

## **8.0 ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE**

- 8.1 Membership** *Urban*
- 8.1.1 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*
- 8.2 Publications Arising from SCOR Activities, p. 8-4** *Urban*
- 8.3 Finances** *Finance Committee, Urban, Gross*
- 8.3.1 Annual Financial Reports, **p. 8-5**
  - 8.3.2 Dues in Arrears, **p. 8-9**
- 8.4 The Disciplinary Balance among SCOR Working Groups, p. 8-10** *Burkill*

## 8.1 Membership

### 8.1.1 National Committees

#### Report on Membership Changes Since 2008 SCOR General Meeting

BRAZIL	José Maria Landim Dominguez replaced Zelinda Leão
CHILE	Mariano Rojas replaced Cristian Soro
KOREA	Rejoined SCOR in Category II. We are awaiting the names of their Nominated Members.
NETHERLANDS	Corina Brussaard replaced Lucas Stal



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	José Maria Landim Dominguez	Mauricio M. Mata	Ilana Wainer
<a href="#">Canada</a>	Gordon McBean	<b>Rob MacDonald</b>	Bjørn Sundby
Chile	Mariano Rojas	Carmen Morales	Andres Enriquez
China - Beijing	<b>Hong Huasheng</b>	Wang Pinxian	Zhu Mingyuan
China – Taipei	Char-Shine Liu	Gwo-Ching Gong	Wu-Ting Tsai
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	<b>Catherine Jeandel</b>	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
Korea			
Mexico	Mario Martinez Garcia	<b>Adolfo Gracia Gasca</b>	Clara Morán
Monaco	<b>Michel Boisson</b>		
Netherlands	<b>Corina Brussaard</b>	Bert Hoeksema	Jack Middleburg
New Zealand	Julie Hall	Terry Healy	Keith A. Hunter
Norway	Dag Aksnes	<b>Peter Haugan</b>	Tore Vorren
Pakistan	Mohammad Moazaam Rabbani	Tariq-ur-Rehman	Samina Kidwai
Peru	Carlos Bocanegra Garcia	Enedia Vieyra Peña	<b>Luis Icochea Salas</b>
<a href="#">Poland</a>	Czeshaw Druet	Piotr Szefer	Jan M. Weslawski
Russia	Victor A. Akulichev	Sergey Dobrolubov	Sergey Shapovalov
South Africa	John Compton	Ashley Johnson	Lynne Shannon
Spain	<b>Marta Estrada</b>	Alicia Lavín	Pere Masqué
Sweden	Ingemar Cato	Lena Kautsky	Johan Rodhe
<a href="#">Switzerland</a>	Daniel Ariztegui	Karl Föllmi	Kurt Hanselmann
Turkey	Temel Oguz	Ruhi Saatcilar	
United Kingdom	<b>P. Burkill</b>	Karen Heywood	
<a href="#">United States</a>	Jorge Corredor	Mary Feeley	Jay Pearlman

## 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 Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

For the past 25 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, 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, hypoxia, fisheries, etc.

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\$1,975 in 2009 and Category V nations (Japan, Russia, and the United States) paying US\$34,335. 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 several 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.

### **8.2 Publications Arising from SCOR Activities**

The following publications resulted from SCOR activities since the 2008 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.

- Feistel, R. 2008. A Gibbs function for seawater thermodynamics for -6 to 80 °C and salinity up to 120 g kg<sup>-1</sup>. *Deep-Sea Research I* 55:1639-1671. – From work of SCOR/IAPSO WG 127.
- Feistel, R., D.G. Wright, K. Miyagawa, A.H. Harvey, J. Hruby, D.R. Jackett, T.J. McDougall, and W. Wagner. 2008. Mutually consistent thermodynamics potentials for fluid water, ice and seawater; a new standard for oceanography. *Ocean Science* 4:275-291. – From work of SCOR/IAPSO WG 127
- GEOHAB. 2008. *Global Ecology and Oceanography of Harmful Algal Blooms, GEOHAB Core Research Project: HABs in Stratified Systems*. P. Gentien, B. Reguera, H. Yamazaki, L. Fernand, E. Berdalet, and R. Raine (eds.) IOC and SCOR, Paris, France, and Newark, Delaware, USA, 59 pp.
- Glibert, P.M., J.M. Burkholder, E. Graneli, and D.M. Anderson. 2008. HABs and Eutrophication. *Harmful Algae* 8(1):1-88. – From work of the GEOHAB Core Research Project on HABs and Eutrophication
- Lotze., H., M. Flitner, and E.R. Urban, Jr. *Coastal Basins on the Edge*. UNESCO-SCOPE-UNEP Policy Briefing No. 7. See <http://www.scor-int.org/Publications/PB07.pdf>.
- Urban, E., S. Sathyendranath, and J. de Leeuw. 2009. Improved Tracking of Research Cruises. *EOS: Transactions of the American Geophysical Union* 90(8):62.
- Urban, E.R. Jr., B. Sundby, P. Malanotte-Rizzoli, and J.Mellilo (eds.). 2008. *Watersheds, Bays, and Bounded Seas: The Science and Management of Semi-Enclosed Marine Systems*. Island Press, Washington, D.C.

