National Committee should nominate up to three individual scientists to represent the nation's SCOR Committee as Nominated Members of SCOR. The national Nominated Members are responsible to serve as a liaison and channel of information between SCOR and the nation's ocean science community.

A formal application for membership can be presented and accepted at SCOR's annual meetings or between meetings. Requests should be sent to the SCOR Secretariat. Any request for membership should include a very brief overview of the status of oceanographic research in the applying nation, including a short description of the major institutions, scientific interest, and other relevant information.

### 8.2.2 Proposed New Membership Policy

The Executive Committee is still considering changes to the SCOR Membership Policy. The information presented below shows the current status of the discussion. The Executive Committee will discuss and approve at the Executive Committee meeting a strategy for the next steps.

“In 2001, the Executive Committee approved a committee to review SCOR membership policies, chaired by Wolfgang Fennel, and also including Ilana Wainer, Björn Sundby (Canada), and John Field. The committee’s report (see Annex 10) will be considered by the Executive Committee to determine whether further action is needed and which of the Membership Committee’s recommendations should be implemented. Field noted the written report in the background book and presented the three recommendations of the committee:

1. A new category of “Observer” was proposed, to serve as entrance to full membership.
2. New procedures were proposed for loss of benefits of membership. It is imperative to try to keep countries involved even if they default on their payments, perhaps by dropping countries to Observer status. The Executive Committee does not like this approach because it means using the same category (Observer) to encourage new members as well as those in default. Instead, a category of “Suspended Member” was proposed, into which members would be placed after three years of non-payment for Category III-V members and four years of non-payment for Category I and II members. Suspended members would not be allowed to nominate members for the Executive Committee or working groups. SCOR should be flexible about the repayment of old dues.
3. The dues deadline should be moved to September 30 to help discretionary cash flow and budgeting process.

Roberto Purini approved the idea of the two new categories. Ilana Wainer added that if a country has to be suspended, SCOR should make it clear what they are losing. She agreed that it is important to establish a policy, even if, in practice, we maintain some flexibility. Laurent Labeyrie suggested that there must be serious discussion with a national committee before a decision to suspend is made, to try to resolve the problem. Graham Shimmield agreed with creating both Observer and Suspended country categories, to avoid countries abusing the Observer category. Akira Taniguchi pointed out that the fiscal years and budget cycles of some countries (like Japan) may make payments by September 30 difficult. Richard Stoddart noted that the table of overdue dues payments in the background book indicate that most countries had paid by the time of the meeting anyway and the ones that had not have been overdue for several years. Pierrot-Bults commented that the Observer status should not be indefinite; for example, it might be limited to four years. There should be evidence of progress toward full SCOR

membership during this period and the SCOR Secretariat should help as needed. The SCOR Executive Committee will examine the SCOR Constitution to determine whether any changes need to be proposed for the 2004 General Meeting.”

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP POLICIES  
(from 2002 SCOR Proceedings)

Members of the Committee:

Wolfgang Fennel (chair) (Germany)  
John Field (South Africa)  
Bjorn Sundby (Canada)  
Ilana Wainer (Brazil)

The task of the Ad Hoc Committee on Membership Issues was to provide thoughts on three items, which are highlighted by following bullets (bold).

- **Examine membership categories and the need for a new category with lower dues and lower benefits.**

Looking through the categories of membership listed in the *SCOR Handbook* it appears that a couple of nations with strong economies and strong engagements in oceanography and SCOR supported activities might be encouraged to increase their category, for example Australia and Norway. This could be pursued by direct contacts with their national SCOR committees.

We support the idea to establish a new “Observer” status. (receipt of the *SCOR Proceedings* and an invitation to attend SCOR annual meetings at their own expense, but no right to vote or influence directions of SCOR). (Ed Urban noted that the “Invited Member” status described in the SCOR Constitution could be applied.).

The observer status could be an entrance point to full SCOR membership. We should use the opportunity that money given to scientists or institutions (travels, books for libraries) from non-member nations could also be helpful to increase the visibility of SCOR in those nations. For example, scientists receiving travel support through SCOR should be asked/charged to approach and encourage their responsible administration to consider SCOR membership, which could start at least with the observer status.

