



Global Ocean Observing System



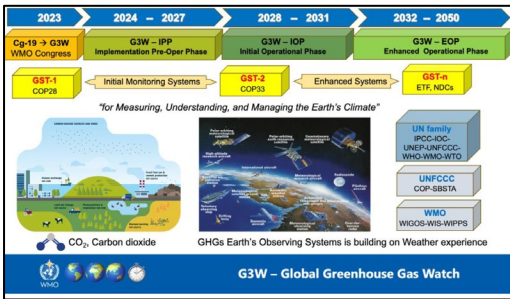
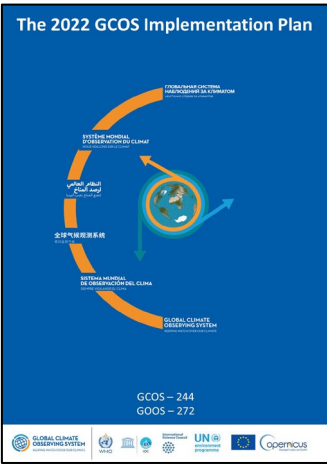
Session 7.5: Carbon and GHG Plan

Adrienne Sutton, Veronique Garçon, Maciej Telszewski

15th GOOS Steering Committee Meeting (SC-15) | 25-27 March 2026 | Hyderabad, India

Responding to needs: Detailed, costed Carbon and GHG Plan

including research, technology, human capacity and economic evaluation



GCOS IP 2022

Collects and documents the data needs for monitoring the climate system and for assessing the impacts of climate variability and change. Submitted every 5 years to the United Nations Framework Convention (UNFCCC) and is recognized by the Conference of the Parties (COP).

