

Countries from which scientists can obtain SCOR support through SCOR's program of funding for ocean science meetings

Individuals from the following countries are eligible to receive support for their travel to ocean science meetings approved by SCOR. This list determines eligibility for host institutions for Visiting Scholar visits (<https://scor-int.org/work/capacity/visiting-scholars/>) and recipients of travel grants (<https://scor-int.org/work/capacity/travel-grants/>).

Afghanistan	Egypt, Arab Rep.
Albania	El Salvador
Algeria	Equatorial Guinea
Angola	Eritrea
Antigua and Barbuda	Eswatini
Argentina	Ethiopia
Armenia	Fiji
Azerbaijan	Gabon
Bahamas	Gambia, The
Bangladesh	Georgia
Barbados	Ghana
Belarus	Grenada
Belize	Guatemala
Benin	Guinea
Bhutan	Guinea-Bissau
Bolivia	Guyana
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Haiti
Botswana	Honduras
Brazil	India
Burkina Faso	Indonesia
Burundi	Iran, Islamic Rep.
Cabo Verde	Iraq
Cambodia	Jamaica
Cameroon	Jordan
Central African Republic	Kazakhstan
Chad	Kenya
China	Kiribati
Colombia	Korea, Dem. People's Rep.
Cook Islands	Kosovo
Comoros	Kyrgyz Republic
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Lao PDR
Congo, Rep.	Lebanon
Côte d'Ivoire	Lesotho
Cuba	Liberia
Djibouti	Libya
Dominica	Madagascar
Dominican Republic	Malawi
Ecuador	Malaysia

Maldives	Seychelles
Mali	Sierra Leone
Marshall Islands	Solomon Islands
Mauritania	Somalia
Mauritius	South Africa
Mexico	South Sudan
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Sri Lanka
Moldova	St. Lucia
Mongolia	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Montenegro	Sudan
Morocco	Suriname
Mozambique	Syrian Arab Republic
Myanmar	Tajikistan
Namibia	Tanzania
Nauru	Thailand
Nepal	Timor-Leste
Nicaragua	Togo
Niger	Tonga
Nigeria	Trinidad and Tobago
Niue	Tunisia
North Macedonia	Türkiye
Pakistan	Turkmenistan
Palau	Tuvalu
Papua New Guinea	Uganda
Paraguay	Ukraine
Peru	Uzbekistan
Philippines	Vanuatu
Rwanda	Venezuela
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Vietnam
Samoa	West Bank and Gaza
São Tomé and Príncipe	Yemen, Rep.
Senegal	Zambia
Serbia	Zimbabwe

This list includes countries ranked by the World Bank as having "low income", "lower-middle income", and "upper-middle income", based on gross national income (GNI) per capita (<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications/country-and-lending-groups>). The World Bank classifications, in some cases, include regions of countries as separate entities and we follow the same convention. Some Small Island Developing States (<https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-sids>) classified by the World Bank as High-Income Economies are included on the list because their GNIs are inflated by tourism income that may not be allocated to ocean science education. Updated: 16 October 2025