1. **Develop new procedures for gradual loss of benefits when dues are not paid.**

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The Committee felt that it must be taken into account that the non-paying members are often those who can least afford the membership while needing it the most. Scientifically active individuals in those nations need the exposure to international research that SCOR offers.

Often, the payment of the membership fee is handled by an organization that has little or no interest in the subject of SCOR, which it sees as only one of a large number of non-governmental organizations for which it has to pay membership fees. To deal with members not paying their dues, we believe that an inclusive approach, including moving them to observer status, is to be preferred.

The sanctions should be that members fall back into the Observer status after 3 years (Categories III-V) or 4 years (Categories I-II) of not paying their dues. These member nations no longer have the opportunity to nominate members to the SCOR Executive Committee, working groups and have no influence on the directions of SCOR.

How long can a nation be in the observer status? There is a difference between developing nations which became observer but can not afford full membership and those which became observer by a sanction for unpaid dues. The Committee felt that SCOR should not place a time limit on observer status. It could happen that too stiff a penalty would make it impossible for a nation to join. Flexibility and individual attention is preferable.

If an observer nation wants to become a regular member again, the entry conditions should be negotiated on an individual basis. (An internal guideline could be that the nations dropped to observer status are requested to pay the current year's dues, plus 10-20% of the dues accrued re-establish their privileges. In some cases the option to forgive arrears might be better.)

- **Move the dues payment deadline earlier in the year than December 31 (preferably to September 30), to get more discretionary funding in hand earlier in the year.**

This could only be achieved through direct contacts with the national committees which can work on this problem on national level. A formal resolution of the SCOR General Meeting might be helpful.

### 8.3 Publications Arising from SCOR Activities

The following are publications arising from SCOR activities since the 2001 Executive Committee Meeting:

#### JGOFS Reports and Publications

SCOR and the IPO support the printing of the JGOFS Reports (ISSN: 1016-7331) in Bergen, Norway, distribute them internationally free of charge to libraries, institutions and scientists, and make them available as pdf files from the JGOFS Web site. Since July 2002, the IPO has:

- managed the technical editing and printed the following report: No. 37 Data Management Task Team Meeting Minutes, January 2002 & June 2000. August 2002,
- assisted the DMTT with the edition of the DVD "JGOFS International Data Collection. Volume 1: Discrete Datasets", and
- assisted M. Fasham (editor), with the edition of the book *Ocean Biogeochemistry: The Role of the Ocean Carbon Cycle in Global Change*, International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme Book Series Nr. 11, Springer-Verlag, ISBN: 3-540-42398-2, May 2003.

In addition, several special issues have been published as official JGOFS contributions in 2002-2003:

- K.-K. Liu, T.-H. Peng, P.-T. Shaw, Circulation and biogeochemical processes in the East China Sea and the vicinity of Taiwan, *Deep Sea Research II*, 50(6-7), 2003 (Continental Margins)
- W.O. Smith Jr. and R.F. Anderson, US Southern Ocean JGOFS Program (AESOPS): Part III, *Deep Sea Research II*, 50(3-4), 2003 (Southern Ocean)
- S. Tsunogai, K. Iseki, Y. Saito, M. Kusakabe, Biogeochemical Cycle in the East China Sea, *Deep Sea Research II*, 50(2), 2003 (Continental Margins)
- T. Saino, A. Bychkov, C.-T. A. Chen and P. J. Harrison, North Pacific Biogeochemical Processes, *Deep Sea Research II*, 49(24-25), 2002 (North Pacific)
- J.E. Bauer, D.J. Demaster, D.J. Repeta and P.G. Verity, Biogeochemistry and Cycling of Carbon in the Northwest Atlantic Continental Margin: Findings of the Ocean Margins Program, *Deep Sea Research II*, 49(20), 2002 (North Atlantic / Continental Margins)
- G. Parrilla, G. Siedler and P.Y. Le Traon, Canary Islands, Azores, Gibraltar Observations (CANIGO), Volume II: Studies of the Azores and Gibraltar regions, *Deep Sea Research II*, 49(19), 2002, (North Atlantic, related)