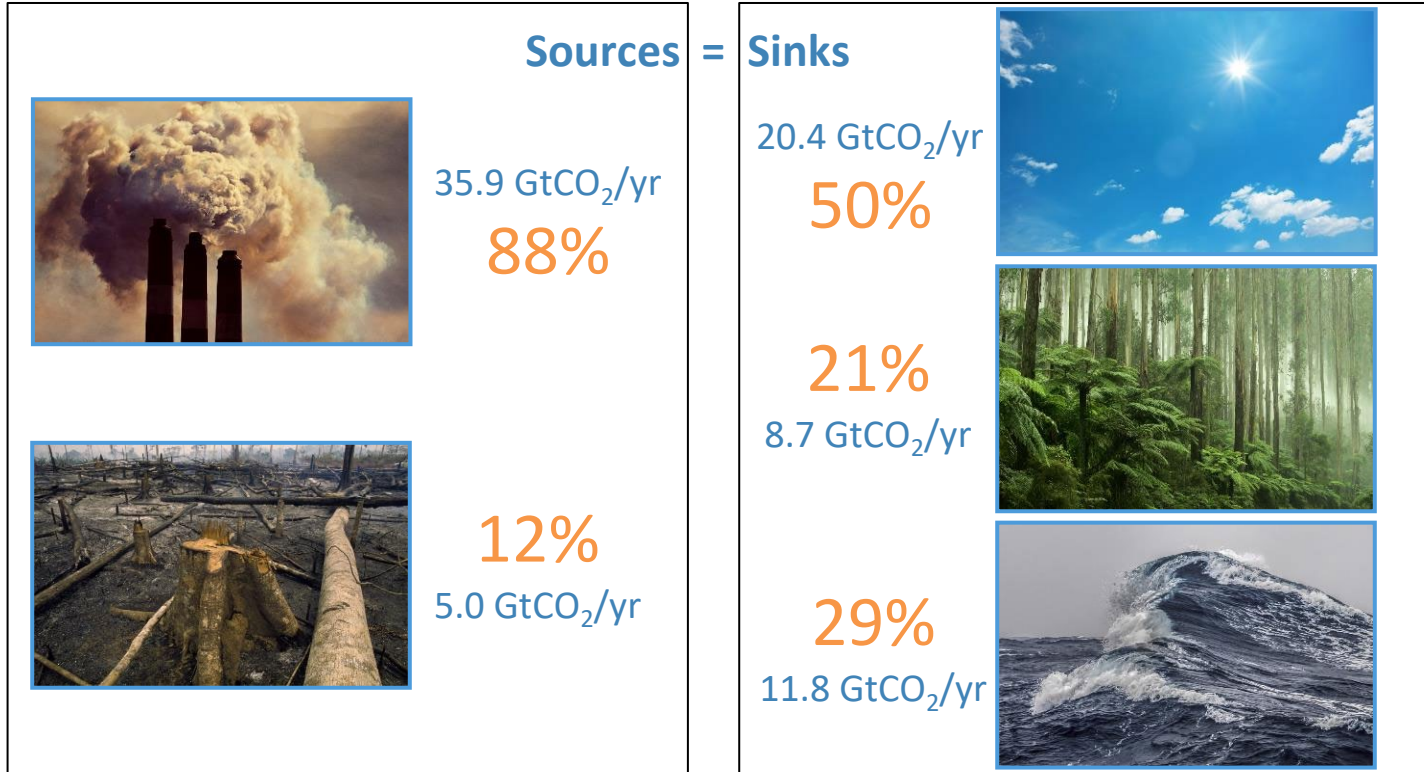
GGGW IP 2024

GGGW provides an integrated, operational framework in relation to GHG monitoring, striving to reduce the uncertainty in assessing the efficacy of climate action. Approved by WMO Congress and recognized by SBSTA59 at COP28. IP Requested by WMO Congress to allow Member States to facilitate actions required in 2024-2027

IOC IOCR WG 2021-2025

The IOC-R addresses key issues in ocean carbon research through a combined strategy of investigative and observational goals around changing ocean carbon sink and impact that increasing CO2 levels have on ocean ecosystems. Reports to SBSTA and IOC Member States.

Carbon and GHG Plan Motivation



Budget Imbalance:
(the difference between
estimated sources & sinks)

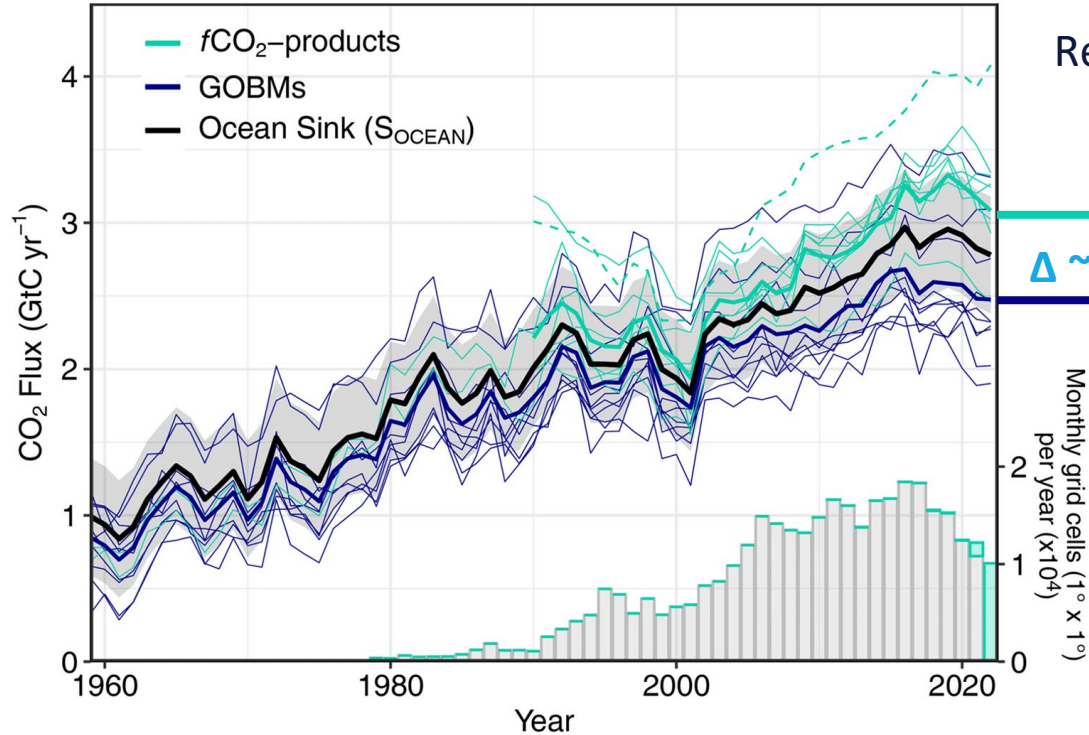
<1%
0.1 GtCO₂/yr

Global Carbon Budget 2025: Friedlingstein et al. (2025)



Carbon and GHG Plan Motivation

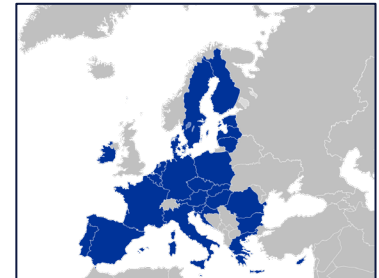
Ocean Sink (S_{OCEAN})



Recent divergence of obs- and model-based ocean CO₂ sink estimates.

