Following the formal proceedings of the September 2022 IODP Forum Meeting, the attendees engaged in discussions about post-2024 scientific ocean drilling plans and options. Each of the IODP partners presented their status and their current thoughts about future scientific ocean drilling programs. Their slides, where available, are attached. In summary:

- ECORD and Japan are beginning to formalize their partnership to continue international scientific ocean drilling and to develop details regarding how their joint program will operate. They anticipate that this joint program, inspired by the 2050 Framework, will be open internationally and begin immediately after the conclusion of IODP. ECORD and Japan have invited all interested parties to join their envisioned international alliance that would share overarching resources, such as a common proposal evaluation system.

- The U.S. National Science Foundation is still evaluating whether to extend JOIDES Resolution operations for four years beyond IODP (2025-2028) and whether to invest in acquiring a new platform, a decision process that requires a new Decadal Survey of Ocean Science. Acquiring a new platform will take more than a decade; therefore, even if a new ship is approved, there will be years after the JOIDES Resolution stops operating when the U.S. is not operating a scientific ocean drilling platform. Attendees were concerned about NSF’s slow internal processes for and apparent lack of commitment to a future U.S.-led scientific ocean drilling program.

- The U.S. Scientific Ocean Drilling Alliance (US-SODA), who is advocating for a new U.S. drilling vessel and program, reported a growing number of major U.S. institutions supporting its work. US-SODA’s recent actions demonstrated the broad scope and international character of scientific ocean drilling, with over 2,200 scientists and over 50 institutions from around the world supporting the initiative. The attendees were supportive and hope that these actions will help to positively influence and streamline the various NSF processes.

- China is planning to commit multiple platforms to its developing post-2024 scientific ocean drilling program, including a newly built riser drilling vessel that is scheduled to begin operations in 2025. China is also considering building a new core repository. Tongji University will serve as the Science Operations Center, and they are seeking to involve additional universities. China would like to begin discussions with ECORD and Japan about their proposed alliance of platform providers.

- India and Korea are waiting internal (national) budget decisions so that they can progress in science planning. Both are interested in continuing to participate in post-2024 scientific ocean drilling programs and are open to discussions with the alliance that ECORD and Japan are proposing.
• ANZIC is committed to continued participation in future scientific ocean drilling programs. New Zealand has confirmed funding. Australia is awaiting a decision to extend funding to the end of IODP and is actively exploring new funding options post-2024 through a partnership with an existing geoscience research infrastructure program.

**Attached Presentations**

1. ECORD-Japan Structure
2. NSF Post-IODP
3. US-SODA
4. China Post-IODP
5. India Post-IODP
6. Korea Post-IODP
7. ANZIC Post-IODP
12. Post-2024: ECORD-Japan

12a. Joint Program Planning

G. Camoin
Director of the ECORD Managing Agency

N. Eguchi
MarE3/JAMSTEC

and the Post-2024 ECORD – Japan Working Group

IODP Forum Meeting, 14-15 September 2022 – , LDEO USA
### Post-2024 ECORD – Japan Working Group

**ECORD – Japan bilateral meetings**  
(Sept. 21 – Aug. 22)

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**ECORD**
- France Lagroix  
- (alt. for Stéphane Guillot) - ECORD Council  
- Bernard Westerop - ECORD Council  
- Guido Lüniger - ECORD Council  
- Mike Webb - ECORD Council  
- Markus Engelhardt - ECORD Council  
- Gilbert Camoin - EMA  
- Nadine Hallmann - EMA  
- Angelo Camerlenghi - ESSAC  
- Tony Morris - ESSAC  
- Dave McInroy - ESO

**Japan**
- Gen Totani - MEXT  
- Shin’ichi Kuramoto - JAMSTEC  
- Nobu Eguchi - MarE3  
- Fumio Inagaki - MarE3  
- Nobukazu Seama - CIB  
- Harue Masuda - J-DESC  
- Masataka Kinoshita - J-DESC  
- Yuki Morono - J-DESC  
- Tomo Morishita – J-DESC  
- Sanny Saito - J-DESC  
- Minoru Ikehara – Kochi University  
- Yoshiyuki Tatsumi – Kobe University

---

**Two WG established**
- ECORD-Japan new SOD program MoU WG
- ECORD-Japan Workshop WG
D/V Chikyu, R/V Kaimei and KCC are crucial facilities for the successful implementation of the 2050 Science Framework and post-IODP programs.

