

8.0 ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE

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8.1 2006 Election of SCOR Officers

Procedures for the Nomination and Election of SCOR Officers (includes dates relevant to the 2006 Election)

1. A call for nominations from national committees and affiliated organizations must be issued more than 6 months before the General Meeting (by **23 April 2006**). 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. 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 (**23 June 2006**), except as provided for in clause 4.
4. Between 2 and 4 months (**23 June – 23 August 2006**) before the General Meeting, 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 (**23 August 2006**), 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 will be allowed after the Nominations Committee has announced its slate of candidates.
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

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less than 2 weeks before the start of the General Meeting (**by 9 October 2006**) and the election will be held on the last day of the General Meeting (**26 October 2006**).

10. If no vote is requested, the slate proposed by the Nominating Committee will be declared elected at the end of the General Meeting (**26 October 2006**).

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.

SCOR OFFICERS - 1957 TO PRESENT

DATES	PRESIDENT ¹	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 ² 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

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

² Deceased while serving as SCOR Officer.

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	Akira Taniguchi Japan	Roberto Purini Italy
2004-2006	Bjørn Sundby Canada	Julie Hall New Zealand	Victor Akulichev Russia	Laurent Labeyrie France	Akira Taniguchi Japan
2006-2008	Bjørn Sundby Canada	Open	Open, eligible for re- election	Open	Open

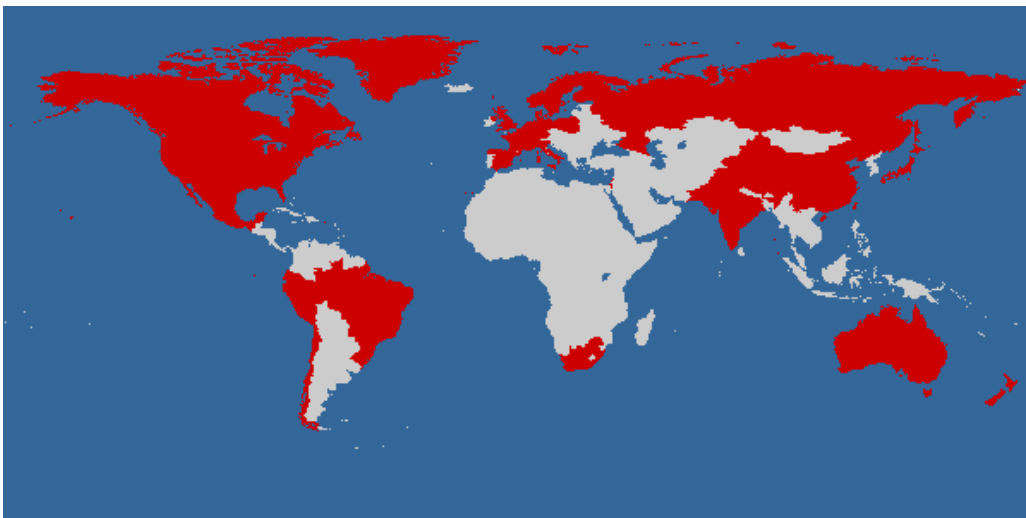
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8.2 Membership

8.2.1 National Committees

Report on Membership Changes Since 2005 SCOR Executive Committee Meeting

CANADA	Gordon McBean replaced Allyn Clarke
CHILE	Jorge Ibarra replaced Roberto Garnham
CHINA-Beijing	China-Beijing will move from Membership Level II to III in 2007
FINLAND	Eeva-Liisa Poutanen replaced Jouko Launiainen
INDIA	Erlich Desa, V.K. Gaur, and S. Krishnaswami were replaced by S.R. Shetye, S.W.A. Naqvi, and R. Ramesh
PAKISTAN	Samina Kidwai replaced Shahid Amjad
SPAIN	Marta Estrada replaced Emilio Fernandez
SWITZERLAND	Karl Föllmi replaced F. Nyffeler
TURKEY	Temel Oguz was added



Map generated from <http://www.world66.com/myworld66/visitedCountries>.

Nominated Members of SCOR Member Nations

The following countries have National SCOR Committees and provide Nominated Members to SCOR. For each country, the names of the Nominated Members are given according to the most recent information available to the SCOR Secretariat. Links to individual nations' Web sites are given below, where known.

