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## **PLANNING FOR THE SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE**

### **Synthesis of IPCC Member Countries' Views on the Products for the seventh assessment cycle**

(Submitted by the Secretary of the IPCC)

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<sup>1</sup> This revised version is being submitted to reflect a member government submission which was unintentionally omitted.

## PLANNING FOR THE SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE

### Synthesis of IPCC Member Countries' Views on the Products for the seventh assessment cycle

#### 1. Executive Summary

This document presents a synthesis of Member countries' views on four key topics related to the products of the seventh assessment cycle of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The views were solicited through a set of four questions, built around the following topics: the structure of the Seventh Assessment Report (AR7), consideration of an additional product from the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI), consideration of additional products in the Seventh assessment cycle, and general suggestions relevant to the products of this cycle.

Submissions were received from 66 Member countries, representing 34% of the total 195 Member countries, with 41% of those who responded being developed countries and 59% developing countries and countries with economies in transition<sup>2</sup>.

As to the structure of the AR7, nearly all countries supported maintaining the current format with three Working Groups (WGs) contributions and a Synthesis Report (SYR). A few proposed changes including advocating for a reduced number of reports and more focused and trans-disciplinary formats. Other suggestions included shorter timelines, regional balance, and enhanced cross-Working Groups (WGs) collaboration.

As to an additional product from the TFI, Member countries were split. Half of the Member countries supported an additional product from the TFI while the other half didn't. Topics related to "carbon removal, capture and storage technologies" gained the highest support among proposed areas for an additional product as well as expert meetings and/or workshops.

As to additional products in this cycle, nearly all countries supported having other Special Reports, Technical Papers, or Methodology Reports. Expert meetings and workshops were suggested as well. Among the proposed topics for the additional products, the topics relevant to "tipping points" gained the highest support, followed by climate change adaptation, adaptation goal, adaptation metrics, etc" and "loss and damage".

General suggestions included a broader approach with some topics addressed through expert meetings, limiting the number of Special Reports, focusing on inclusivity and regional balance, avoiding delays, enhancing transparency, more targeted and solution-oriented assessments, consideration of Indigenous perspectives and the youth, increased collaboration among WGs and the TFI, and improving communications of the IPCC products.

#### 2. Background

Following the completion of the sixth assessment cycle in July 2023, IPCC has started the seventh assessment cycle.

With the view to inform these discussions, the IPCC Executive Committee (ExCom) at its 117<sup>th</sup> Meeting (Teleconference, 11 October 2023) requested the IPCC Secretariat to solicit submissions from IPCC Member countries on their views regarding the products for the seventh assessment cycle to be collected prior to the 66<sup>th</sup> Session of the IPCC Bureau (BUR-66).

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<sup>2</sup> For more information on the approach used in categorizing the responses, please see section 3 of this document.

In response to the request from the ExCom, the Secretariat solicited views from IPCC Focal Points through a set of guiding questions prepared in consultation with the ExCom, sent out on 18 October 2023 via letter (5227-23/IPCC/GEN) with an initial deadline of 1 November 2023 which was extended to 6 November 2023, following requests from some Member countries. The form containing the guiding questions is appended as Annex 1 to this document.

This document aims to synthesize all submissions from Member countries, as appended in Annex 2 (IPCC-LX/INF. 7, Rev. 1) with the view to inform the discussions of the Panel under item 7, Planning for the seventh assessment cycle.

This information was presented to the IPCC Bureau at its 66<sup>th</sup> Session which took place in Geneva, Switzerland, from 15-16 November 2023. It contributed to the discussions concerning the planning for the seventh assessment cycle, specifically regarding the products to be developed on the same topic.

### 3. Approach and scope

This document synthesises the views expressed by Member countries on the four topics relevant to the seventh assessment cycle of IPCC, outlined around the following guiding questions as contained in the Annex I to this document:

**Question One.** Should the AR7 consist of three WGs contributions and a SYR? If your answer is NO, please explain.

**Question Two.** Would you consider an additional product from the TFI, noting that the IPCC has already decided during the sixth assessment cycle that the TFI should produce a Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers (MR-SLCFs) (Decision IPCC-XLIX-7)? If your answer is YES, please share your views on potential product and topics for the additional product.

**Question Three.** Would you consider the idea of any additional products, such as a Special Report, Technical Paper or Methodology Report, in the seventh assessment cycle, noting that the IPCC has already decided that this cycle will include a Special Report on Climate Change and Cities (Decision IPCC/XLIII-6)? If your answer is YES, please share your views on potential topics (up to two) for any additional products.

