



SCOR Annual Meeting 2025

29-31 October 2025

Santa Marta, Colombia

INVEMAR (Hybrid Format), Main Auditorium

<https://scor-int.org/events/scor-2025-annual-meeting/>

Block Agenda

	Tues, 28 October	Wed, 29 October	Thurs, 30 October	Fri, 31 October
AM	<i>SCOR Executive Committee Closed Meeting</i>	<p>Reports from SCOR President, SCOR Executive Director, SCOR ECOP survey results, ad hoc Finance Committee, Affiliated Organizations</p> <p>Summary of new working group proposals</p>	<p>Reports from current SCOR working groups and projects</p> <p>Invited Presentations</p>	<p>Reports from international organizations</p> <p>Affiliated project report</p> <p>National Committee discussion</p> <p>Meeting summary</p>
PM	<p>SCOR-INVEMAR Symposium Engaging Colombian Early-Career Scientists in International Ocean Science</p>	<p>Discussion of new working group proposals</p> <p>Report from the SCOR Capacity Development Committee</p>	<p>Reports from current SCOR working groups and projects</p>	<i>SCOR Executive Committee Closed Meeting</i>



SCOR Annual Meeting Day 1. Wednesday, 29 October 2025.

Chair: Paul Myers / Note taker: Peter Croot

Time	Topic	Presenter
8:20	Shuttle pickup from Hotel Tamaca	
9:00	Welcome and introduction to agenda In Memoriam	Paul Myers
9:15	Report from SCOR President	Paul Myers
9:20	Report from SCOR Executive Director	Emily Twigg
9:45	Results from SCOR ECS Survey	Kai Deng
10:00	Report from the SCOR ad hoc Finance Committee	Jerry Wiggert
10:15	<i>Affiliated organizations reports</i> IABO – International Association for Biological Oceanography IAPSO – International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Oceans IAMAS – International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Sciences	Judith Gobin Hans van Haren Andrea Flossmann
10:45	BREAK (30 minutes)	
11:15	<i>Presentation of new Working Group proposals</i> Developing an Integrated System and Platform for Applying Low cost Technological and Digital Tools for Large-scale Collection and Analysis of Data on Essential Oceanographic and Biodiversity Variables in African Seas (AfriTechOceanMonitor) [Proposal] Advancing tools in zooplankton trait-based research with FAIR data, methods, and modelling approaches (AtoZTraits) [Proposal] Bridging nitrogen fixation observations to models (BRAVO) [Proposal] Co-developing ocean biodiversity discovery infrastructure: A pathway to empower local expertise in megadiverse regions (CoDisco) [Proposal] Coastal Ocean Resources and Delta Sustainability (CORDS) [Proposal] Coordinated Science and Monitoring of Eastern Boundary Upwelling Systems (CoSMo-EBUS) [Proposal] EasyXBT, making eXpendable BathyThermograph (XBT) data FAIR (EasyXBT) [Proposal] Extreme Events, Interconnexions and Consequences for society (EXIT) [Proposal]	Hilkka Ndjaula Ilka Peeken Sinjae Yoo Sinjae Yoo Constanza Ricaurte Hilkka Ndjaula Ilka Peeken Andrea Flossmann



	<p>Gaining Higher certainty in Generating emission and removal factors in Coastal Wetlands (GHG-CW) [Proposal]</p> <p>Linking Microbial Biodiversity and Biogeochemical Cycles to Understand Ocean Ecosystem Resilience (MICRO-GOER) [Proposal]</p> <p>Observational Requirements in the Context of AI prediction systems for Sea ice (ORCAS) [Proposal]</p> <p>Quantification and Optimization of Ocean Observing System under Future Uncertainties to Improve Climate Forecasts (QOOSFUN) [Proposal]</p> <p>Small Plastics in the Ocean's Interior: coherent Analysis and Synthesis for better Scrutiny (SPASS) [Proposal]</p> <p>SUBsurface Marine HeatWaves Working Group (SubMHW-WG) [Proposal]</p>	<p>Judith Gobin</p> <p>Peter Croot</p> <p>Constanza Ricaurte</p> <p>Kai Deng</p> <p>Hans van Haren</p> <p>Peter Croot</p>
13:00	LUNCH (60 minutes) – Provided by INVEMAR	
14:00	Presentation of new Working Group proposals Continued	
15:15	BREAK (30 minutes)	
15:45	Ranking and discussion of new Working Group proposals	SCOR Executive and National Committees
16:45	Report from SCOR Capacity Development Committee	Rebecca Zitoun
17:00	Adjourn for the day	
19:00	Dinner Hosted by SCOR – Pescaito Carnes y Mariscos	

SCOR Annual Meeting Day 2. Thursday, 30 October 2025.

Chair: Paul Myers / Note taker: Peter Croot

Time	Topic	Presenter / EC liaison
8:20	Shuttle pickup from Hotel Tamaca	
9:00	Introduction to Day 2 session	Paul Myers
9:10	<p>Working groups part 1: joining remotely from Europe and Africa</p> <p>WG 160 ATOMIX</p> <p>WG 161 ReMO</p> <p>WG 166 DMS-PRO</p>	<p>Yueng-Djern Lenn/van Haren</p> <p>Carol Robinson/Gobin</p> <p>Martí Galí Tàpias/Peeken</p>



	WG 167 RUSTED WG 171 MASIS	Morgane Perron/Deng Gilles Reverdin/Ndjaula
10:10	Working groups part 2: joining in person WG 172 SALTWATER	Yuley Cardona/Masumoto
10:20	Invited Presentations: International Science Projects and Programs BioGeoSCAPES Planning for an International Seamount Science Program Bazaruto Center for Scientific Studies	Maite Maldonado & Mak Saito Alex Rogers & Paula Zapata Mario Lebrato
11:00	BREAK (30 Minutes)	
11:30	Infrastructural Projects GlobalHAB – Global Harmful Algal Blooms COBS – Changing Ocean Biological Systems IOCCP – International Ocean Carbon Coordination Project SOOS – Southern Ocean Observing System JCS – IAPWS/SCOR/IAPSO Joint Committee on Seawater	Clarissa Anderson/Yoo Sam Dupont/Yoo Maciej Telszewski/Ricourte Sarat Chandra Tripathy/Myers Rich Pawlowicz/van Haren
13:00	LUNCH – Provided by INVEMAR	
14:00	Large-Scale Research Projects GEOTRACES – Study on trace elements and their isotopes IMBer – Integrated Marine Biosphere Research SOLAS – Surface Ocean-Lower Atmosphere Study IQOE – International Quiet Ocean Experiment IIOE-2 – Second International Indian Ocean Expedition	Karen Casciotti/Croot Derek Armitage/Yoo Bill Miller/Flossmann Peter Tyack/Myers Raleigh Hood/Yoo
15:30	BREAK (30 Minutes)	
16:00	Working Groups part 2: joining from the Americas WG 158 C-GRASS WG 163 CICe2Clouds WG 164 ConCENSUS WG 165 MixONET WG 168 4D-BGC WG 169 GLUBS WG 170 PRIMO	Ricourte on behalf of the WG Nadja Steiner/Croot Gobin on behalf of the WG George McManus/Peeken Jonathan Sharp/Yoo Sierra Jarriel/Croot Erin Bertrand/Peeken
17:00	Adjourn for the day	



SCOR Annual Meeting Day 3. Friday, 31 October 2025.

Chair: Paul Myers / Note taker: Peter Croot

Time	Topic	Presenter / EC liaison
7:30	Shuttle pickup from Hotel Tamaca	
8:00	Tour of INVEMAR	
9:30	Introduction to Day 3 session	Paul Myers
9:40	Updates from International Organizations WCRP – World Climate Research Programme IOC – Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO GESAMP – Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection ICES – International Council for the Exploration of the Sea ISC – International Science Council Future Earth /OceanKAN SCAR – Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research PICES – North Pacific Marine Science Organization POGO – Partnership for Observation of the Global Ocean	Hindumathi Palanisamy/Twigg Karen Evans/Myers Wendy Watson-Wright/Croot Carl O’Brien Vanessa McBride/Myers Ngozi Oguguah/Twigg Angharad Downes/Peeken Sanae Chiba/Yoo Laura Correa/Gobin
11:15	BREAK (30 Minutes)	
11:45	Affiliated Projects IOCCG – International Ocean Colour Coordination Group	Raisha Lovindeer
12:00	National Committee Feedback Discussion <i>This session will be open for input by national committee representatives on SCOR’s current and potential future activities, on SCOR’s communication and engagement with national committees, on best practices for managing a national SCOR committee, and other topics.</i>	Paul Myers
12:45	Future SCOR meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helsinki, Finland: 8-10 September 2026, premeeting event on 7 September 2026 • Valparaíso, Chile 2027 • Call for host in 2028 	Petteri Uotila
12:50	Summary of recommendations and close of general meeting	Paul Myers



13:00	General Meeting Adjourns	
	Lunch on your own	



SCOR Annual Meeting 2025 ANNOTATED AGENDA

Tab 1 - Opening topics

1.1. Welcome and Introduction to the agenda – Myers

Welcome to the annual meeting of the SCOR annual meeting. Thank you to the hosts from INVEMAR representing the Colombian National Committee, especially to Constanza Ricaurte who led the local planning. We will have participants from national committees, working groups, projects, and partners meeting in person as well as online from many time zones. The purpose of the annual meeting is for SCOR to select new working groups to fund, to receive updates and provide recommendations or advice to working groups and projects, and to hear about the activities of partner organizations. These presentations also provide an opportunity for the SCOR community to learn more about the activities of the SCOR activities and partners.

