ECORD Council Meeting #22

November 13th and 14th, 2012

Edinburgh, UK

MINUTES

Roster

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* Apologies

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACEX	Arctic Coring Expedition, Expedition 302
AGU	American Geophysical Union
ANZIC	Australia-New Zealand IODP Consortium
APL	Anciliary Project Letter
BGS	British Geological Survey
BoG	IODP-MI Board of Governors
CMO	Central Management Office
CPP	Complementary Pre-Proposals
DCO	Deep Carbon Observatory
DLP	Distinguished Lecturer Programme
DS^3F	Deep-Sea and Sub-Seafloor Frontiers project
EB	Executive Board
EC	European Commission
ECORD	European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling
EDP	Engineering Development Panel
EGU	European Geosciences Union
EMA	ECORD Managing Agency
EPC	European Petrophysics Consortium
ERIC	European Research Infrastructure Consortium
ESF	European Science Foundation
ESFRI	European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures
ESO	ECORD Science Operator
ESSAC	ECORD Science Support and Advisory Committee
FB	Facility Board
ICDP	International Continental Scientific Drilling Program
ILP	ECORD Industry Liaison Panel
IMAGES	International Marine Past Global Changes
INSU-CNRS	Institut National des Sciences de l'Univers, France
INVEST	IODP New Ventures in Exploring Scientific Targets
IODP	Integrated Ocean Drilling Program
IODP-MI	IODP Management International, Inc.
IOs	Implementing Organizations
IPICS	International Partnerships in Ice Core Sciences
IWG+	International Working Group +
JAMSTEC	Japan Marine Science & Technology Center
JFAST	Japan Trench Fast Drilling Project
JR	JOIDES Resolution
KIGAM	Korea Institute of Geosciences and Mineral Resources

LacCore	National Lacustrine Core Facility
LAs	Lead Agencies
MARCOM project	Towards an Integrated Marine and Maritime Science Community project
MDP	Multiple-phase Drilling Proposal
MEXT	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology
MOST	The People's Republic of China Ministry of Science and Technology
MISTRALS	Mediterranean Integrated Studies at Regional And Local Scales
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Mission-specific platform
NanTroSEIZE	Nankai Trough Seismogenic Zone Experiment
NERC	Natural Environment Research Council, UK
NJSS	New Jersey Shallow Shelf
NSF	National Science Foundation, USA
NSF-OCE	NSF Ocean Sciences
NWO	Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research
ODP	Ocean Drilling Program
OSP	Onshore Science Party
OTF	Operation Task Force
PAGES	Past Global Changes project
PEP	Proposal Evaluation Panel
POC	Platform Operation Costs
PPO	Project Partner Office
SAS	Science Advisory Structure
SIPCOM	Science Implementation and Policy Committee
SCP	Site Characterization Panel
SO	Support Office
SOC	Science Operation Costs
SPC	Science Planning Committee
SSC	Magellan Plus Science Steering Committee
ToR	Terms of Reference
USAC	U.S. Science Advisory Committee
USIO	U.S. Implementing Organization
USSSP	U.S. Science Support Program
VTF	Vision Task Force
WP	Work Package

Tuesday, November 13th – British Geological Survey, Edinburgh

OPEN SESSION

1 - Welcome and logistical information (R. Gatliff / M. Webb / D.McInroy)

R. Gatliff and D. McInroy welcomed the participants and explained the meeting logistics.

Thirteen countries attended ECORD Council #22. Excuses were presented for the absence of the representatives Denmark, Norway, Switzerland and Spain. O. Dias attended as the Portuguese alternate due to F. Barriga's absence. C. Escutia has represented Spain, due to J. Sanchez-Quintana's absence.

ECORD Council Consensus 12-02-1
The Council approves unanimously the agenda of the ECORD Council Meeting #22.

2 - Approval of the Helsinki meeting minutes (M. Webb)

Mike Webb welcomed all of the Council participants. Each participant was introduced.

ECORD Council Consensus 12-02-2
The Council approves unanimously the minutes of the ECORD Council meeting #21.

3 – Review of the Helsinki meeting actions (M. Borissova / G. Camoin)

G. Camoin referred to the list of actions as shown in the ECORD Council #21 minutes.

4 - IWG+ report – Recent developments on the New Framework document (T. Janecek, G. Camoin and S. Shibata)

T. Janecek gave the IWG + report on the following topics : the principal changes in the IODP Framework document, the IODP Forum TORs, the *Scientific Drilling* journal, the workshop issue, the IODP/ECORD-IMAGES collaboration and the SEDIS Database.
The IODP Framework consists of approximately 50 items. T. Janecek presented the main highlights of the IODP Framework changes, listed below.

Framework item # 2

The changes mostly concern the particular aspects of the Support Office, as there will not be a Central Management Agency, but a smaller office. The Support Office will support the SAS and the IODP Forum, will oversee the Site Survey Data Bank and maintain the IODP website. The Support Office will not ensure the publication of the *Scientific Drilling* journal.

Framework item #5

The IODP Forum will be a venue for exchanging ideas and views on the scientific progress of the program. Rather than « monitoring » and « advising », the IODP Forum will « foster » and « collaborate » and provide advice to the IODP Facility Boards on the Platform Provider activities.

Framework item #16

Platform staffing changes : when lead proponents will be selected as co-chief scientists, they will not count toward the consortia quotas.

T. Janecek said that the staffing would have to be monitored over the years, but most importantly, this change gives the lead proponents incentives to write proposals and participate to the drilling expeditions.

Frameworks items #27 and #31

Co-funded projects will require a flexible approach to staffing.

Framework item #30

Access to MSPs will be offered to Japanese and *Chikyu* partner scientists through an exchange mechanism between berths on the MSPs and the *Chikyu*. The participation levels are to be defined in an Agreement document, signed between ECORD and MEXT.

Framework item #12

The current curation and geographic distribution of the cores will continue into the new program, with the goal to maintain a uniform sampling policy among all of the IODP repositories.

T. Janecek said that this change ensures international cooperation, which is very

important.

Framework item #17

PEP is the key scientific panel that integrates the program and ensures scientific excellence and accordance with the Science Plan of IODP. The introduced changes state that the riserless/MSP proposals will be received and evaluated by PEP twice a year. The riser proposals will be received by PEP in response to specific proposal calls.

M. Webb asked whether all partners have agreed on the co-chief not counting in the quota and if it is no longer a point of discussion. T. Janecek confirmed that it has been already agreed-on by all partners. There will be a new format for the proposal submission process.

Framework item #20

The Implementing Organization may establish and staff its own Technical Development Panels and Scientific Panels to address the unique technical/analytical needs of each platform.

T. Janecek explained that it is better to have several targeted panels that address the specific technological needs of each platform, rather than having one large Technical Development Panel.

R. Gatliff added that the first ECORD Technical Development Panel meeting was held in Edinburgh one week ago, looking into the development of the Atlantis Massif project. The Panel is already in place and it is working. T. Janecek commented that it seems to be working well.

J. de Leeuw asked if there is a specific JR call for proposals and added that certain JR proposals have been delayed in the past. He asked how the calls will be organized. T. Janecek responded that this issue is to be discussed in March, 2013 during the US Facility Board meeting when ship tracks on a 3-year time frame will be defined. It will have to be further discussed if the proposals would go through the Support Office or the FB. T. Janecek said that it will be decided at the first FB meeting whether the planning will happen on a yearly basis. The calls will be broadcasted on the IODP website.

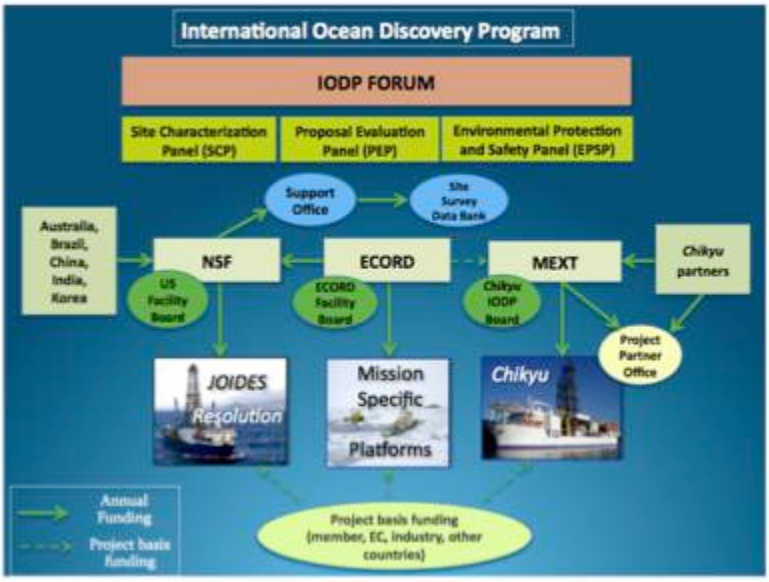
J. Erbacher asked how the technical standards are guaranteed. T. Janecek said that the platform providers have stated that they will maintain similar standards to the best of their ability and depending on their available resources. The IODP Forum TORs are to

monitor how well the standards are achieved and maintained. The individual Technical Panels will also ensure to maintain liaisons between each other and that those standards are maintained. T. Janecek said that the process will be closely observed in the next few years to see if it works.

R. Gatliff said that ESO has not set up a panel for STP yet, but there are supporters to keep the process standardized. T. Janecek said that there is a solicitation for re-competition of the management of the JR, and the solicitation's listed tasks include instructions on how to maintain the standards.

J.P. Henriet asked whether the long-term planning for the vessels is bottom-up and how proposal pressure is treated. T. Janecek said the JR functions completely in a bottom-up approach and will operate in the Pacific and Indian oceans in the near future because of proposal pressure. The geographic concentration of future operations will also depend on the proposal pressure.

T. Janecek presented a graphic of the **new program structure** : the IODP Forum is the overarching umbrella entity, which is meant to monitor and foster collaboration.



He explained that the **PEP** is the major proposal evaluation entity that works in concert with the technical panels. The green arrows show the directions of fund flows. The Support Office has a contract with the IODP data bank. Funds could flow-in on a project-by-project basis.

IODP Forum TORs

The IODP Forum ToRs were provided by SIPCOM to IWG +, which made some alterations to the text. The SIPCOM version was too prescriptive, as the main purpose of the Forum is to be a venue to exchange ideas and views, rather than to monitor and foster change. The Forum could recommend workshops, but not review them. The membership has been revised to specifically identify members. The Forum may reach a decision through a consensus.

The **IODP - MI Board of Governors (BoG)** will act as a panel to develop and implement the selection process for the first program chair. The call for the Forum Chair nominations is expected to take place in December 2012. T. Janecek said that the subsequent chair selection process is to be determined by the Forum. The Forum Chair will be the face of the program.

Scientific Drilling journal

The *Scientific Drilling* journal is currently edited and published by the CMO. The editorial is done by IODP-MI's salaried employees. The copy editing, printing, and distribution tasks are shared by IODP and ICDP. The printing and shipping costs for 4 500 copies is about $ 20 000 USD per issue.

There is no central home for the journal task in the new IODP because the NSF does not have the funds. T. Janecek said that the journal needs a « champion » who will undertake this task. The ICDP has expressed interest in taking lead and the agencies are working together with ICDP in order to identify the journal's true business costs. There will be some face-to-face meetings at the AGU as nothing has been finalized yet on this issue. Further discussions are needed about the direction of the journal, or if it would be a peer-review journal.

G. Camoin reminded the Council members that he will address the journal in the closed session on November 14, 2012. T. Wiersberg also mentioned that he will also discuss that issue during his report.

IODP Workshops

The workshops are a critical part of the new IODP. There was a significant IWG +

discussion about the workshop review and funding. In the proposal review process, the Forum will recommend topics for the workshops. PEP is a good entity to conduct the review of these proposals but the resulting workload issue must be also considered.
T. Janecek posed the question as to whether the workshop funding could be done through an integrated approach. It must be considered that as there will be no CMO in the new program, the Support Office could receive and process the proposals but not fund them.
He noted that the US has its US Science Support Program and Europe funds the MagellanPlus Workshop Series. Currently there is a very nationalistic approach to the workshops, and the workshop maintenance remains a very important funding question.

J. de Leeuw reminded that PEP will be also in charge of the proposal review. There are other venues, such as the website, which could function as a centralized, integrating factor for the proposals. T. Janecek agreed that the IODP website is an important venue for the announcement of the proposal calls.
J. de Leeuw said that there is still a question as to where and to which entities the scientists would have to submit the proposals.

The IODP/ECORD – IMAGES (2) Collaboration

T. Janecek reviewed the scientific objectives of the IMAGES Programme. The IMAGES 2 Science plan will be soon published. It shows strong convergences with the Climate Section of the IODP Science Plan, on topics such as CO_2 and Climate, Ice sheets and Sea Level Change, Climate Variability etc.

IMAGES will remain a distinctive program. The IODP/ECORD-IMAGES partnership should only consider large-scale, multiple-objective, multi-site proposals built around significant scientific themes (e.g. Caribbean Loop and freshwater influx, land-ocean linkages around Africa, the North-Pacific- Arctic Ocean linkages, etc.).

The IMAGES community consists of 850 scientists and students, 70 institutions in 26 nations, 150 Ph.D. and Master theses, and 800 peer-reviewed papers in high impact journals.

T. Janecek noted that the collaboration between IODP and IMAGES would follow most of

the IODP rules on proposal submission, publications, the sending of IMAGES community representatives in PEP, cruise scheduling and shipboard measurements, science party organization, membership and access to samples, core curation, sample data moratorium and site survey data. T. Janecek said that the contribution of the IMAGES scientific community will probably be very beneficial to the program.

G. Camoin reminded that SIPCOM should ask the Site Characterization Panel to work on the proposal guidelines. J. de Leeuw confirmed that SIPCOM will address this issue later.

G. Camoin said that the SCP and FB interactions should work together and the SCP should work on the data Site Survey requirements in the future. J. de Leeuw agreed and responded that the SCP can advise PEP and the individual FB.

J. Erbacher said that a lot of long-distance cores have failed. Many of the derived cores were too short because there was no proper science survey. He asked if it would be possible to integrate the IODP-type quality management, in the seismic department for example, as a separate Science Survey recommendation panel or task force. T. Janecek and G. Camoin commented that it is necessary to have further discussion on this topic at the SCP.

SEDIS : Scientific Earth Drilling Information Service (SEDIS)

SEDIS is a one-stop portal for various databases from the *JR,* the *Chikyu* and the MSPs. The Service's support is in question for the new program. The maintenance fee is $ 25 000 USD per year. The US is willing to maintain SEDIS for one or two years. T. Janecek said that after that the US will have to decide if this is the most appropriate database for the new phase of the program. The Facility Boards will need to determine the future funding for the database.

5 - NSF report (T. Janecek)

T. Janecek reviewed the report discussion topics.

He reviewed the **National Science Board Actions**. The National Science Board (NSB) is an upper level entity within the National Science Foundation (NSF) that determines which programs will run and when. The USIO has had a one-year extension contract for the operations and management of the *JR,* as the contract was due to expire in October FY13. During that one year the extension, a competitive solicitation will be held for a new proposal for the management of the *JR* drill ship. In November 2013, the NSF will

seek approval from the NSB for support of the *JR* beyond FY14. The outcome is contingent upon the successful **re-competition for the *JR*'s management and operations** ; a proposal that must be viewed as compelling by merit-review ; the availability of funds from the NSF and its international partners ; and a healthy ratio balance of funds for the facilities and the science within NSF-OCE.
The award period would be for 5 years, which would be extendable for an additional 5 year upon successful performance review.

***JOIDES Resolution* Management Re-competition**

T. Janecek explained that the current solicitation for the *JR* management for then next 10 years, includes the following tasks: onboard science operations ; downhole measurements ; core and data repository management ; management of the ship leasing subcontract with ODL ; integrative logistical, planning and management support.
The Solicitation was issued on September 20th 2012, after which multiple letters of intent were received by October 30th, 2012. The full proposals are due on January 2013 and an External panel review will be held on February 28th-March 1st, 2013
The selection results will be announced by summer 2013. T. Janecek said that the US should have a new operator in about 9 months.

Support Office Solicitation

The Support Office's main tasks include : support of the *JR* Facility Board and Advisory Panel, management and archiving of IODP proposals, oversight of the Site Survey Database, and maintenance of the IODP website. The Support Office Solicitation was issued on September 20th, 2012. Multiple letters of intent were received on October 30th, 2012. The full proposals will be due January 22, 2012. The same External Panel that will review the *JR* Management Re-competition, will review the Support Office applications. The selection is expected to be finalized by spring 2013, provide the Support Office with a transition of a few months with IODP-MI, while IODP-MI phases out.

***JOIDES Resolution* Facility Board**

The Primary FB Tasks : The *JR* schedule is defined by an yearly ship track and a long-term regional track. The *JR* FB will be similar to the ECORD FB. The approval of the

Annual Facility Program Plan involves review of the *JR* schedule, publications, data management, core curation, technical development and education and outreach.
The approval of the Annual budget Support Office Program Plan includes the proposal process and website. The development and monitoring policies of the FB include data ; publications, core curation, etc.

The *JR* Facility Board Roster

Includes one representative from the funding agencies : the US, ECORD, Brazil, Australia, China, Korea, and India. The roster also includes the US Operator, the Scientific Community, where it is represented by 5 international scientists and a US Chair, the Liaisons : PEP chair, IODP Forum Chair, Support Office Chair, ESO and JAMSTEC, and Observers from additional agencies, operator representatives, PMO representatives and etc. The first *JR* Facility Board meeting will be held on March 18-20, 2013 in Washington D.C. The meeting logistics will be announced around January 2013.
M. Webb asked if the FB would meet twice per year. T. Janecek responded that in order to complete the yearly scheduling, they plan to meet once a year in order to set the long-term regional tracks. J. de Leeuw commented that two meetings might be needed due to the timing of the proposals realized for review. T. Janecek said that this is not needed at the moment for the US and that additional meetings may be organized in case that there is a need for further fine-tuning of the ship tasks.
S. Shibata asked if the head of the PPO would be allowed to attend the JR FB. T. Janecek said that meeting is open to all observers, so the Chair of the PPO could attend as an observer.

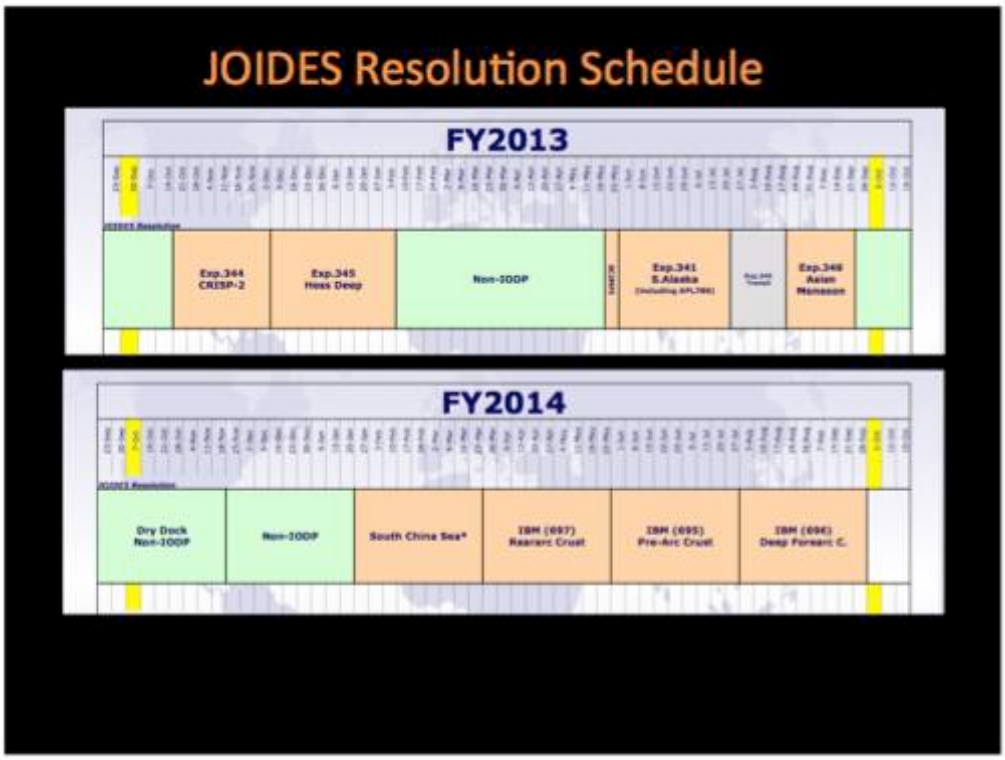
T. Janecek reviewed the current ***JR* staffing numbers per year and per expedition**, shown in the table below. He said that the goal is to maintain some extra room available on the expeditions and to have about 25 scientists on board and 2 co-chiefs, who would not count as part of the national quotas. The intellectual capacity contribution to the program must be also considered.

Country	Scientists/Exp	Scientist/yr (6 *JR* exp/yr)
US	8	48
ECORD	8	48
Japan	4	24

Brazil	2	12
ANZIC	1	6
India	< 1	4
China	< 1	4
Korea	< 1	4
Co-Chief Scientists	2	
Total	25-28	

T. Janecek commented that the NSF-Japan agreement has established an exchange of 4 : 4 Japanese to NSF scientists on each expedition. Due to their corresponding contributions levels, India, China and Korea will have one berth every three or four expeditions. T. Janecek stressed that these are flexible numbers.
M. Webb asked how many berths can be on the JR. T. Janecek said that there is a maximum of 28 berths, but the extra spaces need to be saved for observers and technical teams if needed.

T. Janecek reviewed the ***JR* Schedule**, shown in the following diagram. He said that the FY 13 and FY14 scheduling is set in place. It is expected that the *JR* will operate in FY15-16 in the Southwestern Pacific and Indian Ocean. It has not been finalized if in FY17 the *JR* will move to the South Atlantic.



Based on a *JR* scheduling map, T. Janecek commented that the *JR* is operating Expeditions 344 CRISP -2 in Costa Rica, 345 Hess Deep, 341 Southern Alaska, and 346 Asian Monsoon.

FY14 will begin with a dry dock period and would follow with the South China Sea CPP, which needs to be finalized through a proposal evaluation panel by December. Following that, the FY 14 schedule will be consecutively filled with the expeditions related to the proposals IBM 697 Rear arc Crust, IBM 695 Pre-Arc Crust (to be finalized in order to be implemented), and IBM 696 Deep Forecast scheduled for August-September 2014. There is interest to move into the South Atlantic in the future. The scheduling for FY17 is subject to discussion as it will depend on the proposal pressure.

T. Laitinen asked what is the meaning of APL. T. Janecek explained that the acronym stands for « Ancillary Project Letter ».

6 - MEXT report (S. Shibata)

S. Shibata updated the group about the *Chikyu's* status and the preparation of the new phase.

Currently, the **Japan Trench Fast Drilling Project (J-FAST) Expedition 343** has been successfully completed. It obtained core samples from 648-844 m below the seafloor. The main objective was to understand the frictional properties of the plate boundary fault. The temperature monitoring system was successfully installed. The Japanese government provided the J-FAST expedition with an additional support for of $12 M USD.

The Deep Coal bed biosphere off Shimokita Expedition 334, was provided by the Japanese government with an additional support of $26 M USD. The main objective was to investigate the microbiological activities in this marine hydrocarbon system. The expedition successfully recovered core samples and are currently under examination.
Expedition 343 set the record for the longest running drill strings at 7 740 m and Expedition 337 set the record for the deepest drill below the sea-floor at 2 466 m.

Ongoing projects : The *Chikyu* has conducted **NantroSEIZE Expedition 338**, which is still in the process of completion as it has encountered typhoons, which resulted in its ten-day delay. The expedition has been deemed as very successful.

S. Shibata reviewed the updated **FY13 Expedition Plan**, which is subject to change, shown next.

Preparation for the New Phase

"Chikyu" +10 International Workshop has been postponed to the 21-23 April in Tokyo. The purpose of the workshop is to discuss the scientific priorities of the *Chikyu* projects in line with the New Science Plan (NSP) and to recommend a 10-year roadmap. S. Kuramoto is part of the planning. The first circular of the workshop will be delivered upon the completion of the steering committee meeting on Nov 14-15, 2012.

National IODP Review & Planning

MEXT will organize a deep sea drilling committee early 2013 to conduct a Mid-Term Review on the scientific drilling program operated by *Chikyu* since she went into service in 2007, and to discuss the IODP implementation issues under the new framework.

***Chikyu* IODP Boards (CIB)**

The **CIB mandate** it to provide advice on the long-term scheduling of drilling projects, based upon science priorities, engineering feasibility and optimal geographic distribution. It will have an Annual Program Plan, and hold Activities of the Project Partnership Office (PPO).

The **CIB Membership** consists of 5 leading scientists, selected at an international level, in addition to the Chair who is selected from amongst leading Japanese scientists. The membership also includes representatives from major funding organizations and a liaison from ECORD, NSF, the IODP Forum Chair, the PEP chair, the Head of the Support Office, and other Implementing Organisations.

The **Chikyu IODP Boards (CIB) Timeline** is subject to change. The goal is to select in May 2013 the chair and scientists, who have to be recommended by the Chair. The first CIB will be held June-July 2013, with a single meeting per year.

The Project Partnership Office (PPO)

The PPO mandate is to develop partners/collaborators/co-funders of large scale IODP-initiatives, and an associated banking role and to include other necessary tasks. The logistics are to be related to the riser project proposal evaluation and nurturing of SAS. The PPO timeline is subject to change. The goal is to open bidding in May 2013 and to

select a contractor in July 2013.

M. Webb asked about the needed timeline to secure the Chikyu budget on the national level and if there is a national process in Japan to secure the Chikyu budget for the next 10 years. S. Shibata said that the Chikyu budget is determined on a yearly basis and that there is no long-term planning of the budget. The Japanese fiscal year starts in April. The Japanese emphasis changes frequently, depending on the government, and thus it is very difficult to have long-term planning.

G. Camoin asked whether Japan has received expressions of interest from other countries to become Chikyu partners. S. Shibata said that they are in the process to organize activities for several countries. So far no official expressions of interest have been received, but there have been some informal responses from New Zealand and Australia.

J. Erbacher asked about the CIB chair selection steps. S. Shibata said that JAMSTEC would select the Japanese Chair and the Chair would recommend 5 scientists at the international level.

K. Verbruggen asked about the possible Japanese commercial opportunities or approaches for the next coming years. S. Shibata said that their budget is based on the assumption that the Chikyu will operate for a total of 12 months: 5 months for IODP activities and the remainder for non-IODP work.

J. P. Henriet asked about the balance between riser and non-riser operations. S. Shibata said that for Chikyu the primary objective is to conduct riser operations. For the next phase, the Chikyu will try to be more flexible to combine some riserless projects if there are good proposals.

J. P. Henriet asked if Expedition 334 Shimokita was riser or non-riser expedition. S. Shibata responded that it was a riser operation. T. Janecek commented that Expedition 334 had a greater capacity in string length that the JR could do.

S. Shibata said that further discussions are needed between ECORD and MEXT regarding their collaboration in the new IODP. The Japanese proposition is based on the actual cost ratio and not on an equivalent exchange with ECORD. He said that if this option is not satisfactory, then it could be proposed to have a portion of the 8 available berths, if necessary.