Nation	Nominated Members to SCOR		
Australia	Terry Done	Trevor McDougall	John Volkman
Belgium	C. Heip	J.C.J. Nihoul	François Ronday
Brazil	Zelinda M. Leão	Mauricio M. Mata	Ilana Wainer
Canada	Gordon McBean	Rob MacDonald	Bjørn Sundby
Chile	Jorge Ibarra	Carmen Morales	Rodrigo Nuñez
China - Beijing	Hong Huasheng	Wang Pinxian	Zhu Mingyuan
China - Taipei	Char-Shine Liu	Cho-Teng Liu	Yueh-Jiuan Glory Hsu
Denmark	Erik Buch	Birger Larsen	Torkel Gissel Nielsen
Ecuador	Edwin Pinto	Nikita Gabor	M. Pilar Cornejo R. de Grunauer
Finland	Riitta Autio	Jorma Kuparinen	Eeva-Liisa Poutanen
France	Catherine Jeandel	Laurent Labeyrie	Marie-Alexandrine Sicre
Germany	Uli Bathmann	Colin Devey	Wolfgang Fennel
India	S.W.A. Naqvi	R. Ramesh	S.R. Shetye
Israel	Lev Fishelson	John K. Hall	Arthur Hecht
Italy	Roberto Meloni	Roberto Purini	
Japan	Toshitaka Gamo	Motoyoshi Ikeda	Akira Taniguchi
Mexico	Mario Martinez Garcia	Adolfo Gracia Gasca	Clara Morán
Monaco	Michel Boisson		
Netherlands	Hein de Baar	Anita Buma	
New Zealand	J. Hall	T. Healy	K.A. Hunter
Norway	Dag Aksnes	Peter Haugan	Tore Vorren
Pakistan	Mohammad Moazaam Rabbani	Tariq-ur-Rehman	Samina Kidwai
Peru	Renato Guevara Carrasco	Víctor Alvitres	Juan Tarazona
Philippines	Miguel D. Fortes		
Poland	Czeshaw Druet	Piotr Szefer	Jan M. Weslawski
Russia	Victor A. Akulichev	V.V. Sapozhnikov	A.G. Zatsepin
South Africa	John Compton	Ashley Johnson	Lynne Shannon
Spain	Marta Estrada		
Sweden	Ingemar Cato	Bertil Håkansson	Björn Sjöberg
Switzerland	Daniel Ariztegui	Karl Föllmi	Kurt Hanselmann
Turkey	Temel Oguz	Ruhi Saatcilar	
United Kingdom	P. Burkill	G. Shimmield	
United States	Robert Duce	Mary Feeley	Frank Muller-Karger

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Membership in the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR)
(available in English, Spanish, and French at <http://www.jhu.edu/scor/memnats.htm>)

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.

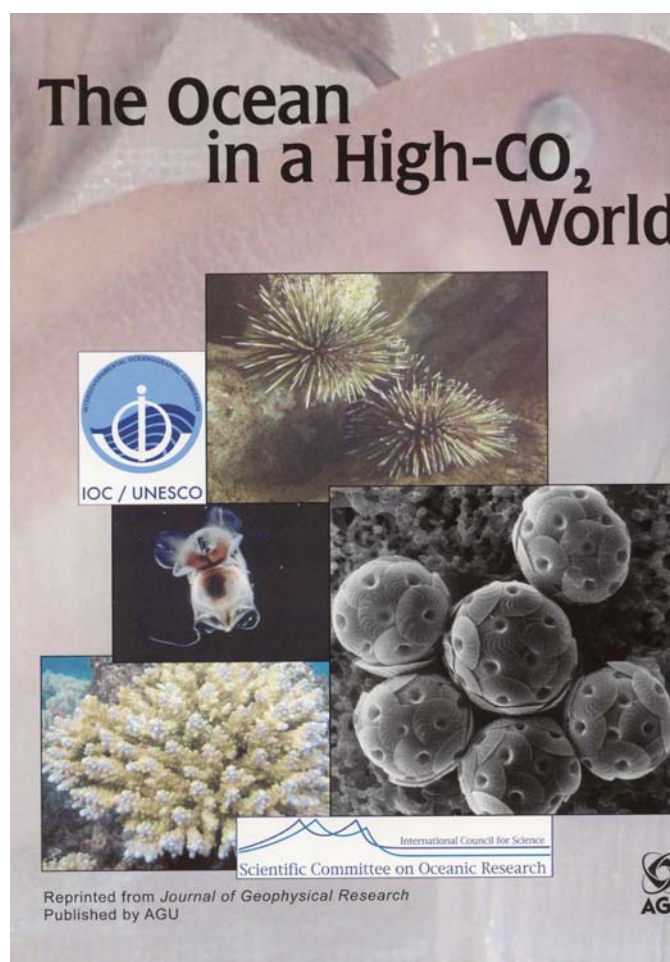
A formal application for membership can be presented and accepted at SCOR's annual meetings or between meetings. Requests should be sent to the SCOR Secretariat. Any request for membership should include a very brief overview of the status of oceanographic research in the applying nation, including a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