The agenda and written reports and presentations are available to review in advance of the meeting on the annual meeting webpage (<https://scor-int.org/events/scor-2025-annual-meeting/>). Most activities and partner organizations will represent themselves, with a few reports summarized by SCOR Executive Committee monitors.

In Memoriam – Obituary for scientists involved with SCOR

SCOR will honor the contributions of the ocean scientists lost to the community since the last annual meeting. SCOR acknowledges that the list may not be comprehensive due to the difficulty of tracking the almost three thousand scientists who have been involved in SCOR.

Dr. Hind Al-Abadleh (Canada) – 9 January 2025

Hind Al-Abadleh was a professor in the Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry at Laurier University and member of WG 167 RUSTED. As described by the memorial by Laurier University, she was a pioneering researcher in environmental science and also a dedicated mentor to young scientists. WG 167 co-chair Morgane Perron highlighted that "Her groundbreaking work on iron biogeochemistry has undoubtedly brought forward our field of science. Hind was also an inspirational figure for a number of women in STEM." Read the memorial from Laurier University [here](#).

Dr. Karl Banse (USA) – 8 February 2025

Karl Banse was professor emeritus of oceanography at the University of Washington. He served as chair of SCOR WG 33 Phytoplankton Methods and full member of WG 17 Determination of Photosynthetic Pigments. His global field of research ranged from upwelling off India's coast, polychaete worms of the Northeast Pacific, phytoplankton dynamics of the Northern Arabian Sea, using satellites to discern ocean cycles, the role of zooplankton in consuming phytoplankton and controlling ocean dynamics, the transport of carbon into the deep oceans, and more. Read the memorial by University of Washington [here](#).



Dr. Barry Huebert (USA) – 14 March 2025

Barry Huebert was emeritus professor of oceanography at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. He was a member of the first SOLAS scientific steering committee (2001-2008). Barry's main research was in the air-sea exchange of dimethyl sulfide (DMS), its role in the sulphur cycle, and its influence on climate through cloud condensation nuclei (CCN) formation. He was a pioneer in the use of eddy correlation to directly measure air-sea exchanges of carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO) and DMS. Read the memoriam by Bob Duce and Peter Liss [here](#).

Dr. Janet Grieve (New Zealand) – 16 August 2025

Janet Grieve had a long career as a biological oceanographer with the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA), which she joined in 1966 when it was the New Zealand Oceanography Institute (NZOI) and retired from in 2004. Dr. Grieve was an expert on the taxonomy and phylogeny of copepods, and in studying the interactions between physical processes ocean productivity. Dr. Grieve was the first female to lead a research voyage from the NZOI and was involved in the initiation of Association of Women in Sciences in New Zealand. She was involved in multiple international research collaborations and projects, including as a Full Member of WG 93 on Pelagic Biogeography, leader of the New Zealand contribution to JGOFS, and member of the New Zealand IGBP (International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme) Committee. Read the obituary by the New Zealand Science Review [here](#).

A moment of silence will be observed at the annual meeting.

1.2. Report of the SCOR President – Myers

SCOR President Paul Myers will highlight his participation in international activities and representation of SCOR in the community.

1.3. Report of SCOR Executive Director - Twigg

The Executive Director will provide an overview of the activities conducted under SCOR based on the reports received in advance of the annual meeting, as well as the activities of the Secretariat.

1.4. SCOR compiled capacity development activities - Zitoun

SCOR capacity development activities include a visiting scholar program, the POGO-SCOR fellowships, travel support to scientists from developing countries to attend meetings and conferences, and the Regional Graduate Networks in Oceanography. Additional capacity development activities are carried out by the SCOR projects through Summer Schools. The 2025 activities under these programs will be reviewed at the annual meeting.

SCOR also builds capacity through the encouragement of early-career and developing-country scientists in SCOR working groups and projects.



1.5. Results from the SCOR Early-Career Scientist Survey – Deng

SCOR distributed a survey for early-career scientists in April to gauge the current awareness about SCOR and its opportunities as well as determine the specific role SCOR can have in helping early-career scientists in their career development. The results and some key findings from the survey will be summarized at the SCOR annual meeting.

1.6. Report of the 2025 ad hoc Finance Committee – Wiggert

The ad hoc Finance Committee is comprised of nominated members who do not serve on the Executive Committee. Fatima Abrantes (Portugal), Isabelle Ansorge (South Africa), Hairul Masrini Binti Muhamad (Malaysia), Alessandro Tagliabue (UK), and Jerry Wiggert (USA) compose the 2025 committee. Wiggert will report on their task to (1) review the 2024 auditor's report of SCOR's Finances, (2) review the final 2024 budget, (3) consider approval of the 2025 revised budget, (4) consider approval of the 2026 draft budget (including recommending how many working groups can be selected in 2025), and (5) determine dues increases for 2027.

Action: Approve the report of the ad hoc Finance Committee.

Tab 2 - Working Groups

2.1. New Working Group proposals

2.1.1. Developing an Integrated System and Platform for Applying Low cost Technological and Digital Tools for Large-scale Collection and Analysis of Data on Essential Oceanographic and Biodiversity Variables in African Seas (AfriTechMonitor) – Ndjaula

Summary: Africa's marine ecosystems support the livelihoods of over 200 million people and contribute significantly to food security, transportation, tourism, and blue economy initiatives. However, Africa remains one of the most data-deficient regions globally for oceanographic and marine biodiversity information. This "data gap" severely impedes effective marine resource management, climate change adaptation, and sustainable development planning. The Global Ocean Science Report (UNESCO, 2020) highlights that African nations contribute less than 3% of global ocean science publications, despite managing approximately 13% of global exclusive economic zones. The Integrated System and Platform for Mapping and Applying Low-cost Technological and Digital Tools for Oceanographic and Marine Biodiversity Monitoring across Africa addresses the critical gap in ocean observation capabilities across the continent's 30,500 km coastline. Despite Africa's extensive marine territories and the crucial importance of ocean resources to millions of coastal communities, comprehensive monitoring remains limited by financial, technical, and human capacity constraints. This initiative will establish a transformative approach combining three integrated elements: 1) Low-cost, locally maintainable monitoring



technologies adaptable to diverse African coastal environments; 2) A continent-wide network of skilled personnel trained in oceanographic monitoring; and 3) A sustainable digital platform enabling data collection, management, analysis, and application following FAIR principles while addressing African infrastructure realities. Through a phased four-year implementation strategy across 15 pilot countries representing Africa's diverse marine ecosystems, the project throughout its lifespan will deploy approximately 200 monitoring stations and train 120 early-career professionals.

Action: Consider as new SCOR working group.

2.1.2. Advancing tools in zooplankton trait-based research with FAIR data, methods, and modelling approaches (AtoZTraits) – Peeken

Summary: Zooplankton are integral to aquatic ecosystems, transferring energy from primary producers to higher trophic levels and influencing biogeochemical cycles and carbon flux. Despite their ecological significance, quantifying their importance in ecosystem functioning is challenging and the functional diversity of zooplankton remains poorly resolved in ecosystem models. Trait-based approaches offer a promising framework to simplify the complexity of ecosystems through a common currency of traits and to mechanistically link zooplankton diversity to ecosystem functioning. Yet, progress in developing trait-based approaches for zooplankton is hindered by a lack of standardized methods and FAIR-compliant data resources. As demonstrated in other domains of life, an openly available and community-driven trait database is necessary for facilitating trait-based studies globally. The AtoZTraits working group will establish a global network of experts to develop and curate an open and community-driven zooplankton trait database adhering to FAIR data principles. We will coordinate international efforts to standardize trait measurements, evaluate emerging technologies, and integrate trait-based approaches into zooplankton ecology. By bringing together specialists in trait measurement, data synthesis, functional ecology, and ecosystem modelling, we will leverage existing connections with database infrastructures and related working groups to maximize impact. Our outputs will promote discovery and innovation in trait-based approaches in zooplankton ecology. The global zooplankton trait database and the review papers on zooplankton trait methodologies and models will be instrumental for ecologists, biological oceanographers, fisheries scientists, and biogeoscientists, transforming our capacity to quantify and model the role of zooplankton in ecosystem functioning, particularly in response to environmental change.

Action: Consider as new SCOR working group.

2.1.3. Bridging nitrogen fixation observations to models (BRAVO) – Yoo

Summary: Marine dinitrogen (N₂) fixation by diazotrophic microorganisms plays a crucial role in sustaining oceanic primary productivity and regulating the global carbon cycle by supplying bioavailable nitrogen to nitrogen-limited marine ecosystems. Traditionally, N₂ fixation was considered predominantly important in stratified, nitrogen-poor (sub)tropical open ocean waters. However, recent evidence reveals



that N₂ fixation also occurs significantly in coastal and higher latitude regions, including polar oceans, where nitrogen availability was previously thought sufficient to suppress diazotrophy. This expanding niche is likely driven by factors such as reduced anthropogenic nitrogen inputs and seasonal nitrogen depletion by phytoplankton, emphasizing the need to reconsider the global extent and impact of marine N₂ fixation. Current Earth System Models (ESMs) and biogeochemical models primarily focus on (sub)tropical diazotrophs like *Trichodesmium*, limiting the accuracy of predictions in underrepresented coastal and polar regions. These areas feature distinct diazotroph communities with varying physiology, yet remain poorly understood due to challenges including environmental variability, lack of cultured representatives, and limited knowledge of mortality and grazing controls. The SCOR working group BRAVO aims to fill this knowledge gap by fostering international collaboration to improve mechanistic understanding and modelling of N₂ fixation beyond the (sub)tropics. Integrating emerging observations, molecular diversity data, and novel machine learning tools, BRAVO will develop improved model representations of diverse diazotrophs across global ocean regimes. These advances are essential for predicting marine ecosystem responses to climate change, supporting sustainable resource management, and refining global carbon cycling projections.