ECORD intends to develop the MSP concept by diversifying drilling and coring technologies and applying them to all drilling environments, as determined by scientific priorities, operational efficiency and better value for money.
ECORD-Japan partnership, through a MoU

Basic principles of the program
- Single international Science Framework
- International staffing of expeditions and advisory panels
- Transparent, open, flexible and international
- Program-wide standard policies and guidelines
- Sustainable management of knowledge-based resources
- Public access to knowledge-based resources
Consensus Statement 3: ECORD and Japan agree to establish a joint ‘Operation Advisory Committee’ in the post-2024 ECORD-Japan SOD Programme. The ECORD-Japan Working Group on OAC will draft the Terms of Reference.
CONSENSUS STATEMENT #2

Implementation of the 2050 Science Framework must be driven by a Common Proposal Process powered by bottom-up submission of proposals, prepared by international teams of scientists, and developed through an open, transparent, and merit-based peer-review process.

SUPPORTING OBSERVATIONS AND IDEAS

- Current panels and Facility Boards are working well and should be used as our starting point to develop a new scientific advisory structure in support of the innovative 2050 Science Framework.
- All proposals should come through a common review process and the new scientific advisory structure should prioritize promoting important science endeavors and projects.

Consensus Statement 2: The ECORD-Japan SOD Programme needs services of an SSO-equivalent for proposal and data management as well as those of SEP- and EPSP-equivalents for proposal evaluation.
## Future Schedule

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- **MoU**: WG Drafting → Finalize → Sign
- **OAC ToR**: WG Drafting → Finalize → Sign
- **Partner**: SetUp Partnership
- **Alliance/ E-J SOD**: WG Drafting → Finalize → SetUp
- **Panel ToR**: Drafting → Finalize → Proposal Transfer
- **SSO-eq**: Call for App → Select/SetUp → Proposal Transfer
- **Collab. Prog**: Setup Collaboration
NSF UPDATE
TO THE IODP FORUM
Agenda Item 14

Jamie Allan
NSF/ODP
FY2024- IODP Option Year

• Funding amounts for FY2023- FY2024 uncertain; financial analysis infers funding could be short a few $M to support the four scheduled expeditions after the 45-year certification drydock
  • Dependent on all partners following through on Memorandum responsibilities and FY2024 pledges ($6M)
• Analysis also indicates that **ZERO** funding will be available for pre-funding any activity in FY2025
  • Current funding model **impossible** post-IODP
NSF IODP Forum Request to Partners

• NSF requested letters of interest for participating in FY2025-2028 JR operations at April meeting
  • Received Multiple Letters from IODP partners
  • Letters represent non-public information, and cannot be shared
## 2022 Decision Timeline Update

<table>
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<td>April 7 - 8</td>
<td>IODP Forum (Vienna, Austria)</td>
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<td>June 7 – 10</td>
<td>JR inspection (Cape Town, South Africa)</td>
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<td>July 19-22</td>
<td>NSF mid-award Review College Station, TX</td>
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<td>August 1</td>
<td>Letters of Interest to NSF</td>
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<td>NSF/ODP recommendation to management chain</td>
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NSF Decision Regarding JR

- NSF conducting internal process to determine next steps
- NSF analysis and recommendations during October / November 2022. NSF informs National Science Board regarding decision in late 2022.
- NSF informs JRSO of decision by February 2023
Possible Future NSF-Sponsored Ocean Drillship

- US effort underway to define science mission requirements (SMRs)
- Anyone can comment on draft SMRs online

**Introduction**
- Establish SMR Steering Committee
- Introduction of SMR Process

**Forums**
- Virtual forums for community input

**Survey**
- Survey open for community input
- Steering Committee will host virtual office hours

**Workshop**
- In-person SMR workshop

**Comments**
- Open comment period for draft SMRs

**Report**
- Submit report to NSF

- Oct. – Nov. 2021
- Jan. – Feb. 2022
- April – May 2022
- May 2022
- Summer 2022
- Fall 2022