8.3 Publications Arising from SCOR Activities

The following are publications arising from SCOR activities since the 2005 Executive Committee Meeting. Each project results in many more publications than are listed below, from national committee and regional activities. Each project maintains lists of their publications on their Web sites. Please see project reports in Section 3 for more detailed lists.

The Ocean in a High-CO₂ World

The final report was published from the symposium on The Ocean in a High-CO₂ World, a special section of the *Journal of Geophysical Research—Oceans*. In addition to appearing in a regular issue of the journal, the special section was published as a stand-alone document:



Other Publications From SCOR-Related Activities

Bowie, A.R. et al. 2006. A community-wide intercomparison exercise for the determination of dissolved iron in seawater. *Marine Chemistry* 98:81-99.



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Marine Chemistry 98 (2006) 81–99

MARINE
CHEMISTRYwww.elsevier.com/locate/marchem

A community-wide intercomparison exercise for the determination of dissolved iron in seawater

Andrew R. Bowie^{a,b,c,*}, Eric P. Achterberg^c, Peter L. Croot^d, Hein J.W. de Baar^d,
Patrick Laan^d, James W. Moffett^e, Simon Ussher^c, Paul J. Worsfold^c

^a Antarctic Climate and Ecosystems CRC, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia

^b Australian Centre for Research on Separation Science, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia

^c School of Earth, Ocean and Environmental Sciences, University of Plymouth, Plymouth, United Kingdom

^d Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research, Texel, The Netherlands

^e Marine Chemistry and Geochemistry, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, MA, USA

Received 6 October 2004; received in revised form 5 July 2005; accepted 29 July 2005

Available online 12 October 2005

Abstract

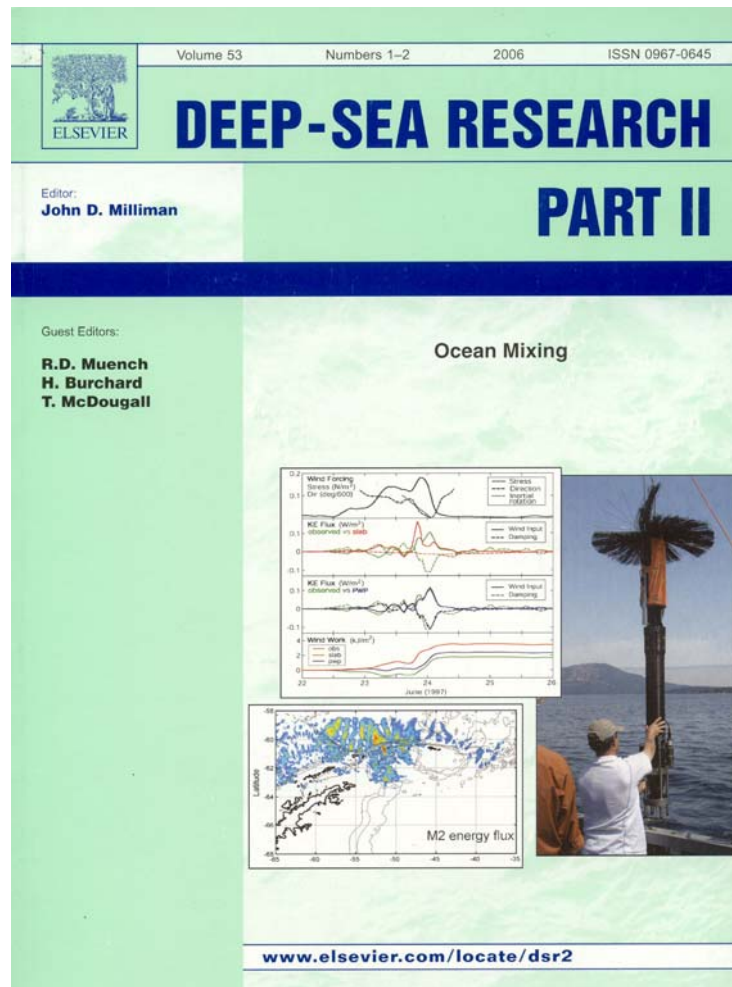
The first large-scale international intercomparison of analytical methods for the determination of dissolved iron in seawater was carried out between October 2000 and December 2002. The exercise was conducted as a rigorously “blind” comparison of 7 analytical techniques by 24 international laboratories. The comparison was based on a large volume (700 L), filtered surface seawater sample collected from the South Atlantic Ocean (the “IRONAGES” sample), which was acidified, mixed and bottled at sea. Two 1-L sample bottles were sent to each participant. Integrity and blindness were achieved by having the experiment designed and carried out by a small team, and overseen by an independent data manager. Storage, homogeneity and time-series stability experiments conducted over 2.5 years showed that inter-bottle variability of the IRONAGES sample was good (<7%), although there was a decrease in iron concentration in the bottles over time (0.8–0.5 nM) before a stable value was observed. This raises questions over the suitability of sample acidification and storage.