Action: Consider as new SCOR working group.

2.1.4. Co-developing ocean biodiversity discovery infrastructure: A pathway to empower local expertise in megadiverse regions (CoDISCO) – Yoo

Summary: The documentation of ocean biodiversity underpins all aspects of ocean science, conservation, and governance. However, likely 90% of ocean species remain undiscovered, and the capacity to describe species remains deeply uneven, with significant gaps in many megadiverse countries. The proposed SCOR Working Group CoDisco (Co-developing ocean Discovery infrastructure) will develop a framework to support equitable, scalable, and regionally grounded taxonomic infrastructure for marine biodiversity to support ocean research. In many megadiverse countries, there are no domestic resources or infrastructure to support taxonomic research, which is urgently needed to protect biodiversity. The proposed initiative follows recent work in Germany to pilot new institutional models for species discovery that prioritise long-term access, legal clarity, and local leadership, and dovetails a recent SCOR visiting fellowship project on marine collections resources in Malaysia. The aim of the proposed WG is to develop clear and cost-effective pathways to establish local infrastructure to support species discovery, and relieve the inequitable dependence on infrastructure and expertise in the Global North. We plan two in-person meetings to address key barriers such as international specimen transport, specimen collections, and equitable authorship. A scoping study will map existing infrastructure and capacity, and identify sustainable models for regional collaboration. The process will emphasise co-development with local researchers and institutions, ensuring that outputs are globally relevant and locally actionable. CoDisco will produce practical guidance, policy recommendations, and a roadmap for building marine biodiversity infrastructure in megadiverse countries — with the ultimate aim of strengthening the foundations of ocean science through inclusive capacity building.

Action: Consider as new SCOR working group.



2.1.5. Coastal Ocean Resources and Delta Sustainability (CORDS) – Ricaurte

Summary: Coastal deltas are globally significant socio-environmental systems that support rich biodiversity, sustain major fisheries, and provide critical ecosystem services to millions of people. River deltas provide livelihoods for over 500 million people worldwide, and are vitally important in everyday life for many communities, providing water for drinking, bathing, and sanitation purposes. Further, they have significant historical, cultural, and spiritual value, with human civilizations having developed in delta regions, established deltas as trade hubs, and relying on them for spiritual practices as well as for water, food, and other ecosystem services. These important systems are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including sea-level rise, coastal erosion, marine heatwaves, and extreme weather events. These physical changes disrupt sediment dynamics, water quality, and biological productivity, directly impacting the socio-economic stability and cultural heritage of delta-dependent communities (Day et al., 2016). The Coastal Ocean Resources and Delta Sustainability (CORDS) Working Group aims to address this urgent challenge by examining the linkages between physical changes in oceanic resources and the socio-environmental systems of major delta regions. By deeply engaging stakeholders in a process that integrates physical, biological, and social sciences, this working group will develop globally transferable frameworks for assessing resilience and adaptation capacity, ensuring that findings can guide infrastructure investment, resource management, and policy development globally. The working group will produce scientific publications, open-access data products, and practical tools to support community resilience in the face of climate change. Engaging stakeholders throughout the process will increase the likelihood that tools are relevant and useful to decision makers and managers.

Action: Consider as new SCOR working group.

2.1.6. Coordinated Science and Monitoring of Eastern Boundary Upwelling Systems (CoSMo-EBUS) – Ndjaula

Summary: Eastern Boundary Upwelling Systems (EBUS) are among the most productive marine ecosystems in the world, sustaining vital fisheries and supporting food security and economies. Despite decades of research, significant challenges persist in understanding and managing EBUS due to fragmented data, unequal access to resources, and limited integration across disciplines and regions. These gaps are exacerbated by disparities in scientific capacity and monitoring infrastructure, reflecting the underlying economic inequalities, and undermining efforts to understand and respond to growing pressures of climate change. It is then imperative to quantitatively assess how well we are currently studying, observing and monitoring these systems, and how we can improve the flow of information between science and ecosystem management efforts. The proposed SCOR Working Group (WG), CoSMo-EBUS (Coordinated Science and Monitoring of EBUS), will catalyze interdisciplinary and cross-regional collaboration to address these challenges. Key objectives include compiling an inventory of existing EBUS data and resources, evaluating observational and modeling efforts to identify gaps, and assessing and improving the flow of information between EBUS knowledge and ecosystem management. A central goal is to promote equitable access to the data, tools and expertise, by building capacity –particularly in



underresourced regions— through mentoring, skill development, and networking opportunities for early-career scientists. By fostering a more connected, inclusive, and transparent global EBUS research community, CoSMo-EBUS will lay the groundwork for an integrated, anticipatory framework to support sustainable and resilient EBUS under climate change.

Action: Consider as new SCOR working group.

2.1.7. EasyXBT, making eXpendable BathyThermograph (XBT) data FAIR (EasyXBT) – Peeken

Summary: Expendable Bathythermograph (XBT) data have been collected since the early 1960s using technology that has changed little, resulting in a unique, long-term record of upper ocean temperatures. These data underpin a wide range of research, including ocean heat content estimates, ocean current monitoring, and assimilation into weather and climate reanalysis models. Reanalysis models are widely used across both scientific and private sectors for climate and ocean research. Despite their value, XBT data remain difficult to access. Records are scattered across international repositories linked to specific research programs, sometimes incomplete and stored in inconsistent formats. Although the XBT Ships of Opportunity (SOOP) community has applied scientific quality control (QC) to much of the data, QC flags are sometimes missing or removed in archived datasets. In addition, different SOOP groups apply varying QC methods, and the community lacks a shared QC standard. The XBT SOOP community has worked to address these challenges in an ad-hoc manner, achieving some incremental gains. However, recent international meetings of oceanographic data users and producers highlighted the ongoing barriers to data access and usability and led to the recommendation to establish an *EasyXBT* working group.

Action: Consider as new SCOR working group.

2.1.8. Extreme Events, Interconnexions and Consequences for society (EXIT) – Flossmann

Summary: The observed changes on the Earth's climate system are impacting weather systems across the planet. Record-breaking heat waves on land and in the ocean, atmospheric rivers causing torrential rains, years-long droughts, extreme wildfires, and widespread flooding during hurricanes are all becoming more frequent and more intense, covering larger space scales that include millions of km² at a time. The rising levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are warming the planet, steadily increasing Earth's air and ocean temperatures. This warming affects the water cycle, shifts weather patterns, and melts land ice — all impacts that can reinforce extreme weather and worsen living conditions for society. Marine heat waves and their connections to abnormal distributions of atmospheric rivers have been recently identified in the Antarctic continent (wille et al., 2025), while record high temperatures and increased precipitation have since then been frequently reported in various regions of the world, highlighting the growing global relevance of both isolated and interacting extreme events. The economic and social consequences of extreme events related to climate change are difficult to predict, but they undoubtedly pose an enormous strain on negotiations for mitigation policies. In response to these growing challenges, we propose constituting an international



transdisciplinary working group with high impact objectives related to the understanding of interconnected extreme weather events and their potential effects on society's capacity to adapt.

Action: Consider as new SCOR working group.

2.1.9. Gaining Higher certainty in Generating emission and removal factors in Coastal Wetlands. (GHG-CW) – Gobin

Summary: The management of the terrestrial environment to limit emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) and enhance removals of carbon dioxide (CO₂) has been actively executed for many years. Relatively recently (2014) management of coastal wetlands (CW) were additionally recognised as globally important for climate change mitigation by the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC), leading to the development of methodological guidance for CW to be considered in GHG inventories (GHGI) and this represents the first step by the IPCC towards guidance for management in the wider ocean. However, due to the need for a better scientific understanding of the functioning of CW there has been limited uptake of CW in GHGI. The main barriers derive from large uncertainties associated with the high level of variability in drivers of organic carbon (OC) stocks, accumulation rates (CAR), greenhouse gas (GHG) fluxes as well as limited understanding of what drives the variability in the ratio between CAR and GHG fluxes. Additionally there is a perceived lack of appropriate technology to measure, report and validate (MRV) any change in CW areal extent and these parameters due to anthropogenic causes. Through the working group (WG) we bring together a wide range of expertise to

- 1] Substantially enhance the volume and global range of an existing database
- 2] Use a hierarchical scheme to parse parameter variability across spatial scales to reduce uncertainties and
- 3] report on advances in technology for MRV and modelling, for CO₂ removal (CDR) through restoration and better spatially resolved avoided emissions.

Action: Consider as new SCOR working group.