M. Webb said that this item will be further discussed over lunch.

M. Webb said that there is no formal report from IODP-MI and the presentations can proceed to the next agenda item.

6 -BIS – IODP-MI (K. Suyehiro)

K. Suyehiro has submitted a written report for IODP-MI, included under Council #22 Agenda Book Item #7.

7 - PEP and SIPCom reports (J. de Leeuw)

J de Leeuw apologized for the PEP Chair's, D. Kroon, absence. J de Leeuw presented the PEP Report.

Active proposal distribution by IODP Members

J. de Leeuw said that 19 proposals had arrived on October 1st, 2012, which is considered to be a high number. Ten of the proposals were completely new. The other proposals were revised. There are 88 active proposals in total, distributed amongst the IODP members. He commented that ECORD is doing well compared to other countries, with 25 current proposals in the pipeline.

J. de Leeuw reviewed a diagram of ECORD's proposal distributions by lead proponent. The UK and Germany are very well represented, with 7 and 10 proposals respectively.

Geographic distribution of all proponents for 89 active proposals

There are 338 proponents from ECORD as of November 9th, 2012. The UK had 90, Canada 33, France 40 and Germany 67.

J. de Leeuw commented that SIPCOM's task was to figure out how the proposals and expeditions are to be executed in the new program, how to meet the science plan goals. The proposal review is based on a Science Theme Contributions calculation in percentages, using simply the main New Science Plan themes: Climate Change, Biosphere, Earth in Motion, and Earth Connections. The addressed Climate and Oceans theme amounts to almost 50 % of the total addressed science themes. The ECORD

calculations are similar in both the overall IODP proposal, marked in white, and the ECORD proposal calculations (marked in yellow).

- Climate and Oceans: 48.9% (48.5%)
- Biosphere: 14.8% (11.8%)
- Earth in Motion: 19.3% (19.1%)
- Earth Connection: 17% (20.5%)

The Challenges within Theme Calculation

J. de Leeuw explained that as the Science plan has 4 themes, every theme has a number of challenges. The proposal review process includes the number of challenges. Based on an example proposal list shown next, D. Kroon's calculation is based on the allocation of the Themes and Challenges. The calculated challenges contributions, absolute hits and percentage, were counted using the proposal list column #4 and the percentages were then calculated. The proposals with at least one ECORD proponent were indicated in yellow.

Analysis of Themes and Challenges using the entire List of proposals (9th of Nov 2012)

Here only the upper 6 proposals are shown as examples

583	Full2	BF+EC +EM	5+10+12+13 +14	Cascadia Margin Hydrates	Active Partially Drilled	Riedel	Pac	NR	OTF
587	Full4	CO	1+2+4	South Pacific Paleogene	Active	Thomas	Pac	NR	OTF
581	Full2	CO	1+2+7	Late Pleistocene Coralgal Banks	Active	Droxler	Atl	MSP	OTF
589	Full3	BF	5+6	Gulf of Mexico Overpressures	Active	Flemings	Atl	NR	SPC
595	Full4	CO	1+3	Indus Fan and Murray Ridge	Active	Clift	Ind	NR	OTF
603	CDP 3	EM	12+14	NanTroSEIZE Overview	Active Partially Drilled	Kimura	Pac	NR +R	OTF

Themes Challenges

IODP Science 2012-2013 monitoring reviewed for the **4 Science Plan themes:**

challenges as absolute hits and percentages using all proposals, ECORD proposals with at least one proponent in yellow:

Climate and Oceans

CO: Challenge 1: How does Earth's climate system respond to elevated levels of atmospheric CO2? 39x (19.0%) ; 29x (18.8%)

CO: Challenge 2: How do ice sheets and sea-level respond to a warming climate? 26x (12.7%); 20x (13.0%)

CO: Challenge 3: What controls regional patterns of precipita1on, such as those associated with monsoons or El Niño? 17x (8.3%); 14x (9.0%)

CO: Challenge 4: How resilient is the ocean to chemical perturba1ons? 9x (4.4%); 7x (4.5%)

Total number of Climate and Oceans Challenges in percentage: 44.4%; 45.3%

Biosphere

BF: Challenge 5: What are the origin, composi1on, and global significance of subfloor communi1es? 15x (7.3%); 9x(5.8%)

BF: Challenge 6: What are the limits of life in the sub seafloor? 13x (6.3%); 9x (5.8%)

BF: Challenge 7: How sensi1ve are ecosystems and biodiversity to environmental change? 13x (6.3); 12x (7.8%)

Total number of Biosphere Challenges in percentage: 20.9%; 19.4%

Earth Connections

EC: Challenge 8: What are the composi1on, structure, and dynamics of Earth's upper mantle? 11x (5.4%); 10x (6.5%)

EC: Challenge 9: How are seafloor spreading and mantle mel1ng linked to ocean crustal architecture? 16x (7.8%); 13x (8.4%)

EC: Challenge 10: What are the mechanisms, magnitude, and history of chemical exchanges between the oceanic crust and seawater? 3x (1.5%); 1x (0.6%)

EC: Challenge 11: How do subduc1on zones ini1ate, cycle vola1les, and generate con1nental crust? 11x (5.4%); 9x (5.8%)

Total number of Earth Connections Challenges in percentage: 20.1%; 21.3%

Earth in Motion

EM: Challenge 12: What mechanisms control the occurrence of destruc1ve earthquakes, landslides, and tsunami? 18x (8.8%); 12x (7.8%)

EM: Challenge 13: What proper1es and processes govern the flow and storage of carbon in the sub seafloor? 4x (2.0%); 2x (1.3%)

EM: Challenge 14: How do fluids link sub seafloor tectonic, thermal, and biogeochemical processes? 10x (4.9%); 7x (4.5%)

Total number of Earth in Motion Challenges in percentage: 15.7%; 13.6%

The IODP Science 2012 2013 monitoring Overview

Total hits Climate and Oceans: 44.4%; 45.3%

Total hits Biosphere: 20.9%; 19.4%

Total hits Earth Connections: 20.1%; 21.3%

Total hits Earth in Motion: 15.7; 13.6%

Conclusion

There is an improvement in the number of biosphere proposal submissions. The 88 IODP proposals include all of the active proposals at the PEP and OTF levels. D. Kroon has remarked that the Earth in Motion theme deteriorates using the Challenges rather than the Themes. His explanation states that this outcome due to the **Biosphere Challenges'** presence within all other main themes. According to D. Kroon the final list is a better presentation of contributions of the main Themes to the New Science Plan than the list that uses directly the main Themes. **Climate and Oceans** is the biggest contributor, followed by **Earth Connections** and the Biosphere. **Earth in Motion** seems the smallest contributor on paper, but isn't of course, possibly because it is an upcoming field but perhaps more important is that it is a very expensive area (Corks etc.)

SIPCOM Report (J. de Leeuw)

J. de Leeuw reviewed the June 2012 Arlington, VA, SIPCom meeting results. SIPCom has approved the agenda and minutes of the previous meetings in India.

He reviewed several of the **Consensus statements** :

SIPCOM Consensus 1206-04 : the Tohoku 2011 earthquake was a big tragedy, however the major rupture provided an opportunity to sample, instrument and monitor the active zone slip area of mega-earthquakes.

SIPCom commented the CDEX personnel and scientific proponents for their rapid response and timely mobilization of IODP Expedition 343. J. de Leeuw commented that the outcome after the June meeting was positive. It was thus decided that the **NantroSEIZE project** should go on as planned despite its time delay.

SIPCom Consensus 1206-05: SIPCom has thanked D Kroon and Michiko Yamamoto for providing quantitative view of the proposals that are currently in the pipeline.

SIPCom Consensus 1206-06: SIPCom approves the FY14 drilling schedule as presented by OTF.

In accordance to **SIPCom Consensus 1206-07,** SIPCOM formed a sub-committee (Kroon, Yeats, Becker, Yamamoto Stein, Divins, Gatliff, Azuma, and Larsen) to review the current proposal guidelines and evaluation criteria. J. de Leeuw said that this step is important for the future program. Because there is a new scientific advisory structure, it is important for the scientific community to know what kind of proposal they can submit and what will happen to the proposals when submitted to the Support Office.

He added that as there exist a lot of non-scientific issues (e.g. technological problems, piracy, etc.), it is very important to alert the proponents at an early stage if the operations cannot be planned.

Under SIPCom motion 1206-08, SIPCom recommended the support of a "**Workshop Project on Serpentinization Process"** for $10 000 USD.

SIPCom also recommended the allocation of $20 000 USD in support of a workshop on the **"Advancing our Understanding of Cretaceous Ocean Dynamics by Scientific Ocean Drilling"**, **SIPCom motion 1206-09**.

SIPCom declined one proposal entitled **"Arctic Marine Gas Hydrates: Past, Present and Future Occurrence and Stability"**, **SIPCom motion 1206-12**. SIPCom has encouraged PEP to move forward for a focused and detailed planning for scientific drilling in the Arctic using both the *JR* and MSP platforms. The detailed planning will need to organize together, ICDP, industry, etc.

Under SIPCom motion **1206-14**, SIPCom recommended support of the workshop

entitled **"IODP Deep Biosphere Research…"** at a level of $20 000 USD.

J. de Leeuw commented that after the June meeting, SIPCom had to revisit the workshops budget and extensive email correspondences in order to reduce the number of available funding. Only the **"Records of geohazards and monsoonal changes in the northern Bay of Bengal - preparation of an IODP drilling proposal"** budget, which was recommended under **SIPCom Motion 1206-15** for $8 000 USD, was not cut in accordance with **SIPCom Consensus 1207-01**.

SIPCom has recommended that in the future program funding be made available for workshop support as it is vital for the community, the grass-roots efforts to stimulate the future of science and to significantly enhance the quality and feasibility of drilling proposals.

T. Janecek said that the issue should be further addressed by the national FB's. J. de Leeuw expressed hope that ECORD and MEXT are in the process of finding a way to maintain the workshops.

J. de Leeuw reviewed **SIPCom motion 1207-02**, which granted approval of the FY13 Annual Program.

J. P. Henriet commented that the non-scientific proposal guideline aspects for proponents are important in providing guidance and training. In comparison between the ICDP and IODP communities, ICDP has better knowledge of the proposal funding processes because the proponents are partly responsible for raising partial funds. J.P. Henriet said that it would be beneficial to train the IODP proponents. J. de Leeuw said that the PEP will stimulate the proponents to start at the pre-proposal stage and will ask the proponents to address in particular potential difficulties.

J. de Leeuw reviewed the IODP drilling proposal guideline draft items and welcomed that all participants to review the draft of the proposal guideline at this stage, concerning the new full-proposals or revised-proposals, and the multi-phase drilling projects (MDP) phase. He asked the group to comment on the issue in order to help the Multi-phase Drilling Projects. J. de Leeuw expects feedback on the guidelines during the Council or shortly thereafter by email within two weeks of the Edinburgh Council.

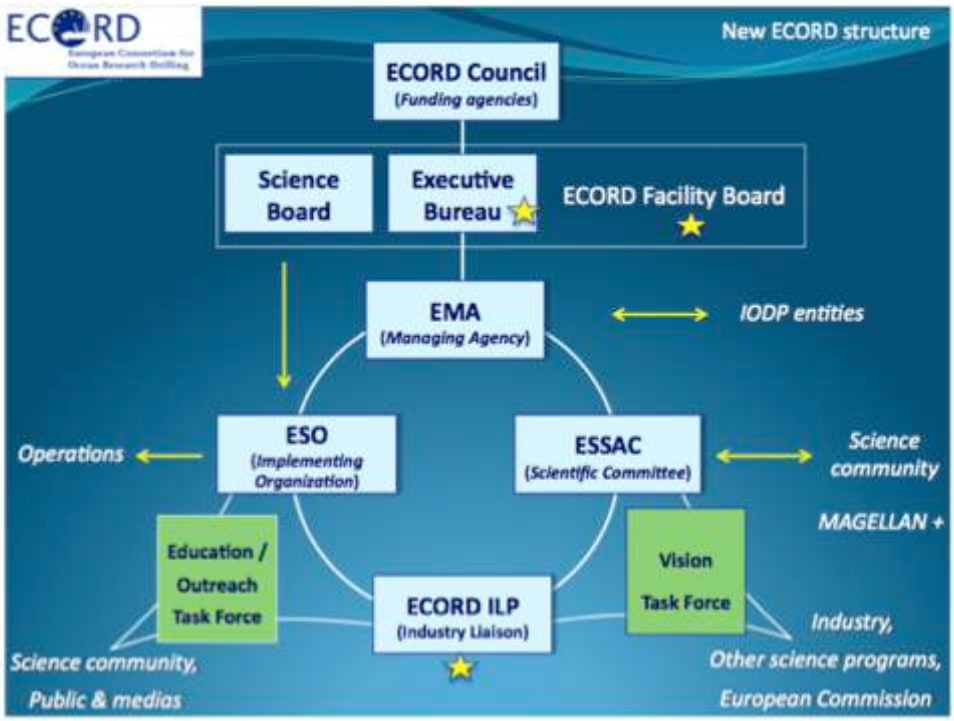
- *ACTION SIPCom: J. de Leeuw to ask the Site Characterization Panel to further define the proposal guidelines.*

- *ACTION ECORD Council and EMA : M. Webb and G. Camoin to organize a draft review subgroup in order to provide J. de Leeuw with feedback about the IODP drilling proposal guidelines. C. Escutia and K. Verbruggen have volunteered to be on the review subgroup. Several additional individuals need to be identified as participants in the sub-group.*

M. Webb said that two more people would be chosen for the draft subgroup during lunch break.

8 - EMA report (G. Camoin)

G. Camoin reviewed the recent meetings and ECORD outreach activities that took place between June 2012-October 2012.
He showed the recently approved ECORD structure, as depicted below.



The ECORD Memorandum of Understanding

The ECORD MoU was written by EMA in September 2012, reviewed by the ECORD Executive Bureau on September 26-27, 2012 and sent for the Council member's review

on the October 31st, 2012. G. Camoin commented that the MoU is the first step to be completed by ECORD before it can commit with other partners such as the USA and Japan. The MoU will be presented for approval at the closed session of the Edinburgh Council, to be held on November 14th, 2012.

Council position review

The current **ECORD Council Chair** is M. Webb (UK), and the outgoing Vice-Chair is A. de Vernal (Canada).

The **ECORD Executive Bureau membership** was reviewed. It will consist of M. Webb (UK), A. de Vernal (Canada), G. Lüniger (Germany), M. Diament (France), J. Stuefer (Netherlands), G. Camoin (EMA), C. Escutia (ESSAC), R. Gatliff (ESO). The first meeting was held in Berlin, Germany on September 26-27, 2012.

ECORD Facility Board

The ECORD Facility Board is the key-planning forum for the MSP expeditions and its purpose is to provide operational and management oversight, approval of the expedition section for the Annual ECORD Plan, and advising on the long-term planning. Its main tasks would be to determine the MSP operations schedule to implement high priority science proposals based on science priorities, optimal geographic distribution and costs.

The FB will be composed of 5 leading scientists, who are senior scientists from inside and outside ECORD. ESSAC will nominate the senior scientists and the Council will vote to approve the nominations. ESSAC has received in total 14 applications from ECORD, Japan and the US. ESSAC has begun review of the applications. It is planned to have liaison representative present at the FB, such as representative from the IODP funding agencies, from other platform providers, Program Member Offices and liaisons from all major entities in the program, e.g. the PEP Chair and the Forum Chair. Guests as appropriate would be invited. The first ECORD FB meeting will be held in March 2013.

The ECORD-ILP

The ECORD-ILP, the Industry Liaison Panel is to provide a link between academia and industry, in order to promote scientific and technological collaboration.

The Mandate

The **main ECORD-ILP tasks** are to identify topics of interest to the industrial community that might be initiated by industrial members but developed jointly with academics; facilitate mutual communication and cooperative scientific activities between ECORD and related industries; maximize economic benefits from sharing resources (e.g. manpower, drilling of sites, development of joint drilling and sampling technologies, core and data analysis, improved downhole measurement and observatory capabili0es etc.) ; and participate, through its Chair, in the activities of the ECORD Executive Bureau and of the ECORD Vision Task Force.

The ECORD-ILP membership includes representatives from industry, academia.

The Chair will be selected by the ECORD-ILP amongst the ECORD representatives from academia of this panel and his/her nomination approved by the ECORD Council.

As of November 13, 2012, the **ECORD-ILP Membership** consists of both Academia: Univ. Geneva ; Univ. Newcastle ; Univ. Leicester and Industry : **SHELL ; TOTAL ; EXXON-MOBIL ; Statoil ; Fugro-Robertson ; Badley Geoscience ; Geotek ; DrillingGC**.

The **BP, ENI**, and **GDF-Suez** companies remain to be contacted. The first ECORD-ILP meeting will be held in Spring 2013.

M. Webb asked if an ILP Chair has been chosen yet. G. Camoin said that there are currently three potential candidates for the Chair position, but the Chair remains to be chosen.

ECORD in the New Programme : Funding, Innovation and Efficiency

ECORD will contribute to the funding of the *JR* on an annual basis, and has agreed to contribute to *Chikyu's* funding on a project basis. ECORD aims to fund and implement one MSP expedition per year. As a platform provider, ECORD will also encourage and help the MSP expedition proponents to seek additional funding sources on a project basis, such as from the European Commission, new partners and in-kind contributions.

ECORD in the New Programme – ECORD Membership

The ECORD and ECORD-NSF MoUs are to be signed early 2013 or mid-2013 the latest.

The ECORD relationship with Japan is still in the process of negotiation.

New members

G. Camoin said that Israel will probably join in October 2013 as the Haifa University has won a government funding competition, and will need to re-organize before joining ECORD.

Contacts with Russia

G. Camoin has been in contact with the A.P Karpinski Russian Geological research institute VSEGEI in St. Petersburg. Dr. Oleg Petrov, Director General of VSEGEI, attended the last ECORD Council mee0ng that was held in Helsinki, Finland, June 5 and 6, 2012. There was a second meeting in Brisbane, Australia with Dr. Oleg Petrov and Dr. Andreï Morozov, the Deputy of Rosnedra. Dr Alexander Popov is the Director of Rosnedra. It is planned that several ECORD representatives should visit Rosnedra in Moscow in early 2013.

ECORD in the New Program, towards a European Infrastructure

G. Camoin said that it is needed to further develop the concepts of the MSP's and to further technological development. ECORD needs to have new scientific targets, to identify the new scientific issues, work in close collaboration with other programs, e.g. IMAGES, ICDP and to reach higher cost efficiency.

G. Camoin discussed the need to develop and use new tools such as for the borehole observatories, *in situ* pressure sampling and high temperatures tools.

Sharing experience and capabilities

Through the sharing of experience and capabilities ECORD could achieve stronger collaboration between research and operational groups across Europe, optimize the us of research vessels and sampling capabilities, reach new technological developments (drilling systems, observatories), and find new opportunities for funding and co-funding of tools.

Public Consultation on the Research Infrastructure Topics for Integration

G. Camoin reviewed the main points about the call, which is geared to provide a more

efficient access to information about research infrastructures.

The public consultation was organised by the **European Commission** to prepare future EU activities for integrating and opening national research infrastructures. These activities would correspond to the follow-up of the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) actions named Integrating Activities. The aim of these activities is to provide a wider and more efficient access to, and use of, the research infrastructures existing in EU Member States, Associated Countries, and at international level when appropriate. The consultation is made in the form of a call for suggestion of possible topics, in order to help identify potential future topics for **Integrating Activities**. The received proposed topics will be analysed by a panel of high-level independent experts. The panel will produce a report mapping the needs and providing recommendations.

G. Camoin also reviewed the rational of **DEISM – The Distributed European Infrastructure for Sub seafloor Sampling and Monitoring (ECORD).** The proposed Distributed European Infrastructure for Sub seafloor Sampling and Monitoring (DEISM) focuses on scientific research into the sub seafloor and is designed to increase and optimize trans-national access to cutting-edge technologies and scientific services to the European science community. **DEISM** will improve European collaboration in development and sharing of new, innovative technologies for coring, specialist sampling, downhole logging and long-term sub seafloor observations, and it is likely to stimulate further technological developments in these areas.

He mentioned that ECORD is also involved in another proposal: DEDI—**the Distributed European Drilling Infrastructure (DS3F with ECORD Partnership)**, which like DEISM, was submitted on October 22nd, 2012. Achim Kopf is the lead proponent of DEDI. The Distributed Infrastructure will be further reviewed under Agenda Item # 28, during the closed session.

ECORD in the New Programme – Partnership with Industry

The ECORD-ILP is the ECORD's link to industry, which involves issues of contracting back-to-back expeditions, Complementary Project Proposals (CPPs), co-funded expeditions, and sharing resources. G. Camoin reminded that the above-mentioned items were discussed at the **ECORD VTF #2 meeting**, alongside questions about ethical issues in working with industry.

IODP Citation Report

The IODP 2012 Ocean Drilling Citation Report was published on September 28th, 2012. The report covers more than 28,000 citations related to DSDP, ODP and IODP research from 1969 through 2011. Further information can be found at: hdp://iodp.tamu.edu/publica0ons/AGI_studies/AGI_study_2012.pdf.

G. Camoin reviewed several **tables** showing the number of **DSDP-, ODP-, and IODP-related contributions to non-Program publications**, by authors that are affiliated with IODP member countries, 1969-2011. He commented that ECORD is doing well, with about 11 000 contributions to publications and over 6 000 first-authored publications. Next, he reviewed a table showing the number of first-authored affiliations of IODP member countries and consortia, 2003-2011. G. Camoin said that ECORD is approximately equal in number of first-author publications in comparison to the US, shown below.

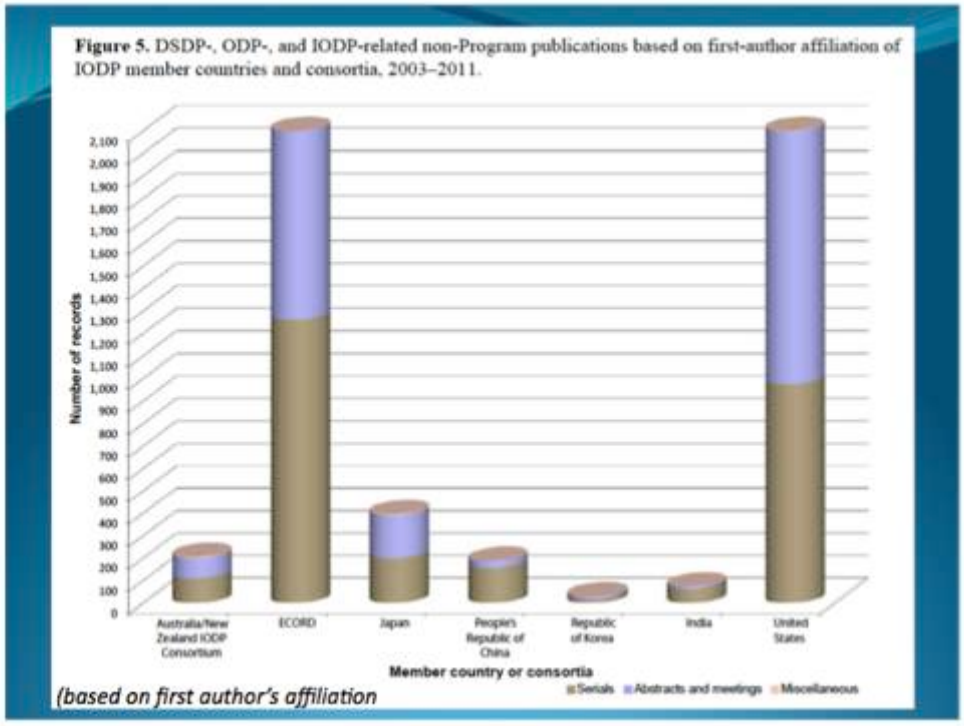
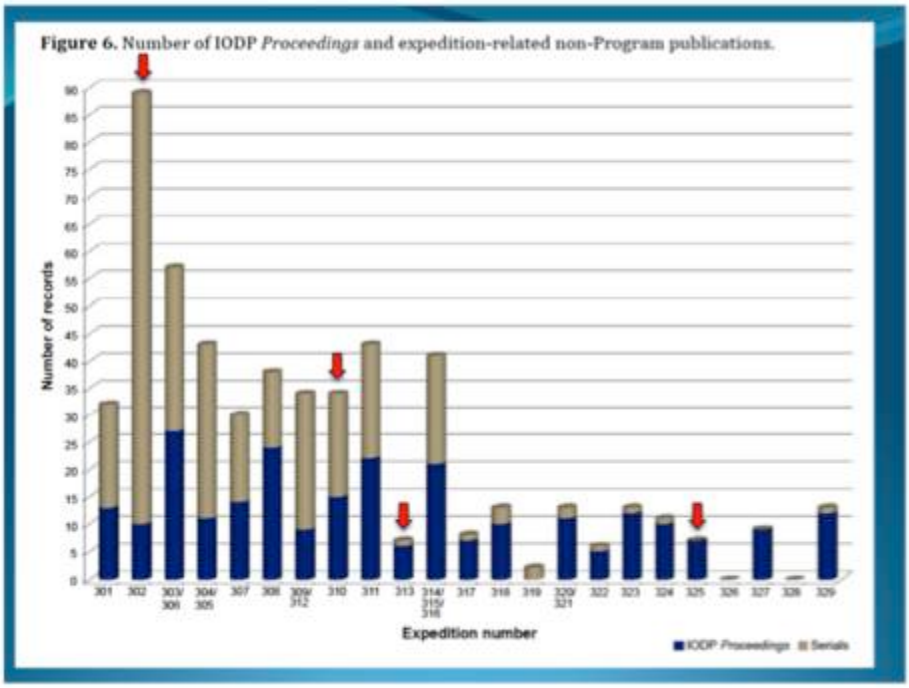


Figure 6, shown on the next page, displays the number of IODP Proceedings and

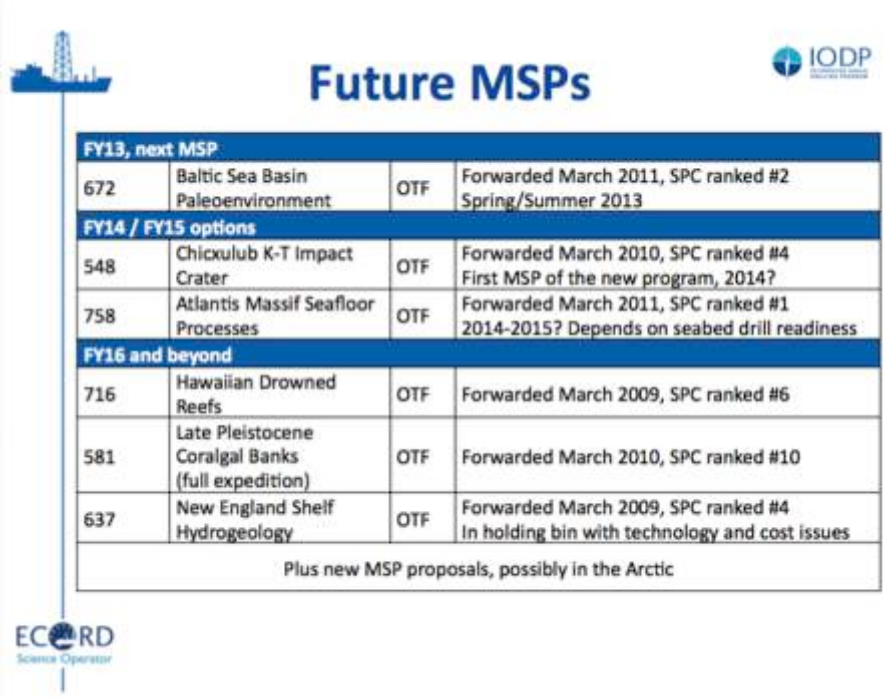
expedition-related non-Program publications. Mission Specific Platform expeditions, indicated with a red arrow, are characterized by a large number of publications.