For the complete dataset of 45 results (after excluding 3 outliers not passing the screening criteria), the mean concentration of dissolved iron in the IRONAGES sample was 0.59 ± 0.21 nM, representing a coefficient of variation (%CV) for analytical comparability (“community precision”) of 36% (1s), a significant improvement over earlier exercises. Within-run precision (5–10%), inter-run precision (15%) and inter-bottle homogeneity (<7%) were much better than overall analytical comparability, implying the presence of: (1) random variability (inherent to all intercomparison exercises); (2) errors in quantification of the analytical blank; and (3) systematic inter-method variability, perhaps related to secondary sample treatment (e.g. measurement of different physicochemical fractions of iron present in seawater) in the community dataset. By grouping all results for the same method, analyses performed using flow injection-luminol chemiluminescence (with FeII detection after sample reduction) [Bowie, A.R., Achterberg, E.P., Mantoura, R.F.C., Worsfold, P.J., 1998. Determination of sub-nanomolar levels of iron in seawater using flow injection with chemiluminescence detection. *Anal. Chim. Acta* 361, 189–200] and flow injection-catalytic spectrophotometry (using the reagent DPD) [Measures, C.I., Yuan, J., Resing, J.A., 1995. Determination of iron in seawater by flow injection analysis using in-line preconcentration and spectrophotometric detection. *Mar. Chem.* 50, 3–12] gave significantly ($P=0.05$) higher dissolved iron concentrations than analyses performed using isotope dilution ICPMS [Wu, J.F., Boyle, E.A., 1998. Determination of iron in seawater by high-resolution isotope dilution inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry after Mg(OH)₂ co-

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Muench, R.D. et al. (eds.). 2006. Ocean Mixing. Special issue of *Deep-Sea Research II* 53:1-245.



SCOR Proceedings—The *SCOR Proceedings* were published in July this year and distributed before the meeting.

SCOR Web site—No major changes were made to the *SCOR Web site* this year, but it is frequently updated and checked for broken links.

SCOR Poster—*SCOR posters* are still available in A0 and A3 size.

8.4 Finances

8.4.1 Annual Financial Reports

The following statements include pages from the 2005 Auditor's Report, which show that SCOR financial procedures followed standard accounting procedures. Also included in this section are the final financial report for 2005 (which links to the Auditor's Report; **p. 8-15**) and projected 2006 income and expenses through 31 Dec. (**p. 8-16**) A draft budget for 2007 will be presented at the meeting.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Raphael Kahn, CPA

Stuart Solomon, CPA

Basil Taibel, CPA, CVA

Bruce D. Mogol, CPA

Jeffrey Berman, CPA, CFP

David J. Weisenfreund, CPA

Deanna M. Amos, CPA

Jeffrey S. Reinhardt, CPA, CVA

To the Board of Directors
 Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research, Inc. (a nonprofit organization) as of December 31, 2005, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Organization's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research, Inc. as of December 31, 2005, and the changes in its net assets and cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America.