- April – May 2022
- May 2022
- Summer 2022
- Fall 2022
Possible Future Conceptual Design

- NSF will receive community-defined SMR’s in Fall 2022
- SMR Report will constitute a fundamental element of a process to define OCE priorities for the coming decades
  - Multi-year process will include a second Decadal Survey
  - Heavy involvement of U.S. science community at each step
  - Will consider needs of U.S as a nation
UNITED STATES
SCIENTIFIC OCEAN DRILLING ALLIANCE
US-SODA

ANTHONY KOPPERS (chair)
Oregon State University
email: anthony.koppers@oregonstate.edu
web: https://us-soda.org
Introducing **US-SODA**

Assisting NSF in the Process Leading to a New U.S. Drilling Vessel
The 13 Founding Institutions in US-SODA

- The University of Rhode Island
- Texas Geosciences
- University of California Santa Cruz
- Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
- Rutgers University
- Scripps Institution of Oceanography
- University of South Florida
- University of Hawaii Manoa
- Columbia Climate School
- University of Washington
- University of Alaska Fairbanks
- University of New Hampshire
- Oregon State University
A Joined Holistic Vision
Promoting Scientific Ocean Drilling Impacts to the Benefit of Society

**Our Goals**
- Promoting *scientific ocean drilling* as a critical foundation upon which advances in, for example, climate science, hazard assessments, and resilience planning should be built.
- Advocating for innovative new *scientific ocean drilling* facilities and strategies that lead to major progress in our understanding of the interconnected processes of the complex Earth system that shape our planet’s future.
- Supporting trustworthy and societally relevant *scientific ocean drilling* research that provides effective STEM training and knowledge about our planet to the public and decision makers.

**Providing Assistance**
- The US-SODA institutions represent a strong combined knowhow garnered over decades of *scientific ocean drilling*.
- We stand ready to assist and provide advise to NSF in the process leading to a new U.S. drilling vessel and future accompanying drilling program(s).
Call to Action!

Calling the IODP Community to Battle for the Future of Scientific Ocean Drilling
### Call to Action!

Showing NSF the **Need & Impact & Scope** of Scientific Ocean Drilling

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<th>US-SODA Letters</th>
<th>Institutional Letters</th>
<th>Scientists Petition</th>
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<td>- US-SODA sent a first six-page letter to the NSF Director and the GEO and OCE leadership on 16 May 2022</td>
<td>- <strong>Goal:</strong> providing NSF with the data to show how scientific ocean drilling is important to a large variety of institutions and their faculty and students</td>
<td>- We encouraged scientists from the U.S. and around the world to fill out the US-SODA petition in support of <em>Continued, Future Riserless Drilling</em></td>
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<td>- US-SODA sent a second five-page letter on 3 August 2022</td>
<td>- We encouraged letters to be sent to NSF leadership by U.S. and international institutions</td>
<td>- <strong>Goal:</strong> providing NSF with the data to show the broad scope and international character of scientific ocean drilling</td>
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**2**  | **50**  | **2,225**
855 SIGNATURES IN THE U.S. COVERING ALL STATES
US-SODA Petition by Country
2,213 Signatures | 3 August 2022

#1 US (855) – #2 ECORD (504) – #3 JAPAN (428) – #4 ANZIC (156)
Moving Forward …
Promoting Scientific Ocean Drilling Impacts to the Benefit of Society

1

Conclusion

- NSF has been presented a range of impressive data demonstrating the need, impact and scope of scientific ocean drilling in the U.S. and worldwide.
- Given the strong plea from >2,200 scientists and >50 institutions from around the world, we should act on their behalf and find solutions to ensure U.S. riserless scientific ocean drilling between 2024-2028, and beyond, while involving the widest group of international partners that together represent a remarkably large scientific community and that needs access to a global-ranging riserless drilling in the U.S. to meet the objectives in the 2050 Science Framework.