J. de Leeuw said that there was a solid earth scientist meeting in Paris, with the goal to establish with J. Ludden a Earth Science Board in order to make the science feasible.
J. de Leeuw asked if G. Camoin is in contact with J. Ludden on this subject. G. Camoin confirmed that he is.

9 - ESO report (D. McInroy)

D. McInroy gave an update of the **ESO activities**. He reviewed a table, shown on the next page, of the future MSP's for FY13, the FY 14 plan to implement the *Chicxulub*. He mentioned that the plans for FY14 and beyond are up for discussion and is to be decided by the ECORD FB.



FY13, next MSP			
672	Baltic Sea Basin Paleoenvironment	OTF	Forwarded March 2011, SPC ranked #2 Spring/Summer 2013
FY14 / FY15 options			
548	Chicxulub K-T Impact Crater	OTF	Forwarded March 2010, SPC ranked #4 First MSP of the new program, 2014?
758	Atlantis Massif Seafloor Processes	OTF	Forwarded March 2011, SPC ranked #1 2014-2015? Depends on seabed drill readiness
FY16 and beyond			
716	Hawaiian Drowned Reefs	OTF	Forwarded March 2009, SPC ranked #6
581	Late Pleistocene Coralgal Banks (full expedition)	OTF	Forwarded March 2010, SPC ranked #10
637	New England Shelf Hydrogeology	OTF	Forwarded March 2009, SPC ranked #4 In holding bin with technology and cost issues
Plus new MSP proposals, possibly in the Arctic			

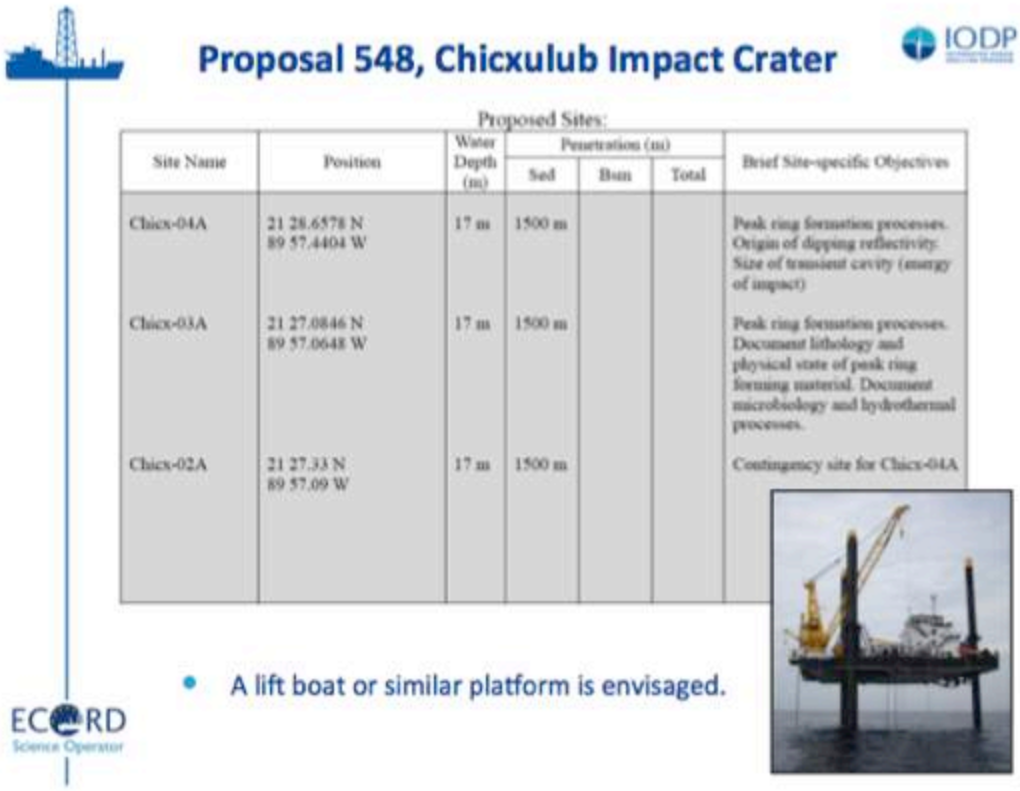
Proposal 672/IODP Expedition 347 Baltic Sea Paleoenvironment

D. McInroy reviewed the planning for the expedition. He said that the tender exercise ended on July 5th and there have been negotiations with Island Drilling, which is the preferred contractor. There was a T & Cs verbal agreement within the last hour. A platform example that would be capable of tackling all of the sites is the *Greatship Maya*. The expedition's duration would be 60 days, with a starting date sometime between May 1st-31st, 2013. The **Offshore Science Party** (OSP) will take place at least 2 months after offshore phase during October/September 2013. The co-chiefs will be Thomas Andrén, from Södertörn University, Sweden, and Bo Barker Jørgensen from Aarhus University, Denmark. D. McInroy said that they are currently planning the expedition science program, which includes a significant microbiology element, which was discussed at the co-chiefs' meeting on September 24th, 2012. The Science Party invitations were sent out on October 10th, 2012 and confirmations are currently being returned.

Proposal 548 *Chicxulub* Impact Crater

Regarding the **Hazard Survey**, the tender exercise ended on October 26th, 2012. Currently ESO is assessing the responses from 4 companies. It is planned to implement the survey in April-October 2013, to prepare for possible drilling in February-May 2014, because June-November is hurricane season.

A confirmation is needed for the **drilling operation's FY14 funds**. The sum would need to factor if there would be 'left over' funds from the Baltic Expedition, plus the ECORD FY14 member contributions, minus the contributions to the *JR*. If the FY14 *Chicxulub* drilling looks affordable, ESO will issue notice of interest for platform and drilling services. Once the preferred contractor is known**,** ESO will apply for permits. The Mexican authorities are aware of the project and have asked ESO to submit survey and drilling permit applications when ready. D. McInroy showed a table of the proposed sites for **Proposal 548 Chicxulub Impact Crater**.



Proposal 758, Atlantis Massif Seafloor Processes has been scoped. A full and up-to-date copy of the site survey database associated with this proposal has been assembled on the servers at the BGS. ESO operations staff continues to evaluate all available seabed drill options, including the evolving RD2 (BGS) and MeBo (MARUM) seabed drills for this proposal. The BGS and MARUM engineers are discussing fluid sampling tool development for both seabed drills, required for this proposal. D. McInroy introduced the **Proposal 758 Atlantis Massif proposed sites**, shown next. He said that there is a full, up-to date copy of the site-survey database for Proposal 758.

Proposal 758, Atlantis Massif Seafloor Processes

Proposed Sites:

Site Name	Position		Water Depth (m)	Penetration (m)			Brief Site-specific Objectives
				Sed	Bsm	Total	
AM-01A AM-06A AM-11A (alt. for AM-01A)	30°7.55'N 30°7.95'N 30°7.63'N	42°7.15'W 42°7.20'W 42°7.10'W	800 870 750	1-3 1-3 1-3	50-100 50-100 50-100	100 100 100	*Upflow region*: Recover sediments, hydrothermal deposits, fault surface & talc schist/serpentinite basement for petrological, chemical & microbiological analysis. Log if possible.
AM-02A AM-03A AM-04A AM-05A	30°7.50'N 30°7.67'N 30°7.44'N 30°7.86'N	42°5.75'W 42°3.91'W 42°9.20'W 42°10.82'W	1140 1590 1400 1450	0.5-3 0.5-3 1-3 1-3	50-100 50-100 50-100 50-100	100 100 100 100	*Variations with age*: Recover sediments, fault surface & talc schist/ serpentinite basement for petrological, chemical & microbiological analysis.
AM-07A AM-08A AM-09A (U1309D) AM-10A	30°8.47'N 30°9.60'N 30°9.84'N 30°11.43'N	42°8.21'W 42°8.10'W 42°7.28'W 42°7.04'W	1150 1510 1570 1770	1-3 1-3 1-3 1-3	50-100 50-100 30-50 50-100	100 100 50 100	*Axis-parallel variations*: Recover sediments, fault surface & mafic basement for petrological, chemical & microbiological analysis.

ECORD Engineering and Technology Panel #1

The first meeting of the **ECORD Engineering and Technology Panel** (ETP) was held on November 8th in Edinburgh primarily as an informational gathering exercise for ESO. The participants vary largely form meeting to meeting. D. McInroy showed the list of the meeting participants, of which a number of invited microbiology scientists could not attend.

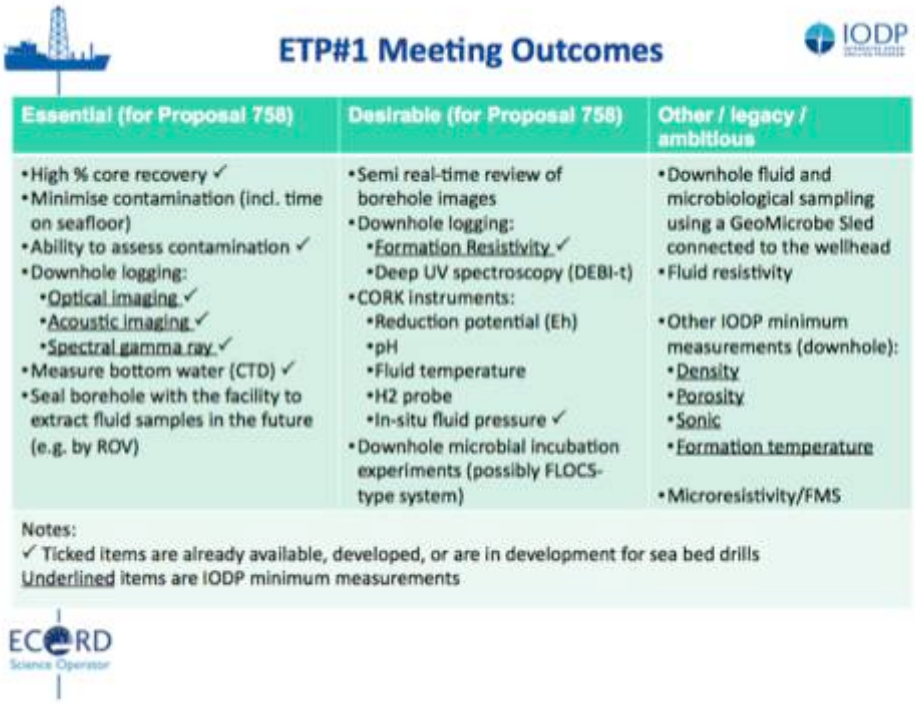
The ECORD ETP is project-driven, as it addresses which technology would be needed to implement highly-ranked proposals in order to schedule the proposals. The first meeting's topics focused on the fluid and microbial sampling from seabed drills. The ETP did not need to address any of the technology needs for the *Chicxulub* and the Baltic Expeditions. The IODP Proposal 758: Atlantis Massif Seafloor Processes ETP was about meeting the minimum requirements of the proposal and issues of fluid physics. IODP focused on how ESO can enhance an expedition based on Proposal 758 and to provide more of the legacy data expected by IODP, such as the minimum measurements. Ultimately, ESO's goal is to provide and test new tools that the community can use on future proposals. ESO would like a prioritized list of sea-bed drill developments, and an indication of the required level of development. Ideally, ESO would like to collaborate

with MARUM so the tools will work on both the BGS Rock drill and the MeBo.

T. Janecek asked about Chicxulub's affordability prioritization. D. McInroy said that Plan B is the Atlantis Massif project in respect to the drills affordability. R. Gatliff said that Plan C could be to implement one of the proposals listed previously.

ETP #1 Meeting Outcomes Chart

D. McInroy reviewed the reviewed ETP meeting outcomes chart, shown below.



ETP#1 Meeting Outcomes

Essential (for Proposal 758)	Desirable (for Proposal 758)	Other / legacy / ambitious
•High % core recovery ✓ •Minimise contamination (incl. time on seafloor) •Ability to assess contamination ✓ •Downhole logging: •Optical imaging ✓ •Acoustic imaging ✓ •Spectral gamma ray ✓ •Measure bottom water (CTD) ✓ •Seal borehole with the facility to extract fluid samples in the future (e.g. by ROV)	•Semi real-time review of borehole images •Downhole logging: •Formation Resistivity ✓ •Deep UV spectroscopy (DEBI-t) •CORK instruments: •Reduction potential (Eh) •pH •Fluid temperature •H2 probe •In-situ fluid pressure ✓ •Downhole microbial incubation experiments (possibly FLOCS-type system)	•Downhole fluid and microbiological sampling using a GeoMicrobe Sled connected to the wellhead •Fluid resistivity •Other IODP minimum measurements (downhole): •Density •Porosity •Sonic •Formation temperature •Microresistivity/FMS

Notes:
✓ Ticked items are already available, developed, or are in development for sea bed drills
Underlined items are IODP minimum measurements

D. McInroy said that it is essential that the BGS and MARUM engineers work on a seal borehole. He added that the spectroscopy might have to be modified and fitted to a seabed drill.

K. Verbruggen asked about the use of commercial tools. D. McInroy said that instead of using commercial tools, the BGS has to modify tools and work with developers.

M. Webb asked if ESO plans to hold equal ship time for the Massif. R. Gatliff said that for the interest of time, ESO plans to have both MeBo and drills on the ship in case one breaks down. R. Gatliff said that it is necessary to have identified the ETP outcomes first, otherwise would not go on the mission.

J. Erbacher said that looking at the schedule for FY 14, Ocean Crust it might be a challenge to fill the Ocean Crust expedition slots, as it is needed to motivate a lot of scientists from Germany. He asked if FY15 will look at the ocean crust. R. Gatliff said that FY15 will go according to plan to look at the ocean crust.

10 - ESSAC report (C. Escutia)

C Escutia reviewed the list of the current ESSAC delegates that attended the Perpignan meeting. The red indicated the delegates that did not attend. A. Foubert and J. Erbacher, highlighted in green, also attended.

Country	Delegate	Alternate
Austria	Werner Piller	Michael Wagreich
Belgium	Anneleen Foubert	Stephen Louwye
Canada	Dominique Weis	Markus Kienast
Denmark	Marit-Solveig Seidenkrantz	Paul Cornils Knutz
Finland	Kai Strand	Annakaisa Korja
France	Serge Berné	Georges Ceuleneer
Germany	Ruediger Stein (vice-chair)	Jochen Erbacher
Iceland	Bryndis Brandsdóttir	Gudrun Helgadottir
Ireland	Xavier Monteys	David Hardy
Italy	Elisabetta Erba	Leonardo Sagnotti
Netherlands	Loucas Lourens	Stephan Schouten
Norway	Nalan Koc	Helga Kleiven
Poland	Szymon Uscinowicz	Piotr Przezdziecki
Portugal	Antje Voelker	Luis Menezes Pinheiro
Spain	Carlota Escutia (chair)	César Ranero
Sweden	Ian Snowball	Eve arnold
Switzerland	Gretchen Frueh-Green	Judith McKenzie
United Kingdom	Bridget Wade	Anthony Morris

C. Escutia reviewed the meeting agenda. She said that ESSAC welcomed with enthusiasm a summer school student's presentation about her experience at the Urbino School, Italy.

Nominations and Staffing

C. Escutia reviewed the USIO-*JR* expeditions co-chief list and number of days at sea, shown next.

USIO - JR

Expedition Name (see map)	Exp #	Ports (start/end) (travel info)	Dates[1,2]	Total days (port /sea)	Days at sea[3] (transit /ops)	Co-Chief Scientists	USIO contacts[4]
Non-IODP/Transit	1 August to 23 October 2012						M. Malone
Costa Rica Seismogenesis Project (CRISP-A2)	344	Balboa, Panama to Puntarenas, Costa Rica	23 Oct-11 Dec '12	49 (2/47)	3/44	R. Harris, A. Sakaguchi	K. Petronotis* A. Malinverno^
Hess Deep Plutonic Crust	345	Puntarenas, Costa Rica to Balboa, Panama	11 Dec '12-12 Feb '13	63 (7/56)	11/45	K. Gillis, J. Snow	A. Klaus* G. Guèrin^
Transit/Non-IODP	12 February to 25 May 2013						M. Malone
SCIMPI	341S	Victoria to Victoria, Canada	25-29 May '13	4 (0/4)	2/2		K. Petronotis*
Southern Alaska Margin Tectonics, Climate & Sedimentation [Applications closed]	341	Victoria, Canada to Valdez, Alaska	29 May-29 Jul '13	61 (3/58)	5/53	J. Jaeger, S. Gulick	L. Schneider*, H. Evans^
Asian Monsoon [Applications closed]	346	Valdez, Alaska to Busan, Korea	29 Jul-28 Sep '13	60 (5/55)[5]	14/41	R. Tada, R. Murray	C. Alvarez Zarikian*, J. Lofi^

C. Escutia reviewed the **CDEX expeditions' available dates**.

Expeditions	#	Dates	Daily Reports	Images
CDEX				
NanTroSEIZE Stage 3 - Plate Boundary Deep Riser — 2 Exp. 338 Fact Sheet	338	Oct. 1, 2012-Jan. 13, 2013 (*including portcall and transit*)		
NanTroSEIZE Plate Boundary Deep Riser	348	TBD		

Expeditions	#	Dates	Daily Reports	Images
ESO				
Baltic Sea Paleoenvirontment	347	Spring/Summer 2013		

EXPEDITION USIO	#	Dates	Status Staffing	ECORD Staffing
Paleogene Newfoundland Sediment Drifts	342	Jun 2-Aug 1, 2012	Completed	8 ECORD: 3 UK, 2F, 2D, 1 S 1 Co-Chief: P. Wilson (UK)
Costa Rica Seismogenesis Project 2 (CRISP)	344	Oct. 23-Dec 11, 2012	Completed	9 ECORD Invited : 3D;2F; 1UK; 1 AU; 1CH; 1 non quota (ES) 1 Wihdrawal: Stipp (D) 1 Withdrawal Drab (F) = 7 ECORD
Hess Deep Plutonic Crust	345	Dec 11-Feb 12, 2013	Completed	9 ECORD: 2D, 3F, 2UK, 1N 1 Co-hief (Canada)
Southern Alaska Margin Tectonics, Climate & Sedimentation	341	May 29-Jul. 29, 2013	Completed	9 ECORD: 2D, 2F, 2UK, 1N, 1 CAN, 1E
Asian Monsoon	346	July 29-Sept. 28, 2013	*In Progress*	

The staffing of the **IODP Expedition 346 Asian Monsoon** is in progress. It was scheduled to take place from July 29-September 28, 2013. The overall goal is to understand the onset and evolution of the millennial-scale variability of the Asian monsoon and its relation to the Tibetan uplift. There were 20 ECORD applications : 6 Germany, 8 UK, 2 France, 2 Spain; 1 Austria; 1 Belgium. C. Escutia reviewed the ECORD priority list which was forwarded to the USIO; the invitations are in progress. The list shows that the eight ECORD berths are represented by 2 Germans, 2 French, 2 UK and 2 other nationalities.

C. Escutia emphasized that the goal of the **Costa Rica Seismogenesis Project (CRISP 2)** is to understand the nucleation and large subductions in earthquake zones. Drab from France and Stipp, Germany, withdrew from the Science Party. Seven ECORD scientists sailed: 2 Germany, 1 France, 1 Austria, 1 Switzerland, 1 non-quota (Spain).

EXPEDITION CDEX	#	Dates	Status Staffing	ECORD Staffing
Japan Trench Fast Drilling Project	343	Apr. 1-May 24 2012	Completed	8 ECORD: 2 D, 1 F, 2 UK, 1 It, 2 CAN
Deep Coalbed Biosphere off Shimokita	337	July 6-Sept 15 2012	Completed	9 ECORD: 4 D, 2 UK, 1 AUS, 1 DK, 1 no flag (UK) 1 Co-chief Germany
NanTroSEIZE Plate Boundary Deep Riser – 2	338	Sept 9-Jan 31 2013	Completed	8 ECORD: 3D, 1 F, 2 UK, 1 SWI, 1 E 1 Co-chief Switzerland

EXPEDITION MSP	#	Dates	Status Staffing	ECORD Staffing
Baltic Sea Paleoenvironment	347	Ship: Spring 2013 Onshore: Fall 2013	*In progress*	14 ECORD: 3 SWE, 2 D, 2 UK, 1 DK, 1 F, 1 FIN, 1N, 1 NL, 1 POL, 1? 1 Co-Chief SWE 1 Co-chief DK

Expedition 347: Paleoenvironmental evolution of the Baltic Sea Basin (BSB) through the last glacial cycle.

C. Escutia said that there was a large amount of applicants, 76, and ranking was a challenge. The staffing of the Expedition 347 is in progress and includes a total of 14 ECORD countries. A. Thomas from Sweden and B. B. Jorgensen from Denmark were nominated as co-chiefs.

Quota including FY12 Contributions

C. Escutia reviewed the quota tables for FY12, shown next.

Quota including FY12 contributions (ESSAC October 2012)

Shimo Nankn MDW LessAs S-Alas NewFc JFAST CRISP S. Ais A.Mon Baltic

Exp 337	Exp 338	Exp 339	Exp 340	Exp 341	Exp 342	Exp 343	Exp 344	Exp 345	Exp3 46	Exp3 47	Total berths so far	Member	NEW Financial Contribn	NEW Entitlement	ALLOC	Co-chief
	1	2	5	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	83	France	25.6%	95.5	-12.5	7
5	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	97	Germany	26.1%	97.3	-0.3	6
3	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	4	2	94	UK	25.6%	95.4	-1.4	6
8	*6*	*5*	*9*	*6*	*7*	*5*	*4*	*7*	*8*	*5*	*274*	*Sum*	*77.3%*	*288.2*	*-14.2*	
1		1					1				3	Austria	0.5%	1.9	1.1	
											1	Belgium	0.2%	0.6	0.4	
				1		2		1			11	Canada	1.7%	6.4	4.6	2
1										2	10	Denmark	1.9%	7.0	3.0	1
										2	4	Finland	0.4%	1.4	2.6	
											0	Iceland	0.1%	0.5	-0.5	
											1	Ireland	0.7%	2.6	-1.6	
						1					10	Italy	1.1%	3.9	6.1	2
		1								1	8	The Netherlar	1.9%	6.9	1.1	1
				1				1		1	12	Norway	5.1%	18.9	-6.9	
										1	1	Poland	0.0%	0.1	0.9	
		1									4	Portugal	0.5%	1.9	2.1	
	1	2		1							13	Spain	3.0%	11.3	1.7	2
					1					3	11	Sweden	3.2%	11.8	-0.8	2
	1						1				10	Switzerland	2.6%	9.6	0.4	1
2	2	5	0	3	1	3	2	2	0	10	99	*Sum*	22.7%	*84.8*	*14.2*	
10	8	10	9	9	8	8	6	9	8	15	373	Total ECORD		373	0.0	
Ger	CH	JK, E	F		UK			CAN		SW,D						

19th ESSAC Meeting, Perpignan, France, 24-26 October, 2012

Several withdrawals from France have increased the negative quota. Norway's fulfillment of the quota has improved.

M. Diament said that there have been recently coring permit issues on an IMAGE cruise planned in the same region than the Asian Monsoon Expedition. T. Janecek said that at this point they do not anticipate any problems.

Active Drilling Proposals

The Active Drilling Proposals were reviewed as distributed for the New Science Plan (NSP) proposals. There is a total of 80 active proposals as of June 2012 (38 at OTF, 41 at PEP, and 1 in the holding bin). The number of proposals per theme-distribution is the following: 38 Climate and Change, 13 Biosphere, 14 Earth Connections, 15 Earth in Motion. By geographic distribution, the proposals were distributed in the following: 37 Pacific, 19 Atlantic, 13 Indian, 7 Arctic, 3 Southern, 1 Mediterranean. The active proposal distribution by lead proponent from the IODP members shows that 25 are from ECORD, 10 Japan, 39 from the US and the rest were from China, Korea, ANZIC and India. Overall, there were 924 unique proponents from the IODP countries.

Drilling Platforms for Active proposals

C. Escutia commented that it is interesting to view the data that J. de Leeuw provided regarding the distribution of the number of ECORD scientists interest per proposal. The data shows that from a total of 80 proposals, the platform distribution included 13 riser, 59 non-riser, 15 MSP, 5 both riser and non-riser and 2 non-riser and MSP operations.

ECORD Membership in the new SAS

C. Escutia reviewed the ECORD membership in the new SAS. The Council approved the new ECORD participation to the SAS panels (**SCP, EPSP and STP)**.

When G. Uenzelmann rotates from the SCP after the Summer 2013, she will be substituted by S. Krastel. In the Scientific Technology Panel (STP), the Vice-Chair D. Schmitt will continue as chair.

ECORD Summer Schools & Scholarships

There are 3 summer schools.

The **ECORD Summer School 2012 on "Submarine Landslides, Earthquakes and Tsunamis"** was held on September 3-14, 2012 in the University of Bremen, Germany. There were 28 applications and 6 students were funded by ECORD. The participants included 1 PhD students and young post-docs from Europe, Canada and Australia: 8 Germany, 3 UK, 3 Switzerland, 3 Portugal, 3 Canada, 2 France, 2 Belgium, 1 Ireland, 1 Italy, 1 Norway, 1 Spain, 1 Israel, and 2 Australia. C. Escutia reviewed the program sessions and fieldtrip to the coastal areas of the North Sea. The school was given a **"Virtual Ship"** experience, which offered to students the opportunity to benefit from contact with an international sampling party at the same time in the BCR labs on sediment cores taken from the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake site.

The 2012 IODP-ECORD Urbino Summer School in Paleoclimatology (USSP)

The Urbino summer school had a very busy program. The USSP received more than 100 applications and had 64 participants, which several received scholarships from different institutions. There were 35 applications for the ECORD Scholarships for Urbino, 8 were funded.

The 3rd summer school from Canada consisted of 19 students. The list of courses, and fieldtrip description was sent in a report to P. Maruéjol.

In total for the **ECORD Scholarship**, 83 applications were received and 18 were awarded: 8 students were given 900 euros; 6 students were given 700 euros; and 4 students were given 1000 euros and 600 euros, based on the technological tool requirements for their studies.

Summer School 2013

C. Escutia noted that next year there will be 2 summer schools : the **ECORD Bremen Summer School on "Deep-Sea Sediments: from Stratigraphy to Age Models"** for 12 500 euros and the Urbino Summer School in Paleoclimatology for 20 000 euros. The next remaining action is to contact the Summer Schools about their planned summer session dates, registration deadline, etc. The call for the scholarships will be issued December 2012-January 2013 and the call to host summer schools for 2014 will be issued toward the end of 2012.

Onboard Education Officers/Teachers at Sea

The ESSAC Office sent a short call for the Onboard Education Officer/teacher at Sea on the *JR*, with a deadline on July 1st, 2012. 8 applications were received and the ranking has been completed by the ESSAC Outreach and Education Subcommittee.

Two ECORD teachers have been invited by the Deep Earth Academy to participate in the **345 Hess Deep Expedition**, one from the UK and one from France. The national offices handle the funding of the participants. The Hess Deep Expedition has been scheduled from December 11th 2012 to February 12th, 2013.