### 8.3 Finances

#### 8.3.1 Annual Financial Reports

The following statements include pages from the 2008 Auditor's Report, which show that SCOR financial procedures followed standard accounting procedures. The final financial report for 2008 (which links to the Auditor's Report), projected 2009 income and expenses through 31 Dec., and a draft budget for 2010 will be presented at the meeting.



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  
 Catherine N. Larrabee, CPA

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of  
 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, 2008, 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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, 2008, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 16, 2009, on our consideration of the Organization's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and important for assessing the results of our audit.

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements of Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research, Inc. taken as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

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

*Kahn, Berman, Solomon, Taibel & Mogol*

Timonium, Maryland  
 July 16, 2009

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

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SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON OCEANIC RESEARCH, INC.  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
DECEMBER 31, 2008

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 250,503
Accounts receivable, net	20,198
Grants and contracts receivable	84,934
Prepaid expenses	<u>15,873</u>
 Total current assets/ Total assets	 <u>\$ 371,508</u>

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 36,725
Deferred revenue	<u>119,171</u>
 Total current liabilities/ Total liabilities	 155,896

NET ASSETS

Total unrestricted net assets/ Total net assets	<u>215,612</u>
 Total liabilities and net assets	 <u>\$ 371,508</u>

See accompanying notes and independent auditors' report.



SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON OCEANIC RESEARCH, INC.  
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS

SUPPORT AND REVENUE

Grant and contract revenue	\$ 696,068
Membership contributions	276,739
Meeting registration fees and miscellaneous income	194,701
Interest income	1,807

**TOTAL SUPPORT AND REVENUE** 1,169,315

EXPENSES

PROGRAM SERVICES:

Scientific programs - federal awards	488,242
Scientific programs - non-federal awards	260,629
Conferences and meetings	79,489
Travel and subsistence - federal awards	78,836

**TOTAL PROGRAM SERVICE EXPENSES** 907,196

SUPPORT SERVICES:

Management and general	<u>243,921</u>
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**TOTAL EXPENSES** \$ 1,151,117

**CHANGE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS** 18,198

**UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS, beginning of year** 197,414

**UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS, end of year** \$ 215,612

See accompanying notes and independent auditors' report.

### 8.3.2 SCOR Dues (as of 9 September 2009)

#### SCOR Dues in Arrears (as of 9 September 2009)

Membership Category	Nation	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
II	Australia						\$0
II	Belgium						\$0
I	Brazil					\$1,975.00	\$1,975
IV	Canada						\$0
II	Chile					\$5,270.00	\$5,270
III	China-Beijing						\$0
II	China-Taipei						\$0
II	Denmark						\$0
I	Ecuador		\$1,825	\$1,825	\$1,880.00	\$1,975.00	\$7,505
II	Finland						\$0
III	France				\$983.00	\$1,033.00	\$2,016
IV	Germany						\$0
II	India					\$5,270.00	\$5,270
I	Israel						\$0
III	Italy						\$0
V	Japan					\$1,635.00	\$1,635
II	Korea						\$0
I	Mexico				\$1,880.00	\$1,975.00	\$3,855
I	Monaco					\$1,975.00	\$1,975
II	Netherlands						\$0
I	New Zealand						\$0
II	Norway						\$0
I	Pakistan						\$0
I	Peru			\$1,806	\$1,880.00	\$1,975.00	\$5,661
I	Poland					\$1,975.00	\$1,975
V	Russia					\$34,335.00	\$34,335
III	South Africa					\$10,325.00	\$10,325
I	Spain					\$5,270.00	\$5,270
III	Sweden						\$0
I	Switzerland						\$0
I	Turkey						\$0
IV	UK						\$0
V	USA					\$34,335.00	\$34,335
Totals		\$0	\$1,825	\$3,631	\$6,623	\$109,323	\$142,032

# 8-10

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

The ad hoc Disciplinary Balance Committee at the 2008 SCOR General Meeting recommended that “For 2009 working group proposals, meeting participants agreed to encourage approaches which includes climate change, ecosystem impact and human impact for next IPCC assessment:

- Sea level changes and impacts
- Ocean dynamic and heat transfers
- Ocean dynamic and carbon cycle
- Human health and disaster impacts
- integrated modeling ecosystems-ocean dynamic and biogeochemistry

The 2009 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 2010 Call for Working Group Proposals needs to note specific disciplinary areas.