$\Delta \sim 0.6 \text{ GtC yr}^{-1}$

EU27 emissions:
0.68 GtC yr⁻¹ in 2024



Observing Networks: SOCONET

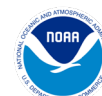
SC and website in late 2025 by GOOS Biogeochemistry Panel - IOCCP, NOAA, ICOS-OTC, EU TRICUSO and inter'l PI's



IOCCP



Global Ocean Observing System



NOAA
GLOBAL OCEAN
MONITORING & OBSERVING

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[Steering Committee](#)
[Activities](#)
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[SOCONET Platforms](#)
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Surface Ocean CO₂ Reference Observing Network



SOCONET Steering Committee

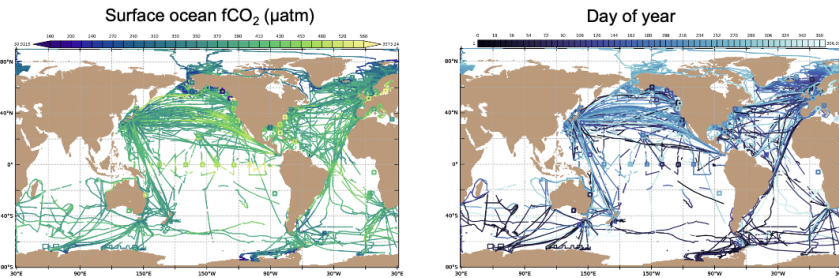
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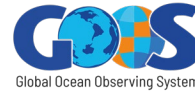
SOCONET Stock-take and Implementation Plan

SOCONET Inventory of Ocean CO₂ Observations

- 116 platforms with recurring surface ocean CO₂ measurements (from 2019 to 2023 in SOCATv2024 & new platforms)
- Ships (59), moorings (55), uncrewed surface vehicles (2)



IOCCP



NOAA
GLOBAL OCEAN
MONITORING & OBSERVING

1. Executive Summary
2. Introduction: history, motivation, partnerships and funding
3. Governance structures and scientific leadership
4. Vision for SOCONET
 - Intercomparison of Instruments and Sensors
 - Technical support (eg. Reference gases)
 - Innovations in support of SOCONET's Vision
 - Funding needs to deliver the system globally
 - Future ambition to incorporate N₂O+CH₄
5. Section on **Tiered Network** (Task Team)
6. Section on **Capacity Building** (Task Team)
7. Section on **Data and Metadata** needs (Task Team)
8. Section on **Network Design** (Task Team)
9. Section on **Atmospheric Measurements** (Task Team)
10. Section on **Communication Dissemination and Exploitation Strategy** (Task Team)

Ocean Carbon Observing System Design

Optimal Ocean Carbon Observing Design Workshop



Dates: June 10-11, 2026

June 8-9: SOCONET & SOCAT governance meeting, with SOCOM leadership

June 10-11: Ocean Carbon Observing Design Workshop 1- Surface

Location: Flanders Marine Institute, Ostend, Belgium - www.vliz.be

Supported by: GOOS, NOAA, VLIZ, TRICUSO, IOCCP



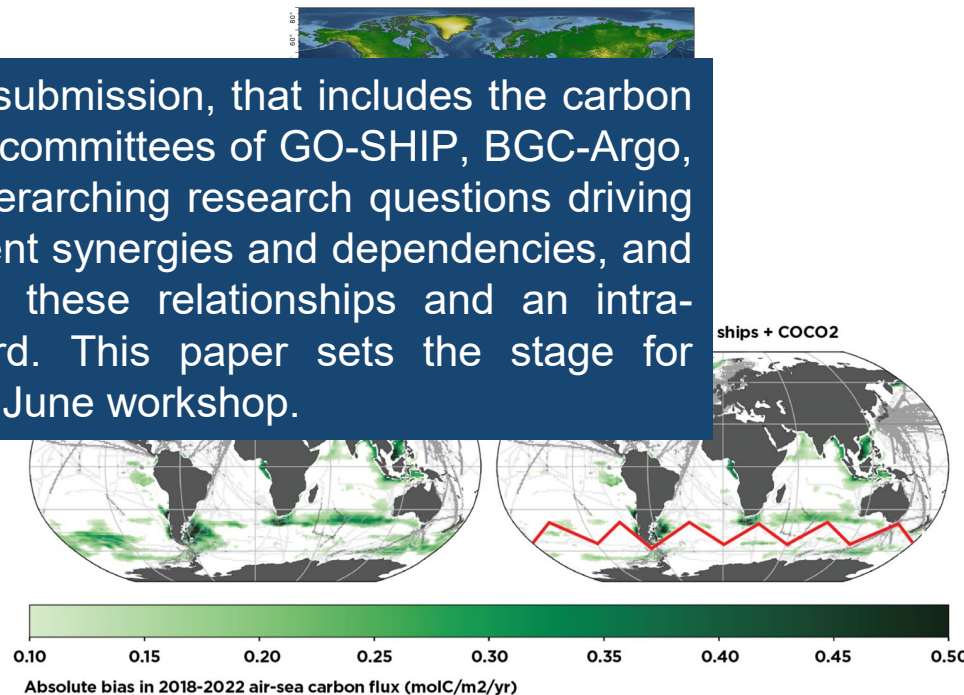
Outcomes:

- 1) SOCONET near term (2026 and onwards) to reflect the changes over time, and into SOCOM
- 1) Proposal for workshop, workshop scope, and workshop organizers.

We are leading a paper nearing submission, that includes the carbon representatives from the science committees of GO-SHIP, BGC-Argo, and SOCONET. It covers the overarching research questions driving these three networks, their inherent synergies and dependencies, and recommendations for optimizing these relationships and an intra-network strategy moving forward. This paper sets the stage for optimal design discussions at the June workshop.

Outcomes of the Workshop Series

will make up a comprehensive ocean carbon observing design from surface to deep, inclusive of all observing platforms and networks



Setting Requirements: Essential Ocean Variables



WHY OBSERVE THE OCEAN?

To predict and understand the ocean's role in climate, food security, and extreme events, we rely on sustained ocean observations.

Essential Ocean Variables (EOVs) are the minimum set of variables needed to assess ocean state and variability.

Physical EOVs

Biogeochemical EOVs

Biology & Ecosystems EOVs



GOOS Expert Panels:

- Provide EOVS oversight
- Connect observing communities
- Assess new EOVS proposals
- Develop EOVS specification sheets
- Ensure alignment with global needs

GOOS Essential Ocean Variables:

The backbone of a sustained and evolving global ocean observing system



A decade on, the EOVS framework must evolve to balance its core function with emerging societal needs and global policies.

CHALLENGES & RECOMMENDATIONS



Transparency in identifying EOVS

GOOS standardized EOVS adoption process in 2024



Alignment with other frameworks

Establish regular dialogue between framework organizations



Proliferation of new EOVS

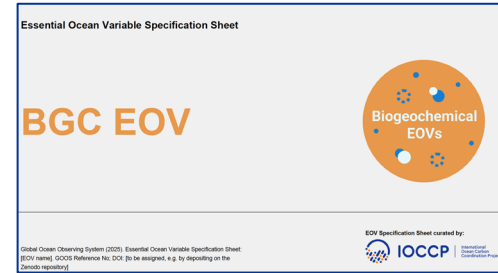
GOOS assessment, integrating new variables as EOVS or sub-variables

BGC Essential Ocean Variables

Review and improvement of decade-old BGC EOVS Specification Sheets

- **Current status**

- **BioGeoSea** started on 1 September 2025 as one of 3 “sister projects” alongside BioEcoOcean and ObsSea4Clim,
- GOOS BGC hosted at IOPAN is a partner with one of the responsibilities to significantly **update BGC EOVS SS in line with concepts developed across 3 GOOS Panels**,
- New staff member, **Malek Belgacem**, to start at IOPAN in March 2026 and lead the work,
- **Stakeholders and users** identified to **discuss gaps** in existing BGC EOVS SS’s,
- IOCCP/BGC Panel members agreed as Lead Authors of some EOVS SS’s, wider community experts to be approached soon,



Observing Networks	Network Name	Scope	Status
	SOCNET	International	in preparation
	GO-SHIP	International	http://www.go-ship.org/
	Biogeochemical Argo	International	https://biogeochemical-argo.org/
	Ocean Gliders	International	https://www.oceanaliders.org/
	OceanSITES (moored point observations)	International	https://www.ocean-ops.org/oceansites/index.html
	METS-RCN (ship-based point observations)	International	https://www2.whoi.edu/site/mets-rcn/

Data Product Developers and Data Specialists	Product Name	Scope	Website
	SOCAT	International	https://socat.info/
	GLODAP	International	https://glodap.info/
	GO2DAT	International	https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/marine-science/articles/10.3389/fmars.2021.724913/full
	SPOTS	International	https://essd.copernicus.org/articles/16/1901/2024/
	ODIS	International	https://oceaninfo-hub.org/odis/
	EMODnet Chemistry	EU	https://emodnet.ec.europa.eu/en/chemistry
	SeaDataNet	EU	https://www.seadatanet.org/

Expert Communities	Community Name	Scope	Website
	GOA-ON (Ocean Acidification)	International	https://www.goa-on.org/
	GO2NE (Ocean De-oxygenation)	International	https://www.ioc.unesco.org/en/go2ne
	IMDOS (Marine Debris)	International	https://imdos.org/
	OBPS (Best Practices)	International	https://www.oceanbestpractices.org/

BGC EOV Gap Analysis

Review and improvement of decade-old BGC EOV Specification Sheets

a. Structural inconsistencies

- The structure of tables and figures is not fully coherent.