A **Sedimentary Course** from the U.S. Science Support Program advertisement, which was received by the ESSAC Office one month before the beginning of the course. The course was created for students, post-docs and professionals, with the goal to improve skills or to help them learn to integrate sedimentology data with physical properties, by stratigraphy and geochemist data. There was a preference for invited scientists. The ESSAC office contacted people who are going to sail in the upcoming expedition but nobody applied. The ESSAC Office received 2 ECORD applications from scientists wishing to sail on an IODP Expedition, one from the UK and one from France. The travel

will be funded by ESSAC.

ECORD Distinguished Lecturer Program

There were two applicants with expertise in the climate theme, one from the earth connections theme, but none from the Biosphere and the Earth in Motion themes.

The applicants and corresponding lecture topics are: C. Hillaire-Marcel, University from Québec, Montreal, Canada lecture on "The Artic Ocean in the Cenozoic climate system"; B. Ildefonse from the University of Montpellier, France lecture on "Mantle, ocean crust and seawater, what's next in scientific ocean drilling?"; and R. Urgeles from the Institut de Ciénces del Mar, Barcelona, Spain whose lecture "Title is to be provided" will represent the geohazards topic. It was decided that as B. Ildefonse has served as a DLP before, he will have to visit different institutions than where he previously presented.

Workshops and Meetings

An Antarctic and Southern Ocean Future Drilling Workshop was held in Portland Oregon, USA on July 13-14, 2012. The workshop focused on the following three questions:

1) How will the Antarctic Ice Sheets respond to elevated temperatures and Atmospheric pCO_2? What is the contribution of Antarctic ice to past and future sea level changes in terms of rate and magnitude?

2) What did a "greenhouse world" look like in Antarctica? Can Antarctica sustain any ice sheets when the atmosphere is above 1000 ppm CO_2?

3) What were the patterns, causes, and consequences of Gondwana breakup (recorded in large igneous provinces and continental fragments of the Southern Ocean)? What was the timing of rifting and subsidence controlling the opening of ocean gateways and the initiation of the circumpolar current system?

C Escutia reviewed the list of current **Antarctic drilling projects proposals** in the system.

The current state of planning and development for Antarctic drilling projects

Active Proposals	Name of PI	status	Region
IODP 751-Full	Bart Phil (USA)	To be re-submitted to PEP on April 1st 2013	Ross Sea, Eastern, outer shelf, slope and rise
ANDRILL –CH	Luyendyk Bruce (USA)	Ongoing scientific review. Drilling is planned for 2014-2016??	Ross Ice Shelf / Coulman High
784-Full	Gohl Karsten (Germany)	Re-submitted with corrections to PEP on October 1st 2012	Amundsen Sea Embayment shelf and rise
732-Full	Channell Jim (USA)	PEP highest ranking	West Antarctic Peninsula & Bellingshausen Sea sediment drift
New pre-proposal	Wise Woody (USA)	Submitted to PEP on Oct. 1st, 2012	Weddell Sea and Scotia Sea
New pre-proposal	Williams Trevor (USA)	Submitted as a Mission Specific Platform (MSP) pre-proposal on October 1st 2012	Adelie-George V Land margin (East Antarctica)
567-Full	Thomas Debbie (USA)	OTF. Waiting for scheduling.	South Pacific
625-Full	Gersonde Reiner and Lamy Frank (Germany)	To be submitted as a full prop. Revised (including only the South east Pacific sites) On April 1st 2013	South East Pacific

The **future MSP and IODP proposals** were listed as the following:

Future proposals	Name of PIs	status	Region
IODP-MSP	Busetti, De Santis, Sauli, Levy, Lyendyk, Bart et al. (Italy-USA)	Pre-proposal to be submitted on April 1st 2013	Ross Sea, North Victoria Land coast and Northern Basin
IODP-MSP	Luyendyk, Wilson et al (USA)	Pre-proposal (ex SHALDRILL) will be submitted after ANDRILL-Coulman High drilling	Ross Sea, Eastern inner shelf, Roosvelt Is.
ANDRILL	Naish Tim (NZ)	Will be submitted after seismic survey	Ross Ice Shelf: Kamb Ice Stream, Siple coast
ANDRILL	Harwood David (USA)	A Pre-proposal will be submitted after seismic survey	Ross Ice Shelf, TAM Byrd Glacier, Discovery Deep
ANDRILL	Pekar Steve (USA)	Pre-proposal will be submitted after ANDRILL Coulman High drilling	Ross Sea, Southwestern coast, off Shore New Harbor
IODP	Weber, Lamy, Domack et al. (Germany, USA)	Pre-proposal to be submitted Apr. 1st, 2013	Scotia Sea, Chile margin, Antarctic Peninsula
IODP	Lamy Frank (Germany)	To be submitted as a pre-prop. On April 1st 2013	South West Pacific
IODP	Ikehara, Leitchenkov, Kuhn, Naish, Dunbar, Crosta, et al. (Japan, Russia, Germany, NZ, USA, France)	Former pre-proposal 804. To be re-submitted as a pre-prop. On April 1st 2013 A workshop is planned in nov. 2012 in Japan	Enderby Land, Riiser-Larsen Sea, Conrad Rise, Del Caño Rise, South Indian Ocean
IODP	Coffin, Leitchenkov et al (AUS, Russia)	Pre-proposal submitted by Apr. 2013	Kerguelen Plateau, Princess Elizabeth Trough; Bruce Bank
IODP	O'Brien, Leitchenkov et al. (AUS, Russia, USA, Italy, Germany)	Waiting for a better site survey	Totten Glacier margin - Budd Coast

C. Escutia reviewed the **IODP Southwest Pacific IODP Workshop**, which was held in Sydney, Australia on October 9-11 2012. The workshop addressed different themes, and while not all proposals could be drilling, it coordinated the scientific community to link different themes when possible, when targeting to study the same geographic region. Some of the main topics that were addressed were climate and ocean change: the Pacific Paleogene Transect Tropics to Antarctica and the Neogene and Quaternary Climate and Ocean Change, Earth Connections, Earth in Motion and Marine Resources.

The **Chikyu + 10 (21-23 April, 2013 Tokyo Japan)**

C Escutia reviewed the list of the steering committee's workshop. The first meeting of this committee is planned for mid-November 2012.

The purpose of the workshop is to engage the international community in a discussion of potential post 2013 expeditions using the *Chikyu* within the context of the new Science Plan. Workshop outcomes will be considered by JAMSTEC in long-range planning for *Chikyu* operations.

EGU 7-12 April, 2013

C. Escutia, U. Röhl, U. Harms, T. Wiersberg and R. Stein will organize a session entitled "Major achievements and perspectives in scientific ocean and continental drilling" at the next EGU.

K. Verbruggen asked T. Janecek if the JR can drill close to the Antarctic. T. Janecek said yes, but the JR is limited in shallow water, and thus it needs a support ship. He explained that it is a bigger issue to arrive at the Antarctic due to the transit system.

G. Camoin asked C. Escutia about the number of potential MSP proposals on the Antarctic, that are in the system as of the 1st October. C. Escutia responded that there is currently one proposal. D. McInroy requested the proposal number. C. Escutia said that she will provide him with the MSP's number.

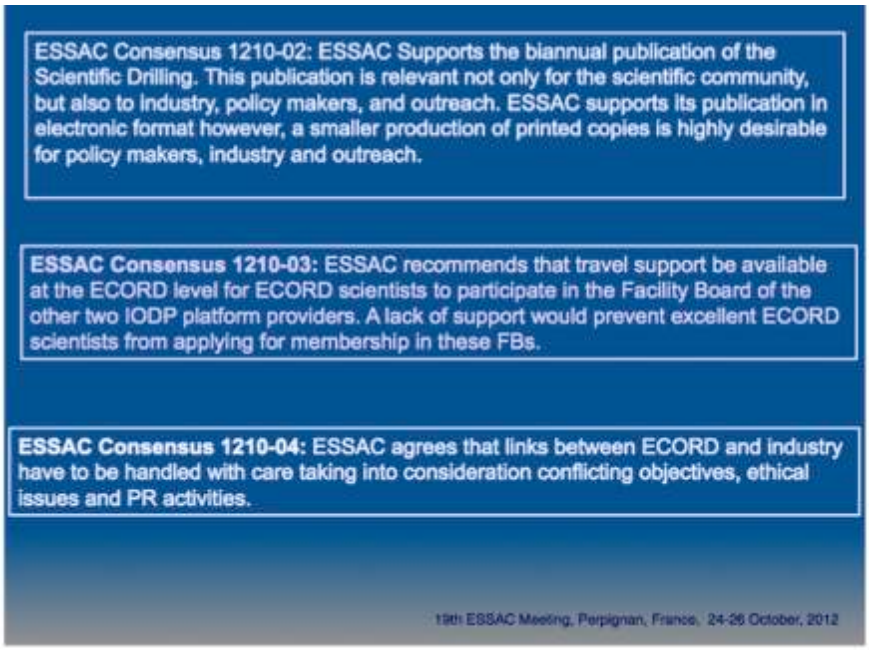
- *ACTION ESSAC : C. Escutia to provide D. McInroy with the Antarctic MSP proposal's number that is present in the system.*

R. Gatliff asked whether the expedition has to be an MSP. C. Escutia confirmed that it should be an MSP, as the expedition has a transect approach with discal and proximal sites.

*She said that **Expedition 318** was a good expedition but is missing key information about the ice sheet behavior.*

IODP and ECORD News

The **19th ESSAC Meeting resulting consensus** are listed as the following.



11 - ECORD Education and Outreach Task Force (P. Maruéjol / A. Stevenson)

P. Maruéjol introduced the participants in the ECORD Outreach and Education Task Force. The latest meeting was held in Avignon, France on September 4-5, 2012.

Outreach Activities

P. Maruéjol reviewed the latest outreach activities that were held from June-October 2012. An ECORD/IODP booth was set-up at the **Goldschmidt international conference** June 22-27, 2012, Montréal. IODP-MI funded the booth.

Regarding the latest publications and materials, the **Newsletter #19** was published in October 2012; **Expedition 337 video** was filmed by a French TV team onboard *Chikyu*. Materials have been provided to the ECORD member countries, which included ECORD publications at international conferences (IGC) and national events (IODP-Spain). IN

addition, **core replicas** displayed by the ESSAC Office, IODP Canada and BGS. The latest **ECORD website updates** are related to the new IODP.

ECORD/IODP at the Goldschmidt Conference 2012

The conference was held on June 24-29 in Montréal. About 3 000 people participated, 30% of which were students. The booth was financially supported by IODP-Canada/ GEOTOP. The goal of attending the conference was to promote IODP to the geochemist community. Most of the visitors were scientists and students from the ECORD countries and the USA. More than 50 subscriptions were registered to the *Scientific Drilling* journal and people showed interest about the Arctic core replicas and the open science and education calls. Next Goldschmidt conference will be held in Florence, August 25-30, 2013 where a booth will be funded by ECORD.

ECORD Newsletter #19 October 2012

The newsletter consists of 24 pages, including a new topic: news from the ECORD member countries. The additional newsletter elements were reviewed.

IODP in the News

Information about the **Mohole to the mantle (M2M)** project published in the *Elements* August issue. Early October IODP appeared on **CNN** on the topic of "The $1 billion mission to reach the Earth's mantle" also posted on the **ECORD News** http://www.ecord.org.

Future Activities-Booths at Conferences

ECORD has been invited to the USIO/COL booth at the **AGU 2012**, to be held on December 3-10, in San Francisco, USA. ECORD will not have an individual IODP booth, but will be presented at the townhall meeting. A. Gerdes will also attend. An IODP **(USSSP) short course** will be held on December 2nd, 2012, on the topic of "How to communicate your science to non-specialists?" Registration is free and more information is available in the ECORD online news.

ECORD at EGU 2013

Joint IODP-ICDP activities will include a session entitled "Major achievements and

perspectives in scientific ocean and continental drilling" (see ESSAC report), a townhall meeting convened by G. Camoin and U. Harms, and a joint booth.

The **3P Arctic 2013** meeting will be held on October 15-18, in Stavanger, Norway. ECORD-ILP will be involved in the event and an ECORD/IODP booth will be funded by ECORD.

Future Activities -Publications

ECORD Newsletter #20 will be released at the EGU 2013. P. Maruéjol asked that all interested in adding news to the newsletter should respond to the call that will be sent out early February 2013. The deadline for all contributions is March 15, 2013.

The **ECORD Annual Report 2012** will be released by February 2013.

New and updated **flyers on 'How to get involved in IODP?'** will be distributed at the EGU 2013.

P. Maruéjol said that it is needed to identify new core replica for ECORD use with the **Expedition 340 and 337** co-chiefs, in order to identify the appropriate sections that could show an interesting story to the public.

Future Activities - Website

The ECORD website is continually updated with news about the new IODP phase. It is also used for the collection of web statistics. P. Maruéjol said that she is coordinating **the teachers' activities** with ESSAC, such as for the Expedition #345. She is working in close collaboration with ESO on the publicity related to Expedition #347. The next **ECORD Outreach and Education Task Force meeting** will be held in February 19-20, 2013 in Salamanca.

P. Maruéjol encouraged all Council members to follow the ECORD news on the ECORD website.

An 8 min. **film "Looking for Life: IODP Expedition 337: Deep Coal bed Biosphere off Shimokita Peninsula"**, shot by Luc Riolon and Rachel Saddeh, was shown. The film was funded by ECORD, MARUM, JAMSTEC/CDEX and the Hinrichs Lab.

12 - ECORD Technical Development Panel and Scientific Technical Panel (R. Gatliff)

The presentation was covered by D. McInroy in **item #9**.

13 - Magellan + (J. Erbacher)

J. Erbacher thanked the Council for the Magellan Plus support. He reviewed the **Magellan Plus Steering Committee Member's list** : M. Seidenkrantz (DK, ECORD); L. Lourens (NL, ECORD); R. Stein (D, ECORD); S. Berné (F, ECORD); J. Lissenberg (UK, ECORD); A. Spicak (Czech Republic, ICDP).

MagellanPlus-Workshops in 2012

The workshop **"Records of Geohazards and Monsoonal Changes in the Northern Bay of Bengal"** was held on October 8-10, 2012 in Bremen, Germany, and was organized by V. Spiess, T. Schwenk and H. R. Kudraß. 20 participants were invited and 19 accepted their invitation. To enable the participation of scientists from e.g. India, Bangladesh and Japan, the proponents have requested financial support from IODP-MI.

The **"Drilling an active hydrothermal system of a submarine intra-oceanic arc volcano,"** workshop was organized by W. Bach, C. de Ronde and F. Barriga in **Lisbon, Portugal** on November 15-17, 2012. The organizers expected 30 participants. To enable the participation of scientists from e.g. New Zealand and other non-ECORD countries, the proponents have requested financial support from IODP-MI.

The **MagellanPlus July 1st call** received 5 new and 1 revised workshop proposal. The list includes the following workshops:

1.) **Deep-sea Record of Mediterranean Messinian events (DREAM)** by Angelo Camerlenghi et al.

2.) **Support for the ICDP Oman Ophiolite Drilling Project Workshop**, held in New York, 14-17 September, 2012 by C. MacLeod et al.

3.) **Arctic marine gas hydrates: past, present and future stability**, by J. Mienert et al.

4.) **Scientific Drilling and Geothermal studies by C. Pascal et al.**

5.) **Advancing our Understanding of Cretaceous Ocean Dynamics by Scientific Drilling** by S. Robinson et al.

6.) **Improving IODP pre-proposal 794 HYM "Arctic Slope Stability: Glide Plane Properties of the Hinlopen/Yermak Megaslide"** by D. Winkelmann et al.

After the July 1st call, the following workshops were selected for funding:

1.) **Deep-sea Record of Mediterranean Messinian events (DREAM)** by A. Camerlenghi et al. to be held on May 6-8, 2013 in **Brisighella, Italy.**
The goal of this workshop is to gather scientists to identify locations for multiple-site riser-drilling in the Mediterranean Sea that would allow to solve the open still-existing questions about the causes, processes, timing and consequences at the local and planetary scale of the Messinian salinity crisis (MSC). The workshop builds on the earlier workshops "GOLD" (Rabineau et al.) and "Salt Giant"(Hübscher et al.), which were funded by the ESF Magellan Programme.

2.) **Advancing our Understanding of Cretaceous Ocean Dynamics by Scientific Drilling** (ICDP and IODP) by S. Robinson et al., will be held on April 15-17, 2013 in London, United Kingdom. The workshop goal, as presented by J. de Leeuw in item # 7, is to ensure broad international participation and to develop proposals that target the unique aspects of the Cretaceous climate system that can be addressed by scientific ocean drilling. J. Erbacher encouraged the Council to refer to the following website for further details and application information: **http://iodp--usssp.org/workshop/cretaceous/**.

MagellanPlus-Upcoming Calls and the Future

The next MagellanPlus call will be on February 1st, 2013. The submissions are to be made to magellan.plus@bgr.de. There will be funding of up to 15 000 € per workshop, for up to 4 workshops each year, which may result in 2 proposals that may be funded following this call. The MagellanPlus Steering Committee will meet on February 14 and 15, 2013 in Prague, Czech Republic, to decide on the workshops' funding.

Future funding (2013 and Beyond)

ECORD plans to contribute 50 000 € to MagellanPlus in 2013. ICDP has promised 10 000 €. It will be attempted to raise these contributions in the future.

K. Verbruggen asked about open and closed workshop structure. J. Erbacher said that he would like to see the door open to other participants. They had sent invitations to several people. J. Erbacher said that it is understandable why the participants did not want to include additional scientific community in the final stage of the workshop.

G. Camoin added that he will ask the Council members to have one discussion topic on the Magellan Plus. J. Erbacher will not be able to attend the discussion, hence G. Camoin, J. Erbacher and C. Escutia will meet to discuss the MagellanPlus Steering Committee membership, the MagellanPlus Terms of Reference (ToRs) and the potential requests for changes in ToRs. The idea is to convey the message that the Steering Committee must come back with its results to the Council in June 2013, so that the Council can approve the Steering Committee's decision.

14 - DS3F report (A. Kopf)

Excuses were presented for A. Kopf's absence. M. Borissova presented the DS3F report.

Background

The **DS3F arose from the" Deep Sea Frontier"** initiative that was launched by ECORD in 2005 as part of the EC-funded ECORD-Net activities. The objective was to obtain a better integration of drilling with other approaches to investigate the deep sea.

In 2009, a new EC-call was published where the deep-sea research and sub-seafloor records were explicitly mentioned. From this, the **"Deep Sea & Sub Seafloor Frontier" (DS3F) Coordination Action r**esulted. The main goal of the coordination action is to create a **Roadmap for Horizon2020**.

Reasons to study what lies beneath:

Past records provide clues to reliably mitigate future processes (climate change, geohazards, etc.). It is necessary to study life at the extremes (i.e. kilometers into the sub- bottom, high PT, evaporite bodies, etc.), to identify and quantify portion of the global-C cycle, which is yet poorly unraveled, to study boreholes, which offer direct

coupling to the rock, and sustainable sampling and long-term instrumentation, and to explore the unknown.

DS3F Agenda

The **main purpose of the DS3F** was to formulate an emerging scientific hypothesis. For this reason, 8 ad-hoc workshops were held in 2010-2011, where with the help of an overarching workshop in Brussels, the hypothesis was condensed in several short documents. It is also included in the agenda, to assess the economic potential of marine resources, by creating a link between the DS3F and other EU initiatives such as **"A Resource Efficient Europe"**, as advertised in an upcoming EC-ENV call, and to explore the idea of a Research Infrastructure. Europe is very strong in seafloor drills and other technologies, but this is not exploited.

Narrative of the Project

There was a kick-off meeting in Brussels on January 2010. A Consortium Agreement was signed soon after. An EGU session was held in 2011 and was well-attended. There were several significant information dissemination measures: articles were published in the ECORD Newsletter and there was an ARTE TV feature.

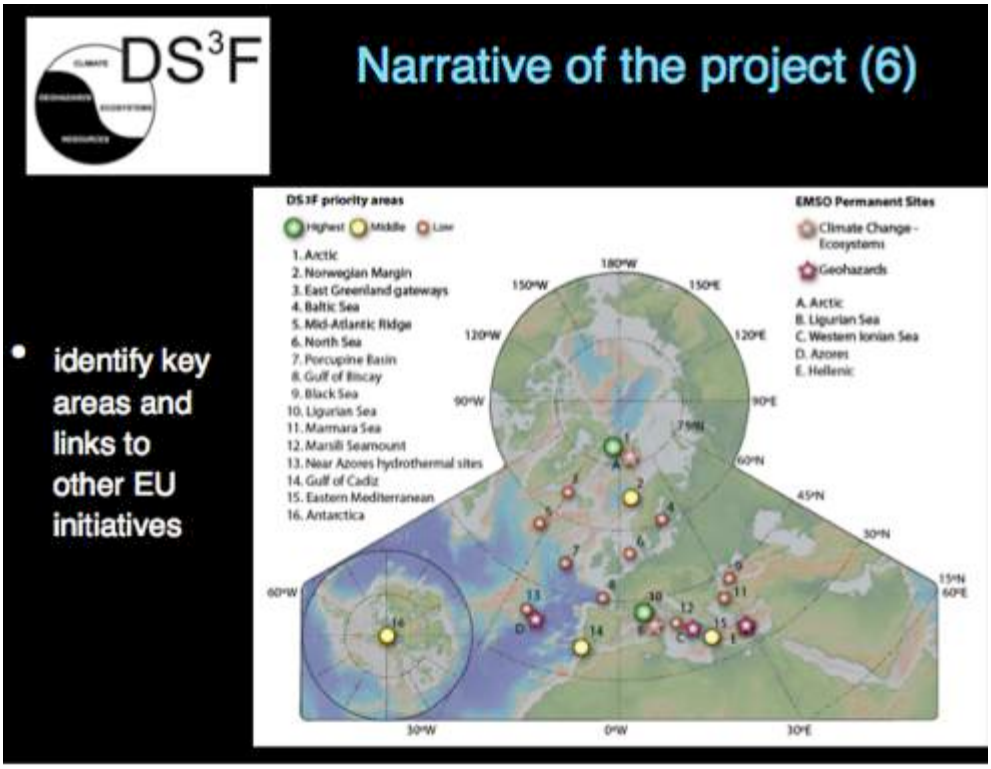
The project's **8 ad-hoc workshops** were held during the first reporting period until mid-2011. The workshop reports were added as appendix to the Interim report that was sent to the EC. It will soon be available on the project website.

The European Parliament held a lunchtime briefing to reach policymakers where the DS3F and members of industry were present.

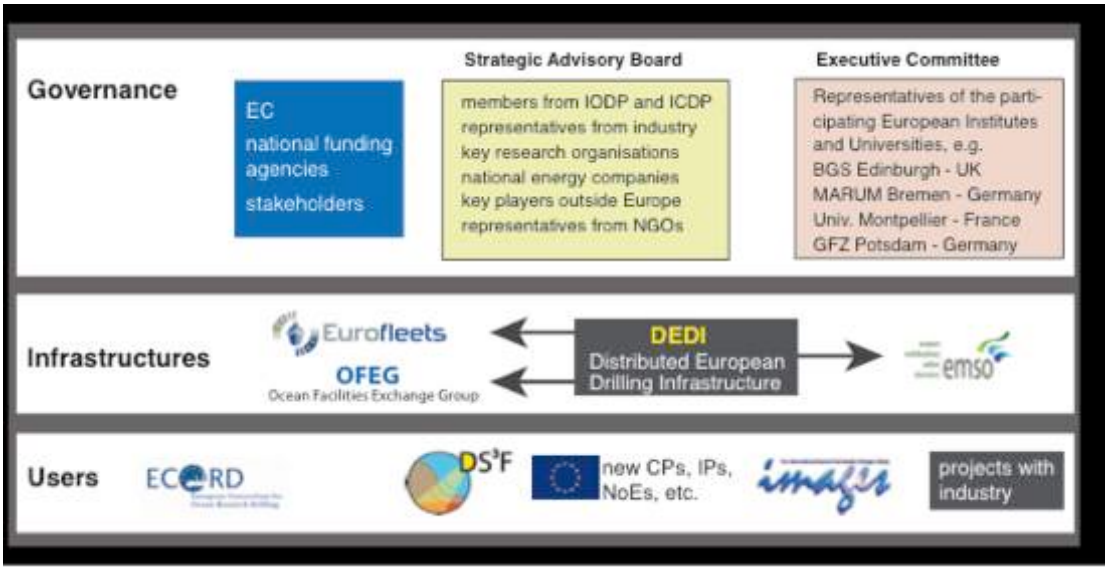
A **large conference** was held in **Sitges, Spain** in March 2012, where more than 250 people attended, 41 talks were held and 155 posters were displayed.

The **DS3F EGU 2012** booth and Townhall meeting were well-attended.

A. Kopf provided a **map of the DS3F priority areas** highlighted in three colors, signaling from highest to lowest priority in reference to the location of EMSO's permanent sites. The goal is to identify key area and to link other EU initiatives.



A strategy was proposed for **DEDI**, a **"Distributed European Drilling Infrastructure"** together with ECORD, ICDP and the International Partnerships in Ice Core Sciences (IPICS), as shown in the diagram below. DEDI was submitted on October 22, 2012 following a Public Consultation on Infrastructures.



The Deep-Sea and Sub-Seafloor Frontier has established an overlap with the EU policies and Horizon 2020 themes. The goal is to combine these policies with DEDI in a white paper, currently available on the DS3F website.

J. P. Henriet asked why DS3F would currently want to create a relationship with EUROFLEETS. M. Borissova said that combining efforts with EUROFLEERS may be a reflection of DS3F's future goals to have further access to innovative technologies in order to expand on its research capabilities, reach high cost-efficiency and optimize scientific outcomes. However, further reference must be made to A. Kopf for a more precise answer. M. Webb commented that the UK fleet is not included in the EUROFLEETS and that there have been considerations that have been holding back the UK from participating in EUROFLEETS.

15 - ICDP (T. Wiersberg)

New Science Plan and ICDP Science Conferences 2013, Joint IODP-ECORD-ICDP

The conference main outcome was the identification of eight major research themes.

T. Wiersberg said that 2013 is a good time for the new science plan. **IODP's new science plan** discusses co-evolution of life and planet, earth's interior, crust and surface interactions, climate change records of the past and lessons for the future, earth system dynamics, reservoirs and fluxes, earth-human-earth-interactions and science implementation.

Image the Past to Imagine our Future

T. Wiersberg conveyed the title through a Matrix for targeted Process Understanding, which displays two relevant elements: **societal challenges**, such as water quality and availability and climate change and ecosystem evolution, versus the **understanding of geoprocesses**, such as active faulting and earthquake processes and the hidden biosphere.

The 2013 ICDP Science Conference

The ICDP Science conference aims to serve as a stage for presenting what ICDP is, where it came from and where it is going. ICDP presents its activities in **human challenge coordinates** rather than as detached pure geoscience. It also strengthens and

expands its ties with member countries and related programs, brings industry into ICDP where it makes sense (ICDP is science-driven), attracts media coverage (the PR must be done properly) and performs accompanying actions, such as the launch of a new website.

Conference Attendees

Amongst the attendees are geoscience leaders, heads of BIG projects in geoscience, ICDP PIs, heads leading Geology Departments worldwide, exceptional young scientists, technology providers, including OSG, stakeholders and science funding and political VIP's. The conference will be held in **November 2013.**

Joint IODP-ECORD-ICDP Outreach Measures

T. Wiersberg said that the IODP-ECORD-ICDP joint activities are a successful tool.

For example, a joint IODP-ECORD-ICDP booth and townhall meeting were set up at the 2012 EGU in Vienna, Austria. He recommended that the joint outreach activities should continue. The joint IODP-ICDP booth in Brisbane, Australia, for the 34th International Geological Congress in August, 2012 was very successful. The **EuroForum 2012** made major achievements and accumulated perspectives in the fields of scientific ocean and continental drilling.