US-SODA Next Steps

- Keep engaging NSF in discussing next steps and providing data where needed.
- Keep informing the IODP community on next steps for needed sustained support.
- Keep discussing with international scientists, partner institutions, and consortia the value of participating in the operation of an U.S. riserless vessel for the implementation of the 2050 Science Framework.
THANK YOU!  QUESTIONS?
IODP-China updates on post-2024 scientific ocean drilling

Dr. Shouting Tuo

the IODP-China Office

State Key Laboratory of Marine Geology, Tongji University

IODP Forum, 14-15th, Sept., 2022
China Multifunction Platform (CMP)

- Managed by Tongji University and GMGS, cooperate with other partners in various types.
- Missions: implement international scientific ocean drilling CMP expeditions, run Core Repository & Laboratory
IODP-China work very close with MOST, organized 6 domestic workshops since last October, resulting in a series of reports submitted to the MOST.

Recently, the Vice-Minister has approved the preliminary plan, MOST strongly supports China to become a platform provider post-2024, including implement expeditions and run core repository. Further discussions and investigations are ongoing between the MOST and IODP-China.
38 scientists from Universities and Institutes as well as representatives of MOST, NSFC, Ministry of Natural Resources and other related ministries participate the meeting.

Focus on the current international progress on Post-2024 scientific ocean drilling, discuss IODP-China development strategy and next step works.

Reached consensus on the following issues:

1. IODP-China’s 10 year Science Plan
2. Build CMP Management structure
3. Next step works
IODP-China’s 10 Year Science Plan (2025-2035)

• Based on the IODP 2050 Science Framework, IODP-China is developing a 10 year science plan to guide CMP operation during 2025-2035.

• Organize series workshops, invite active scientists to form a working group, and plan to have first draft around June of 2023, and call for suggestion to improve.

Focus on three scientific themes

Low-latitude forcing of climate changes  Plate tectonics in the oceanic subduction zone  Deep carbon cycle under the sea floor
CMP Structure: the CMP will be jointly operated by Tongji University and Guangzhou Marine Geological Survey

- Science support for Chinese scientists
- Science operation (staffing, database, publication, etc.) for CMP expeditions
- Core Repository and Research Center

- Implement CMP expeditions
- Site survey according to the scientific needs.

IODP-China Scientific Committee

Science Operator

Science Operation Center (Tongji University)

Platform Management Center (Guangzhou Marine Geological Survey)

CMP Facility Board

Administration

Science Support

Science Operation

Core Repository

China Multifunction Platform (CMP)
• Currently under construction, to be launched at the end of this year, then begin equipment installation and sea trial.
• To be delivered to Guangzhou Marine Geological Survey around 2025 for operation.
• A deep water port for riser drilling vessel has been built this year, and will be ready for use in October, 2022.
CMP Core Repository & Research Center

- State of the art laboratory for scientific analyses and reefers for storing cores
- Providing core and sample curation services and measurements for CMP
- IODP-China has made a submission to Shanghai municipal government to seek funding for the core repository

Concept design

2F/3F: Laboratories
1F: Core Repository
2F/3F: offices and others

Construction area: 9000 m², Core capacity: 150 km

Refrigerated storage area: 2200 m²
Next step works

☑ Establish task force under the leader of MOST to carry out detail design of CMP operation, including members of Tongji University and GMGS.

☑ Establish China Ocean Drilling Alliance (CODA), encourage more universities and institutes deeply involved.

☑ Start negotiate with ECORD-Japan SOD and other partners to discuss the details of cooperation such as scientific management structure, international review of proposals, sample and data acess, as well as beths exchange, etc.
• Tongji University, GMGS, and Institute of Deep-sea Science and Engineering (CAS), have signed an agreement to jointly build a deep-sea science and technology alliance.