2.1.10. Linking Microbial Biodiversity and Biogeochemical Cycles to Understand Ocean Ecosystem Resilience (MICRO-GOER) – Croot

Summary: Biodiversity is an essential attribute of life on the planet and is extremely important for a multitude of ecosystem functions. Understanding how biodiversity determines ecosystem functioning has been the focus of ecology for a long time. However, how biodiversity determines biogeochemical processes, including the global carbon cycle, has not been adequately explored. This is especially true for the ocean, where the studies of biodiversity and biogeochemical cycles exist in separate realms. Linking biodiversity to biogeochemical cycles should help understand the mechanistic underpinnings of ecosystem functioning and the resilience of ecosystems to future perturbations. For this working group, we propose to focus on understanding how microbial biodiversity connects to biogeochemical cycles and determines the resilience of key ecosystem functions, such as productivity and carbon sequestration. The group will include microbial ecologists, biodiversity scientists, oceanographers, complexity researchers and mathematical modelers. We will develop a mechanistic framework that brings together



data analyses, experiments at different scales and mathematical models to predict changes in biodiversity, biogeochemical cycling and ocean ecosystem resilience under changing conditions. The results of this working group will help unify disparate research fields, such as biodiversity science and biogeochemistry, and help get novel insights into the ocean ecosystem performance.

Action: Consider as new SCOR working group.

2.1.11. Observational Requirements in the Context of AI prediction systems for Sea ice (ORCAS) – Ricaurte

Summary: Recent advances in artificial intelligence (AI) are transforming sea-ice forecasting. AI models now offer performance comparable to or better than traditional physics-based systems, while requiring far fewer computational resources. These efficiencies allow for more frequent, timely predictions that could benefit a wide range of stakeholders. However, the effective development and validation of these systems rely on high-quality observational data. While AI models are often trained on analysis and reanalysis products, observational campaign data—vital for understanding physical processes—remains underused. Such data is essential for evaluating the realism of AI outputs and building trust in their predictions.

The ORCAS Working Group (WG) will systematically assess the observational requirements for emerging AI-based sea-ice prediction systems up to the seasonal timescale. Our approach combines the analysis of historical field campaign data with collaborative model evaluation, focusing on sea ice, ocean, and near-surface atmospheric conditions observed during campaigns such as MOSAiC, Antarctica InSync. We will investigate how different data types contribute to training, initialisation, and validation, and evaluate how physically consistent AI forecasts are compared to traditional methods.

This work will identify key gaps in observing systems and inform the design of future campaigns and networks, including those planned for the fifth International Polar Year (IPY5). Our recommendations will target the specific needs of AI-driven forecasting to support reliable, actionable Arctic and Antarctic predictions. Establishing the ORCAS WG is needed to guide the integration of AI models and observations, helping ensure these new tools are physically grounded and trusted by the polar prediction community.

Action: Consider as new SCOR working group.

2.1.12. Quantification and Optimization of Ocean Observing System under Future Uncertainties to Improve Climate Forecasts (QOOSFUN) – Deng

Summary: The global ocean observing system (GOOS) was disrupted by the unexpected pandemic and may face future challenges due to factors such as budget cuts, reduced ship time or minimizing carbon footprint. The Indian Ocean Observing System (IndOOS) has been particularly affected, and the data loss has had a critical impact on the prediction of major climate processes such as the monsoon, El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), and Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) with subsequent societal and economic consequences. However, this situation highlighted the ocean



observing system (OOS) vulnerability and underscored the need to quantify its effectiveness and enhance its optimization while recovering. This proposal aims to integrate advanced optimization methods into the deployment and configuration of next generation ocean observing platforms, using IndOOS as a pilot. The working group (WG) will quantify the impact of IndOOS data loss on climate simulations and predictions, evaluate the optimization of IndOOS through Observing System Simulation Experiments (OSSEs), and synthesize a general OOS optimization guide. The results of the WG are expected to be applied to the GOOS, contributing to the IIOE-2 especially in Science Themes 4 and 5 on climate variability and extreme events in the Indian Ocean. Expected deliverables include synthesis papers, multi-model analyses, a best practices manual, a website archiving IndOOS effectiveness, training courses, and a Science-to-Policy Brief Series. The WG will also focus on capacity building, especially in developing countries, and promoting science-policy integration. Its 2026-2029 work plan seeks to improve the efficiency and resiliency of the GOOS.

Action: Consider as new SCOR working group.

2.1.13. Small Plastics in the Ocean's Interior: coherent Analysis and Synthesis for better Scrutiny (SPASS) – van Haren

Summary: Plastic marine pollution is a global environmental challenge. Research on marine plastic debris dates back to the 1970s, with most efforts focusing on floating plastics and microplastics collected during oceangoing expeditions. These studies mapped global surface plastic distribution, identifying subtropical gyres as accumulation zones. In contrast, subsurface plastic research has lagged but has recently advanced through regional observations. Microplastics have been found throughout the water column, from coastal zones to the open ocean, spanning equatorial to polar seas, and in marine organisms at different trophic levels. Despite these advances, methods for quantifying small plastics (microplastics and nanoplastics) remain inconsistent at every stage, complicating intercomparisons. These discrepancies hinder efforts to leverage empirical data for understanding plastic sources, transport pathways, sinks, and long-term ecological impacts.

This working group aims to address challenges in data collection, quality control in both field and laboratory settings, and the harmonization of plastic pollution datasets in the water column while strengthening international collaboration and national research capacity. This effort will produce a best-practices report detailing sample collection, measurement techniques, and quality control protocols, with recommendations on reference materials, to improve quantifications of small plastics budget and flux. The group will also assess the validation status and reliability of existing datasets, propose unified standards for data and metadata publication, and promote data deposition in open-access repositories. Furthermore, interlaboratory comparisons will be undertaken to ensure methodological alignment, and targeted capacity-building efforts will support research development in underrepresented regions, addressing current disparities in access to advanced measurement techniques.

Action: Consider as new SCOR working group.

2.1.14. SUBsurface Marine HeatWaves Working Group (SubMHW-WG) – Croot



Summary: Subsurface marine heatwaves (SubMHWs) pose significant risks to marine ecosystems and biogeochemical processes. While the available satellite data on sea surface temperature have facilitated the understanding of surface marine heatwaves, SubMHWs remain understudied, primarily due to sparse subsurface observations and inconsistent definitions across disciplines. However, there is growing evidence that SubMHWs can develop and persist independently of surface thermal conditions and thus require further investigation to disentangle their drivers, dynamics and widespread impacts. Here, we propose a SCOR Working Group that will address these challenges, by unifying fragmented research efforts and establishing standardized protocols to define and analyze SubMHWs. The primary objective of the working group is to foster interdisciplinary collaboration among the oceanographic and Earth system science communities, that will focus on six core tasks: (1) proposing standardized detection criteria, (2) compiling a centralized repository of SubMHW data and literature, (3) reviewing the physical drivers of SubMHWs, (4) their projected evolution in the context of climate change, (5) their environmental and socioeconomic impacts and finally (6) promoting cross-basin coordination and capacity building. By integrating diverse perspectives and expertise, this initiative aims to advance understanding and predictability of SubMHWs in a warming ocean, providing a foundation for improved risk assessments and adaptation strategies of impacted regions, using globally accessible platforms.

Action: Consider as new SCOR working group.

2.2. Current Working Groups

2.2.1 WG 158 Coordinated Global Research Assessment of Seagrass Systems (C-GRASS) – Ricaurte

The primary focus of C-GRASS working group activities has been publication of specifications for the Global Ocean Observing System's Essential Ocean Variable 'Seagrass Cover and Composition' (TOR objective 2) with associated data schema (TOR objective 3). The group is also moving a few other products through the publication pipeline. The working group submitted a manuscript introducing specifications for the GOOS seagrass EOV to *Bioscience* in December 2024. The working group received reviews in August 2025 and are preparing a revised final version for submission by journal deadline of 11 October 2025. The new GOOS seagrass EOV specification sheet, reflecting work by the WG, was posted to the GOOS website in March 2025: <https://goosocean.org/document/17513>

Action: Disband the working group upon publication of the EOV manuscript.

2.2.2. WG 160 Analysing ocean turbulence observations to quantify mixing (ATOMIX) – Lenn/van Haren

Over the last 12 months, the ATOMIX working group has met virtually on a regular basis to fulfil our terms of references. Notable advancements in the last 12 months include: (1) Producing benchmark datasets for all three subgroups. Those for the ADCP subgroups are at testing stage and available on the



wiki. The ADV subgroup has tentatively uploaded them to the SCOR's community zenodo platform while its best practice manuscript is being peer-reviewed. Both subgroups will eventually deposit their datasets to British Oceanographic Data Centre like the shear probe subgroup. (2) Acceptance of a third publication for the working group in August 2025 (it was submitted in early 2024 to L&O methods). The paper is on fitting turbulence velocity spectra and was initially an appendix to the ADV subgroup's best practice manuscript. (3) The ADV's subgroup best practice manuscript was finalised in June 2025. A suitable journal is being identified as the one initially targeted deemed it out of scope.

Action: Consider extension of the working group.