Future of the "Scientific Drilling" journal

ICDP's position on the journal is that it would like to continue the scientific drilling, as it is an important tool and would like to continue with a scientific journal that would serve as a light-house for IODP-ICDP. T. Wiersberg also added that the journal should continue in good quality towards a reviewed science journal. The future cost estimates for two issues per year would be $ 70 000 USD for editorial handling and $ 30 000 USD for copy editing, printing and enveloping. The cost does not include shipping, distribution charges and the editor fees. T. Wiersberg mentioned that ICDP is willing to increase its involvement, such as in covering a share of the editorial handling personal costs.

C. Escutia said that the ESSAC delegates support the publication of the "Scientific Journal" in electronic format however there should be printed a smaller number of publications for the users.

Current ICDP Activities

There are activities connected to **GONAF Turkey, Campi Flegrei, Lake Ohrid in Macedonia** and **a ICDP Training course** at **LacCore**, Minneapolis.

GONAF, the Geophysical Observatory at the North Anatolian Fault, has the aim to monitor aim monitoring the seismic activity of Istanbul, where 8 boreholes were drilled, equipped with specific designed seismic sensors. The drilling of the first 8 holes would reach approximately 300 m deep drilling holes, started on September 7th, 2012.

Campi Flegrei Deep Drilling Project (CFDDP)

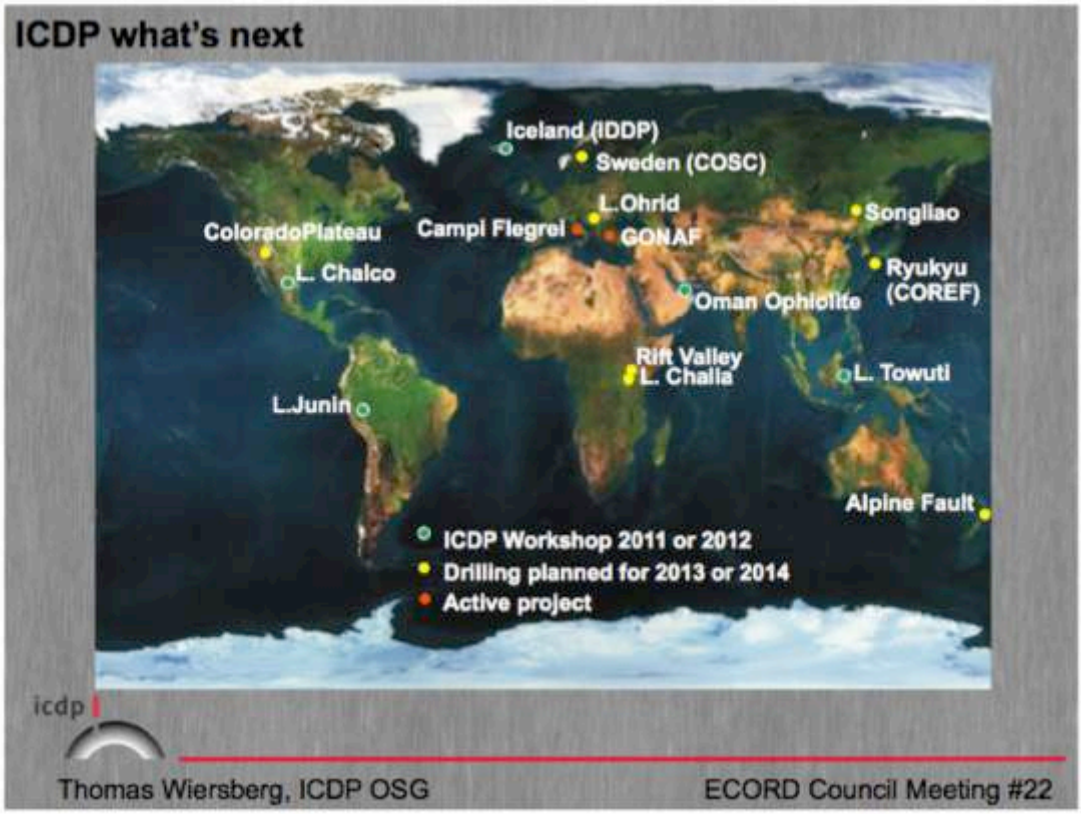
The project's main aims are to 1) understand the interplay between magmatic/volcanic activities and uplift/subsidence phenomena (Bradyseism) and 2) the geothermal potential of the Campi Flegrei area, in Italy. Pilot hole was drilled down to 222 m in July, 2012 and will be deepened down to 470 m in November, 2012.

Lake Ohrid (SCOPSCO)

Lake Ohrid is situated between Albania and Macedonia, and is probably the oldest, continuously existing lake in Europe with more then 200 endemic species. It is also the archive of volcanic ash dispersal and climate change in the central northern Mediterranean region. The lake drilling was scheduled for fall 2012, but became postponed due to fire onboard the cargo vessel *MSC Flaminia*. In light of this, the **National Lacustrine Core Facility (LacCore)** in Minneapolis offered to host the training course in October 14-19 with 30 participants from 19 countries. T. Wiersberg said that the drilling in Macedonia will probably take place next year**.**

ICDP what is Next

T. Wiersberg reviewed a map of planned events that include workshops in Iceland, drilling near Australia, etc.



K. Verbruggen asked whether there was an additional proposal for another geothermal plant in Campi Flegrei. T. Wiersberg responded that the project had some public acceptance problems as there were demonstrations against the project and it was decided that it should be held in July because then there would be less people. He added that the proposed depth of the pilot hole is about 500 m and the deep hole of about 3 km.

J.P. Henriet said that there is jurisprudence in the EU, and the European scientists can be held responsible. He said that the geopolitical response of ECORD's scientists has to be protected, and the ECORD community has to do something about this.

- M. Webb thanked the participants.
- The Open Session Council Meeting was closed at 4:33pm.

ECORD Council Meeting #22

November 13th and 14th, 2012

Edinburgh, UK

MINUTES

Roster

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DS3F	Achim Kopf *	akopf@uni-bremen.de

* Apologies

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACEX	Arctic Coring Expedition, Expedition 302
AGU	American Geophysical Union
ANZIC	Australia-New Zealand IODP Consortium
APL	Anciliary Project Letter
BGS	British Geological Survey
BoG	IODP-MI Board of Governors
CMO	Central Management Office
CNR	Consiglio Naticionale delle Ricerche
CPP	Complementary Pre-Proposals
DCO	Deep Carbon Observatory
DLP	Distinguished Lecturer Program
DS^3F	Deep-Sea and Sub-Seafloor Frontiers project
EB	Executive Board
EC	European Commission
ECORD	European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling
EDP	Engineering Development Panel
EGU	European Geosciences Union
EMA	ECORD Managing Agency
EPC	European Petrophysics Consortium
ERIC	European Research Infrastructure Consortium
ESF	European Science Foundation
ESFRI	European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures
ESO	ECORD Science Operator
ESSAC	ECORD Science Support and Advisory Committee
FB	Facility Board
ICDP	International Continental Scientific Drilling Program
ILP	ECORD Industry Liaison Panel
IMAGES	International Marine Past Global Changes
INSU-CNRS	Institut National des Sciences de l'Univers, France
INVEST	IODP New Ventures in Exploring Scientific Targets
IODP	Integrated Ocean Drilling Program
IODP-MI	IODP Management International, Inc.
IOs	Implementing Organizations
IPICS	International Partnerships in Ice Core Sciences
IWG+	International Working Group +
JAMSTEC	Japan Marine Science & Technology Center
JFAST	Japan Trench Fast Drilling Project

JR	JOIDES Resolution
KIGAM	Korea Institute of Geosciences and Mineral Resources
LAs	Lead Agencies
MARCOM project	Towards an Integrated Marine and Maritime Science Community project
MDP	Multiple-phase Drilling Proposal
MEXT	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology
MOST	The People's Republic of China Ministry of Science and Technology
MISTRALS	Mediterranean Integrated Studies at Regional And Local Scales
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSPs	Mission-specific platform
NanTroSEIZE	Nankai Trough Seismogenic Zone Experiment
NERC	Natural Environment Research Council, UK
NJSS	New Jersey Shallow Shelf
NSF	National Science Foundation, USA
NSF-OCE	NSF Ocean Sciences
NWO	Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research
ODP	Ocean Drilling Program
OSP	Onshore Science Party
OTF	Operation Task Force
PAGES	Past Global Changes project
PEP	Proposal Evaluation Panel
POC	Platform Operation Costs
PPO	Project Partner Office
SAS	Science Advisory Structure
SIPCOM	Science Implementation and Policy Committee
SCP	Site Characterization Panel
SO	Support Office
SOC	Science Operation Costs
SPC	Science Planning Committee
SSC	Magellan Plus Science Steering Committee
ToR	Terms of Reference
USAC	U.S. Science Advisory Committee
USIO	U.S. Implementing Organization
USSP	U.S. Science Support Program
VTF	Vision Task Force
WP	Work Package

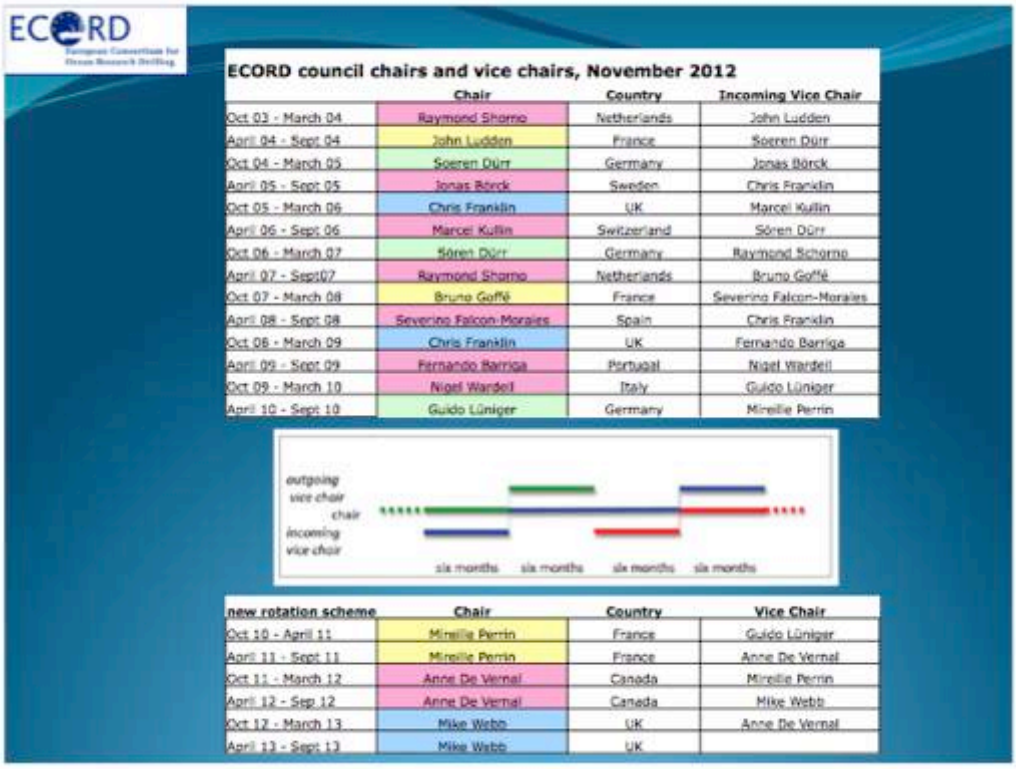
<u>Wednesday, November 14th</u> – British Geological Survey, Edinburgh

CLOSED SESSION (ECORD Council members, EMA, ESO and ESSAC observers)

During a review of the closed session agenda, G. Camoin requested to add the discussion about MagellanPlus in the "Any other Business" item.
In total, 13 countries attended the closed session, where Denmark, Italy, Norway and Spain were absent. In order for a motion to be adopted, 75% of the present members would have to vote in favor, which means that for ECORD Council #22 a motion would be accepted if on minimum 10 countries vote in favor.

16 – Next ECORD Council Vice-Chair (G. Camoin)

G. Camoin reviewed the ECORD Council chairs and Vice-Chairs list. M. Webb will be the Council Chair until end of September 2013. He presented the new rotation scheme, shown below.



ECORD Council motion 12-02-1
The Council approves unanimously the nomination of G. Lüniger as the next ECORD Council Vice-Chair. M. Webb will be Council Chair until the end of September 2013.

K. Verbruggen moved, M. Diament seconded, all in favor (*13 votes : Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, UK)*.

17 – Update on the ECORD Budget FY 12 and FY13 (G. Camoin)

ECORD FY 12 Budget

ECORD began FY12 with a positive balance of $8. 16 M USD. It is still needed to figure our some of the countries' contributions, such as Spain and Portugal.

G. Camoin reviewed the SOCs, POCs, ESSA, EMA, MagellanPlus and bank transfer charges. Including the FY11 unpaid invoices, ECORD had a total income for over $30 M USD and an expenditure for over $27 M USD, thus leaving estimated surplus of over $3 M USD for FY12.

ECORD FY 12 budget

ECORD FY 12 budget		
in $US	Inc.	Exp.
FY 11 balance	8 166 947	
FY 11 Spain (1)	762 000	
FY 11 Portugal	90 000	
Interests	301 250	
FY 12 contributions	21 079 978	
ESO unpaid invoices FY 11		515 000
ESO (2)		12 263 336
SOCs to NSF (3)		13 837 361
ESSAC		206 980
EMA		312 350
Magellan +		65 000
Bank charges		143 760
TOTAL	30 400 175	27 343 787
FY 12 balance	3 056 388	

(1) Not received
(2) 9 199 518 (POCs) + 2 962 639 (SOCs)
(3) 16 800 000 - 2 962 639 (SOCs for ESO)
Exchange rate = 1.31
Amounts in € are subjected to exchange rate fluctuations

ECORD FY 12 contributions	
in $US	
Austria (FWF)	50 000
Austria (ÖAW)	50 000
Belgium	32 890
Canada	500 000
Denmark	170 000
Finland	66 380
France	5 288 540
Germany	5 600 000
Iceland	30 000
Ireland	123 103
Italy-CNR	100 000
Netherlands -NWO	388 126
Norway	1 100 000
Poland	30 000
Portugal	95 469
Spain	762 000
Sweden (VR)	528 000
Switzerland (SNF)	565 470
UK	5 600 000
TOTAL	21 079 978
Signed, not received	
Signed, not paid	
Not signed	

As of November 13, 2012

M. Webb asked why the bank account transfer fees cost over $143 000 k USD per year? G.

Camoin said that the fee is not yearly but the reason for the amount will be checked again with INSU.

- *ACTION EMA : to clarify the amount of the ECORD bank account transfer fee.*

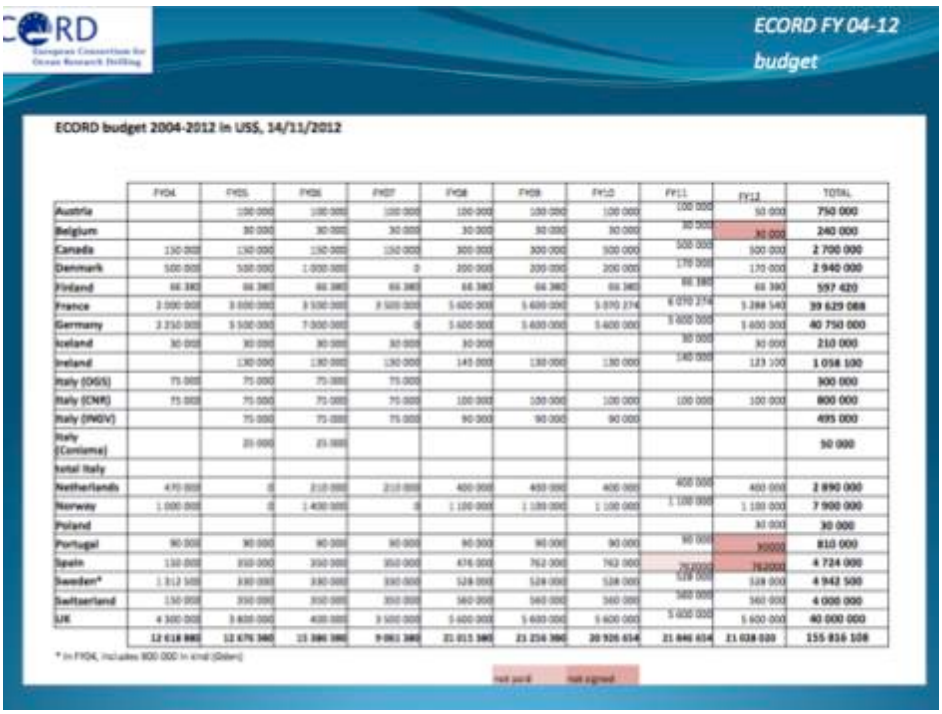
D. McInroy asked whether the unpaid invoices amounting to $515 000 USD still remain to be charged. G. Camoin said that he will check the invoice.

- *ACTION EMA : to verify if the $515 000 USD sum corresponding to an unpaid FY11 invoice has been transferred to ESO.*

G. Camoin recommended that the Council should discuss ECORD's **future choice on currency**.

K. Verbruggen said that this issue has been discussed in the past and it was decided that it is better to have the ECORD funds in USD dollars in order to avoid high transaction charges. M. Webb agreed that the majority of the funds are in dollars. G. Camoin said that now ECORD is paying less in USD to the USA so that could make a difference. He said that this issue could be revisited later.

He reviewed the **total contribution for country from FY04- F12,** shown next.



	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	TOTAL
Austria		100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	50 000	750 000
Belgium		30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	240 000
Canada	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	300 000	300 000	300 000	300 000	300 000	2 700 000
Denmark	500 000	500 000	1 000 000	0	200 000	200 000	200 000	170 000	170 000	2 940 000
Finland	66 380	66 380	66 380	66 380	66 380	66 380	66 380	66 380	66 380	557 420
France	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 500 000	3 500 000	5 600 000	5 600 000	5 070 274	4 070 274	1 388 540	39 629 088
Germany	3 250 000	5 500 000	7 000 000	0	1 600 000	1 600 000	1 600 000	1 600 000	1 600 000	40 750 000
Iceland	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000			30 000	30 000	210 000
Ireland		130 000	130 000	130 000	145 000	130 000	130 000	140 000	123 100	1 058 100
Italy (OGS)	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000						300 000
Italy (CNR)	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	800 000
Italy (INGV)		75 000	75 000	75 000	90 000	90 000	90 000			495 000
Italy (Coriolmis)		20 000	20 000							50 000
total Italy										
Netherlands	470 000	0	210 000	210 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	2 890 000
Norway	1 000 000	0	1 400 000	0	1 100 000	1 100 000	1 100 000	1 100 000	1 100 000	7 900 000
Poland									30 000	30 000
Portugal	90 000	90 000	90 000	90 000	90 000	90 000	90 000	90 000	30000	810 000
Spain	130 000	350 000	350 000	350 000	676 000	762 000	762 000	76 2000	76 2000	4 724 000
Sweden*	1 312 500	330 000	330 000	330 000	528 000	528 000	528 000	528 000	528 000	4 942 500
Switzerland	150 000	350 000	350 000	350 000	560 000	560 000	560 000	560 000	560 000	4 000 000
UK	4 300 000	3 800 000	400 000	3 500 000	5 600 000	5 600 000	5 600 000	5 600 000	5 600 000	40 000 000
	12 618 880	12 676 380	15 386 380	9 061 380	21 013 380	21 256 380	20 926 654	21 046 654	21 028 020	155 816 108

* In FY04, includes 800 000 in kind (Oderi)

ECORD FY13 Budget

G. Camoin reviewed the **expected contributions for FY13**. He confirmed that EMA has sent out the FY13 MoU Annex H to be signed. He asked the Council members to return the MoU signed as soon as possible, in order for INSU to issue the invoice and to add the contributions to the ECORD account as soon as possible. The estimated contribution for FY 13 should amount to over $21 M USD.

If the FY 13 budget balance is added to the FY12 budget balance, the expected total is $24 432 768 USD. In FY12, ECORD paid to the NSF $13 055 771 USD in SOCs, which is derived from the difference of $16.8 M USD – $3.7 M USD of SOCs to ESO. The total expenses for FY13 would amount to $17.4 M USD, hence there is an expected positive balance of approximately $7 M USD by the end of FY13 before the attribution of the FY13 ESO POCs of about $5M USD. G. Camoin calculated that if subtract from the $7M USD, the owed amount to ESO, about $2M USD would remain.

D. McInroy said that ESO would use less than the attributed $5M USD. G. Camoin said that the Council would have to revisit the ESO budget, especially the POCs, during this Council meeting.

J. P. Henriet asked whether the ECORD contribution to MagellanPlus includes the ICDP budget. G. Camoin said that the ICDP budget is not accounted for in the €50 k euros contribution from ECORD. The ICDP contribution is transferred directly from ICDP to MagellanPlus.

G. Camoin had **three recommendations** on **how the FY13 positive balance could be used**. The **first option** is to carry over the money to the first MSP expedition in FY 14. The **second option** is to fund an additional *JR* expedition in FY14. G. Camoin said that T. Janecek had commented that an extra *JR* expedition could cost ECORD about $2-3 M USD, and ECORD could get a minimum of 2 additional berths on top of the current 8 berths. The **third option** is to do both options above, which means that besides giving a sufficient amount of POCs to ESO, ECORD would fund an additional *JR* expedition for FY14. G. Camoin proposed to the Council to choose the third option. The extra expedition ECORD could have 10 berths and could ask for an extra *JR* expedition in the Bengal Fan, based on an ECORD proposal, as the ship would be in Asia. As it is an ECORD

proposal, ECORD could offer to implement a 5th expedition for the next fiscal year.

J. Stuefer said that this is a very good idea, as this would show to the outside world that ECORD is strong and it could start the new phase with 5 expeditions by not only operating on its own but also by helping the USA. G. Camoin agreed that this is a good strategy for the NSF, where they would have to get approval for one more year. J. Stuefer and K. Verbruggen were both in favor.

J.P. Henriet asked if the Bengal Fan proposal has been ranked. G. Camoin said that the Bengal Fan proposal is at the OTF and it is ready to be scheduled.
R Gatliff said that Chicxulub is a long expensive expedition and it should be clear for ESO what would be the available funding resources.

ECORD Council motion 12-02-2
The Council approves unanimously G. Camoin's suggested ECORD FY13 Budget Option #3, which is subject to left over finances: the extra leftover FY13 funds are to be carried over for a first FY14 MSP expedition and to an additional FY14 *JR* (Bengal Fan expedition). In reference to Option #3, the Council simultaneously approves a correspondence with the NSF following the #22 Council Closed session.

J. Stuefer moved, G. Lüniger seconded, all in favor (*13 votes : Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, UK)*.

- *ACTION EMA : G. Camoin to discuss with T. Janecek if USIO would consider the Bengal Fan as an expedition priority for ECORD and to check the expedition's planning window for FY14.*

- *ACTION ECORD Council : to revisit the ESO budget for FY14 for a clearer view of future possibilities at the next #23 Council meeting.*

IODP Program Management

G. Camoin said that the program has changed, and ECORD would have to fund its own core curation. Data collection and archiving will also be the responsibility of the Platform Provider, in addition to publications including shipboard reports, the Scientific Prospectus, Preliminary Reports, and Proceedings volumes.

ECORD Budget FY14 and Beyond

The **additional annual costs** would include core curation at the Bremen Core Repository for $350 000 USD per year and to support of the MSP cores at the Kochi Core

Center, for which further details are to be announced. The publications costs were estimated at $150 000 USD and Outreach & Education costs for $20 000 USD. The total costs amount to over $520 000 USD.
Regarding the MoUs, **ECORD's funding of the NSF – JOIDES Resolution** would amount to $7 M USD. It still needs to be discussed if there will be any funding by ECORD of MEXT's *Chikyu*.

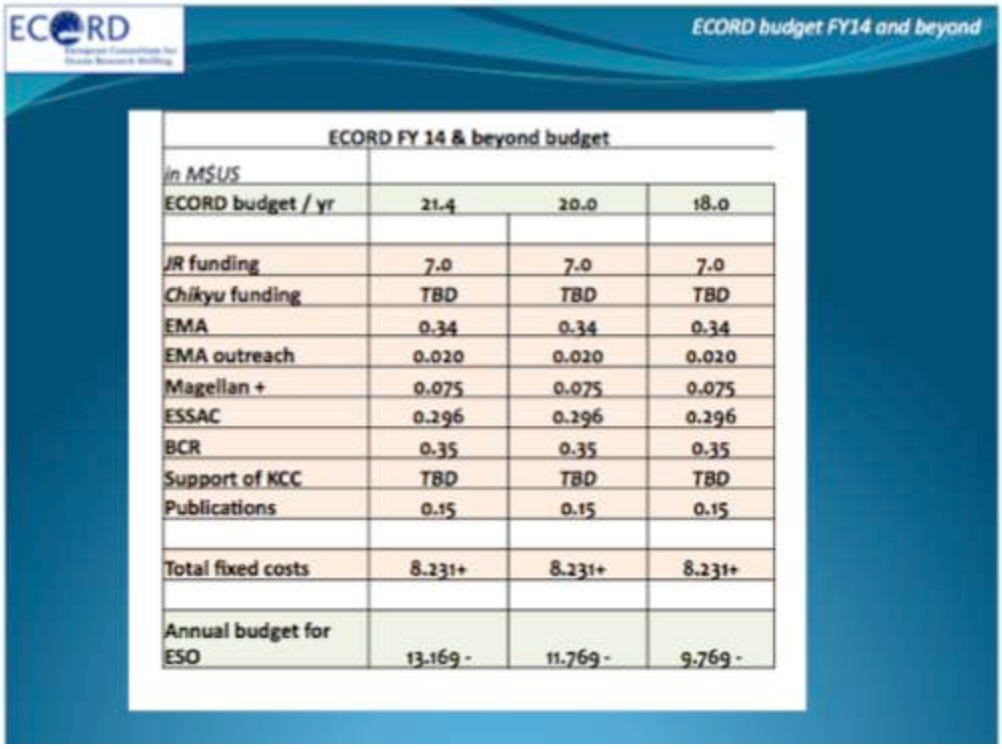
The ECORD entities current annual funding includes EMA for $316 000 USD, MagellanPlus funded by EMA for $65 000 USD and ESSAC for $231 000 USD. The additional annual costs include a compensation for the ESSAC Chair through ESSAC for about $ 65 000 USD.

EMA would support the travel costs of the ECORD scientists that would serve on the ECORD, US and JPN Facility Boards for $7 500 USD, the ECORD Facility Board Chair for $13 000 USD, the ECORD ILP Chair for $3 000 USD, and the ECORD participants to non MagellanPlus workshops for $10 000 USD.

The possible **future annual funding of ECORD entities** would amount for EMA at $340 000 USD, for MagellanPlus, funded through EMA, for $75 000 and for ESSAC at $296 000 USD, all adding to the total amount of $711 000 USD.

ECORD FY14 and Beyond Budget Table

G. Camoin reviewed the FY 14 budget table. The *Chikyu* funding would need to be further discussed. The total FY 14 fixed costs would amount to about $ 8.231 M USD per year.
The ESO budget would range from $10 - $13 M USD, which would be much more than it has received in the current phase.