KAHN, BERMAN, SOLOMON, TAIBEL & MOGOL, P.A.

Kahn, Berman, Solomon, Taibel & Mogol, P.A.

Timonium, Maryland
 April 28, 2006

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of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants • Maryland Association of Certified Public Accountants

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON OCEANIC RESEARCH, INC.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2005

ASSETS

<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 180,730
Accounts receivable	19,149
Grants and contracts receivable	224,604
Prepaid expenses	<u>1,232</u>
 Total current assets/ Total assets	 \$ <u><u>425,715</u></u>

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 127,053
Deferred revenue	<u>61,925</u>
 Total current liabilities/ Total liabilities	 <u>188,978</u>
<u>NET ASSETS</u>	
Unrestricted net assets	<u>236,737</u>
 Total unrestricted net assets/ Total net assets	 <u>236,737</u>
 Total liabilities and net assets	 \$ <u><u>425,715</u></u>

See accompanying notes and independent auditors' report.

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SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON OCEANIC RESEARCH, INC
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS

SUPPORT AND REVENUE

Grant and contract revenue	\$ 664,593
Membership contributions	258,680
Meeting registration fees	64,273
Interest income	<u>4,786</u>

TOTAL SUPPORT AND REVENUE

992,332

EXPENSES

PROGRAM SERVICES:

Scientific programs	665,689
Travel and subsistence awards	57,115
Aid to libraries of developing countries	<u>8,000</u>

TOTAL PROGRAM SERVICE EXPENSES

730,804

SUPPORT SERVICES:

Management and general	<u>235,889</u>
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TOTAL EXPENSES

966,693

CHANGE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS

25,639

UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS, beginning of year

211,098

UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS, end of year

\$ 236,737

See accompanying notes and independent auditors' report.

	2005 BUDGET			ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENSE		
	Disc. Funds	Grants & Contracts	Total	Disc. Funds	Grants & Contracts	Total
INCOME						
Membership Contributions	256,680		256,680	258,680		258,680
IOC Contracts - SOLAS		7,000	7,000		7,000	7,000
IOC Contracts - IOCCP					5,500	5,500
Sloan - Ocean Technology	6,000	77,868	83,868	6,000	38,137	44,137
IGBP Contribution to IMBER		19,480	19,480		19,480	19,480
IGBP Contribution to SOLAS		39,664	39,664		39,664	39,664
NOAA support for GEOHAB		24,000	24,000		24,000	24,000
NSF Grants - Travel	5,000	70,000	75,000	5,000	52,115	57,115
NSF Grants - Geosciences	70,000	342,755	412,755	40,000	295,711	335,711
Registration Fees:						
GEOHAB OSM		19,811	19,811	3,039	23,887	26,925
Ocean in High CO2 World		8,887	8,887	8,487	500	8,987
Ocean Mixing		6,472	6,472	6,216	256	6,472
SOLAS Summer School					27,958	27,958
WG 119		34,635	34,635	11,016	23,619	34,635
WG 123		2,805	2,805		2,805	2,805
SOLAS Misc. Income		16,000	16,000		13,755	13,755
Miscellaneous & Interest Income	6,000	376	6,376	4,794		4,794
Total Income	343,680	669,753	1,013,433	343,232	574,388	917,620
EXPENSES						
WG 78 reprint	3,000		3,000	3,000		3,000
WG 116 - Sediment Traps	12,370		12,370	14,156		14,156
WG 119 Symposium publication		34,635	34,635		23,619	23,619
WG 120 - Phaeocystis	15,000		15,000	12,371		12,371
WG 121 - Ocean Mixing		6,472	6,472		256	256
WG 122 - Sediment Retention	7,500		7,500	5,981		5,981
WG 123 - PACE	18,431	2,805	21,236	15,632	2,805	18,437
WG 124 - LINKS	7,500		7,500	15		15
WG 125 - Zooplankton	15,000		15,000	8,798		8,798
GEOHAB		73,811	73,811		68,258	68,258
GEOTRACES		50,000	50,000		50,102	50,102
GLOBEC		85,000	85,000		106,567	106,567
IMBER	24,000	69,480	93,480		63,470	63,470
SOLAS	6,000	103,040	109,040		115,070	115,070
IOCCP		61,000	61,000		27,322	27,322
Carbon Sequestration		35,642	35,642		16,463	16,463
Project Coordination Mtg.					14	14
Ocean Technology Panel	6,000	77,868	83,868	6,000	38,123	44,123
SCOR-SCAR joint activities						
Expert Group on Oceanography	6,000		6,000	3,779		3,779
Joint Session IAPSO/IABO	5,000		5,000	2,178		2,178
Representation	10,000		10,000	9,847		9,847
NSF Travel Grants	5,000	70,000	75,000	5,000	52,115	57,115
Annual Meeting	35,000		35,000	37,148		37,148
Publications	7,000		7,000	10,617		10,617
Advertising				610		610
Office Equipment	3,077		3,077	3,360		3,360
Salaries & Benefits	129,925		129,925	129,644		129,644
Less Allocated to Programs	(11,000)		(11,000)	(11,000)		(11,000)
Outside Services	10,000		10,000	15,488		15,488
Accounting Services	7,250		7,250	2,200		2,200
Audit and tax return				8,273		8,273
Bank Charges and Bad Debt Exp.				1,245	205	1,450
Miscellaneous	3,000		3,000	3,462		3,462
Mtg. Mgmt. System	1,500		1,500	1,796		1,796
Communications	4,600		4,600	4,474		4,474
JHU - Indirect Expenses	19,800		19,800	23,520		23,520
Total Expense	350,953	669,753	1,020,706	317,593	564,389	881,982
Beginning Unrestricted Net Assets	211,098	from 2004 audit report		211,098		
Income - Expenses (Discretionary)	(7,273)			25,639		
Ending Unrestricted Net Assets	203,825			236,737	agrees with 2005 audit	