2.2.3. WG 161 Respiration in the Mesopelagic Ocean (ReMO): Reconciling ecological, biogeochemical and model estimates – Robinson/Gobin

The working group held a 2-day annual meeting at the University of Vienna, Austria and one online WG meeting between August 2024 and July 2025. Discussions within the WG have contributed to 3 publications which have included early career co-authors (Bressac et al. (2024), Ferron et al. (2025) and Campanero-Nieto et al. (2025). Several ReMO mentees have achieved their objectives, including completing a research visit to the laboratory of a ReMO mentor. The final research visit will take place in October 2025 at the laboratory of Javier Aristegui. The working group is hosting a session at the 2026 Ocean Sciences Meeting (OSM) and several members are contributing to a workshop on marine biology to ocean carbon storage after the OSM. The workshop will provide the opportunity for ReMO data and interpretations to be collated with other international data.

Action: Affirm previous approval to extend working group activities to 2026.

2.2.4. WG 163 Coupling of ocean-ice-atmosphere processes: from sea-ice biogeochemistry to aerosols and Clouds (Cice2Clouds) – Steiner/Croot

A major focus of Cice2Clouds work between August 2024 and August 2025 was on completion and submission of a set of synthesis papers that build and present these conceptual models. Work in our three Cice2Clouds subgroups (sulfur cycle, nitrogen cycle, primary aerosols) are developing coupled conceptual models, considering both poles and the seasonal cycle. Two manuscripts that describe these conceptual models are in review for the Cice2Clouds Special Feature in the journal *Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene*. For the nitrogen cycle it was found that insufficient information exists for a full article and a communication is in preparation. Our tutorial paper (TOR 5) has now been through a round of internal reviews focused on interdisciplinary interpretation and translation. Our Hybrid working group meeting held in Goa, India in November 2024, linked to the SOLAS Open Science Conference, focused in four major areas: finalizing our synthesis papers (TOR 1-3), interdisciplinary observation planning recommendations (TOR 4), planning for our 2026 Sea Ice School in Saroma, Japan (TOR5), improving collaboration with India on polar research (TOR5). The latter included a SOLAS discussion session and a meeting with the director of the National Center for Polar and Ocean Research.



Action: Consider extension of the working group

2.2.5. WG 164 Advancing standardisation of COastal and Nearshore demersal fish visual CENSUS techniques (ConCENSUS) – Gobin

The 2024–2025 reporting period marked ConCENSUS's transition from foundational analyses to implementation across all five Terms of Reference. Two workshops: De Hoop (South Africa, 7-11 October 2024; 26 participants from 10 countries) and IMCC (Cape Town, 14 October 2024; 48 participants); catalyzed progress by advancing data synthesis (ToR 1), refining best-practice tools (ToR 2), aligning data infrastructure with GOOS BioEco and OBIS (ToR 3), reviewing capacity-building (ToR 4), and strengthening the global community of practice (ToR 5).

Action: Consider extension of the working group

2.2.6. WG 165 Mixotrophy in the Oceans – Novel Experimental designs and Tools for a new trophic paradigm (MixONET)

The overarching aim of MixONET is to propose methods to determine contributions of mixoplankton to primary and secondary productions. MixONET entered the fourth year in January 2025. The main aim of the WG for this year has been to consolidate and complete the different tasks associated with the different ToRs. Over the last MixONET year, various members have contributed to the research community and society through diverse activities. **McManus** co-edited a dedicated section entitled '*Mixotrophs and mixoplankton: conceptual integration into aquatic research*' within a Journal of Plankton Research issue. This themed section included works presented at the MixONET WG special session delivered in ASLO 2023 (details of publications provided in **Section #3**). **Santoferrara** was an invited speaker at the 16th International Congress of Protistology (ICOP) held in Seoul (South Korea; July 2025). **Mitra** was invited to deliver a talk at the Royal Society's 2025 Summer Science Exhibition (London, July 2025). A major achievement during this WG year has been development of resources and delivery of training lectures and workshops. **Reguera** delivered lectures on '*Toxic Phytoplankton taxonomy, monitoring and phycotoxins*' to international cohort of 50 participants during a hybrid course organized by the National University of México in Mazatlán. **Buranapratheprat** and **Mitra** co-convened and delivered an in-person training workshop to Early Career Researchers on the subject of plankton modelling (December 2024; Burapha University, Chonburi, Thailand). Following on from this workshop, *The Plankton Simulator* – a toolkit to enhance learning and teaching of protist plankton trophic dynamics has been developed (showcased at the Royal Society's Summer Science Exhibition). **Mitra** has developed a simple digital twin of red *Noctiluca* to aid environmental managers and policy makers understand the implications of environmental stressors on red *Noctiluca scintillans* blooms.

Action: Consider extension of the working group

2.2.7. Developing resources for the study of Methylated Sulfur compound (MSC) cycling PROcesses in the ocean (DMS-PRO) – Galí Tàpias/Peeken



The work carried out by DMS-PRO over the past year has mainly pivoted around the discussion and consolidation of the Standard Operation Practices (SOPs) document, the data submission form for the database, and the table and schematic of MSC cycling processes, two twin elements that organize and unify the SOP and database. These items are the cornerstone of the DMS-PRO building.

Besides regular online meetings, frequent email communications and individual offline work, our main activities reported here comprise (i) three online open workshops in fall 2024, (ii) three online writing workshops in winter 2025, and (iii) a highly successful meeting in April 2025 that took place in Barcelona (Spain), with 14 in-person attendants and 1 remote attendant. Since winter 2025 we have *de facto* incorporated four new members owing to their active participation in discussions and document writing: Pr. Rafel Simó and PhD candidate Lide Jansen van Vuuren (from ICM-CSIC), Dr. Jean-Baptiste Raina (U Perpignan and CRIOBE, France), and David J. Kieber (SUNY–ESF, USA). Despite they currently do not enjoy official recognition as DMS-PRO members, their contributions have enriched our activities and advanced specific deliverables. Altogether, our activities have advanced Terms of Reference T1, T2, T5, T6 and T7. During our fourth year we will focus on T3 and T4.

Action: Consider extension of the working group

2.2.8. WG 167 Reducing Uncertainty in Soluble aerosol Trace Element Deposition (RUSTED) – Perron/Deng

The third year of the SCOR WG 167 has seen the completion of many RUSTED tasks. This includes the inter-comparison study (results paper under review), the creation of an online data repository for atmospheric trace elements, and the organization of two workshops (one dedicated to early career scientists in November 2024 and a second to all in the air-sea science domain in July 2025). The 2024 meeting was arranged to coincide with the SOLAS OSC 2024 in India and the 2025 meeting to coincide with our workshop in the USA. Three (online) subgroup meetings were undertaken in 2025 by the inter-comparison team before submission of their manuscript to AMT journal in July. Weekly subgroup meetings were undertaken in 2025 by the data repository team prior to its official launch at the summer workshop.

Action: Consider extension of the working group

2.2.9. WG 168 Coordinating the Development of Gridded Four-Dimensional Data Products from Biogeochemical-Argo Observations (4D-BGC) – Sharp/Yoo

The 4D-BGC working group (WG 168) brings together experts in ocean biogeochemistry from the perspective of both direct observations and numerical modeling. The stated purpose of WG 168 is to enhance access and utility of BioGeoChemical-Argo (BGC-Argo) observations through four-dimensional (4D) data products. These advanced data products aim to refine our understanding of ocean biogeochemistry, improve biogeochemical models and reanalysis products, and provide valuable insights for policy-making. In 2025, the WG launched a webinar series intended to disseminate information



about 4D-BGC data products to the oceanographic community, held an in-person meeting during the European Geosciences Union Annual Assembly in April, and collaborated with the BGC-Argo community to launch an online archive of 4D-BGC data products.

Action: Consider funding for ongoing activities in 2026.

2.2.10. WG 169 Global Library of Underwater Biological Sounds (GLUBS) – Jarriel/Croot

This past year has focused largely around continuing discussion and writing up papers around sound annotation and artificial intelligence (AI), building partnerships and collaborations, and outreach to highlight the importance of studying biological sounds in the ocean. We have been working up the outcomes of annotation workshops we hosted toward the end of the previous year and continued discussion around optimizing AI and developing a perspectives paper. A primary focus has been promoting our 2nd World Oceans Passive Acoustic Monitoring (WOPAM) Day (June 8th)- which includes maintaining a community of more than 200 collaborators invested in this project, and offering workshops and trainings to analyze this data. WOPAM managers were invited to participate at the United Nations Ocean Conference (UNOC) in Nice, France, meeting with collaborators, presenting on a UNOC panel, and hosting a live production of a WOPAM original song, “Fresh out the Sea”. Finally, we had several presentations on GLUBS and WOPAM this year, including “Science Weekly” podcast, National Geographic Kids, and Global Bioacoustics Collaborations, a seminar hosted by FishSounds.

Action: Consider funding for ongoing activities in 2026.

2.2.11. WG 170 Physiology and Rates in Microbial Oceanography (PRIMO) – Bertrand/Peeken

WG170 launched officially at the International BioGeoSCAPES science planning workshop (6-9 November 2023, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution). Since then, we have implemented a successful mentorship program, with a cohort of 15 PhD students and post-docs who were selected from an open call for applicants. Each mentee is paired with one or more PRIMO members. This Program has led to substantive participation of early career researchers in all PRIMO activities, spurred substantive research collaborations, and delivered important mentoring opportunities. We conducted a successful hybrid workshop in June 2024, and have met monthly in substantive virtual meetings (full PRIMO team, mentees, and PRIMOnet members) and frequently in leadership team meetings. The working group has completed and published products for community review that are related to our first term of reference (ToR 1- Inventory of Physiological Metrics). We solicited, received and incorporated expert feedback on our draft Inventory from > 15 experts in specific aspects of these metrics, and have since made this product available for community review and comment on our website. Building on this product, we have made substantive progress on our second term of reference, which involves leveraging this inventory of metrics in collaboration with the modeling community to identify priority gaps in our ability to make physiological measurements in marine microbes that should be addressed with high priority in order to improve biogeochemical modeling efforts.