ECORD FY 14 & beyond budget

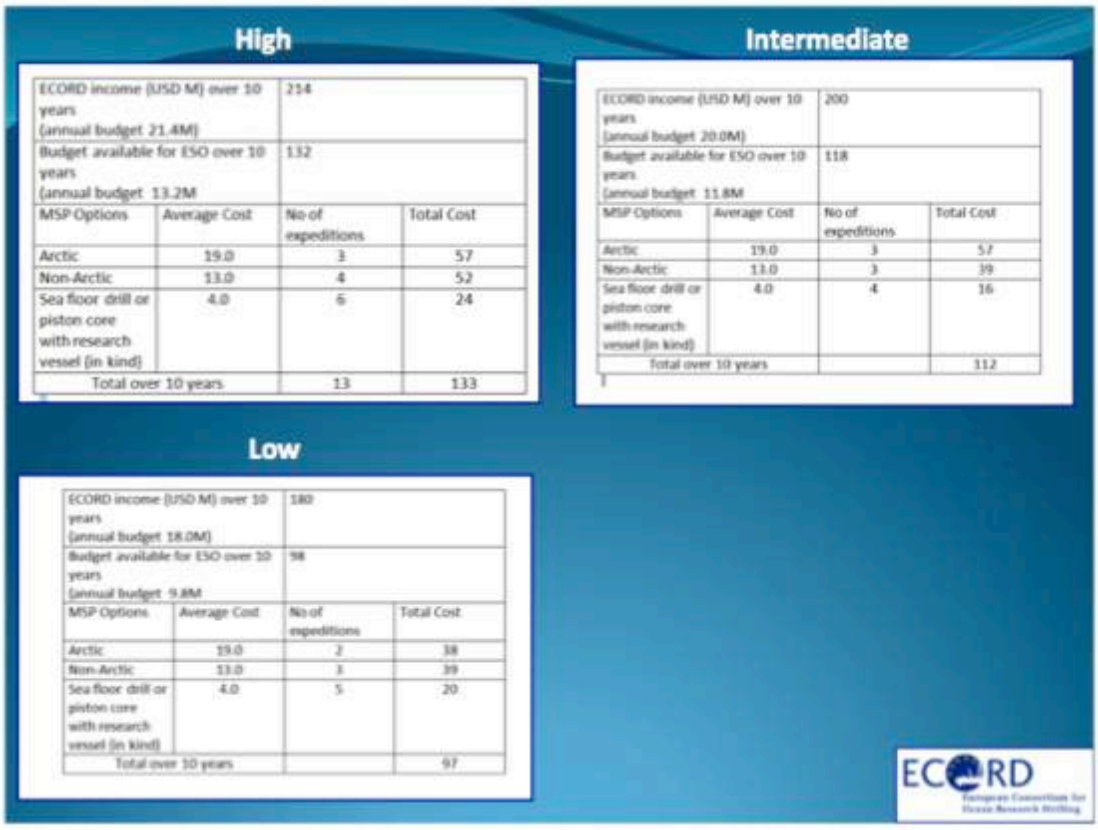
in M$US			
ECORD budget / yr	21.4	20.0	18.0
JR funding	7.0	7.0	7.0
Chikyu funding	TBD	TBD	TBD
EMA	0.34	0.34	0.34
EMA outreach	0.020	0.020	0.020
Magellan +	0.075	0.075	0.075
ESSAC	0.296	0.296	0.296
BCR	0.35	0.35	0.35
Support of KCC	TBD	TBD	TBD
Publications	0.15	0.15	0.15
Total fixed costs	8.231+	8.231+	8.231+
Annual budget for ESO	13.169 -	11.769 -	9.769 -

R. Gatliff noted that the EMA, ESSAC, and ESO costs do not seem to vary. G. Camoin said that it is not expected to see an increase in ECORD's budget for the next 2-3 years. C. Escutia added that some of the ESSAC overhead costs may change with time.

C. Escutia asked for the reasons for the travel budget for the ESSAC Chair. G. Camoin said that the Chair's expenses as he/she would have to travel more. This is a maximum expenses estimation, the actual amount is expected to be smaller.

J. Stuefer asked who will be the FB Chair. G. Camoin said that ECORD, Japanese and US scientists have applied for the position. The ECORD FB Chair will be an ECORD scientist. The Executive Bureau will have to approve the ESSAC recommendations.

G. Camoin reviewed **three ECORD budget scenarios** that range from a high $21 M USD, an intermediate $20 M USD or low $18 M USD. The cost of implementing 13 expeditions would be $13 M USD per year. Even with $18 M USD ECORD should be able to implement 1 MSP per year. G. Camoin noted that the estimated ECORD's future budget is in a variable scenario and this does not take into account any contributions.



R. Gatliff commented that it is not unrealistic to do 5 seafloor drills. He said that the Baltic Expedition may cost about $ 11M USD, so while the budget may be tighter it would be still possible to have this many expeditions. M. Webb said that the lower budget range of $18 M USD gives the message that if ECORD's budget is at this level, it would not be possible to commit financially to the Chikyu.

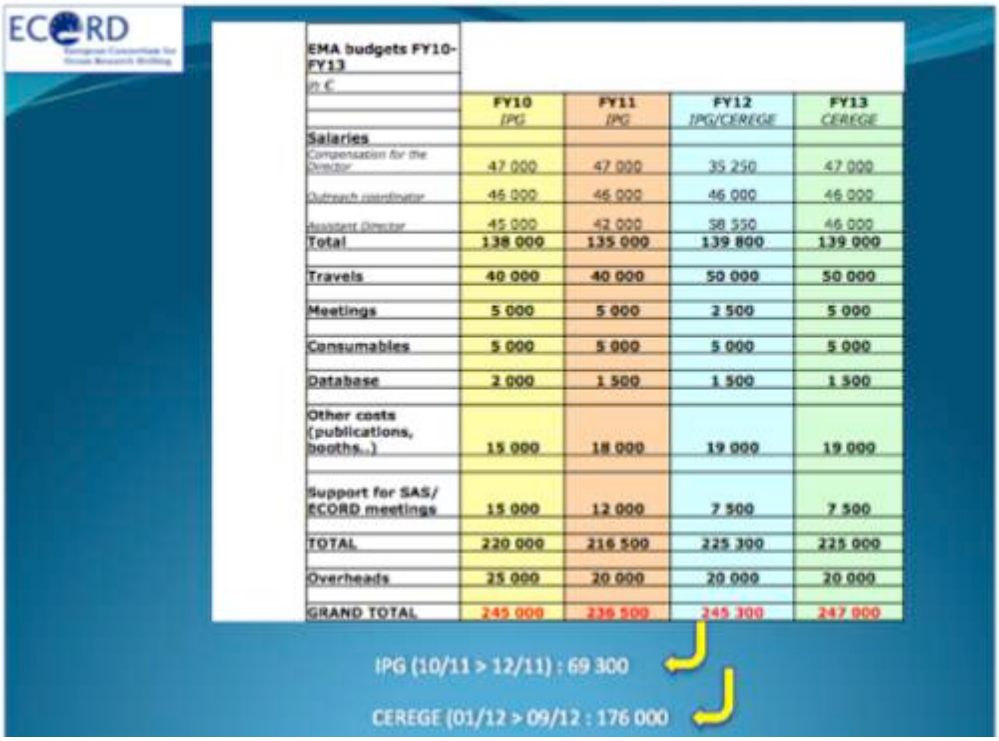
G. Camoin said that any funds that ECORD manages to save through **co-funding**, could help implement more MSP or *JR* expeditions.

K. Verbruggen also added that the co-funding could permit ECORD to contribute to the Chikyu as well. M. Webb asked where the Chikyu project would fit in the overall ECORD budget. G. Camoin said that the Council had previously agreed to fund the Chikyu on a project basis up to $10 M USD. J. Stuefer said that ECORD has to decide if such a contribution amount would be realistic.

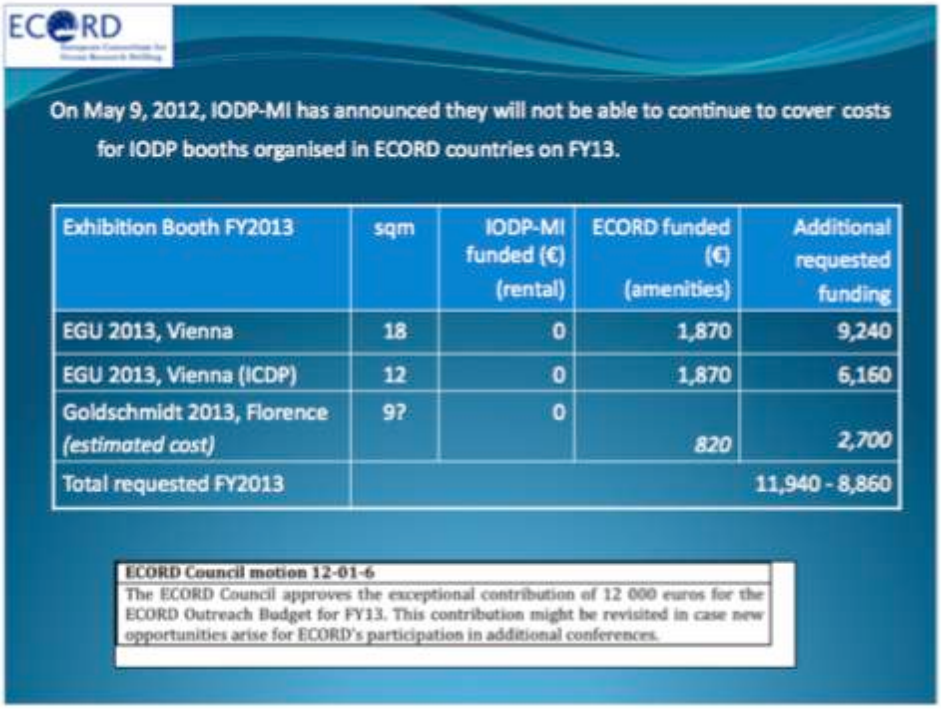
J. P. Henriet said that ECORD is neither realistic nor fair to the scientific community regarding the available budget for riser/riserless expeditions. M. Webb agreed, he said that Council has to be transparent with the ECORD science community regarding the fact that it is looking increasingly likely that ECORD participation on Chikyu expeditions will be much lower in the new programme.

18 – Update on EMA budget (G. Camoin)

G. Camoin reviewed the **FY10-FY13 EMA Budgets**, which includes the transitional time between the IPGP and CEREGE. He reviewed the approved budget in accordance to **ECORD motion 12-01-6**.



P. Maruéjol commented that she had discussed with ICDP about the funding of the EGU 2013 booth and ICDP has agreed to contribute to the exhibition booth at the EGU.



G. Camoin said that he would need to add to the budget additional travel expenses on the EMA funds as it is needed to fund the travel of the ECORD scientists on the US, ECORD and JPN FBs for the total amount of €6 000 euros. Additional funds will be also needed for the ECORD Facility Board Chair, for the amount of €8 000 euros, and the ECORD ILP-Chair, for the amount of €2 000 euros. The total needed additional funds to the EA budget amount to more than €16 000 euros. G. Camoin requested the Council's approval for the **addition of €16 000 euros to EMA's funds**.

ECORD Council motion 12-02-3
The Council approves unanimously G. Camoin's motion for an additional 16 000 € euros for EMA's FY13 budget, in order to fund the ECORD scientists' travels to the US, ECORD and Japanese Facility Boards (6 000 € euros), in addition to the ECORD FB Chair's (8 000 € euros) and the ILP Chair's travel costs (2 000 € euros).

K. Verbruggen moved, G. Lüniger seconded, all in favor *(13 votes : Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, UK).*

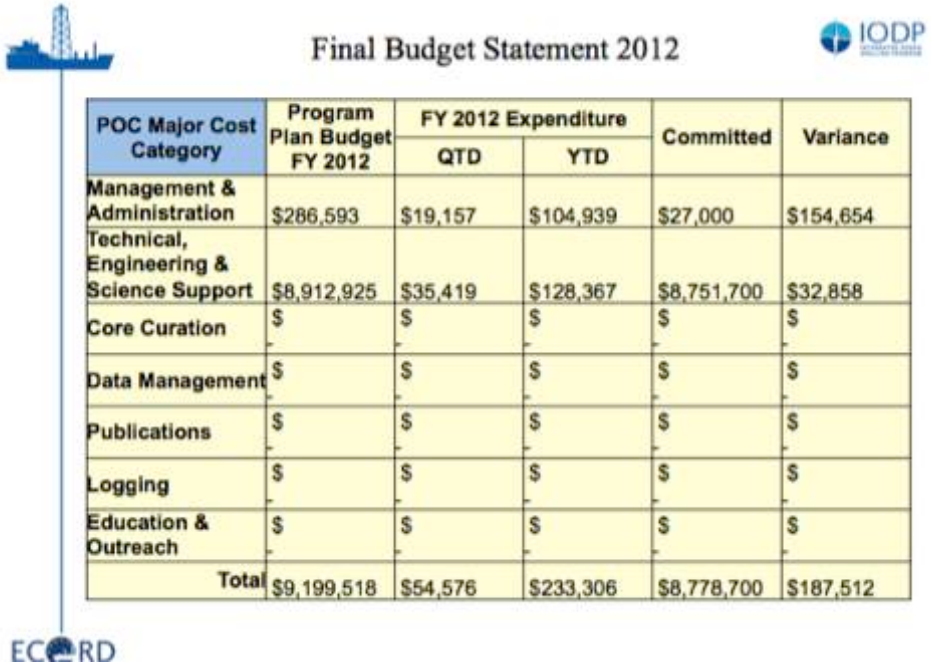
19 – Update on ESO budget (B. Gatliff)

R. Gatliff said that by December 2012, it is expected to have a underspend, as the MSCL for the Chicxulub expedition would be purchased later.

R. Gatliff reviewed the **Final Budget Statement for 2012**. He mentioned that the cost include the purchase of several ECORD containers for the Baltic expedition.

Final Budget Statement 2012

SOC Major Cost Category	Program Plan Budget FY 2012	FY 2012 Expenditure		Committed	Variance
		QTD	YTD		
Management & Administration	$ 839,070	$110,755	$ 455,404	$280,600	$103,066
Technical, Engineering & Science Support	$1,562,556	$ 93,956	$462,585	$643,550	$456,421
Core Curation	$83,429	$41,700	$41,700	$ 41,729	$ -
Data Management	$336,884	$ 37,074	$126,780	$170,350	$39,754
Publications	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Logging	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Outreach	$140,700	$7,664	$76,007	$24,850	$39,842
Total	$2,962,639	$301,150	$1,162,476	$1,161,079	$639,084



Final Budget Statement 2012

POC Major Cost Category	Program Plan Budget FY 2012	FY 2012 Expenditure		Committed	Variance
		QTD	YTD		
Management & Administration	$286,593	$19,157	$104,939	$27,000	$154,654
Technical, Engineering & Science Support	$8,912,925	$35,419	$128,367	$8,751,700	$32,858
Core Curation	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Data Management	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Publications	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Logging	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Education & Outreach	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	$9,199,518	$54,576	$233,306	$8,778,700	$187,512

R. Gatliff reviewed the **FY12 SOCs and POCs**, shown above. The SOCs original budget was for approximately $2.9 M USD and at the end of the fiscal year had a variance of about $639 000 USD. The POCs budget shows an initial total of about $9.1 M USD. About $8.751 M USD were spent to fund the Baltic expedition.

Budget Summary 2013

R. Gatliff reviewed the FY 13 overall budget. He stated that it is needed to do a safety hazard for the potential Chicxulub expedition. An available amount of approximately $5M USD was set aside to fund the **Chicxulub safety hazard survey** and the **Baltic expedition**. ESO is close to signing a contract for the Baltic expedition, after which there would remain an estimated surplus of $2-2.5 M USD in the ESO budget.

Budget Summary 2013

IODP

Description	SOC	POC	Total
Management and Administration	$ 730,787	$ 235,470	$ 966,256
Technical, Engineering and Science Support	$ 2,452,758	$ 5,329,208	$ 7,781,966
Engineering Development	$ -	$ -	$ -
Core Curation			
Subtotal Core Curation	$ 73,535	$ -	$ 73,535
Subtotal DSDP/ODP Core Redistribution	$ -	$ -	$ -
Data Management	$ 367,649	$ -	$ 367,649
Publications	$ -	$ -	$ -
Education	$ -	$ -	$ -
Outreach	$ 119,500	$ -	$ 119,500
Total	$ 3,744,229	$ 5,564,677	$ 9,308,906
Notes & currency conversions:	11 April 2012		
£1=	$1.59		
€1=	$1.31		

M. Webb asked for the total estimated costs of the Baltic expedition. R. Gatliff and D. McInroy explained that the costs range is $8-10 M USD. R. Gatliff added that they did not choose the cheapest ship because it was slower and less efficient. There was another budget option, but it was outside the possible ESO budget range.

J.P. Henriet asked about the status of the Baltic expedition safety site survey. R. Gatliff said that ESO is waiting for the final agreement of the safety survey panel.

G. Camoin reminded that the Council decided in Helsinki June 2012 to approve the ESO budget during the November Council. R. Gatliff asked the Council for approval of the final FY 2012 budget.

ECORD Council motion 12-02-4
The Council approves unanimously the ESO FY 13 POCs and SOCs budget for the total amount of $9 308 906 USD.

J.P. Henriet moved, K. Verbruggen seconded, all in favor (*13 votes : Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, UK)*.

D. McInroy asked if the ESO budget should be also sent to IODP-MI for their approval. G. Camoin said that he will check this detail.

- *ACTION EMA : G. Camoin to verify and to inform D. McInroy if the ESO budget should be sent to IODP-MI for approval as previously done by the IODP operators.*

20 – Update on ESSAC budget (C. Escutia)

C. Escutia said the budget has been approved and it has had no changes. The ESSAC Chair will be elected through an open call. The ESSAC Chair costs would have to be included later in the budget. The carry-over funds from FY12 could be applied to fund some of this cost.

ESSAC has requested an additional €5 000 euros for the FY13 budget to fund the concept of workshops. The ESSAC delegates have recommended that the funds be allocated to the MagellanPlus workshops.

G. Camoin mentioned that the MagellanPlus Terms of Reference and the scientists' workshop travels to the US and Japan would have to be further addressed. At the moment there is no additional support other than the national offices as initially IODP-MI helped with these costs, but is currently in its final phase. He said that it is not a question to pay the travel for all of the scientists, but of key scientists who could be potential proponents of the relevant drilling proposal(s).

21 – Situation in every ECORD member country (All ; each representative is expected to briefly explain where its country stands with respect to the renewal)

Canada : A. de Vernal said Canada is in a difficult situation. The FY13 funding is guaranteed, but they do not know where to ask for money after this point. The strategy is to divide the funds in half, in order to have a contribution in FY14 and to

gain some time to find another source of funds.

Spain : C. Escutia said that she has received no information from Spain about its financial contribution to the program.

- *ACTION Spain : to update the ECORD Council once Spain receives news about its budget contribution.*

Netherlands : J. Stuefer said that there are no big changes and the Netherlands expects a decision by December about the future budget. The Dutch Science community has requested from the Science Board to receive funds for the new phase of the program. G. Camoin has written a letter of support and J. Stuefer expressed his hopes that following this letter, the Board would pass the science community's suggestion.

Germany : G. Lüniger said that there are currently no news from Germany.

Ireland : K. Verbruggen does not expect any changes in Ireland's contribution.

Sweden : D. Holtstam said Sweden will continue its funding for the 5 next years at the current amount.

Belgium : Belgium has submitted a proposal to its funding agency and it is waiting for an answer. It has also participated in projects that are related to ICU UNESCO, and has received a very positive letter of recommendation from the Secretary of UNESCO about the program. The letter was added to the fund application file to continue as an ECORD partner. If granted, then the funding may be for 3 years and if the request is not granted, Belgium would have to seek for alternate ways to fund its participation in the program.

Iceland : Currently no official decision has been reported but the situation seems optimistic in maintaining Iceland at the same current contribution level.

Finland : There have been no indications that there will be any changes nor new

information so far from the Finnish funding agency. Finland looks forward to increasing the yearly funding by approximately 50 %, which would amount to $ 110 000 USD. A new Council Delegate has been selected and it would start at the beginning of the next year. Their decisions regarding the Finnish participation in ECORD is currently unknown.

Austria : The budget for FY13 is secure. The situation for the new phase, however, is still unclear and they are still awaiting ministry's decision.

G. Camoin asked if Austria is currently considering a contribution of $50 000 USD or $100 000 USD. R. Belocky answered that currently Austrian is considering a $100 000 USD yearly contribution.

France : The FY13 budget has been more or less secured. France's participation in the new phase is still in the process for discussion with the ministry. The ministry's administration has changed, so France's participation efforts in IODP-ECORD would have to be re-explained.

M. Webb asked about the possible time scale for the French Ministry's decision. M. Diament said that he expects the decision by early December 2012.

Portugal : Portugal will continue its FY13 and new phase participation at the same contribution level.

Poland : Poland will continue its FY13 and new phase participation at the same contribution level.

Italy : G. Camoin had received a report from Marco Sacchi. Italy has indicated that it plans to continue its contribution in the new IODP phase at the minimum of $100 000 USD per year. The scientific community is currently struggling to increase the $100 000 USD contribution. The CNR will function as the Italian funding agency and it is in the process of preparing a letter of interest for Italy to participate in the new IODP phase.

Norway : G. Camoin had contacted Øyvind Pettersen for a comment about Norway's

future funding of the program. G. Camoin has not yet received a response.

- *ACTION Norway : to update the ECORD Council once Norway receives news about its budget contribution.*

Switzerland: Switzerland has sent news to G. Camoin that it had participated in a very successful workshop at the end of June 2012. They have submitted a proposal and are optimistic that the country would be part of new phase at the same contribution level.

- *ACTION Switzerland : to update the ECORD Council once Switzerland receives news about its budget contribution.*

United Kingdom : M. Webb said that he will try to confirm the UK's funding decision for the new phase in the early New Year. The UK decision has been broadly defined in principle but its funding decision needs to be finalized.

22 - ECORD Industry Liaison Panel : membership (G. Camoin)

G. Camoin reviewed the latest news about the ECORD-ILP.

Membership

The ECORD Industry Liaison Panel will include representatives from interested industries and representatives from academia with a strong experience of collaboration with industry. Membership to the ECORD Industry Liaison Panel will be solicited by any ECORD entity and will be subject to recommendations by the ECORD Executive Bureau and approval by the ECORD Council. The ILP is not a formal panel.

Chair

The Chair will be selected by the ECORD ILP members among the ECORD representatives from academia of this panel and his/her nomination approved by the ECORD Council.

Membership as of November 13th, 2012

G. Camoin said that the expected representatives from **academia** would be A. Moscariello from the University of Geneva, T. Wagner from the University of Newcastle and M. Lovell from the University of Leicester. G. Camoin recommended that A. Moscariello serves as the ILP-Chair, due to his strong experience with industry. G. Camoin said that the goal is to have the ILP membership approved as soon as possible in order to organize the meeting for Spring 2013 and to be ready with a report for the June 2013 ECORD Council.

The expected **representatives from industry** are S. Bergman from SHELL (he has been contacted), J. L. Auxiètre from TOTAL, G. Thomas from EXXON-MOBIL, P. Ringrose from Statoil, N. Stronach from Fugro-Robertson, A. Roberts from Badley Geoscience, P. Schultheiss from Geotek, and J. Thorogood from DrillingGC. **Other companies that should be contacted** are BP, Norsk Hydro, ENI, and GDFSuez. Currently, G. Camoin and A. Moscariello are searching for more ILP members. G. Camoin said that A. Moscariello will recommend some Shell experts with a varying Arctic focus.
K. Verbruggen asked if the ILP-invitations have an open policy. G. Camoin responded that the invitation list is open for any suggestions for data and further exchanges. K.Verbruggen recommended that the companies involved in the NAG TEC Project (North Atlantic Geoscience – Tectonostratigraphic Atlas) could be approached for participation in the ILP

R. Gatliff recommended that the current MSP proposals in the system should be checked to see which companies are interested in the projects. J. de Leeuw said that the industry is interested to participate in Arctic projects and thus it is time for the Arctic proposal proponents to come together. He agreed that ECORD needs an overview of its goals for the Arctic, after which it should speak in one voice to the industry, EC etc. K. Verbruggen agreed that ECORD will have to be more proactive and to seek further contacts with industry.

R. Gatliff said that R. Hartman, 3 IODP proponents for the Arctic and himself were invited to the APG Halifax Conference where they had the opportunity to discuss their goals with Shell and other companies. The most likely industry-ECORD collaboration was for the Arctic ACEX II expedition. The momentum is low for this opportunity, however, as the ACEX II's progress was delayed.

J.P. Henriet said that besides the Arctic, the momentum in deep-sea mining community

should not be overlooked, as this could be an opportunity for shallow coring and other MSP-type operations. A collaboration with industry would be a good opportunity for the scientists to be alerted on the existence of such opportunities. K. Verbruggen said that there is a November workshop in Trondheim, Norway about sea-bed mining. He offered to distribute the workshop notes to all who are interested. This type of studies could be an opportunity to apply for the EC funds for raw materials research. This is also an opportunity for the hydrothermal proposal community to become involved.
R. Gatliff said at moment there are 3 bids to use the ESO drills for the mid-Atlantic, by one German consortium, one from Portugal and one from the UK.
J. de Leeuw said that the PEP Chair will report at the January 2013 SIPCom meeting about the current Arctic proposal availability. He will further discuss this topic with U. Harms about the current proposals in ICDP. J. de Leeuw proposed that D. Kroon, R. Gatliff and G. Camoin should meet to discuss the proposals needed in the system.

- *ACTION EMA-ESO : to contact D. Kroon and to organize an overview of the Arctic expedition proposals.*

23 - ECORD Facility Board : membership (G. Camoin)

C. Escutia said that ESSAC received a number of applications for the FB. Once the ranking is finished, ESSAC will make recommendations to the Executive Bureau. The Chair would have to be an ECORD scientist. The goal is to achieve a mix of people who have knowledge of the program and new people with outside ideas. ESSAC will remove from the current list anyone with direct conflict of interest, which is defined as an applicant who is also a MSP proposal proponent. C. Escutia said that the candidates may apply later when they do not have a conflict of interest. The FB members would be in charge of scheduling the MSP proposals. For this reason, R. Stein, B. Ildefonse and C. McLeod are currently out of the application list.
In total, **17 applications** were received, 2 of which were ESSAC delegates.

G. Camoin explained that there would be a conflict of interest with serving on the FB for such individuals, as their tasks would be similar to the Science Planning Committee, where they would work on the prioritization of certain proposals for implementation rather like the PEP, which evaluates the proposals.

G. Camoin said that the final FB applicant recommendation should be ready by end of November 2012 as the first FB meeting needs to be scheduled as soon as possible, i.e. in March 2013.

The FB applicant list was reviewed, shown next.

M. Webb asked if it is known who will be the FB chair. C. Escutia responded that one of the ECORD applicants would be chosen as Chair.