Example:

- Figures often duplicate information already present in tables
- There is no clear link between requirements and observing systems

b. Incomplete requirement definitions

- Current uncertainty relative to the signal
- Target uncertainty
- Temporal and spatial scales
- Vertical coverage

c. Technology and observing system developments not reflected

- Expansion of BGC-Argo
- Autonomous sensors
- Machine learning QC and bias correction
- Improved sensor calibration and intercomparison exercises



Critical elements because they define how observations should be designed.

2. Phenomena to observe - what we want to observe with this EOV
This table provides examples of diverse phenomena for GOOS that can be partly characterized by this EOV's sub-elements. This list is not exhaustive but serves to provide general guidance on how observation efforts can advance their planning and implementation to observe certain phenomena. The GOOS application should the phenomena are relevant for are depicted as follows: [Climate](#), [Coastal](#), [Ocean Health](#), [Operational services](#)

PHENOMENA TO OBSERVE	Phenomenon #1	Phenomenon #2	Phenomenon #3
PHENOMENA EXTENT			
RESOLUTION TO OBSERVE PHENOMENA			
SIGNAL TO CAPTURE			
SUB-VARIABLES NEEDED TO MEASURE			
SUPPORTING VARIABLES NEEDED			

BGC EOVS Gap Analysis

Review and improvement of decade-old BGC EOVS Specification Sheets

d. Data management and FAIR principles are weakly reflected

- List some repositories
- but do not describe the data flow from platform to products
- Missing metadata standards
- Data submission pipelines
- Interoperability guidance
- Links to best practices

e. Alignment with international frameworks

- GOOS EOVS framework
- GCOS Essential Climate Variables
- WMO Rolling Review of Requirements

Example: GOOS (9 BGC EOVS)

GCOS (6 BGC ocean ECV)

- Current doc. do not clearly explain these differences

f. Societal and policy relevance

Example:

background section do not connect observations to policy frameworks, such as:

- biodiversity conventions
- SDG14
- ocean health monitoring.

v2.0

v3.1

2. Phenomena to observe - what we want to observe with this EOVS
This section provides examples of general phenomena for EOVS that can be directly operationalized by this EOVS user interface. This list is not exhaustive but serves to provide general guidance on how observation efforts can advance their planning and implementation to observe certain phenomena.
The GOOS application should be phenomena are indicated by an depicted as follows: [Climate](#) [Ocean health](#) [Operational services](#)

	Phenomenon #1	Phenomenon #2	Phenomenon #3
PHENOMENA TO OBSERVE			
PHENOMENA EXTENT			
RESOLUTION TO OBSERVE PHENOMENA			
SIGNAL TO CAPTURE			
SUB-VARIABLES NEEDED TO MEASURE			
SUPPORTING VARIABLES NEEDED			

Key issues for GOOS SC

SOCONET Implementation Plan Review

Later this year SOCONET will engage in community consultation of its Implementation Plan. We would like GOOS SC to engage with this consultation directly, but also by soliciting review comments from your respective regions and communities. We want SOCONET implementation to be globally relevant and applicable.

Economic evaluation of the system including coordination function

BGC Panel has indicated during the two past GOOS SC meetings that an effort aimed at assessing the economic cost (and perhaps indication of economic benefit) of the existing observing system would be a very valuable tool when designing the optimal observing system. Could that non-trivial exercise be included in new GOOS structures, in alignment with potential expectations from the Donor Coordination Group?

Approval of updated Biogeochemical EOVs

Following the review and update of BGC EOVs, which will include consultations with users and stakeholders, the BGC Panel will present the new EOV Spec Sheet deck for GOOS SC's comments, input and eventually approval. Consultation with SC is planned to happen before the next SC meeting to allow discussions during SC-16.





IOCCP

International
Ocean Carbon
Coordination Project



Biogeochemistry Panel



A communication and
coordination service
for marine biogeochemistry

 www.ioccp.org

 www.linkedin.com/company/ioccp/



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