



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

> Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation la science et la culture

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация Объединенных Наций по вопросам образования науки и культуры

- Intergovernmental
- Oceanographic
 Commission
- Commission
- océanographique intergouvernementale
- Comisión
 Oceanográfica
 Intergubernamental
- Межправительственная океанографическая комиссия

19 June 2015, Paris

GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT: PROGRESS, CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS

IOC/INF-1231 EC-XLVII, Dec. 6.2

Presented by Dr. Luis Valdés

Head of Ocean Sciences of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO



BACKGROUND

GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT

Investments

Resources

Productivity

Ocean Science

Definition: Research disciplines related to the study of the ocean: physical, biological, chemical, geological, hydrographic, health, and social sciences, as well as engineering, the humanities, and multidisciplinary research on the relationship between humans and the ocean. Ocean Science seeks to understand complex, multiscale social-ecological systems, which requires multidisciplinary and collaborative research. (Ocean Science in Canada: Meeting the challenge, seizing the opportunity, 2013)













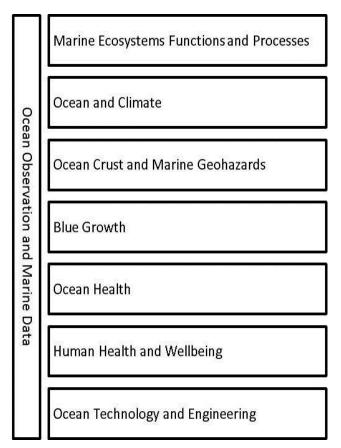
FRAMEWORK & SCOPE

GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT

NECESSARY TO DEFINE DIFFERENT MEASURES OF OCEAN SCIENCE, RELEVANT IN THE FRAME OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. THESE WILL WOULD BE GROUPED INTO SEVEN MAJOR CATEGORIES AND ONE OVERARCHING THEME:



GOAL 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



OUTLINE

GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT

Outline of the Global Ocean Science Report (EC-XLVII/6.2)

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Research investment
 - 2.1. Observations
 - 2.2. Fisheries
 - 2.3. Other ocean sciences
- 3. Research capacity and infrastructure
 - 3.1. Human resources, gender distribution
 - 3.2. Facilities/laboratories/field stations
 - 3.3. Equipment
 - 3.4. Key time series sampling sites
- 4. Research productivity and science impact
 - 4.1. Peer-reviewed publications
 - 4.2. International collaboration

- 5. Oceanographic data and information exchange
- 6. International supporting organizations on ocean science
 - 6.1. Scientific organizations
 - 6.2. Fisheries management organizations
 - 6.3. The role of International Project Offices
- 7. Contribution of marine science to the development of ocean and coastal policies and sustainable development
- 8. Conclusions
 - 8.1. Gaps in knowledge, research, capacity and technical infrastructure
 - 8.2. Findings and opportunities
 - 8.3. Capacity building and transfer of technology
 - 8.4. Opportunities for international collaboration

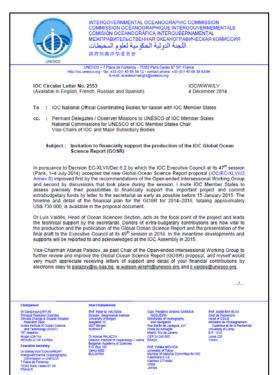


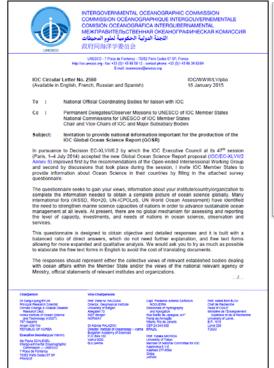
GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT

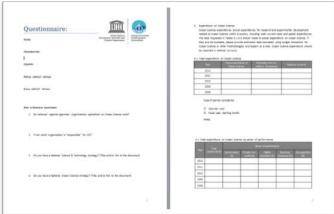
Circular Letters:

IOC-CL 2553

IOC-CL 2560

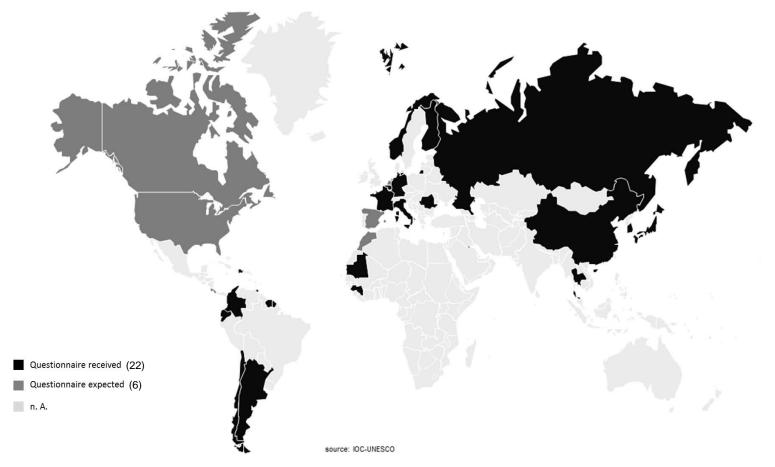






GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT





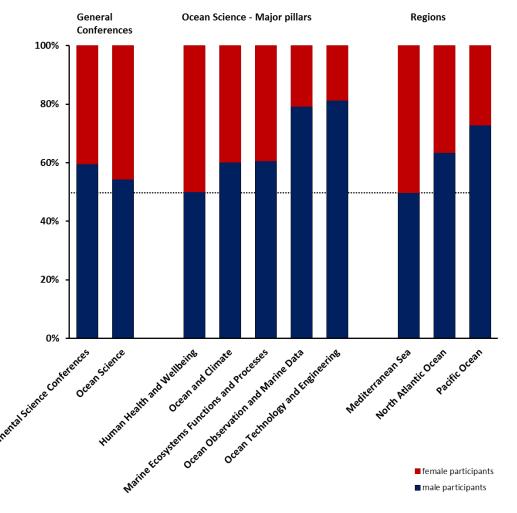
GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT

CHAPTER 3: Human Resources, gender distribution

Resource information:

- Conferences between 2009-2015
- 28 conferences
- Conferences hosted in 15 different countries
- >17.000 participants
- >104 countries represented

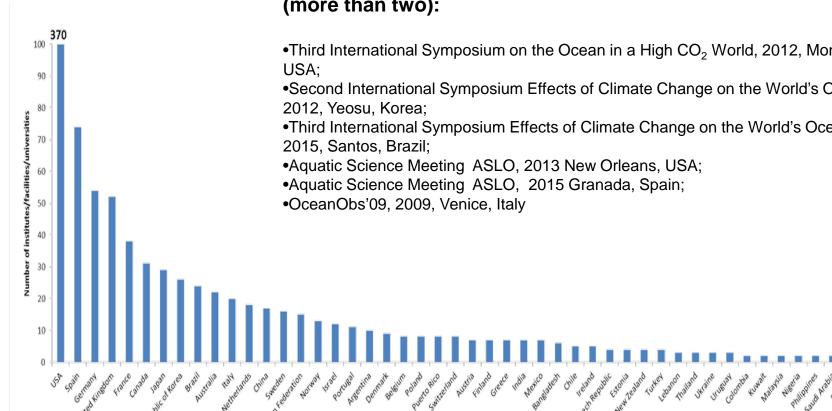
Relative proportion (%) of male and female experts attending international scientific conferences/ symposia





GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT

CHAPTER 3: Facilities/laboratories/ field stations



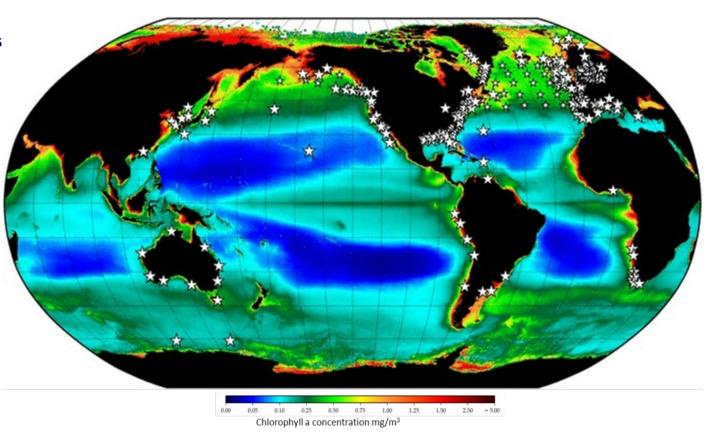
Number of institutes/facilities and universities by country represented at the following list of international conferences (more than two):