Action: Consider funding for ongoing activities in 2026.

2.2.12. WG 171 Towards best practices for Measuring and Archiving Stable Isotopes in Seawater (MASIS) – Reverdin/Ndjaula

The kick-off meeting took place on March 11 as a Zoom meeting and online sign-up sheets for specific tasks and the intercomparison exercise were established. After discussion at the kick-off meeting that highlighted lack of expertise in some fields, and in consultation with SCOR, we added three associate members from South Korea, Japan and USA. We also lost one member due to a recent change of country and research field. The kick-off meeting revealed that many members are keen on the intercomparison exercise. So, samples were collected from austral ocean/Weddell Sea by A. Haumann (AWI, Germany) and in the Sea of Okhotsk by K. Horikawa (U. Toyama, Japan). Later this year additional samples for all three isotopes will be collected along the upwelling and low oxygen zones off Peru and Chile (by D. Macaya-Reyes, UK/D/Chile). Related to SCOR WG 171, a poster session, proposed by MASIS members L. Zhou and A. Voelker, took place at the Asia Oceania Geosciences Society (AOGS) annual meeting Singapore, July 30), which received contributions from members outside of MASIS and thus yielded new contacts. A capacity building workshop, led by A. Voelker and P. Ghosh, was held prior to the Int. Conference on Paleoceanography ICP-15 (Bengaluru, India, Aug. 30). It was well attended by early career researchers from India and we asked them what topics they would like to see covered in lectures to be prepared for the planned OTGA contributions (contact with OTGA still needs to be established, but MASIS member S. Karapurkar (India) has some experience). A webpage (<http://www.seawater-isotopes.org/>) was registered for the SOCR WG (AWI), but its content not yet filled.

Action: Consider funding for ongoing activities in 2026.

2.2.13. WG 172 Oceanic Salt Intrusion into Tidal Freshwater Rivers (SALTWATER) – Cardona/Masumoto

The SALTWATER working group (WG 172) was established in late 2024, bringing together 21 members from 16 countries to investigate saltwater intrusion into estuaries and tidal rivers. The overall goal is to develop a global synthesis of this emerging topic, discern the roles of global climate change and local oceanic processes, develop tools for observing, modeling and analyzing saltwater intrusion, and provide science-based recommendations on managing salt contamination of water supplies in tidal rivers. Over the past 9 months, we held one in-person annual meeting, organized a special session at Gordon Research Conference on Coastal Ocean Dynamics, and held five virtual meetings. We published an initial global perspective paper and identified three topics for focused group discussions and synthesis activities.

Tab 3 – Affiliated organizations reports

3.1. IABO – International Association for Biological Oceanography – Gobin



During this performance cycle, IABO activities focused on the following:

- 1) Continuing organizational support for the 7th World Conference on Marine Biodiversity (V11 WCMB) to be held in Bruges, Belgium from 17th to 20th November 2026.
- 2) Review of SCOR Working Group proposals;
- 3) Continuing successful operations of the *PeerJ-IABO Hub*;
- 4) Nominations for the 2022-23 and 2024-2025 Carlo Heip awards
- 5) Other activities

Action: Identify future areas for SCOR cooperation with IABO.

3.2. IAPSO – International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Oceans – van Haren

IAPSO has the prime goal of ‘promoting the study of scientific problems relating to the oceans and the interactions taking place at the sea floor, coastal, and atmospheric boundaries insofar as such research is conducted by the use of mathematics, physics, and chemistry.’ IAPSO works mainly through 1) biennial scientific assemblies; 2) working groups; 3) commissions; 4) services; and 5) website information. Of special importance to IAPSO is the involvement of early career scientists as well as those from least developed countries. IAPSO maintains formal liaison with other scientific commissions and committees. These include the ISC's Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR), and UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). A new round of proposal submissions for IAPSO Best Practice Study Groups for the years 2026/2027 will be advertised in the fall of 2025. Two IAPSO-supported proposals were awarded within the IUGG Grants Program 2024-2025: (1) ENSO Winter School 2025, Honolulu HI, USA, 15-23 March 2025 and (2) 12th National Marine Sciences Conference, Puerto Madryn, Argentina, December 2025. The BACO2025 Joint Assembly meeting of IAPSO, IAMAS and IACS was held in Busan, South Korea from 20-25 July 2025. Some 1200 participants registered, who attended about 100 scientific sessions. The 13th recipient of the IAPSO Prince Albert I Medal for outstanding scientist in physical sciences of ocean is Prof. Nadia Pinardi from University of Bologna, Italy. She received the medal during a ceremony at BACO2025. Dr. Adele Morrison of Australian National University, Canberra, is the recipient of the 2025 IAPSO-ECS Medal for young scientist in physical sciences of the ocean. She also received her medal at BACO2025. The 29th IUGG General Assembly will be held from 15-23 July 2027 in Incheon, South Korea.

Action: Identify future areas for SCOR cooperation with IAPSO.

3.3. IAMAS – International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Sciences – Flossmann

IAMAS promotes research in all atmospheric sciences, especially programs requiring international cooperation. IAMAS leads the Alliance for Capacity Transfer (ACT) – a joint activity of IUGG, the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), and the U.S. University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR). IAMAS is made up of eleven international commissions and one committee which together play a major role in implementing IAMAS's activities. This summer a new commission on *Tropical Meteorology* (ICTM) under the founding president Thara Prabhakaran from the Indian Institute of



Tropical Meteorology in Pune was approved by the General Assembly during BACO 2025. From 20-25th July 2025, a joint Assembly of IAMAS-IACS-IAPSO was taking place in Busan, Republic of Korea. In total just under 1300 scientists (around half of them early career researchers) attended the meeting, 736 registered as IAMAS (IAPSO 321, IACS 225). During the Assembly a total of 764 talks and 329 posters animated the scientific discussion. However, also effort was made to attract the interest of non-scientists through a linked Earth Film festival, public lectures and numerous media outlets and articles. 16-22 July 2027 will be held the 29th General Assembly of IUGG in Incheon, Republic of Korea. It is the follow-up of the 2023 IUGG Assembly in Berlin and will again unite all eight IUGG associations.

Action: Identify future areas for SCOR cooperation with IAMAS.

Tab 4 – Large-Scale Ocean Research Projects reports

4.1. GEOTRACES – Marine Biogeochemical Cycles of Trace Elements and Isotopes – Casciotti/Croot

The GEOTRACES field programme continues to progress successfully with 160 cruises completed, corresponding to 41 GEOTRACES sections (with 54 cruises), 47 process studies (with 76 cruises), 19 compliant datasets, as well as 11 cruises completed as a GEOTRACES contribution to the International Polar Year (IPY). During the past year (May 1st, 2023 to April 30th, 2024), 2 new section cruises from Germany (marked in orange in the Figure 1) and 5 process studies (2 from Germany, 2 from Australia and 1 from Canada) have been undertaken. GEOTRACES is currently undertaking intensive efforts to prepare its upcoming Intermediate Data Product 2025 (IDP2025), scheduled for release in November 2025. To date, over 1,100 datasets have been reviewed and approved for inclusion by the GEOTRACES Standards and Intercalibration Committee, reflecting a significant expansion in data coverage and quality. During the reporting period, 155 new peer-reviewed papers have been published (2,682 publications in total). This includes the Special (virtual) Issue of the U.S. GEOTRACES Pacific Meridional Transect (GEOTRACES Section GP15) in *Global Biogeochemical Cycles* with 20 papers already published <[https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/toc/10.1002/\(ISSN\)1944-9224.GP15](https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/toc/10.1002/(ISSN)1944-9224.GP15)>.

Action: Consider feedback on the project's plans for a completion strategy.

4.2. SOLAS – Surface Ocean – Lower Atmosphere Study – Miller/Flossmann

SOLAS celebrated its 20 years of success at the 9th SOLAS Open Science Conference (OSC), held from 10-14 November in Goa, India. The conference brought together approximately 250 participants from 25 countries and regions to share their recent research findings and network with colleagues worldwide. It reflected SOLAS' continuous effort to build capacity in the Global South. Looking ahead to its third decade, SOLAS has launched new initiatives to meet the evolving needs of the scientific community and society. For example, SOLAS initiated a collaborative project on the Planetary Boundaries Framework in partnership with sister organisations, aiming to extend the Planetary Boundaries Framework into the ocean's interior, so that it more comprehensively represents the functioning and habitability of the planet. In addition, SOLAS united its National Networks to form a Europe Regional Panel, as well as



became a parent organisation by integrating relevant air-sea interaction research programmes (e.g., OASIS), to address the global financial challenges. Finally, after two years of dedicated effort by the community, SOLAS submitted the draft of its 3rd decadal science plan and organisational structure to the sponsors in July 2025 for review and approval.

Action: The SCOR Executive Committee will consider approval of the new science plan after its revision in response to the external review panel.