• A new China Ocean Drilling Alliance will be established, invite more universities and research institutes join, and a workshop will be held in Guangzhou, Sept., 25-27 to discuss 10 year science plan and CODA.
The first effort of CMP expedition: Sunda Shelf
Work closely with ECORD

Proposal 1007-Full: the Plio-Pleistocene Sunda Shelf Evolution

- Reconstruction of sea level change, drainage system development and carbon cycling of the Plio-Pleistocene tropical Sunda Shelf
- The proposal has been reviewed by SEP in June, and a revision one will be resubmitted soon
- Sunda Shelf will be potentially the first CMP expedition
Thank you!
IODP-India: Looking beyond 2024

• Research Advisory Council Recommendations (July 2022)
• The National IODP review committee meetings- Feb & Sept 2022
• Had discussions with ECORD, NSF and JAMSTEC in recent past
• High Level Delegation led by Director, NSF visited India in August 2022
• Scientific collaborations towards Geosciences (IODP) and Climate Change studies were highly appreciated by both sides.
• To continue with IODP association (level?)
• Proposal Development workshops Sept and Nov 2022
History and Recent Activities of K-IODP
(2209 IODP Forum Meeting)

Gil Young Kim
(KIGAM, S. Korea)
K-IODP Project in Korea

**History of K-IODP**
- KIGAM is a representative of Korea IODP on the behalf of other institutes and universities in Korea.
- K-IODP project was started from 1997 (in ODP stage).
- First phase of K-IODP: From 2004 to 2010 (funded by Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Korea)
- Second phase of K-IODP: From 2011 to 2020 (funded by Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Korea)

**In K-ODP stage**
- Preparation for joining ODP prior to 1997
- Participation: From 1997 to 2003
- Contribution: 0.3 M US$/year
- 6 shipboard scientists
- PacRim consortium (Australia, Canada, Taiwan, Korea)

**First phase of K-IODP**
- From 2004 to 2010
- 1 M US$/year
- 19 shipboard scientists
- K-IODP office (KIGAM)

**Second phase of K-IODP**
- From 2011 to 2022
- 1 M US$/year (JR partner)
- 40 shipboard scientists
- IODP Drilling in Korean EEZ (2013)
K-IODP activities in Korea

1. IODP Scientific Drilling Proposal

- So far, K-IODP has been submitted six scientific drilling proposals to IODP.
- K-IODP is now preparing to submit new scientific drilling proposal around the Korean waters area.
- For IODP proposal, K-IODP expects international collaboration from other countries.

Potential IODP proposal area

IODP proposals submitted by K-IODP

- Submission: April 2019 (deactivated)
- Submission: October 2010 (in JRFB)
- Submission: March 2015
  Waiting for Full proposal
  SEP: January 2022
  Forwarded to JRFB
Every year, two or three Korean scientists are participating in IODP drilling expedition for international research.

Totally 57 Korean scientists have been participated in ODP/IODP expeditions since 1997.

From Dec. 2021 to Sept. 2022, three Korean scientists participated in IODP sailing (Exp. 391, 390, 393).

K-IODP supports travel fee and research fund (at least 2 times, US$ 30,000/person) for post cruise research after sailing.
K-IODP activities in Korea

3. Education: K-IODP Summer School

- K-IODP holds K-IODP Summer School for graduate students of ocean science and geoscience fields every year.
- The education programs are selected annually based on four themes of IODP.
- Twenty graduate students from 15 Korean universities are participating in this program.
- After 2020, K-IODP didn’t open Summer School because of COVID-19.
K-IODP activities in Korea

4. Workshop, special session and promotional booth in the conference

- K-IODP holds domestic and international workshop for IODP drilling proposal every year.
- Also, IODP special sessions were held in domestic conference several times.
- Promotional booth of IODP was installed in domestic conferences every year.
- After 2020, the conference was limitedly held due to COVID-19.
K-IODP activities in Korea

5. Outreaches

- K-IODP promotes IODP activity to the public (press etc).
- K-IODP is providing the activities of IODP for Korean television broadcasting.
- Recently, Korean TV introduced for future drilling in the Ulleung Basin (885-Full2)
- K-IODP translates IODP books to Korean version and distributes to the public people.
For the renewal of K-IODP: Post-2024

- For the renewal of K-IODP, K-IODP recently requested the budget of 2023 to the government, unfortunately it was not approved in the final evaluation.
- For the budget of 2024, K-IODP will submit new proposal to the government next year.
  - To revise planning report including future collaboration with IODP member countries
  - To explain and promote about future IODP drilling plan in Korean waters area (885-Full2 at JRFB)
  - If the proposal of 885-Full2 is potentially scheduled, the renewal of K-IODP could be definitely possible.
- Deep consideration of IODP member countries when determine expedition schedule in the Pacific area