- •Third International Symposium on the Ocean in a High CO₂ World, 2012, Monterey, USA:
- •Second International Symposium Effects of Climate Change on the World's Oceans, 2012, Yeosu, Korea;
- •Third International Symposium Effects of Climate Change on the World's Oceans, 2015, Santos, Brazil;
- •Aguatic Science Meeting ASLO, 2013 New Orleans, USA;
- •Aguatic Science Meeting ASLO, 2015 Granada, Spain;
- OceanObs'09, 2009, Venice, Italy



GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT

CHAPTER 3: Key time series sampling sites



Compilation of more than 300 ship-based marine ecological time series sites (plus about 100 estuarine sites) (©IGMETS).



GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT

Country	Papers		SI	ARC	ADIE	GI
Country	Score	Trend*	31	ARC	ARIF	GI
United States	146,658	*********	1.02 —	1.28 📤	1.17 📤	0.99 —
China	66,598		0.80	0.77 🔻	0.78 🔻	1.09 📤
United Kingdom	44,422		1.17 📤	1.43 📤	1.21 📤	0.98 —
Japan	36,812		1.02 —	0.88 🔻	0.91 —	1.04 —
Germany	32,616		0.91 —	1.42 📤	1.16 📤	1.03 💳
France	31,408	********	1.18 📤	1.36 📤	1.15 📤	1.05 —
Canada	29,162		1.36 📤	1.33 📤	1.17 📤	0.91 —
Australia	26,696		1.81 📤	1.36 📤	1.16 📤	0.98 💳
Spain	21,798		1.31 📥	1.24 📤	1.13 📤	1.01 —
Italy	20,703	********	1.02 —	1.12 📤	1.08 —	0.99 💳
India	16,033		0.97 💳	0.71 🔻	0.80	0.93 💳
Norway	13,874		3.96 📤	1.28 📤	1.10 📤	0.95 💳
Brazil	13,869		1.24 📥	0.73 🔻	0.87 🔻	1.06 —
Russia	13,827		1.24 📤	0.52 🔻	0.55 🔻	1.03 💳
Rep. of Korea	11,983		0.84 🔻	0.83 🔻	0.90 —	1.15 📤
Netherlands	11,843		1.03 💳	1.53 📤	1.20 📤	0.96 💳
Sweden	8,266		1.08 —	1.49 📤	1.22 📤	1.02 —
Turkey	7,540		1.00 —	0.85 🔻	0.87 🔻	1.06 —
Denmark	7,428		1.71 📤	1.53 📤	1.21 📤	0.94 —
Mexico	7,069		1.82 📤	0.71 🔻	0.88 🔻	0.94 —
Portugal	7,043		2.13 📤	1.20 📤	1.10 —	1.02 —
New Zealand	6,606		2.40 📤	1.37 📤	1.14 📤	0.92 —
Belgium	6,128		0.95 —	1.49 📤	1.17 📤	1.03 —
Poland	6,108	*********	0.78 🔻	0.75 🔻	0.79 🔻	1.09 📤
Switzerland	6,023	***********	0.72 🔻	1.90 📤	1.31 📤	1.16 📤
World	520,734		1.00 —	1.00 —	1.00 —	0.99 —

CHAPTER 4: Research productivity and science impact

Ocean sciences (all branches) 2003-2011

More than 520,000 publications in Ocean Science research are indexed in the Scopus database from 2003 to 2011



GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT

Country	Papers		SI	ARC	ADIE		
Country	Score	Trend*	31	ARC	ARIF	GI	
United States	28,712	*******	1.40 📤	1.22	1.10 📤	1.05 —	
United Kingdom	8,589	*********	1.57 📥	1.52 📤	1.19 📤	1.11 📤	
China	7,810		0.66	0.72 🔻	0.77 🔻	0.96 —	
Germany	6,621	*********	1.29 📤	1.39 📤	1.14 📤	1.06 —	
France	5,947	*********	1.56 📤	1.40 📤	1.12 📤	1.07 —	
Japan	4,759	********	0.92 —	0.93 💳	0.93 —	1.08 📤	
Canada	4,544	********	1.48 📤	1.28 📤	1.11 📥	0.96 —	
Australia	4,440		2.10 📤	1.36 📤	1.12 📤	1.23 📤	
Italy	3,056	********	1.05 —	1.20 📤	1.04 —	1.06 —	
Spain	2,722		1.14 📤	1.21 📥	1.14 📤	1.25 📤	
Netherlands	2,297	*********	1.39 📤	1.57 📤	1.16 📤	0.99 💳	
India	2,150		0.91 —	0.54 🔽	0.80	0.85 🔻	
Norway	1,905		3.80 📤	1.44 📤	1.16 📤	1.09 📤	
Russia	1,871		1.17 📤	0.63 🔻	0.62	1.05 💳	
Rep. of Korea	1,401		0.69 🔻	0.71 🔽	0.91 —	1.18 📤	
Sweden	1,334	***********	1.22 📤	1.43 📤	1.15 📤	1.18 📤	
Switzerland	1,304		1.09 —	1.91 📤	1.26 📤	1.21 📤	
Brazil	1,227		0.77 🔻	0.76 🔽	0.89 🔻	0.92 —	
Denmark	1,164	*********	1.88 📤	1.55 📤	1.17 📤	0.99 💳	
New Zealand	970		2.46 📤	1.37 📤	1.11 📤	0.91 —	
Belgium	839		0.91 —	1.60 📤	1.18 📤	1.09 📤	
Mexico	825	*********	1.48 📤	0.67 🔽	0.85 🔻	0.83 🔻	
Portugal	825		1.74 📤	1.13 📤	1.05 —	1.20 📤	
Poland	748		0.66	0.69 🔻	0.78	1.05 —	
Turkey	395		0.36 🔻	0.90 —	0.99 💳	1.08 📤	
World	74,541	***********	1.00 —	1.00 —	1.00 —	0.97 —	

CHAPTER 4: Research productivity and science impact

Ocean sciences: Climate change 2003-2011

About 75,000 publications are indexed in the Scopus database from 2003 to 2011



GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT

Leading countries in microplastics marine pollution (1996–2012)

Country	Papers	Trend	ARC	ARIF	SI
United States	191		1,13	1,12	1,15
United Kingdom	77	a.c. amantili	1,33	1,19	1,75
Japan	47	thir tion.	1,04	0,89	1,07
China	40		0,59	0,74	0,51
Australia	36		1,04	1,19	2,25
Brazil	35	a natath	1,32	0,89	3,15
Canada	29	and math	1,16	1,16	1,24
Germany	24		1,85	1,14	0,58
France	22	come ath	1,47	1,06	0,73
Rep. of Korea	17	- Lath	0,31	0,70	1,22
South Africa	14		1,47	1,05	4,79
Italy	14		0,94	0,94	0,62
Spain	13	in letint	0,86	0,73	0,73
India	12	!!!	0,65	0,54	0,70
Netherlands	12	arm ald	1,28	1,17	0,94
Greece	11	n Lilian	1,09	1,10	2,62
New Zealand	9	arma del	1,80	1,22	2,98
Switzerland	8	n dh	0,71	1,18	0,87
Chile	8	and the	2,22	1,24	4,88
Sweden	8	ու սե	2,02	1,50	0,90
Norway	6	and the	3,09	1,15	1,58
Belgium	6	i ili	2,42	1,38	0,85
Turkey	6	m h	0,33	0,63	0,83
World	578		1,00	1,00	1,00

Note: Scores in light gray are highly prone to fluctuations; please use/interpret with caution Source: Compiled by Science-Metrix using Scopus database (Elsevier)

CHAPTER 4: Research productivity and science impact

> Ocean sciences: Microplastics 1996-2012

Emerging issue, only 575 publications are indexed in the Scopus database from 1996-2012, 70% of them since 2007

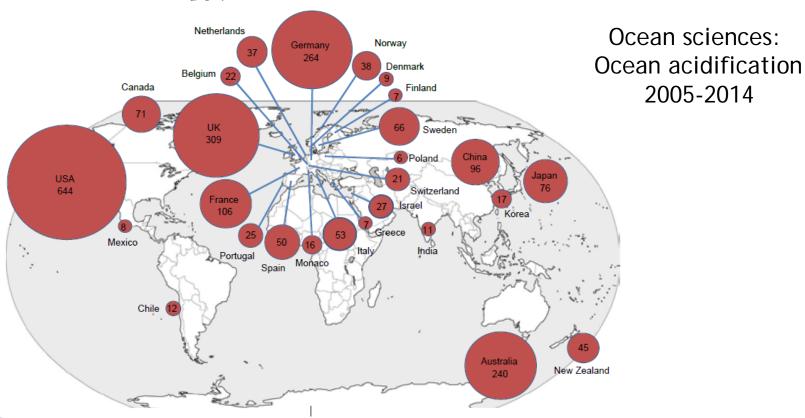


GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT

CHAPTER 4: Research productivity and science impact

National involvement in ocean acidification research, based on first authors' addresses for peer-reviewed papers published in 2005–2014 for countries with 5 or more ocean acidification publications.