24 - The « *Scientific Drilling* » issue (G. Camoin)

G Camoin said that currently the future publication of *Scientific Drilling* is uncertain due to the change in IODP and the closure of the IODP-MI office in Tokyo. ICDP is willing to increase its involvement, as the journal is seen as a critical tool especially for the planned set up of a new Science Plan in 2013. To ensure the joint IOPD-ICDP publication of *Scientific Drilling*, ICDP will be ready to share the personnel costs for the editorial handling. Until recently, the IODP-MI office employed M. Saido as the editorial assistant to handle all publication, editing, printing. In addition, H.C. Larsen and J. Collier devoted

some of their time to serve as editors together with U. Harms. Copy editing as well as printing and distributing costs were shared in the past between IODP and ICDP according to number of copies and article pages from each community. ICDP's Operational Support Group is interested to take the lead and host the editorial office if supported financially by the new IODP entities. The current total cost estimates amount to $25,000-$45,000 per year, which may be covered by ICDP and each of the three IODP funding agencies. The **annual costs for production, printing, shipping, and distribution** estimate for 4500 copies amounts to $140 000 USD**.** The future funding of the journal is still under discussion as the **NSF estimate shows a drastically different cost** estimate of $300 000 USD. The **annual costs for production of an electronic version only, with no printing**, amount to $70,000 USD**.** The journal publishes 2 issues per year, with the help of one editorial assistant. Editors are volunteers and are not directly paid by IODP and ICDP. The electronic services for online distribution are included through IODP and ICDP website services.

G. Camoin said that the journal' s funding options were discussed at the June 2012 IWG+ meeting, at the September 2012 ECORD Executive Bureau meeting, via September-October 2012 email correspondences between ECORD-NSF, and at the November 2012 discussions at the ECORD Council meeting.

J. Stuefer asked about the journal's main aim and targeted readership. C. Escutia explained that the scientists read it. The ESSAC delegates perceive the journal as important outreach and informational tool that could be distributed to the policy makers. Hence, it is ok to provide the scientific community with electronic copies, but it is needed to print some paper copies for outreach events, such as the EGU and AGU.

G. Camoin asked the Council to decide if they would like ECORD to financially support the journal.

J. Stuefer said that it is not wise to write a review of the journal, because policy makers read the reviews. C. Escutia explained that the journal is reviewed internally, although ICDP had suggested to make it peer reviewed. M Webb clarified that the goal is not to have a peer review journal but an outreach tool.

J. P Henriet said that the journal is read by many young researchers and supporting it would give a strong message that ECORD is willing to have continental collaborations.

ECORD Council Consensus 12-02-6
The Council approves unanimously to spend $25 000 USD on the *Scientific Journal*,

upon the condition that its main function remains to be an outreach activity rather than a peer-review issue. If the journal's price changes, the Council will revisit the issue of the publication's funding.

J. P Henriet asked if NSF will participate in the funding of the journal. G. Camoin said that the NSF is willing to participate but that there is no current news from Japan on this issue.

25 - ECORD Vision Task Force - general outcomes (C. Escutia)

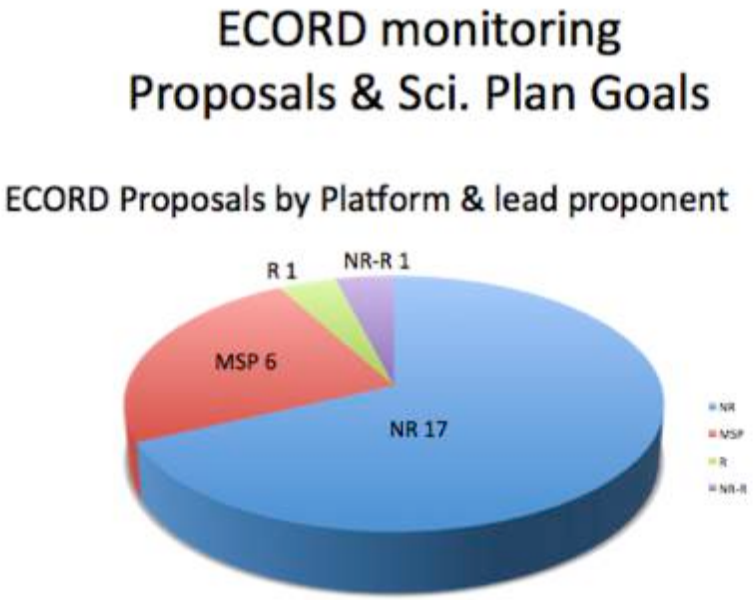
C. Escutia reviewed the **November 12th VTF agenda and discussion topics**.
She reviewed the VTF's discussions about the potential new memberships. For example, there have been **contacts with Russian representatives** O. Petrov and A. Popov. They have invited ECORD to visit Russia.
G. Camoin said that he will propose new dates for the visit for next January and February. He has sent out a doodle poll to several ECORD Council participants in order to determine the potential date of the visit. The Russians did not want the science component in the proposed visit, so no DLP lecturer's would attend at this time.
*P. Maruéjol said that she has been in touch with **Luxembourg**, and there is an interest in IODP. It is needed to further explore the level of their interest.*

C. Escutia added that Alan Stevenson will forward the information for a contact from **Estonia**. **Contacts with Lithuania** are in progress.

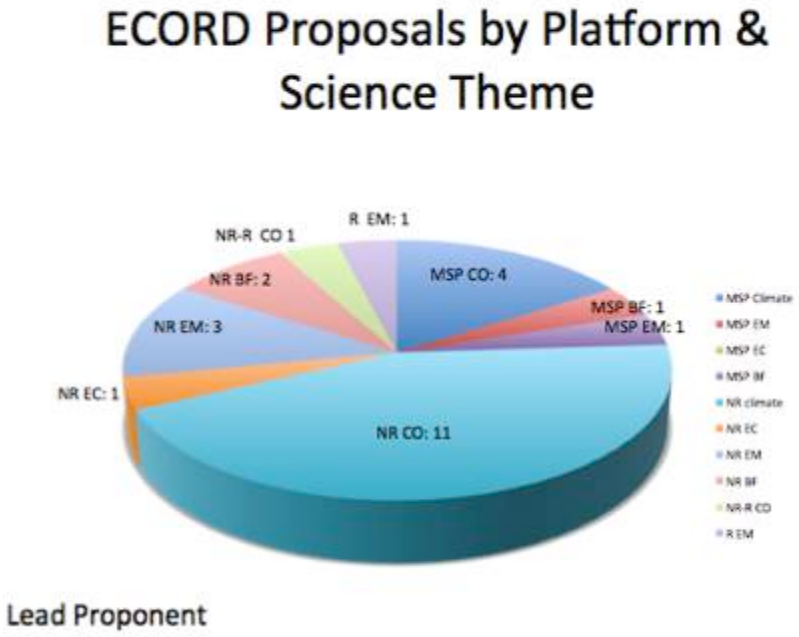
- *ACTION EMA : G. Camoin to contact Estonia about their level of interest to participate in IODP.*

J. Stuefer asked if it would be useful to invite non-member country representatives to the Council. G. Camoin said that this is usually useful when both sides are closer in negotiations to collaborating.

C. Escutia mentioned that the VTF had reviewed the **ECORD monitoring Proposal and Science Plan goals**. D. Kroon had provided a chart showing the ECORD proposals by platform and lead proponent.



C. Escutia also showed a graph depicting the ECORD Proposals distribution by platform and science theme.



She mentioned that the VTF had also discussed the Facility Board call.

26 - ECORD Vision Task Force - Relationships with industry : potential ECORD CPPs ; ethical issues (R. Gatliff)

R. Gatliff said that ICDP has received funding from the oil industry, and is working and drilling in the Arctic with a commercial aspect. He mentioned that ICDP has co-funded projects on environmentally sensitive subjects and geographic areas, with resource implications. For example, the Canadian ICDP's participation with the *Mallik Project* in the North Western Territories, where ICDP directly contributed towards the drilling operations as well as additional funds towards the drilling and casing of two observation wells.

He said that the ***Chikyu* does commercial work** to keep going, it has drilled 3 holes in Sri Lanka, and has discovered gas. He referred to S. Shibata's confirmation during the open session that the *Chikyu* has been working with industry for 3 months off the coast of Japan. The gained funding was treated as separate funding from the IODP activities but as available surplus support for the program if needed.

The *JOIDES Resolution* has been also involved in occasional projects with the oil industry. It has operated in East Greenland, in the Arctic, and Antarctica.

R. Gatliff summarized that **IODP/ICDP has successfully worked** in sensitive geographic areas, **with industry** and has gained additional funding for platforms through other work. There are several ethical issues for ECORD to collaborate with industry, in terms of politics, membership, and operational and contractual ethics. He asked **whether ECORD has a formal policy about working with industry** and whether it is necessary to have such policy. He reminded that ESO runs under NERC' conditions and according to the EU's legislation, it must follow strict tender requirements. In terms of an environmental policy, it should be considered if ECORD should have such policy, how such a policy should be written and who should be consulted. It is needed to create models for working with industry and for going to environmentally sensitive areas, such as the Arctic, reefs, and mid-ocean ridges. R. Gatliff reviewed a web-page publication from **Greenpeace** that calls for the public's support **against drilling in the Arctic**.

He said that the deep-sea water systems are not well understood. **Deep-sea mining** is attracting growing interest from mining companies and could begin in earnest in just a few years. Two firms — Canada's *Nautilus Minerals* and *Australia's Bluewater Metals* —

have stepped up exploration of underwater mountain ranges in the South Pacific. China and Russia have expressed interest in mining the seabed below the Indian and Atlantic oceans, respectively. And a recent report by Nautilus suggests that the deep ocean produces several billion tons of minerals each year, including vast amounts of copper. As the prospect of undersea mining grows ever more likely, one major question looms: Can these valuable minerals be extracted on a large scale without causing significant environmental damage, particularly to the unique ecosystems near the deep hydrothermal vents where the minerals accumulate?

Working with Industry

R. Gatliff presented three models of collaboration with industry.

1. Seek co-funding for individual science mission, for example to have industry to fund developments when testing a new technology, to examine hydrates systems, test special logging techniques for geo-mechanics, cap rock testing, stratigraphic deepening, etc. R. Gatliff said that some spaces are available for more staff on the ship for such collaboration. However, such a collaboration might attract the most complicated public reaction.
2. Seek follow-up projects using the same platform to undertake separate industry-sponsored projects, such as the Lomonosov Ridge basement drilling. R. Gatliff said that he has attended a workshop in Norway, where he explained some of IODP's work. He said that one option is to seek follow-on projects using the same platform, but by undertaking a separate industry sponsored projects. R. Gatliff said that ACEX II could have been an opportunity to have to co-funding for the mobilization and demobilization of the ship. Industry could then co-fund a few extra days on the ship, in order to address other aims. It would be interesting to keep the oil industry's targets different from that of IODP, by keeping them involved in using other drilled holes than those that were drilled by IODP.
3. Stand-alone management drilling projects for industry to generate separate funding for the MSPs. R. Gatliff explained that this would mean that ESO would charge a profit.

C. Escutia said that ESSAC agreed that the links between industry and ECORD, ethical issues and peer activities have to be carefully considered.

J.P. Henriet said that he likes the ethics discussion and suggested that this topic could be

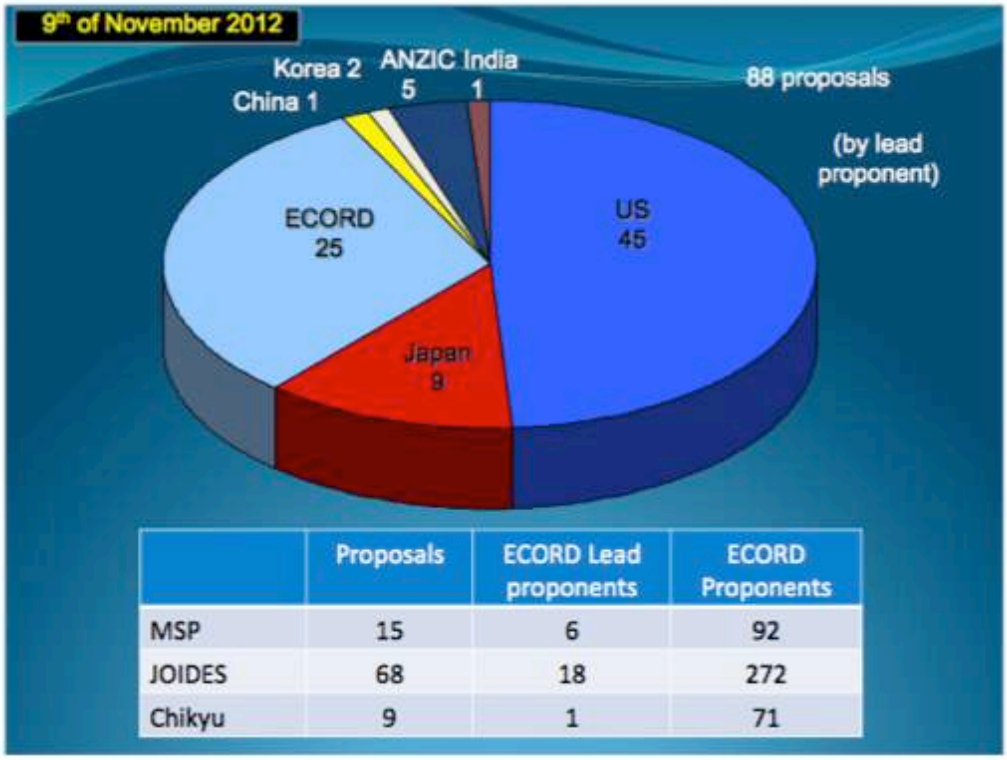
further extended into the capacity building of countries from the African continent, for example.

Based on G. Camoin's suggestion, the Council decided that a working group should be organized to address the ECORD ethical issues.

- *ACTION ECORD Council :* J. P. Henriet and the Executive Board to form a working group, to further discuss the ECORD ethical issues that were presented by R. Gatliff.

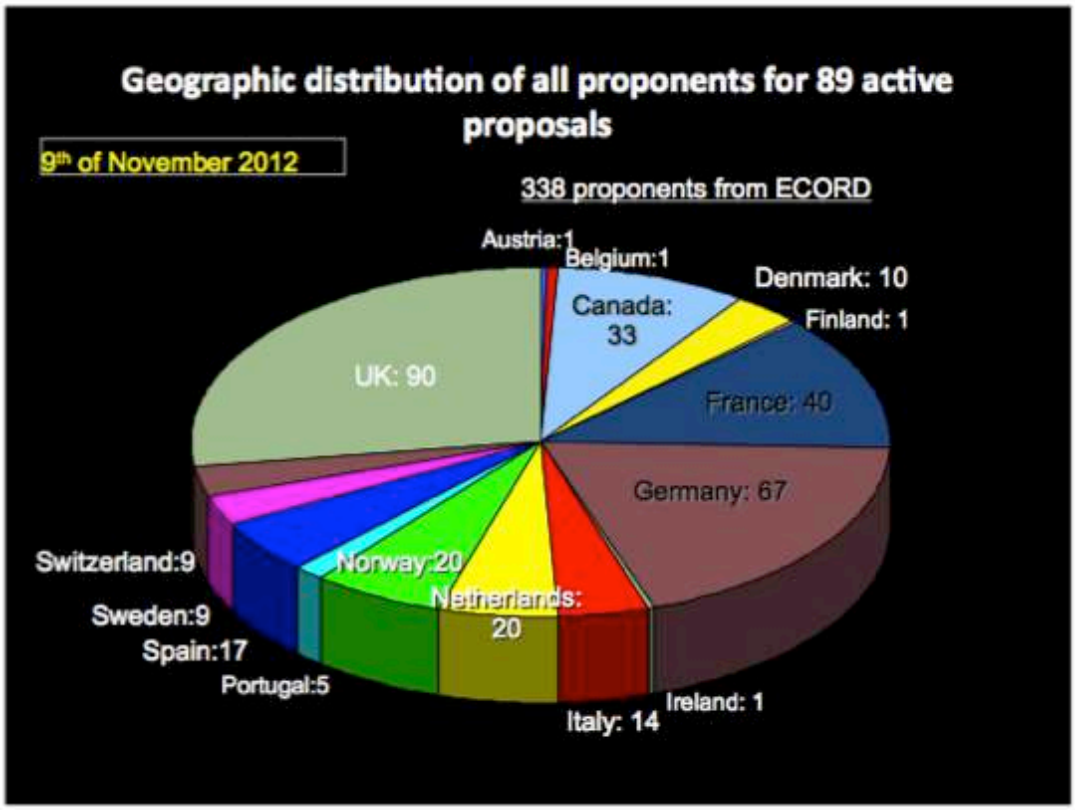
27 - ECORD Vision Task Force - ECORD monitoring : proposals vs Science Plan goals (C. Escutia or G. Camoin) 20'

Topic mentioned under **item # 25**. Supplementary figures are provided below.
As of November 2012, there are 88 proposals in the system. The diagrammed shows the active proposal distribution by IODP members by IODP member's, lead proponents.



	Proposals	ECORD Lead proponents	ECORD Proponents
MSP	15	6	92
JOIDES	68	18	272
Chikyu	9	1	71

An additional diagram shows the **geographic distribution of all ECORD proponents for the 89 active proposals,** with a total of 338 ECORD proponents.



The **Science Theme contributions percentages per proposal** were presented in **item #7.**

28 - ECORD Vision Task Force - European Infrastructure : state of the art and future developments (M. Borissova)

M. Borissova presented the **ESFRI Roadmap 2010-2011 missing Research Infrastructure (RI)** fields: marine research, geosciences, water cycle, climate change and "(o)bservational, experimental, analytical and modeling facilities in ecosystem science, in mainland Europe and in the Arctic, and the water/hydrological cycle."

An RI is defined as **facilities, resources, related services.** A **single-sited** RI is a single resource at a single location). A **distributed** RI is a network of distributed resources, and a **virtual** RI is an electronically provided service.

An **ESFRI European Distributed Research Infrastructure** consists of a common legal form and a single management board responsible for the whole RI, a *governance structure* including among others, a Strategy and Development Plan and one access point

for users although its research facilities have multiple sites. It must be of *pan-European interest,* i.e. shall provide *unique* laboratories or facilities with user services for the efficient execution of top-level European research, it *ensure open access* to all interested researchers based on scientific excellence, and it must bring European users *significant improvement* in the relevant scientific and technological fields, via integration and convergence of the scientific and technical standards.

EC Consultation Questionnaire

EMA submitted a proposal titled **DEISM—The Distributed European Infrastructure for Sub-seafloor Sampling and Monitoring**, at an EC Public Consultation call on Research Infrastructures regarding **topics for integrating activities** submission due date was October 22nd, 2012. The Commission received 550 proposals, representing approximately 250 "different potential topics". All proposals will be analyzed by a panel of independent experts and the general recommendations will be published online, with no project-specific feedback.

DEISM—The Distributed European Infrastructure for Sub-seafloor Sampling and Monitoring

Its main aspects are that DEISM would offer research into the sub-seafloor designed to increase and optimize trans-national access to cutting-edge technologies and science, and improve European collaboration in development and sharing of new, innovative technologies. The RI would be involved in coring, specialist sampling, innovative robotic drills, down-hole logging, and long-term sub-seafloor observations, the use of piston corers to expand on MSP concept, seabed rock drills, the development of sub-seafloor observing systems by Mission Specific Platforms using IODP drill holes, and the provision of services, such as science, education and outreach, data management and legacy issues. DEISM is **needed for European Integration as it would achieve an effective** sharing of technology and data resources, and it would maximize the science community's benefit.

Major Partners

DEISM's main partners could be categorized under three major groups, as shown below.

Global

USIO, JAMSTEC, NorthEast Pacific Time-Series Undersea Networked Experiments project, OOI, Ocean Observatories Initiative

European Partners/Principal Investigators

British Geological Survey, MARUM, University of Bremen, University of Leicester, United Kingdom; University of Montpellier, France; University of Aachen, Germany; Iceland Geosurvey – ISOR; Institut Polaire Français; etc, please see **PowerPoint #28** online.

Other Programmes, Infrastructures and Initiatives

IMAGES; ICDP; DS3F; Eurofleets, Towards an Alliance of European Research Fleets; OFEG, the Ocean Facilities Exchange Group

DEISM: Benefits the European Science Community

M. Borissova said that DEISM would benefit science by producing quality and relevant scientific data; offering a time and cost efficient and maximal equipment use; investigating of novel areas and environments for science and society, with the realistic potential to open up new research fields; integrating the IODP data-storage systems with other international marine and geological infrastructures and projects; and increasing funding possibilities for innovative technological developments and expanding on successful record of outreach activities. DEISM will also **foster networking activities to improve cooperation** through its array of platforms, proven drilling, sampling, and long- term observational techniques. The infrastructure's **expected impact would be** that as it is a leading consortium in ocean drilling research, established via the ERA-Net project under the FP6 program, it aims to maximize scientific excellence through more independent platform providers and greater program flexibility, and to expand on cooperation and technological development.

ERIC

M. Borissova said that the VTF had discussed the possibility for ECORD to apply for an **ERIC status**. An ERIC is defined as a European Research Infrastructure Consortium. Its principal task is to establish and operate an RI of European interest. An ERIC has a legal personality, with a full legal capacity recognized in all EU Member States, and allows for

the participation of non-European states, such as associated states, third countries and intergovernmental organizations. The European Strategy Forum identified the need for other legal forms that would better fulfill the needs of an RI, which led to the initiation of the ERIC system.

How an ERIC works

At least 3 EU Member States have to jointly apply to create an RI with an ERIC status. The European Commission and a committee of EU Member States' representatives review the files based on criteria and decide if they should grant the status of a "European Research Infrastructure (ERI)". Once approved, the new organization can begin its construction and operation activities. The Community Legal Framework for ERIC is available online,
http://ec.europa.eu/research/infrastructures/pdf/ council_regulation_eric.pdf.

Funding

Based on a EU-ESFRI October 2012 memo, M. Borissova said that the EU funds per RI vary for the preparatory phase, funded up to €6 M euros per project, the implementation phase, and annual operational costs support. Further funds are expected to arrive from **Horizon2020's RI support**. As the RI projects' funding is diverse in character and the EU attributed funds seem to depend on a case-by-case basis. The RI construction total costs could amount to €1.5 Billion euros, and the annual operational costs per RI could be €2M-€ 120 M euros. M. Borissova reviewed several RI preparatory phase costs and the corresponding EU contributions. EURO-ARGO, for example, was fully funded for its preparatory phase.

ERIC Legal Framework

According to the ERIC Practical Guideline for Applicants,
http://ec.europa.eu/research/infrastructures/pdf/eric_en.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none,
the Legal Framework holds that an ERIC's principal activities must have a non-economic, "limited" commercial activity character.

Setting up an ERIC

An ERIC has several main features: it may be open to third countries and intergovernmental organizations, it has a recognized legal personality in all EU Member States, flexible in adapting and cost-efficient international organization; member states may be represented by one or more private/public entities and it has a member's assembly and either director or board of directors.

Laws & rules applicable to the internal functioning of an ERIC

The ERIC Regulation Community law, the law of the state where the ERIC has its statutory seat and the RI's statutes are applicable to an ERIC.

At least three Member states must agree to establish and operate an RI. The Member states must agree on the host state, statutes ruling governance, IPR policy, financing, etc., as the members are obligated to make a financial contribution for a minimum duration. The Member states would have to recognize the ERIC as an international body and the EU member states must jointly hold majority voting rights in the members Assembly. The seat has to be in a EU-Member State or in a country associated to the EU Framework programs. The name of the ERIC must contain "ERIC".

Application Steps

Five main documents must be initially **submitted electronically to the RTD-ERIC email** in order to verify if the applicant is in compliance with the ERIC Regulation. The application must include the proposed ERIC statues: member rights, obligations, minimum period duration for financial obligation; the Technical and Scientific description; the Host Member State Declaration recognizing ERIC as an international body/organization in terms of VAT and excise duty issues; the ERIC member agreement on tax exceptions limits and conditions; the ERIC member third countries (non-EU members) recognition of ERIC's legal personality and privileges. The treatment of the application may take 3-9 months. Upon a review of a committee and independent experts, if the assessment is positive, the applicants would be asked to submit via mail a signed request to set-up an ERIC.

M. Borissova mentioned that the ERIC formal procedures vary from country to country.

EMA has contacted the French representative, B. Bouchet, and is waiting for his response.

ERIC Institutional Advantages for ECORD

M. Borissova said that the scientific advantages for ECORD to become an ERIC are listed in the DEISM proposal. Amongst the institutional advantages are ECORD's joint research activities for stronger networks; the liability of ERIC members generally limited to respective contributions; there is benefit from VAT and excise duties exceptions in all EU Member States. The ERIC Regulations allow for a flexible internal structure: RI members define the ERIC bodies, its own statues, membership rights and obligations – ECORD structure already refined for new phase. The granted legal personality: can acquire, own, sell movable and immovable intellectual property. ECORD could benefit from the directive of pubic procurement, based on the coordination of procedures for award of public works contracts, public supply contracts and public service. The adoption of the procurement procedures may be for transparency, non- discrimination and competition but are not subject to national law directive on public procurement. M. Borissova concluded that the ECORD's Framework, Science & Technology: Represent a strong case for a Distributed Sub-seafloor Sampling RI.

ERIC Challenges

M. Borissova said that some of the **possible challenges in becoming an ERIC** could be that an ERIC status granted if RI seen to fit European interests, and thus only a few ERICs are expected to pass the evaluation in the next few years. A serious breach of Regulation may lead to repeal by Commission of its decision to establish the ERIC. It is mandatory to submit an in-depth Annual Activity Reports for Evaluation, 6 months before end of corresponding financial year. The ERIC's legal personality granted by Commission's approval and by ERIC's Host Member State. Also, ERIC's statues create a binding obligation to its members. It may be difficult to reach an agreement from the 18 ECORD members on the ERIC statutes, thus it should be considered whether it would be better create an initial ERIC with a smaller membership. Due to the ERIC legal aspects, a EU national and legal expert advice may be needed.

RI Highlighted Examples

M. Borissova reviewed as a **case-study EURO-ARGO- the Global Observing Infrastructure**, which is currently in its **ERIC transition phase**. EURO-ARGO's intends to fill a gap in observatories of key factors that influence climate change. Their objective is to provide, deploy and operate floats for an enhanced coverage of the seas and to acquire quality data by maintaining 3 000 floats for the next 10-20 years. Its official strategy states that it aims to become an ERIC in order to enable the most efficient and effective management of collective resources; to enable Members to fulfill their national and collective responsibilities; to enable Euro-Argo to directly receive funding from national, European and international sources; and to enter into contracts on its own behalf including the purchase of floats and other property, goods or services. EURO-ARGO claimed to have achieved already higher cooperation with its partners in aspects such as its operations at sea, technological and scientific development, and better data access.

The Edinburgh VTF outcomes

M. Borissova reviewed the main outcomes from the VTF discussion about ERIC. It was decided that one of main advantages for ECORD to create an ERIC is that the majority funding is already available. The Netherlands was the first to form an ERIC, and it was discussed that its ministers may offer some advice to ECORD. The Council must consider the advantages in becoming an ERIC for each country and the different institutes that would have unique contributions, for example, ESO could contribute with technology. The VTF discussed that the EC funds would help further money for innovation and technology and tools developments. However, the Council must further clarify the pros and cons in becoming an ERIC. While an ERIC status does not guarantee EC funding, it may make it easier to be funded. It is needed to condense a list of strong arguments to show why ECORD needs more funding.

K. Verbruggen said that an ERIC status was previously considered by the Council, but a lot of the Council members worried about the legal costs. The main goal behind this inquiry was to find a strategy to acquiring some EU funding.