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	2006 Budget approved by Cairns E.C.			2006 - Budget Revisions			
	Disc.	Funds	Grants & Contracts	Total	Disc. Funds	Grants &	Total
Income							
Membership		260,000		260,000	258,671		258,671
IGBP Contributions:							
IMBER			20,000	20,000		20,000	20,000
SOLAS			20,000	20,000		20,000	20,000
NOAA Grant for SOLAS/INI						5,000	5,000
NSF Grant for WGs & Projects	41,626		313,752	355,378	65,599	341,346	406,945
NSF Grant for Travel Awards	5,000		70,000	75,000	5,000	70,000	75,000
Sloan F'n for Ocean Technology	6,000		39,000	45,000	6,000	44,000	50,000
unused 2005 funds carried forward						45,731	45,731
Sloan F'n for Project Coordination			35,000	35,000		40,000	40,000
IAPSO Contribution re WG 127						4,000	4,000
IMBER Miscellaneous Funds						1,500	1,500
SOLAS Miscellaneous Funds						26,753	26,753
GEOHAB registration fees					3,039		3,039
WG 119 registration fees			11,500	11,500	11,016		11,016
WG 121 Ocean Mixing registration			6,472	6,472	6,216		6,216
High CO2 Ocean registration fees			8,387	8,387	8,487		8,487
Miscellaneous and Interest Income		6,000		6,000	6,000		6,000
Total Income	318,626	524,111	842,737	370,027	618,330	988,357	
EXPENSES							
WG 115 -Plankton Surveys	15,000			15,000	12,162		12,162
WG 116 -Sediment Traps & 234Th	10,000			10,000	4,536		4,536
WG 119 - follow up meeting			11,500	11,500	11,016		11,016
WG 121 - Ocean Mixing Symposium -			6,472	6,472	6,216		6,216
WG 122 - Estuarine Sediment	7,500			7,500	20		20
WG 123 - PACE (w/ IMAGES)	2,000			2,000	2,000		2,000
WG 124 - LINKS (w/ IMAGES)	7,500			7,500	7,500		7,500
WG 125 - Zooplankton	15,000			15,000	15,000		15,000
WG 126 - Viruses	15,000			15,000	14,663		14,663
WG 127 - Equation of State	15,000			15,000	8,991	4,000	12,991
WG 128 - Hypoxia	15,000			15,000	17,085		17,085
Pigment Editorial Panel	15,000			15,000	15,000		15,000
GEOHAB			33,958	33,958	10,539	40,925	51,464
GEOTRACES	3,000		49,518	52,518	6,000	60,517	66,517
GLOBEC			95,602	95,602		116,466	116,466
IMBER	12,300		65,733	78,032	24,599	58,405	83,004
SOLAS			54,791	54,791	7,500	63,093	70,593
SOLAS/INI Workshop	10,000		5,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
IOCCP (Ocean Carbon Coordination)			40,775	40,775		58,402	58,402
Ocean acidification (High CO2 Ocean)			14,265	14,265	8,487	11,792	20,279
IGBP/SCOR Meeting on High CO2	7,500		7,500	15,000	7,500	7,500	15,000
Ocean Technology Panel	6,000		39,000	45,000	6,000	89,731	95,731
Project Coordination Meeting			35,000	35,000		40,000	40,000
SCAR/SCOR Expert Group	6,000			6,000	6,000		6,000
Travel Awards	5,000		65,000	70,000	5,000	57,500	62,500
Representation	12,000			12,000	12,000		12,000
Publications & Advertising	8,000			8,000	8,000		8,000
Annual Meeting (Chile)	30,000			30,000	30,000		30,000
Salaries and Benefits	133,900			133,900	127,035		127,035
less salaries allocated to project	(11,000)			(11,000)	(11,000)		(11,000)
Outside Services	10,000			10,000	15,000		15,000
Communications	4,600			4,600	4,600		4,600
Office Equipment	1,500			1,500	1,500		1,500
Audit and Accounting Services	7,250			7,250	7,250		7,250
Meeting management system					2,000		2,000
JHU overhead charges	20,250			20,250	20,250		20,250
Miscellaneous, office supplies,	4,600			4,600	4,600		4,600
Total Expenses	387,900	524,111	912,011	427,049	618,330		
Beginning Unrestricted Net Assets	211,098				236,737	from 2005 audit	
Income - Expenses (Discretionary)	(69,274)				(57,021)		
Ending Unrestricted Net Assets	141,824				179,716		

