

8.0 ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE

- 8.1 Membership** *Duce, Urban*
- 8.2.1 National Committees, **p. 8-1**
Report on Membership Changes Since 2005 Executive Committee Meeting, p. 8-1
Member Nations and Nominated Members, p. 8-2
Membership in the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR), p. 8-3
- 8.3 Publications Arising from SCOR Activities, p. 8-4** *Urban*
- 8.4 Finances** *Finance Committee, Urban, Gross*
- 8.4.1 Annual Financial Reports, **p. 8-5**
8.4.2 Dues in Arrears, **p. 8-10**
- 8.5 The Disciplinary Balance among SCOR Working Groups, p. 8-11** *Disciplinary Balance Committee*

8.2 Membership

8.2.1 National Committees

Report on Membership Changes Since 2006 SCOR General Meeting

JAPAN	Satoru Taguchi replaced Akira Taniguchi
NETHERLANDS	Lucas Stal replaced Hein de Baar and Anita Buma
PERU	Luis Icochea Salas, Enedia Vieyra Peña, and Carlos Bocanegra Garcia replaced Renato Guevara Carrasco, Víctor Alvitres, and Juan Tarazona



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

8-2

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. The president or chair of the national SCOR committee is given in boldface type, where known. 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	Andres Enriquez
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	Satoru Taguchi
Mexico	Mario Martinez Garcia	Adolfo Gracia Gasca	Clara Morán
Monaco	Michel Boisson		
Netherlands	Lucas Stal		
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	Carlos Bocanegra Garcia	Enedia Vieyra Peña	Luis Icochea Salas
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	Alicia Lavín	Pere Masqué
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

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), and JGOFS has been completed, but GLOBEC continues to be overseen by SCOR, the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, and the International Oceanographic Commission.

For the past 23 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, 35 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 2007 and Category V nations (Japan, Russia, and the United States) paying US\$31,730. 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. However, each nation determines its membership category and SCOR encourages nations to move to higher categories over time as they experience the benefits of membership.

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

8-4

committees. 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 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 publications resulted from SCOR activities since the 2006 General 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.



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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research, Inc. (a nonprofit organization) as of December 31, 2006, 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, 2006, 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
May 4, 2007

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

9515 Deereco Road • Suite 801 • Timonium, MD 21093-2108

Telephone 410-308-0300 • Facsimile 410-308-0303 • e-mail info@kbstm.com

Members 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, 2006

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 229,604
Accounts receivable	17,083
Grants and contracts receivable	129,997
Prepaid expenses	<u>3,833</u>
 Total current assets/ Total assets	 <u>\$ 380,517</u>

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 76,454
Deferred revenue	<u>119,356</u>
 Total current liabilities/ Total liabilities	 <u>195,810</u>
NET ASSETS	
Unrestricted net assets	<u>184,707</u>
 Total unrestricted net assets/ Total net assets	 <u>184,707</u>
 Total liabilities and net assets	 <u>\$ 380,517</u>

See accompanying notes and independent auditors' report.

8-8

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON OCEANIC RESEARCH, INC.
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS

SUPPORT AND REVENUE

Grant and contract revenue	\$ 498,034
Membership contributions	256,777
Meeting registration fees	8,648
Interest income	9,052
	<hr/>

TOTAL SUPPORT AND REVENUE 772,511

EXPENSES

PROGRAM SERVICES:

Scientific programs	529,861
Travel and subsistence awards	61,221
	<hr/>

TOTAL PROGRAM SERVICE EXPENSES 591,082

SUPPORT SERVICES:

Management and general	233,459
	<hr/>

TOTAL EXPENSES 824,541

CHANGE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS (52,030)

UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS, beginning of year 236,737

UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS, end of year \$ 184,707

See accompanying notes and independent auditors' report.

8-10

8.4.2 SCOR Dues (as of 7 September 2006; Dues are not considered late until August 31, 2007)

SCOR Dues in Arrears (as of 19 July 2007)

Membership Category	Nation	2005	2006	2007	Total
II	Australia				\$0
observer	Bangladesh				
II	Belgium			\$4,870	\$4,870
I	Brazil			\$1,825	\$1,825
IV	Canada			\$19,065	\$19,065
II	Chile				\$0
III	China-Beijing				\$0
II	China-Taipei			\$4,870	\$4,870
II	Denmark				\$0
I	Ecuador	\$1,825.00	\$1,825	\$1,825	\$5,475
observer	Egypt				
II	Finland				\$0
III	France				\$0
IV	Germany				\$0
II	India			\$4,870	\$4,870
I	Israel				\$0
III	Italy				\$0
V	Japan				\$0
I	Mexico			\$1,825	\$1,825
I	Monaco				\$0
II	Netherlands			\$4,870	\$4,870
I	New Zealand				\$0
II	Norway				\$0
I	Pakistan			\$1,825	\$1,825
I	Peru			\$1,825	\$1,825
observer	Philippines				
I	Poland				\$0
V	Russia				\$0
III	South Africa				\$0
I	Spain				\$0
III	Sweden				\$0
I	Switzerland				\$0
I	Turkey				\$0
IV	UK				\$0
V	USA			\$31,730	\$31,730
Totals		\$1,825	\$1,825	\$79,400	\$83,050

8.5 The Disciplinary Balance among SCOR Working Groups

The ad hoc Disciplinary Balance Committee at the 2006 SCOR General Meeting recommended that “SCOR encourage multidisciplinary approaches, at the limits between existing large programs. In biology, we need some activities on the benthic boundary interface with chemistry, physics, and sedimentology, including exported fluxes from the surface ocean. [Earlier discussions at the meeting identified ecology of the mesopelagic zone as a potential area of SCOR interest.] In the area of physical oceanography, we need some integrative activities and perhaps something on sea ice. In chemistry/biogeochemistry, we need something on remote sensing and clathrate dynamics. The 2007 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 2008 Call for Working Group Proposals needs to note specific disciplinary areas.