J. Stuefer said that it is needed to further condense the pros and cons in becoming an ERIC.

It was discussed that a J. P. Henriet, K. Verbruggen, the VTF and the Executive Bureau could form a working group in the future, in order to discuss any new information on this topic.

J. P. Henriet asked why the DEISM proposal is limited to the subsurface and not other science. G. Camoin said that the DEISM proposal has listed some priorities for science in the future, but it has not displayed but not all other scientific possibilities. The list could be expanded. G. Camoin clarified that he had submitted the DEISM proposal and A. Kopf had submitted the DEDI proposal.

29 - The MoUs (ECORD ; ECORD-NSF ; ECORD-MEXT) (G. Camoin / All)

ECORD NSF MoU

ECORD will sign a MoU with the NSF and in accordance to the **New Framework item #15**, and berths may be exchanged between the MSPs and other platform providers. The lead proponents that are selected as co-chiefs based on programmatic and project need, will not count toward the national consortia quotas, **New Framework item #16**. The signed MoU, Annexes B and C, will include success to the *JR* for the ECORD scientists and in reciprocity access to the MSP's for the US scientists. ECORD will provide $7M USD to the NSF for 8 berths on the *JR* expedition. In return, 8 US berths will be attributed on the ECORD MSP's. G. Camoin said that T. Janecek had indicated that the NSF could provide a minimum of two additional berths to ECORD, in addition to the 8 berths per expedition, if ECORD makes an additional $2M USD -$2 .5 M USD contribution.

G. Camoin said that ECORD should offer **access to the *JR* Associate Members on the MSPs**. Members who contribute on minimum $3M USD per year, would get 1.5 berths on each MSP. Associated members who contribute on minimum $1 M USD per year or greater than $1.5 M USD per year, would have 0.75 berths per expedition. If the contributions are less than $1.5 M USD per year, the associate members would have right to 0.5 berths on each MSP expedition. For any participants, who contribute less than $1M USD per year, participation would be scaled accordingly. If the associated members do not fill the 3.5 – 4 berths, the berths would be given back to ECORD. Hence,

ECORD would offer about 3.5 MSPs to the *JR* Associated members. The total number of berths per MSP would amount to 8 US berths and 4 *JR* Associate member berths.

A. de Vernal and M. Webb agreed that this would be a good option.

D. McInroy reminded that the science onshore party is not so limiting in numbers as offshore numbers.

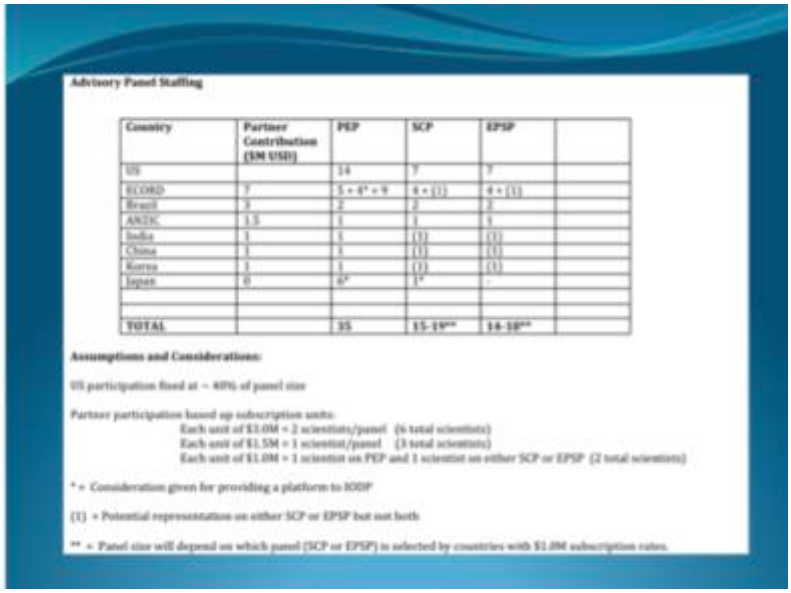
R. Gatliff asked what would happen if one of the members were to request more berths versus, $6M USD, for example. G. Camoin explained that under the current conditions, it would be possible to provide 8 berths to the US and 4 to the Associate members and such a proposition can be revisited, based on the Council's decision and the available budget.

ECORD Council Consensus 12-02-3
The Council approves unanimously that the *JR* Associated members may have a right to 4 berths per MSP expedition. In the case that an Associate member does not use a berth, the berth would automatically go back to ECORD's berth count.

ECORD Representation in the IODP Science Advisory Structure (SAS)

IODP Framework item #19 states that the PEP, SCP and EPSP representatives will be staffed by the Program member Offices using a **to-be-determined quota system** primarily based upon the national/consortia contributions to the operations of the *JR*, but overall programmatic contributions and scientific needs will also be taken into consideration.

G. Camoin reviewed the Advisory Panel Staffing table, shown next. The information shows that ECORD pays 50 percent of its previous NSF contribution and would have the same rights.


Advisory Panel Staffing

Country	Partner Contribution ($M USD)	PEP	SCP	EPSP	
US		14	7	7	
ECORD	7	5 + 4* = 9	4 + (1)	4 + (1)	
Brazil	3	2	2	1	
ANZIC	1.5	1	1	1	
India	1	1	(1)	(1)	
China	1	1	(1)	(1)	
Korea	1	1	(1)	(1)	
Japan	0	0*	1*	-	
TOTAL		35	15-19**	14-18**	

Assumptions and Considerations:

US participation fixed at ~ 40% of panel size

Partner participation based up subscription units:
Each unit of $3.0M = 2 scientists/panel (6 total scientists)
Each unit of $1.5M = 1 scientist/panel (3 total scientists)
Each unit of $1.0M = 1 scientist on PEP and 1 scientist on either SCP or EPSP (2 total scientists)

* = Consideration given for providing a platform to IODP

(1) = Potential representation on either SCP or EPSP but not both

** = Panel size will depend on which panel (SCP or EPSP) is selected by countries with $1.0M subscription rates.

ECORD-MEXT MoU

G. Camoin said that based on the defined principles in the **New Framework's items #15 and #16**, the discussions with Japan are less straightforward. ECORD wanted to sign an agreement without an exchange of money. The ECORD objective during the negotiation was that 4 ECORD scientists would be exchanged to 4 scientists from the *Chikyu*. In the current program, ECORD has 8 berths on the *Chikyu*. According to ECORD Council #20 decision in November 2011, it was decided that ECORD could develop a swap mechanism for the berths between the *Chikyu* and the MSPs. It was also decided that ECORD would set aside a small pot of money, at the maximum amount of $250 000 USD, in order to facilitate collaborations with Japan. In addition, the Council had agreed that it would be open to discussion to fund the *Chikyu* on a project basis, where $10 M USD would be contributed from the ECORD budget to a project of interest. G. Camoin clarified that currently this option is not possible based on ECORD's budget and that there are no current available ECORD proposals for the *Chikyu*.

Recent ECORD-Japan negotiations

As of **November 13, 2012 the negotiations** yielded the following results:

First, it was proposed to have **an exchange without payment**, or that is 4 Japanese scientists on each MSP expedition versus 0.5 European scientists on each *Chikyu* expedition, meaning that this exchange would yield 1 European scientist per year, assuming that two *Chikyu* expeditions would occur per year. The second point of the negotiation requests **paid berths for the *Chikyu***, which would result in 0.5 M USD for 0.5 berths, or that is 1 European scientist per year assuming two *Chikyu* expeditions per year. G. Camoin said that for everyone else such participation would be cheaper by 1/3 of this price. He said that the Japanese were not willing to consider any other mechanisms.

M. Webb added that the 1 JR berth is equal to 1 Chikyu berth. It must be considered that the JR expeditions operate for 8 months and the Chikyu operates for 4-5 months on a yearly basis. He said that the proposed Chikyu-ECORD proposed exchange is not logical and that there is an inequality in treatment for the US and ECORD. M. Webb proposed that the Council rejects the Japanese proposed berth exchange.

A. de Vernal said that the following T. Janecek's report in the open session, it should be

proposed to have a 4 Japanese berths on the MSP to 4 European berths on the Chikyu per year. This would mean a 1: 2 ratio exchange.

G. Camoin said that the price of a berth on a MSP is about $0.5 M USD, which would amount to a total of $14 M USD and total 28 berths, when considering the 5 months operations of the *Chikyu*. So that sum would distribute 2 European scientist on the *Chikyu* and 4 Japanese scientists on the MSPs. The result would be a 4 : 4 exchange.

G. Camoin agreed with A. de Vernal about her proposed ratio exchange.

G. Lüniger said that the negotiation point has changed. Their funding agency is not concerned about the price but about the scientific impact. He proposed that a message should be conveyed that would be in the best interest of the scientific community. M. Webb proposed that the Council should write a letter to the Japanese chief in charge about ECORD's bottom-line costs proposition. The Council agreed.

- *ACTION ECORD Council* : Mike Webb will write the draft letter proposition to MEXT regarding the future possibilities for an ECORD-MEXT relationship.

G. Camoin commented that during the US-Japan negotiations, the U.S. had turned down the Japanese on the first offer, and then the Japanese re-negotiated. This shows that ECORD needs to have a firm decision.

R. Gatliff asked whether a 4 :2 ratio swap would be enough and whether ECORD should add money to the negotiation. G. Camoin said no, because the proposed minimum was $0. 5M USD. M. Webb said that just like the NSF had argued for a one-to-one exchange ration, ECORD should argue that it should not be treated differently.

J. Stuefer said that the negotiation should not focus on the price but to rather argue that as IODP is a global program, ECORD would like to be treated equally. M. Webb said that they should focus on the MSPs exceptional achievements, as both the JR and MSP berths cost $0.5 M USD per year, so based on this amount, Japan should treat ECORD the same as the US.

T. Laitinen asked about the JR berth costs per 12 mo. R. Gatliff said that the cost of the JR may complicate the issue, so the JR's operational costs should be verified.

ACTION EMA-ESO : to verify what are the JR operational costs.

K. Verbruggen said that ECORD should be cautious, because if JAMSTEC accepts the

'science impact' argument, it could begin picking which ECORD scientists could go on the expedition. G. Camoin said that in order to avoid any unwanted results, if a final agreement is reached to maintain a Japanese-ECORD relationship, then the relationship should be reviewed annually, as done by the NSF.

ECORD Council Consensus 12-02-4
The Council approves unanimously that if an agreement is reached between ECORD and MEXT, the Japanese-ECORD relationship should be reviewed annually, as done by the NSF.

M. Webb stated that ECORD should try to secure 4 berths per expedition. G. Camoin mentioned that according to unofficial discussions that took place in Paris in September 2011, the Japanese were open to a 5 : 5 exchange.
C. Escutia reminded that the $320 000 USD financial contribution cannot be considered anymore as sufficient, based on the latest negotiations.
G. Camoin suggested that ECORD should negotiate for 4 Japanese and 2 ECORD scientists approach. M. Webb said that it should be 4 : 4 scientist proposition. M. Webb referred to J. Stuefer's example of the equal treatment, offering that ECORD and the NSF be treated equally, via the 4 :2 ratio. G. Camoin reminded that the 4 :4 not may not be feasible because the USA operates 8 months of the year per year and the MSP operate for 2 months

G. Camoin read the NSF-MEXT agreement, which states that the exchange would include 16 Japanese scientists per year to 16 US scientists per year. The agreement would be implemented from October 2013 until September 2014, after which it be again revisited.
G. Camoin reminded the Council that according to previous discussions with S. Shibata, it was indicated by Japan that if ECORD does not make any financial contributions, then CDEX might lose the Chikyu as the Japanese Ministry would need financial proof of internationally participation.
M. Webb clarified that the objective is to have a simple agreement similar to the US-Japan. He asked whether ECORD should plan out a berth exchange mechanism first and if it should then pay for the berths at the second stage.
R Gatliff said that from the Japanese's perspective, ECORD is generous with the Americans and not with Japan. Why is ECORD not giving money to the Chikyu? M. Webb said that based on the costs argument, ECORD does not have sufficient funds to make the Japanese

contribution equitable to the US's.

M. Diament reminded that the discussion should be split from the financial factor. It should be made clear that ECORD is not paying the US $ 7M USD for the berths. He said that ECORD should tell Japan that the Council is ready to contribute funds, but it should be done outside the question of the costs of berths.

T. Laitinen asked what the science community thinks about its impact on the Chikyu operations. G. Camoin said that that is difficult to answer this question. Many ECORD scientists sail on the Chikyu, but it is not easy to qualify the impact. C. Escutia said that according to the pies and charts that show the show the distribution of the community per platform, there are enough ECORD applications to fill the attributed berths, and usually not too many extra remain.

M. Webb clarified that a letter would propose a 1 :1 exchange ratio per year and that ECORD would try to make a financial contribution outside the berth prices. C. Escutia reminded that the letter should be presented as a final, firm offer.

M. Webb said that he will distribute the letter draft to all Council members.

The ECORD-MOU

G. Camoin reviewed a **summary of the ECORD MoU** that was drafted at the Executive Bureau in Berlin, September 2012. All participants were sent the MoU Annexes, not including the ESSAC and ESO annexes. The ESSAC annex has recently arrived. G. Camoin recommended that the final MoU version be approved in December 2012. He noted that before ECORD can sign a MoU with the NSF, ECORD must establish the ECORD MoU.

G. Camoin highlighted the new sections in the 2013-2023 phase ECORD Memorandum of Understanding. He said that it **is Annexes E, F, and K** need to be completed. The final version is to be approved in December and will be sent for approval to all ECORD funding agencies.

Annex A IOPD ECORD Principles review

According to **Annex A, IODP-ECORD Principles**, ECORD will sign a MoU with the US-NSF and possibly an Agreement of Collaboration with Japan-MEXT.

He said that any potential **change to the ECORD fiscal year** would be indicated in **Annex A**.

According to the Annex A principles, the ECORD member contributions have to be given

in cash. The contributions are reviewed annually and the ECORD members can increase contribution on a project-basis. G. Camoin emphasized that when a full cash contribution is made, the ECORD members may offer additional in-kind contributions to implement a MSP expedition, such as the provision of a ship or any equipment required for the relevant contribution. The ECORD Council, in consultation with ESO, will decide on the suitability of the in-kind offer and the level of financial contribution represented by the offer.

G. Camoin asked the Council if they would like to change the start of the Fiscal Year to the month of January, of the calendar year. He mentioned that he had discussed the potential fiscal year change with T. Janecek, and the US had responded that they are ok with the change.

D. McInroy said that such a change could help ESO and the BGS financial staff with the yearly scheduling. D. Holtstam agreed that the change would advantageous for Sweden.

ECORD Council Consensus 12-02-5
The Council approves unanimously to change the beginning of each fiscal year to the month of January and to include this change in the new ECORD MoU.

T. Laitinen asked how the ECORD member rights and benefits would be addressed in the new phase. G. Camoin clarified that it would be a new beginning according to the new Annex terms.

Annex C

G. Camoin said that no major changes have been added to Annex C, except that the Council would have to approve the nominations of the Chairs of ESSAC, the ECORD FB and the ECORD ILP.

T Laitinen asked about the ECORD membership variation. It was confirmed that a private company cannot be a member.

A. Przybycin asked if the Council observers could attend the open or the closed sessions. G. Camoin answered that the Council chair is in consultation with the EMA Director, who will decide to who the closed session is available. G. Camoin added that the meeting should be available to all ECORD members.

G. Camoin reviewed the **Chair and Vice Chair rules** in Annex C, which are the same to

the previous MoU's Chair rules. He reviewed **the 'Decisions' section** in Annex C. G. Camoin emphasized that according to the nature of decision at the ECORD Council, a **decision should be reached by 'general consent'**.

The decisions to be taken by the **ECORD Council will follow the rules** listed below :

1) The ECORD Council will usually reach decision by general consent, i.e. when a motion is not likely to be opposed ; reasonable effort will be made to attain a general consent.

2) If a motion fails to be approved by general consent, the ECORD Council Chair can decide either to defer further action, or to ask for a standard vote. A motion will be accepted if approved by 75 % of the votes cast at the meeting. Voting will be normally done by 'show of hands'.

3) If a motion fails to be approved by a standard vote, the ECORD Council Chair can decide either to defer further action, or to ask for a weighted voting procedure by ballot. The number of votes per Council Delegate will be tied to the annual financial contribution of his/her country :

>5M$: 10

< 5M$---2M$: 8

< 2 M$---500 k$: 4

< 500---100 : 3

< 100---50 k$: 2

<50k$: 1

Quorum requirements for weighted voting are : (a) representatives of all 'major contributors' must participate in the voting and (b) the votes to be cast at the meeting must represent 75 % of the theoretical maximum number of votes.

Annex E – ESSAC

C. Escutia said that the ESSAC TOR changes are related to the ECORD structure and how ESSAC is represented in the ECORD structure. According to the **"Representation"** Annex item, the Chair and Vice-Chair shall be appointed by the Executive Bureau and approved by the ECORD Council following an open call, review of applications and nominations by ESSAC. The incoming Chair will serve one year as Vice-Chair followed by two years as

Chair and rotates off as Vice-Chair during the fourth year (see diagram below). The Chair cannot serve two consecutive terms. The Chair is responsible for reporting to the ECORD Council and liaising with the European Managing Agency (EMA) and European Science Operator (ESO).

In addition, ESSAC will be **represented on the ECORD FB, the Executive Board, and the VTF**. According to the rules of the **ESSAC secretariat**, the ESSAC office shall be funded from EMA's budget and it shall rotate, on a two-year-basis, with the ESSAC Chair. The budget shall be sufficient to provide for a science coordinator with a scientific background, the full cost of maintaining an office and resources to compensate the Chair. The **ESSAC tasks,** include its involvement in the Executive Bureau and the Facility Board to provide advice on ECORD science priorities and long-term scientific planning in accordance with the IODP Science Plan; involvement in the evaluation of applications of scientists to participate to the ECORD Facility Board; and its involvement in the Vision Task Force to assist and monitor the ECORD scientific and operational strategy.

R. Gatliff asked if the ESSAC Chair would have a right to hold two terms. C. Escutia explained that ESSAC had discussed this question and had decided that it is better for the Chair to rotate. G. Camoin explained that the ESSAC already has a 4-year commitment, when considering the incoming Vice-Chair and outgoing Vice-Chair time periods.

- *ACTION EMA : G. Camoin to send the complete new ECORD MoU Annexes to all ECORD Council delegates and to collect an email approval of the MoU from the ECORD members.*

- *ACTION EMA : G. Camoin to place the MoU Annex signature page at the start of the document, before the Annexes.*

30 - Review of Consensus, Motions and Actions (G. Camoin, M. Borissova / All)

- *ACTION EMA : M. Borissova to distribute the Council list of Consensus, Motions, and Actions to the corresponding session participants.*

31 - Next ECORD council meeting (M. Webb)

The Polish alternate delegate, A. Przybycin, invited ECORD to hold its **next ECORD Council in Gdansk, Poland on June 6-7, 2013**. G. Camoin proposed to organize along

with ESSAC's meeting, which will be held on June 3-4, and a fieldtrip on June 5th. G. Camoin proposed to hold the **next VTF #3** meeting on June 5th. The format of the meetings is still to be determined. The Council accepted the invitation.

ECORD Council Consensus 12-02-7
The Council approves unanimously to hold ECORD Council #23 in Gdansk, Poland on June 6-7, 2013.

A. Przybycin made a short presentation about Poland and the Polish Geological Institute's research interests.

E. Stephensen invited the Council to hold its **November 2013 meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland**. The Council accepted the invitation.

ECORD Council Consensus 12-02-8
The Council approves unanimously Iceland's invitation to hold ECORD Council #24 in Reykjavik, in November 2013. The exact dates are to be determined.

ECORD Council motion 12-02-5
The ECORD Council approves unanimously the motion to thank D. McInroy and R. Gatliff for hosting the ECORD Council #22 in Edinburgh.

M. Diament moved, J. Suefer seconded, all in favor (13 votes : Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, UK).

32 – AOB-MagellanPlus: background (G. Camoin)

G. Camoin said that the Magellan Program was funded by ESF until 2010. Soon after, the ECORD Council passed a decision to fund the successful MagellanPlus Program in June 2011, **ECORD Council motion 11-01-13**. J. Erbacher was approved as Chair of the MagellanPlus Steering Committee, **ECORD Council Consensus 11-02-1. The MagellanPlus terms of Reference** were approved by the ECORD Council #20 in Granada. The first call and the first meeting of the MagellanPlus Steering Committee was held in February 2012. The **composition of the Steering Committee (SSC)** was approved in June 2012, at the ECORD Council # 21, Helsinki. Four of the Committee members are also ESSAC members.

ECORD Council motion 12-01-3
The ECORD Council approves the composition of the Magellan Plus Steering Committee, including : Marit Seidenkrantz (DK, ECORD), Lucas Lourens (NL, ECORD), Rüdiger Stein (D, ECORD), Serge Berné (F, ECORD), Johan Lissenberg (UK, ECORD), Ales Spicak (Czech Republik, ICDP).

The **Steering Committee** reviews the proposals along with the advice of external reviewers, when necessary. G. Camoin said that after discussions with J. Erbacher and C. Escutia, there is a need for a broader expertise in the Steering Committee on topics such as the deep biosphere, the ocean crust, and geohazards.

M. Webb asked if the Committee members meet in person and if ECORD would have to pay for their costs. G. Camoin responded that the costs are usually covered with the national budgets.

J. Stuefer said that the Steering Committee should be expanded to cover the missing science fields, the addressed topics should be broad in congruence with the New Science Plan.

M. Webb asked whether it would be better to recommend for the future Committees to have to have two representatives per each of the four Science Plan areas. In this way the rotation would be similar to the other panels, with 8 members in total. C. Escutia clarified that the SSC TORs do not specify the rotation, but will be discussed at the next meeting in Prague, the Czech Republic.

J. P. Henriet said that the Committee should remain a small and active group. He recommended that the SSC should remain with 6 members, as it is not a big task. G. Camoin responded that the current theme representation is not feasible as almost all of the SSC members are Climate theme experts. In addition, external reviews are a principal. However, the SSC has sent a call this week and had never requested an external review. G. Camoin explained that it is necessary to disconnect the proposal call deadline from the external review and the February 2013 meeting, in order to allow for the review to occur.

C. Escutia said that for the broader science ECORD community it does not look good that the Science Themes are not represented.

J. P. Henriet agreed that a 6-person SSC membership would only work if all of the themes were represented. M. Webb recommended that additional members per discipline should be added to the SSC.

The **MagellanPlus ToRs objectives and deliverables** include the following elements: high quality, new and innovative science, significant component of European and Canadian leadership, holding a maximum of 3 workshops per year, organizing a call for proposals on February 1st and July 1st, holding one annual meeting in February, and creating a 2-4 day workshops with 20-35 participants. G. Camoin posed the question whether the number of participants should be increased to more than 20-35. R. Gatliff asked why the workshops have been closed to other participants.

M. Diament suggested that the calls and annual meetings should be changed to January-February. He said that the 20-35-person membership is a good target, but he number should be kept flexible. C. Escutia said that the number of participants is not so important as much as having the calls open to all ECORD scientists, as ECORD is funding the program. She recommended that when the proposal comes forward it should be openly advertised on the website and not have a pre-planned prioritized lists that is closed to other participants.

J. Stuefer said that for the Netherlands openness and transparency are key and their funding agency is against the use of public money to form "closed clubs".

M. Webb asked whether the closed meeting was a proposal-writing workshop. K. Verbruggen said that that it is unclear, as there seem to have been two types of elements to the workshop: one to develop ideas for future proposals and another which seems to have the people and ideas for specific proposals. He said that an ECORD scientist was turned away from participating in the workshop and that this issue needs to be addressed. C. Escutia agreed. She said that ESSAC is advertising a workshop that has been closed to all other participants, which has sparked an outpour of email complaints.

J.P. Henriet said that following the example of the workshop organization in his institution, each of the workshops needs a certain number of experts and that the workshop should be open to other scientists such as post-docs.

M. Webb asked who should be addressed on this issue. G. Camoin responded that the SSC should be sent a letter, requesting the change of the MagellanPlus ToRs about the workshop transparency and detailed budget information. M. Webb suggested that two people from EMA write a letter to the Magellan Plus Steering Committee.

- *ACTION ECORD Council : a Council subgroup (K. Verbruggen, J. Stuefer, J.P. Henriet) to assist EMA to create a letter, addressed to the Magellan Plus Science Steering Committee (SSC), with a request for an updated workshop transparency policy, an update of the Magellan Plus ToRs and for an obligatory, detailed financial statement*

that must be submitted to ECORD at maximum 2 months after each workshop's completion.

The average cost per workshop is about €15 000 euros. G. Camoin suggested that this amount should be higher when appropriate. The ToRs objectives and deliverables hold that the participation of young scientists is particularly encouraged, the priority should be given to proponents from ECORD and ICDP member countries. A detailed financial statement and report should be submitted to the SSC, 6 months after the completion of the workshop. G. Camoin said the names of the key scientists should be listed in the proposal and that the workshops should be appropriately advertised.

- *ACTION EMA : G. Camoin to review all workshop travels budget submissions and to decide if the proposed budget should be subject for approval.*

Organisation and Terms of References

ECORD and ICDP provide the SSC with annual budget guidance. The SSC submits 2 reports per year to ESSAC and one report per year to the ICDP. An annual written statement on the use of the funds is to be submitted to the ECORD Council. ESSAC elects the SSC Chair and Vice Chair, who are then approved by ICDP and the ECORD Council. The SSC Chair will serve as a liaison to the ESSAC, with the Vice-Chair as an alternate. The SSC decisions are sent to EMA or ICDP in order for them to provide funding to the proponents of the positively evaluated workshop proposals.

G. Camoin said that currently ECORD is funding 14-non ECORD scientists. He suggested that the travel funds should be provided preferably to the ECORD scientists for the MagellanPlus workshops. He also suggested that travel funds should be provided to ECORD scientists that attend workshops organized in non-ECORD countries, such as the *Chikyu +10* workshop held on April 2012. The US Science Support has declared that it will cover the US scientists traveling outside the US. It is preferable that ECORD should do the same for its scientists who participate in other workshops.

A. de Vernal asked for clarification of what would be the other workshops. G. Camoin clarified that this includes IODP workshops like MagellanPlus, organized by USSP and Japan, for example, that are dedicated to writing drilling proposals.

G. Camoin said that funding exceptions could be made for key scientists with no national

office. He concluded that it is needed to have a workshop support of a total €15 000 euros from ESSAC with an additional increase of €10 000. G. Camoin will address the suggested budget increase for the MagellanPlus workshops at the SSC 2013 February meeting. Based upon the ECORD budget, the funding increase will be further discussed.
M. Webb suggested that future funding of all non-ECORD scientists' attendance at the workshops should be subject to approval of the EMA Director. G. Camoin agreed.
J.P. Henriet said that it should be considered in the future whether the additional support should increase instead to €20 000 euros, as the previously suggested sum may not be sufficient to meet all of the workshop needs.

- *ACTION EMA : G. Camoin to send the Council the proposed SCC list of new Magellan Plus SCC members and relevant CV's provided by J. Erbacher for review and approval.*

G. Camoin suggested that the Council is welcome to make recommendation on who should go to the SCC list.

J. Stuefer suggested that as MagellanPlus is very new, there should be a funding instrument evaluation of the workshops every 3 years. The Council agreed. G. Camoin suggested that such a requirement should be included in the MagellanPlus ToRs.

- *ACTION EMA : G. Camoin to notify the Magellan Plus SSC about the Council's request for an evaluation of the Magellan Plus Workshop Series every 3 years.*