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8.1 Membership

8.1.1 National Committees

Report on Membership Changes Since 2009 SCOR Executive Committee Meeting

CHILE	Patricio Carrasco replaced Mariano Rojas and Miguel Vasquez replaced Andrés Enríquez
CHINA-Beijing	Song Sun replaced Pinxian Wang
CHINA-Taipei	Jia-Jang Hung and Chia Chuen Kao replaced Gwo-Ching Gong and Wu-Ting Tsai
FINLAND	Kimmo Kahma replaced Eeva-Liisa Poutanen
MEXICO	Letitia Rosales replaced Adolfo Gracia Gasca



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

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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
Canada	Gordon McBean	Rob MacDonald	Bjørn Sundby
Chile	Mariano Rojas	Carmen Morales	Andres Enriquez
China - Beijing	Hong Huasheng	Sun Song	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	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
Korea			
Mexico	Mario Martinez Garcia	Adolfo Gracia Gasca	Clara Morán
Monaco	Michel Boisson		
Netherlands	Corina Brussaard	Bert Hoeksema	Jack Middleburg
New Zealand	Julie Hall	Terry Healy	Keith 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. Akulichov	Sergey Dobrolubov	Sergey Shapovalov
South Africa	John Compton	Ashley Johnson	Lynne Shannon
Spain	Marta Estrada	Alicia Lavín	Pere Masqué
Sweden	Ingemar Cato	Lena Kautsky	Johan Rodhe
Switzerland	Daniel Ariztegui	Karl Föllmi	Kurt Hanselmann
Turkey	Temel Oguz	Ruhi Saatcilar	
United Kingdom	P. Burkill	Karen Heywood	
United States	Jorge Corredor	Mary Feeley	Jay Pearlman

Membership in the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR)

(available in English, Spanish, and French at <http://www.scor-int.org/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

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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 2009 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.

- Beal, L. and A. Biastoch. 2010. Improving Understanding of the Agulhas Current and its Global Climate Impacts. *EOS: Transactions of the American Geophysical Union* 91:163.
- Jiao, N., G.J. Herndl, D.A. Hansell, R. Benner, G. Kattner, S.W. Wilhelm, D.L. Kirchman, M.G. Weinbauer, T. Luo, F. Chen, and F. Azam. 2010. Microbial production of recalcitrant dissolved organic matter: long-term carbon storage in the global ocean. *Nature Reviews Microbiology* 8:593-599 (August 2010), doi:10.1038/nrmicro2386 – WG 134 on The Microbial Carbon Pump in the Ocean
- [Lowry, R., E. Urban, and P. Pissierssens. 2009. A new approach to data publication in ocean sciences. *EOS: Transactions of the American Geophysical Union* 90:484.](#)
- Mechanisms of Sediment Retention in Estuaries. Special issue of *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, Volume 87(2):175-366 - Resulted from the work of SCOR/LOICZ/IAPSO WG 122 on Mechanisms of Sediment Retention in Estuaries
- [Orr, J.C., K. Caldeira, V. Fabry, J.-P. Gattuso, P. Haugan, P. Lehodey, S. Pantoja, H.-O. Pörtner, U. Riebesell, T. Trull, E. Urban, M. Hood, and W. Broadgate. 2009. Research Priorities for Understanding Ocean Acidification: Summary From the Second Symposium on the Ocean in a High-CO₂ World. *Oceanography* 22:182-189.](#)
- [Wolff, T. 2010. *The Birth and First Years of the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research \(SCOR\)*. SCOR History Report #1. Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research, Newark, Delaware, USA](#)
- Zhang, J., and D. Gilbert (eds.). 2010. Hypoxia. Special issue of the journal *Biogeosciences* – See http://www.biogeosciences.net/special_issue34.html.

8.3 The Disciplinary Balance among SCOR Working Groups

The ad hoc Disciplinary Balance Committee at the 2009 SCOR General Meeting recommended that “The 2009 evaluation found that the set of SCOR working groups is relatively balanced. For 2010, SCOR particularly welcomes proposals based in marine geology, chemistry and paleoecology and related disciplines. Additionally, SCOR would welcome proposals specifically in

- Climate-related studies in preparation for the next IPCC assessment
- Identifying limitations to prediction and confidence in the future state of the ocean
- Interactions and mechanisms in abrupt climate change
- Human health and disaster impact
- Sea level changes and ice movement

The 2010 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 2011 Call for Working Group Proposals needs to note specific disciplinary areas.

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8.4 Finances

(Reports will be provided before or at the meeting. U.S. accounting rules and new requirements have become more complicated in the past few years, requiring more time to finish the audit each year)