I hope, K-IODP gets a new budget for post-2024.
Thank you very much for your attention!
ANZIC
Post-2024 Strategic Vision

IODP Forum
14-15 September 2022
Ron Hackney, ANZIC Director
ANZIC's funding status

Australia

• 2023-2024 IODP funding request through the usual Australian Research Council (ARC) scheme. Decision anticipated late 2022.
• ARC is not a sustainable long-term funding option beyond 2024
  ○ Aiming for a funding bid under the Australian Government *National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Scheme (NCRIS)* through *AuScope*.
  ○ NCRIS generally funded on a five-year rolling basis

New Zealand

• Funded through to 2024 as *GeoDiscoveryNZ*
  ○ IODP + ICDP + Antarctica
• Funding expected to rollover beyond 2024
ANZIC and GeoDiscoveryNZ

Post-2024: ensure our lands and seas are safe and sustainable

• Fill critical gaps in our understanding of natural hazard
• Increase our ability to measure and monitor processes and perils
• Improved understanding of the Earth’s climate system
• International partnerships are essential for growing capability and bringing significant new knowledge and critical thinking down-under, as well as attracting additional scientific infrastructure and equipment
AuScope background

- Established 2006 to invest in research infrastructure for the Earth and geospatial science communities
- Largely funded through the NCRIS program and via partner contributions
- AuScope works closely with aligned NCRIS partners including:
  - Integrated Marine Observing System
  - Terrestrial Ecosystem Research Network
  - Bioplatforms Australia
  - National Computational Infrastructure (supercomputer)
  - Australian Research Data Commons

AuScope provides an integrated infrastructure system for industry, research, policy & education communities working on fundamental geoscience questions and grand challenges

AuScope is a unique ‘connector’ within the Australian geoscience community
ANZIC's new Australian partnership

Current AuScope infrastructure
- Earth Imaging & Sounding
- Geodesy & Geodynamics
- Earth Composition & Evolution
- Subsurface Observatory
- AuScope Virtual Research Environment
- Australian Seismometers in Schools
- National Virtual Core Library
- Simulation, Analysis & Modelling

Expanding AuScope infrastructure to provide enhanced access to the subsurface
- Sampling & instrumenting the crust
- Expanded geoscience observation capacity
- Sample & data storage/curation
- World class analytical & characterisation facilities
- Integrated data & digital geoscience platforms - towards exoscale

The ANZIC Office (IODP & ICDP) will become an integral part of this increased capability

Establishing this partnership has strong support from
- AuScope Board
- ANZIC Governing Council
- NCRIS/Department of Education for a combined submission via the next NCRIS Research Infrastructure Investment Plan (expected late 2022)
The eight AuScope programs culminate in **Australia’s Downward Looking Telescope**
- a framework to explain AuScope’s vision for integrated infrastructure that looks into – rather than out from – the Earth
- helps researchers address the national geoscience challenges of the decade ahead
ANZIC in AuScope

- AuScope’s integrated infrastructure will be enhanced by:
  - access to international drilling infrastructure
    - ICDP and IODP memberships managed by ANZIC
  - support for site surveys; e.g. funds to get seismic equipment onto vessels
  - new national drilling capabilities
  - integration with AuScope to raise ANZIC’s profile and increase efficiency, capacity and return on investment
  - Harnessing considerable AuScope interest in Virtual Expeditions and integrated digital infrastructures

- AuScope will provide the ANZIC community with access to:
  - AuScope’s HPC compute and storage allocation on NCI
  - sample and data repositories
  - access to digital platforms for FAIR data delivery and analytics
  - access to a variety of geochemical and geochronology analytical facilities
ANZIC challenges for a NCRIS funding bid

- Alignment of NCRIS timelines with the evolving post-2024 Scientific Ocean Drilling program or alliance
- **ANZIC needs clarity** on what we will be asking for:
  - Membership/contributions for >1 streams of a future program/alliance?
  - How much do we need to cover membership(s)?
  - How many expeditions per year in each stream?
  - Will we have to pick and choose a stream to join?
- Past success for ANZIC rests on a half-century plus of international collaboration with global impact