8.4.2 SCOR Dues (as of 7 September 2006; Dues are not considered late until Sept. 30, 2005)

Membership Category	Nation	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
II	Australia							\$0
II	Belgium						\$4,820	\$4,820
I	Brazil							\$1,825
IV	Canada						\$18,875	\$18,875
II	Chile						\$4,820	\$4,820
II	China-Beijing						\$4,820	\$4,820
II	China-Taipei							\$0
II	Denmark							\$0
I	Ecuador					\$1,825	\$1,825	\$3,650
II	Finland							\$0
III	France						\$945	\$1,880
IV	Germany							\$0
II	India							\$4,820
I	Israel							\$0
III	Italy							\$0
V	Japan							\$0
I	Mexico						\$1,825	\$1,825
I	Monaco							\$0
II	Netherlands							\$0
I	New Zealand							\$0
II	Norway							\$0
I	Pakistan							\$0
I	Peru							\$0
I	Philippines	\$1,825	\$1,825	\$1,825	\$1,825	\$1,825	\$1,825	\$10,950
I	Poland							\$0
V	Russia							\$31,415
III	South Africa						\$9,445	\$9,445
I	Spain						\$1,825	\$1,825
III	Sweden							\$0
I	Switzerland							\$0
I	Turkey							\$1,825
IV	UK						\$18,875	\$18,875
V	USA							\$0
Totals		\$5,475	\$5,475	\$5,475	\$5,475	\$4,585	\$69,900	\$96,385

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8.5 The Disciplinary Balance among SCOR Working Groups

The ad hoc Disciplinary Balance Committee at the 2005 SCOR Executive Meeting determined that it would be desirable to have more SCOR activities in benthic biology, hard-rock geology in Earth sciences, physics/sedimentology/geochemistry, shelf-break processes and models, instabilities related to clathrate dissolution, interdisciplinary work focused on the shelf break, and multidisciplinary approaches at the boundaries between existing large programs. The 2006 Call for Working Group Proposals identified these potential topics.

The SCOR Meeting will need to discuss the disciplinary balance after new working groups are approved to determine whether the 2007 Call for Working Group Proposals needs to note specific disciplinary areas.