4.3. IMBeR – Integrated Marine Biosphere Research – Armitage/Yoo

In the final year, IMBeR convened the “IMBeR Synthesis and Future Planning Conference, Future Oceans 3 (FO3)” from 13 to 16 May in Shanghai, China. The FO3 reviewed and synthesized outstanding achievements for the last ten years’ IMBeR activities. It also explored a new global project to succeed the current IMBeR. The conference brought together 306 participants from 129 affiliations across 28 countries and regions, from diverse professional fields such as marine science, climate change, and ecological conservation. IMBeR presented several key ideas and experiences (e.g., internationally coordinated scientific research for marine Carbon Dioxide Removal (mCDR) activities, OA-ICC data compilation and portal on the biological response to ocean acidification, developing a Coastal Observation Lab in a Box – COLaB; Ocean sustainability in the context of global change: Lessons learned from a large-scale ocean research project) at the One Ocean Science Congress to provide the scientific foundation for the policy development at the Third United Nations Ocean Conference (UNOC3) for “accelerating action and mobilizing all actors to conserve and sustainably use the ocean” in June, 2025. A planning activity to develop a new science project beyond 2025 is underway.

Action: Consider feedback on the project’s plans for a new phase of activity.

4.4. IQOE – International Quiet Ocean Experiment – Tyack/Myers

The IQOE Science Committee met in person (with some video participants) on 20–22 November 2024 in Reykjavik, Iceland and 14-15 September 2025 in Roskilde, Denmark.

Action: Consider support of the 2026 workshop.

4.5. IIOE-2 – Second International Indian Ocean Expedition – Hood/Yoo

The 8th Meeting of the Steering Committee of IIOE-2 (SC-8) was held along with the annual integrated annual meetings of the Indian Ocean Global Ocean Observing System (IOGOOS) and its allied programs such as the Second International Indian Ocean Expedition (IIOE2), Sustained Indian Ocean Bio-geochemical and Ecological Research (SIBER), IndoOOS Resource Forum (IRF) and Indian Ocean Regional Panel (IORP), along with the Korea-US Indian Ocean Science (KUDOS) and Early Career Scientist Network (ECSN) workshop during May 5-9, 2025 at Labourdonnais Waterfront Hotel, Port Louis, Mauritius. The meeting was hosted by Department for Continental Shelf, Maritime Zones Administration & Exploration



of Prime Minister Office, Republic of Mauritius. The details, including information booklet, agenda and Action Taken Report against recommendation of the SC7 is available at <https://iioe-2.incois.gov.in/IIOE-2/SC8.jsp>. The IIOE-2 SC-8 asked the cochairsto identify the new members, in the place of one who are not willing to continue and communicate to the Project Office.

The IIOE-2 program was initially formulated for a period of five years (2015-2020) but was subsequently extended for another five years until 2025. Over the past decade, the IIOE-2 community has contributed significantly to the understanding of the Indian Ocean in terms of observation, research and capacity development through 60 endorsed projects across the six defined scientific themes. There have been many international collaborations, and, in addition, the Early Career Scientist Network (ECSN) has gained momentum with exchange of ideas and capacity development. International Indian Ocean Science Conference 2025 (IIOESC-2025) aims to showcase the progress and scientific knowledge gained during the past decade of IIOE-2 (2015-2025). The conference invites presentations focussing on nine defined themes which include the six themes of the IIOE-2 science plan and additional themes based on the proposed addendum.

Action: Consider supporting the 2026 activities as proposed in the budget. The SCOR Executive Committee has approved the Science Plan addendum.

Tab 5 – Infrastructural Projects reports

5.1. SOOS – Southern Ocean Observing System – Schloss/Myers

A key focus in 2024 was enhancing the SOOS data portal, SOOSmap . This included developing additional features, improving user experience and adding new datasets to strengthen SOOSmap’s capabilities for the future. A new joint regional hub between SOOS and the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network focusing on ocean acidification and its impacts in the Southern Ocean was also launched. 2024 saw the publication of six SOOS-led papers, including a 6-year assessment of impacts on emperor penguins under low sea-ice conditions, and two special issues focused on the Ross Sea and the Weddell Sea. SOOS continued its annual contribution to the BAMS State of the Climate Report, with this year’s article highlighting the rapid changes occurring in the Southern Ocean. These include substantial warming and continued low sea-ice extent, both of which will impact the critical role of the Southern Ocean in regulating global climate. As an observer at the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) and Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), SOOS presented information to the meetings on the status of the observing system, and continues to work with the ATCM on its intersessional work on the development of an international framework for environmental monitoring. SOOS was also well represented at the UN Climate Change conference COP29, contributing to multiple events in the Cryosphere and Ocean Pavilions. SOOS will update its Science Plan and develop a new Implementation Plan for 2026-2030. SOOS will continue its efforts in linking Southern Ocean science to global and regional policy, including a strong presence at the UN Ocean Conference, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, CCAMLR and COP30.



Action: Consider supporting the 2026 activities as proposed in the budget. Noting that SCOR will review the revised Science and Implementation Plan for 2026-2030.

5.2. IOCCP – International Ocean Carbon Coordination Project – Telszewski/Ricaurte

In the past 12 months the IOCCP continued to support the development of a global network of ocean carbon and biogeochemistry observations, coordinate the development of globally acceptable strategies and provide technical coordination developing operating methodologies, practices and standards, homogenizing efforts of the research community and scientific advisory groups. To strengthen opportunities for an appropriate global implementation of the marine biogeochemistry observing system, the IOCCP, through close collaboration with GOOS, has started efforts to create dedicated structures in the WMO's implementation mechanisms, allowing for clear definition of requirements for observations, observing system capabilities, and provision of guidance on the most important and achievable priorities for addressing the gaps between the identified requirements and capabilities. We have engaged the SOCONET-SOCAT-SOCOM value-chain community in order to start co-design the identification of current requirements, capacities and gaps. IOCCP fulfilling its role as GOOS Biogeochemistry Panel, plays a role of a community coordinator and WMO's point of contact for these efforts, engaging expert groups to provide detailed technical input on requirements and gap analysis. The IOCCP continues to make specific, targeted efforts towards implementing a community-developed model for production, certification and distribution of critically needed reference materials (RMs) for the seawater carbonate system. This model, centered around 3 regional hubs, was proposed in 2021 when the fragility of the production system of the seawater RMs for the carbonate system depending on one single laboratory (SIO, USA) heavily impacted the global community. IOCCP community has significantly contributed to the ocean community-wide effort towards development of a framework for a set of ocean indicators allowing for translating of the ocean science and data into practical metrics, guidance, and tools, informing on the state and health of the ocean that can be directly applied by policymakers, practitioners, and the public.

Action: None. IOCCP funding is provided by specific funding from an NSF grant.

5.3. COBS – Changing Ocean Biological Systems – Dupont/Yoo

Changing Ocean Biological Systems (COBS) is a SCOR activity focusing on how will biota respond to a changing ocean. The purpose of the project is to promote new methods for assessing the effects of multiple environmental factors acting on organisms at the same time. The project resulted from the realization by scientists working on single environmental factors (e.g. pH, temperature, oxygen) that single-factor experiments were not realistic to changes occurring in the ocean. This year, the group focused on a re-evaluation of its goals and a rotation of its members to fit its new needs. New resources were created (7 statistical vignettes) along with the promotion of existing ones (MEDDLE incorporated into 8 trainings/workshops). Several articles were either published, submitted or are under preparation to fill some conceptual and methodological gaps in the field.



Action: None. COBS funding is provided by specific funding from an NSF grant.

5.4. GlobalHAB – Global Harmful Algal Blooms – Anderson/Yoo

GlobalHAB is completing a decade of activity in 2025. In 2016, following the recommendations of the international community studying HABs, the new program "GlobalHAB: Global Harmful Algal Blooms," building on the foundation provided by the former program GEOHAB, was launched with the support of IOC and SCOR. GlobalHAB adopted the partially accomplished GEOHAB objectives, extending them into brackish and freshwater systems and to a variety of harmful groups (including benthic microalgae, cyanobacteria, and macroalgae). GlobalHAB aimed to address the effects of HABs on human society (health, socio-cultural aspects, economic impacts), taking also into consideration the potential trends of HABs and their impacts under climate change scenarios. GlobalHAB incorporated new challenges, new tools and a wider multidisciplinary perspective with the ultimate goal of translating the improved knowledge on HABs into sound policy- and decision-making to efficiently protect marine ecosystems and human health.

Recognizing the challenging funding landscape worldwide, while also acknowledging the incredible opportunity brought to bear by the UN Ocean Decade, we are working together to define a modern and relevant plan for tackling the ever-daunting question of HAB ecology and impact assessment in a changing climate. We expect recommendations from our liaison partners (e.g. IPHAB, PICES) to help guide this discussion and to identify collaborative opportunities for sustaining and reimagining GlobalHAB in the coming decade. The GlobalHAB SSC wrote a draft GlobalHAB Science and Implementation Plan: 2026-2036 and presented this to the IOC at the March 2025 Intergovernmental Panel on HABs (IPHAB) Meeting in Paris, France. It was approved as a draft by the IPHAB and was then discussed at the OOSC Town Hall in Nice, France in June 2025 (see above) with international Ocean Science peers. A similar Town Hall will be conducted by the SSC with a group of HAB experts and colleagues at the International Conference on Harmful Algae in Punta Arenas, Chile on 21 October 2025.

Action: Consider feedback on the project's plans for a new phase of activity.