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- V.H. Strass, U.V. Bathmann, M.M. Rutgers van den Loeff and V. Smetacek, Mesoscale Physics, Biogeochemistry and Ecology of the Antarctic Polar Front, Atlantic Sector, *Deep Sea Research II*, 49(18), 2002 (Southern Ocean)
- G. Parrilla, G. Siedler and P.Y. Le Traon, Canary Islands, Azores, Gibraltar Observations (CANIGO), Volume I: northern Canary Islands basin, *Deep Sea Research II*, 49(17), 2002, (North Atlantic, related)
- P. Tréguer, P. Pondaven, D.M. Nelson, R.F. Anderson, The Southern Ocean II: Climatic Changes and the Cycle of Carbon, *Deep Sea Research II*, 49(16), 2002 (Southern Ocean)
- P.H. Burkill, S.D. Archer, C. Robinson, Dimethyl Sulphide Biogeochemistry within a Coccolithophore Bloom: An Overview, *Deep Sea Research II*, 49(15), 2002 (Others, related)
- R. Le Borgne, R.A. Feely, D.J. Mackey, The Equatorial Pacific JGOFS Synthesis, *Deep Sea Research II*, 49(13-14), 2002 (Equatorial Pacific)
- S.L. Smith, The 1994-1996 Arabian Sea Expedition: Oceanic Response to Monsoon al Forcing, Part 5, *Deep Sea Research II*, 49(12), 2002 (Indian Ocean)
- J.C. Marty, Studies at the DYFAMED (France JGOFS) Time-Series Station, N.W. Mediterranean Sea, *Deep Sea Research II*, 49(11), 2002 (Time-Series)
- P. Tréguer, P. Pondaven, R.F. Anderson, M. Abbott and P. Boyd, The Southern Ocean I: Climatic Changes in the Cycle of Carbon in the Southern Ocean, *Deep Sea Research II*, 49(9-10), 2002 (Southern Ocean)
- R. Anadon and M. Estrada, Carbon Fluxes in High Productivity Areas in the Antarctic Peninsula - Fruela Cruises, *Deep-Sea Research II*, 49(4-5), 2002 (Southern Ocean)
- S. Doney, J. Sarmiento and P. Falkowski, The US JGOFS Synthesis and Modeling Project: Phase I, *Deep-Sea Research II*, 49(1-3), 2002 (Synthesis and Modeling)

### **Newsletters (articles)**

#### GLOBEC Reports and Publications

- Report of the first meeting of the SPACC/IOC Study Group on "Use of environmental indices in the management of pelagic fish populations" (3-5 September 2001, Cape Town, South Africa), GLOBEC Special Contribution 5
- Report of the second meeting of the SPACC/IOC Study Group on "Use of environmental indices in the management of pelagic fish populations" (9-11 November 2002, Paris, France), GLOBEC Special Contribution 6
- International GLOBEC Newsletter Volume 8, No. 2
- International GLOBEC Newsletter Volume 9, No. 1
- GLOBEC Special Issue. *Fisheries Oceanography*, Volume 11, Number 6, 2002.
- IGBP Science Series No. 5. *Marine Ecosystems and Global Change*. Edited by Manuel Barange and Roger Harris. Stockholm: IGBP, 32pp.
- GLOBEC Data Product 2002 CD

- See also <http://www.pml.ac.uk/globec/Publications/publication.htm>

#### Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> Panel

Ocean Carbon Observations from Ships of Opportunity and Repeat Hydrographic Sections: Results from the first workshop of the International Ocean Carbon Coordination Project. January 2003. IOCCP document 03/1, available on CD-ROM or via Web site.

Sabine, C.L. and M. Hood, New levels of international cooperation among ocean carbon scientists, *EOS Trans. AGU*, June 10, 2003.

#### Publications Arising from SCOR Subsidiary Bodies

WG 108      Gargett, A., and B. Ruddick. 2003. Double Diffusion in Oceanography. *Progress in Oceanography* 56:381-570.