(P. Williamson. Data from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre)



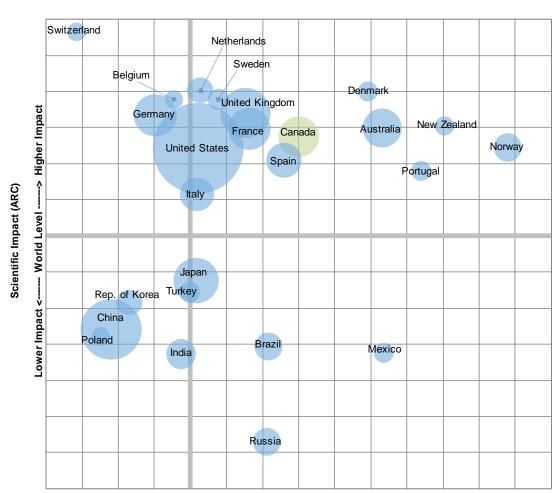
Progress/Challenge

GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT

CHAPTER 4: Research productivity and science impact

Positional analysis of countries in Ocean Science

This positional analysis can also be done for the identified branches

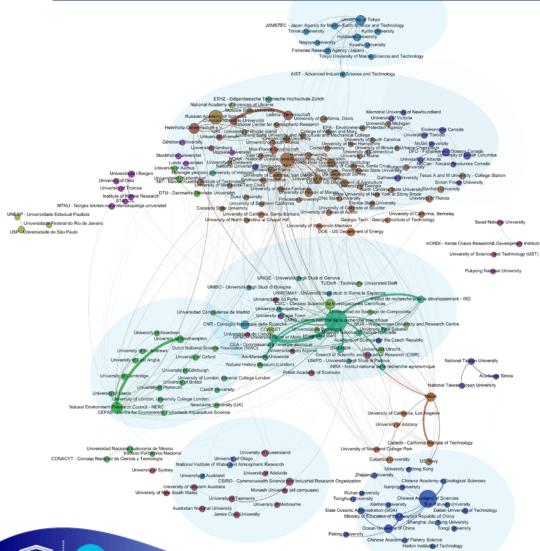


Lower Specialization <-----> World Level -----> Higher Specialization

Specialization Index (SI)



GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT



CHAPTER 4: Research productivity and science impact

Most organizations are clustered based on **geographical proximity**: American cluster, European cluster, Chinese cluster, Oceania cluster, UK cluster, Canadian cluster, etc.

The European cluster is central to the network, linking the American cluster to the Chinese and Oceania clusters

Most cluster are centered around a main hub which represents a national organization (CNRS for Europe, Chinese Academy of Science for China, NOAA for the US, etc.)

Source: Computed by Science-Metrix using the Scopus database (Elsevier)



PROSPECTS

GLOBAL OCEAN SCIENCE REPORT

Dates	Actions	
June–July 2015	Twenty-eighth session of the IOC Assembly	
	Call to Member States to provide funds for the GOSR	
August 2015-January 2016	Analysis of received questionnaires and free of charge resources	
September 2015	In case of new financial resources bibliometric analysis carried out.	
December 2015	Identifying authors of the individual chapters; forming the editorial board	
February–May 2016	Workshops – Lead authors convene drafting the first text elements	
	Discussions by email and teleconferences with the editorial board	
	and experts from Member States	
June 2016	Review of the first text elements	
	First draft presented at the 49 th Session	
	of the IOC Executive Council	
	Writing and improving of text elements	
July-September 2016	Finalize the discussions by email and teleconferences	
<i>.</i> .	Review of conclusions and recommendations	
	Complete the structure of the report	
September–November 2016	Finalizing the report and an executive summary	
	Presentation at a relevant meeting, December 2016	