5.5. JCS – Joint Committee on Seawater (IAPWS/SCOR/IAPSO) - Pawlowicz/van Haren

The JCS executive and Taskgroup chairs met with the SCOR executive director and IAPSO President virtually on April 22nd 2025. The chemical speciation taskgroup has held regular virtual meetings over the past year, but no other taskgroups have done so. JCS then held an in-person meeting on July 22 2025 at the IAMA-IACS-IAPSO Joint Assembly in 2025 (Busan, S. Korea), followed by a special session on the Thermophysical Properties of Seawater at that same meeting. A report on that Workshop, along with the significant proposed changes to the structure of JCS has been shared with the SCOR Executive Committee.

Action: Consider feedback on the project's plans for a new phase of activity.



Tab 6 – Affiliated projects

6.1. IOCCG – International Ocean Colour Co-ordinating Group – Lovindeer/Yoo

The International Ocean Colour Coordinating Group (IOCCG) is an affiliated project of SCOR since 1997, and is an associate member of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS). The mandate of IOCCG is to promote the development and application of science and technology that underpin remote sensing of ocean colour across all aquatic environments (in-land, coastal, open ocean). This mandate is advanced through the IOCCG Committee, IOCCG working groups and task forces, the CEOS Ocean Colour Radiometry-Virtual Constellation (OCR-VC), and the IOCCG Project Office. Details can be found on the IOCCG website at <http://ioccg.org>. The IOCCG is currently chaired by Shubha Sathyendranath (Plymouth Marine Lab, UK) who has served since 2022. The IOCCG Executive granted an extension of her tenure as Chair for an additional two years until 2027. The 29th annual IOCCG Committee Meeting was held virtually on 14 - 16 April 2025.

Action: Consider areas of future collaboration between SCOR activities and IOCCG.

Tab 7 – Intergovernmental and partner Organizations

Intergovernmental organizations reports

7.1. IOC – Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission – Evans/Myers

SCOR and IOC currently co-sponsor IIOE-2, GlobalHAB, and IOCCP.

Action: Consider future areas for cooperation

7.2. PICES – North Pacific Marine Science Organization – Chiba/Yoo

The North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES) is an intergovernmental scientific organization established by an international convention in 1992, to promote and coordinate marine scientific research in the North Pacific and adjacent seas. Our current member countries are Canada, Japan, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. PICES' goals are to (1) advance scientific knowledge and capacity available for the member countries, including information on human activities affecting and affected by marine ecosystems, and (2) provide a mechanism for collaboration among scientists in addressing timely and critical scientific questions about the North Pacific. After celebrating its 30th anniversary in 2022, PICES is currently undergoing an organizational transformation in its roles and functions to implement actionable science that informs management and policy for the protection of ecosystems and the sustainable development of the North Pacific and beyond. Information on the organization and its activities is available on the PICES website at <http://www.pices.int>.



Action: Consider future areas for cooperation

7.3. GESAMP – Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection – Watson-Wright/Croot

SCOR has heard annual updates from the GESAMP WG 38 (Atmospheric inputs to the ocean) in recent years. This year the SCOR annual meeting has invited broader communication from GESAMP on its range of activities. Summaries of the recent activities of GESAMP can be found on the webpage for the 52nd session of GESAMP, which was held 14-18 September 2025 in Paris, France (<http://www.gesamp.org/meetings/52nd-session-of-gesamp>).

Action: Consider future areas for cooperation

7.4. ICES – International Council for the Exploration of the Sea – O’Brien

In 2022, SCOR and ICES signed a Letter of Agreement aimed at furthering synergies through collaboration between SCOR and ICES on areas of mutual interest (https://www.ices.dk/about-ICES/Documents/Cooperation%20agreements/SCOR/20220627_SCOR_ICES_agreement.pdf).

Action: Consider future areas for cooperation

Partner organizations reports

7.4. POGO – Partnership for Observation of the Global Ocean – Correa/Gobin

POGO celebrated its 25th anniversary during the 25th POGO Annual Meeting in Ensenada, Mexico. The 26th POGO Annual Meeting (POGO-26) was hosted by the Centre for Marine and Coastal Studies (CEMACS), Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) in Penang, Malaysia, from 25 to 27 February 2025. POGO has expanded into new activities and partnerships – with highlights including the launch of the new Phase of the NF-POGO Centre of Excellence in Canada (hosted by the Ocean Frontier Institute, Dalhousie University, Memorial University, and Hakai Institute), our first participation in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP, a new partnership established with foundations OceanQuest and OceanX for shipboard training, and welcoming new members from two new countries: Liberia and South Africa. We have of course also remained committed to, and grateful for, our long-term partnerships with the Nippon Foundation, SCOR, and IOC-UNESCO. In January 2024, we welcomed our first POGO Chair from Latin America, Captain Francisco Arias (Director of INVEMAR, Colombia).

Action: Consider future areas for cooperation

7.5. ISC – International Science Council – McBride/Myers



Guided by its 2022–2024 Action Plan, the ISC worked to address emerging opportunities and challenges while fostering collaboration across regions, disciplines, and sectors. Through adaptability, innovation, and strengthened partnerships, the ISC has demonstrated its dedication to ensuring that science informs policy and contributes meaningfully to solving the complex issues facing humanity. As we reflect on this period, the ISC Activity and Achievement Report provides a snapshot of the ISC’s ongoing efforts to empower its Members, engage diverse stakeholders, and advocate for the central role of science in building a more equitable and resilient world. The report complements the annual reports of 2021, 2022 and 2023, which are more detailed in their description of related projects and initiatives.

Action: Consider future areas for cooperation

7.6. SCAR – Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research – Downes/Peeken

SCAR cosponsors SOOS and is one of the lead organizers of the IPY5 Planning Activities.

Action: Consider future areas for cooperation

7.7. Future Earth and the Ocean Knowledge Action Network – Oguguah/Twigg

Future Earth is a global network composed of 9 Secretariat hubs, 19 local and regional networks, and 27 Global Research Networks. These networks include the SCOR and Future Earth cosponsored activities, IMBeR and SOLAS, as well as the Ocean KAN. The Ocean KAN was at the UN Ocean Decade Conference in Barcelona where members chaired visioning sessions and participated on panels. The Ocean KAN led two research meetings: Indigenous Knowledge Sharing for Marine Protected Areas (held in Taiwan and funded by a Future Earth Cross-cutting Initiative grant) and Satellite Information for Traditional Decision-making (held in Rarotonga and funded by a Future Earth-European Space Agency grant). The Ocean KAN, along with Future Earth Coast and the Early Career Ocean Professionals Network, were jointly awarded a Future Earth Cross-cutting Proposal on Building Future Leaders. The Ocean KAN Network held “Listening Sessions” throughout the world (e.g. California, Latin America and the Caribbean, Nigeria, Réunion Island, Taiwan) to prepare for a Town Hall to be held later in 2025 at the One Ocean Science Summit to precede the UN Ocean Conference. Ocean KAN members, led by Dwight Owens from the Ocean KAN Executive Committee, presented at AGU on our work regarding scientific storytelling. Finally, the Ocean KAN collaborated with Future Earth’s Pathways Initiative to hold two webinars on When Western Meets Indigenous in Sustainability Science; both webinars were moderated by Linwood Pendleton and featured members of the Ocean KAN Community.

Action: Consider future areas for cooperation

7.8. WCRP – World Climate Research Programme – Palanisamy/Twigg

The World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) was established in 1980 to advance climate research with the specific charge to (i) to what extent the global climate can be predicted and (ii) investigate how



humans have influenced the climate. It is sponsored by three parent organizations, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Science Council (ISC), and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United National Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (IOC-UNESCO). WCRP has made enormous contributions in advancing climate knowledge since its establishment four decades ago. The significant improvement in our understanding of the coupled climate system goes back to WCRP's internationally coordinated efforts in establishing a comprehensive observing system and building increasingly complete and accurate climate modeling tools capable of delivering climate change projections that extend beyond the 21st century, considering various greenhouse gas emission scenarios.

Action: Consider future areas for cooperation

Tab 8 – Capacity-Development Activities

Capacity development activities are described in the presentations by Rebecca Zitoun, Chair, SCOR Capacity Development Committee and Laura Correa on behalf of POGO. Additionally, a report on the 2024 POGO-SCOR Fellowship program can be found at the following link: https://scor-int.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/POGO-SCOR-Fellowships_2024_Report.pdf. The 2025 programme for the Regional Graduate Network of Oceanography held at University of Namibia concluded on 17 October and the full report of the course will require more time to complete.

Tab 9 – Invited Presentations

9.1. BioGeoSCAPES

BioGeoSCAPES is global-scale research program, currently in its planning phase, to improve our understanding of the microbial biogeochemistry of the oceans. A Science and Implementation plan has been drafted for review by SCOR.

Action: Consider feedback on the project's plans. SCOR will oversee a review of the Science and Implementation Plan.

9.2. Planning for an International Seamount Science Program

Ocean Quest, a nonprofit organization at the King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST), is organizing planning activities to develop an international programme on seamount science.

Action: Consider feedback on the project's plans.

9.3. Bazaruto Center for Scientific Studies



The Bazaruto Center for Scientific Studies will present their work and capabilities to the SCOR annual meeting as an effort to elevate the potential for further involvement in international ocean science and SCOR in Mozambique.

Action: None.