#### Publications Expected Before 2004 SCOR General Meeting

GLOBEC      Special Issue of *Fisheries Oceanography* from 2<sup>nd</sup> GLOBEC Open Science Meeting

WG 112      Special Issue of *Biogeochemistry*  
Chapter in LOICZ Synthesis volume

WG 113      Special Issue of *Marine Geology*

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#### **8.4 Finances**

SCOR finances have improved considerably since 2001, due to actions taken by the SCOR Executive Committee and SCOR Secretariat to reduce discretionary expenses and arrange new funding for SCOR activities. Sections from the 2002 auditor's report follow, as well as the final 2002 statement and the 2003 budget versus expenses statement to June 30, 2002. The 2004 budget will be presented by the ad hoc Finance Committee at the meeting.

#### **Annual Letter from Auditor**



**2002 SCOR Statement of Financial Position**

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**2002 SCOR Statement of Cash Flows**

**2002 SCOR Statement of Income and Expenditures**

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**2002 Letter on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Program and  
Internal Control Over Compliance**

**2002 Report on Compliance and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

Countries with Dues in Arrears (as of August 4, 2003)  
(Dues are not considered late until Sept. 30, 2003)

Membership Category	Nation	2001	2002	2003	Total	2004
II	Australia				\$0	\$4,820
I	Bangladesh	\$1,825	\$1,825	\$1,825	\$5,475	\$1,825
II	Belgium				\$0	\$4,820
I	Brazil			\$1,825	\$1,825	\$1,825
IV	Canada				\$0	\$18,500
II	Chile				\$0	\$4,820
II	China-Beijing			\$4,820	\$4,820	\$4,820
II	China-Taipei				\$0	\$4,820
II	Denmark				\$0	\$4,820
I	Ecuador			\$1,825	\$1,825	\$1,825
I	Egypt	\$1,825	\$1,825	\$1,825	\$5,475	\$1,825
II	Finland				\$0	\$4,820
III	France			\$9,160	\$9,160	\$9,250
IV	Germany				\$0	\$18,500
II	India			\$4,820	\$4,820	\$4,820
I	Ireland	\$1,825	\$1,825	\$1,825	\$5,475	\$1,825
I	Israel				\$0	\$1,825
III	Italy				\$0	\$9,250
V	Japan			\$30,485	\$30,485	\$30,800
II	Korea	\$4,820	\$4,820	\$4,820	\$14,460	\$4,820
I	Mexico			\$1,825	\$1,825	\$1,825
I	Monaco				\$0	\$1,825
II	Netherlands			\$4,820	\$4,820	\$4,820
I	New Zealand				\$0	\$1,825
II	Norway				\$0	\$4,820
I	Pakistan			\$1,825	\$1,825	\$1,825
I	Peru			\$1,825	\$1,825	\$1,825
I	Philippines	\$1,825	\$1,825	\$1,825	\$5,475	\$1,825
I	Poland				\$0	\$1,825
V	Russia		\$30,185	\$30,485	\$60,670	\$30,800
III	South Africa				\$0	\$9,250
I	Spain				\$0	\$1,825
III	Sweden			\$9,160	\$9,160	\$9,250
I	Switzerland			\$1,825	\$1,825	\$1,825
I	Turkey				\$0	\$1,825
IV	UK				\$0	\$18,500
V	USA				\$0	\$30,800
Totals		\$12,120	\$42,305	\$116,820	\$171,245	\$267,120

### **8.3 The Disciplinary Balance among SCOR Working Groups**

From *2002 SCOR Proceedings*—“John Field, Roberto Purini, and Laurent Labeyrie were appointed to continue the analysis of the disciplinary balance of SCOR activities that they began at the 2001 Executive Committee meeting.

As an action item from the 2001 Executive Committee meeting, a letter was sent to all working group chairs from 1980 to 2000 (WG 66 to WG 105), requesting their feedback about the outcomes of their working group’s activities. The answers that had been obtained at the time of the meeting (14 working groups of 38 possible) were included in the meeting background book.

Laurent Labeyrie reported that the disciplinary balance among the working groups is still acceptable and has not significantly changed from last year. The same group will look at the responses from past working group chairs on the contributions of their groups to marine science, when more responses have been received. Ed Urban was asked to continue to attempt to collect the missing responses.”

At the present time, 24 responses have been obtained (out of 38 possible). The updated responses have been given to the Disciplinary Balance Committee.