**Question Four.** Do you have any other suggestions or comments you'd like to share regarding the products of the seventh assessment cycle?

While the term "product," as used in the questionnaire, is not explicitly defined by the Principles Governing IPCC Work, for the purpose of this survey, it is defined broadly to encompass IPCC materials, IPCC supporting materials as stipulated in Appendix A to the Principles Governing IPCC Work along with workshops and expert meetings.

The document categorizes the responses based on the percentages of countries sharing the same views or preferences on a particular issue, using the following terminology:

- A few countries 0% - 20%
- Some countries 21% - 40%
- Many countries 41% - 60%
- Most countries 61% - 80%
- Nearly all countries 81% - 99%
- All countries 100%

The IPCC Secretariat received submissions from 66 Member countries accounting to 34% of the 195 IPCC Member countries of these, 41% were from developed countries and 59% from developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Some respondents did not necessarily follow the guidance provided for each question and structure of the guiding questions. In some instances, Question Four was used to provide additional feedback on the other questions. Some responses were subject to interpretation, therefore the figures provided are approximate.

With the aim of not being exhaustive, the proposed topics under questions two and three were grouped based on overlapping elements.

#### **4. Summary of Views**

##### **4.1. Question One: Should the AR7 consist of three WGs contributions and a SYR? If your answer is NO, please explain.**

Nearly all the countries expressed support for AR7 consisting of three WGs contributions and a SYR.

A few countries proposed changes to the current structure. Four countries responded with three of them stating “not necessarily”, implying changes to the three WGs contributions and a SYR format.

Proposed changes to this approach are summarized as follows:

**Reduced number of the assessment reports:** Suggestions included two assessment reports with one addressing the current state of climate change, potential future scenarios, and associated risks and the other on actionable measures related to adaptation, emission reductions, and negative emissions. Another suggestion included a report with particular emphasis on adaptation to climate change, with Working Group II (WGII) taking the lead on this topic and another report on the topics not addressed elsewhere in the cycle to be led under IPCC leadership.

**More focused reports:** Suggestions included more targeted assessments, including in the form of special reports which offer advantages such as shorter timeliness, a transdisciplinary focus, and the potential to delivering a comprehensive contribution to the second Global Stocktake (GST2) under the Paris Agreement. There were suggestions for Working Groups (WGs) to avoid revisiting well-covered topics. The necessity of a standalone synthesis report was questioned; it should involve early engagement with the WGs to minimize delays between the underlying assessment reports and the synthesis report. Additionally, early scoping and regional balance for synthesis reports, if was to be prepared, was recommended. Suggestions were made for the reports to be supplemented by Technical Papers and expert meetings.

While nearly all countries that supported the three WGs Reports and a SYR format didn't provide additional comments, a few did submit suggestions summarized as follows:

Proposals included: Enhancing cross-WGs and TFI collaboration, streamlining the reports targeted and early scoped SYR with strengthened "synthesis" dimension, exploring alternative products like Frequently Asked Questions.

For further details, please consult Annex 2 (IPCC-LX/INF. 7, Rev.1) consolidating all submissions.

##### **4.2. Question Two: Would you consider an additional product from the TFI, noting that the IPCC has already decided during AR6 that the TFI should produce a MR-SLCFs (Decision IPCC-XLIX-7)? If your answer is YES, please share your views on potential product and topics for the additional product.**

Half of the countries supported an additional product from the TFI, while the other half were of the view that there was no need for additional TFI products. Those in favor provided comments, including proposals for topics for additional products. Three of those who did not support an additional product also provided explanations. Their views and suggestions are summarized below.

Proposed products span from new methodology reports and guidelines, updates, advancements, refinements, and expert meetings. A country suggested structural changes as to the membership of the TFI Bureau in the IPCC Bureau.

The proposed methodologies encompassed topics such as Carbon Dioxide removal (CDR), Carbon capture and Storage (CCS), Air Carbon Capture and Storage (DACCS), Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU), Greenhouse gas removal (GGR) technologies and negative emissions. Other proposals included blue carbon and ocean emissions, atmospheric observations, hydrogen fugitive emissions, emissions from wetlands and land use and agriculture, loss and damage.

Proposed topics for an additional TFI product are listed below in Table 1 following the number of countries proposing them, in descending order. In case the numbers are the same, they are listed in alphabetical order. The list doesn't reflect any priority given. Similar and overlapping proposed topics were grouped in one category, without aiming to be exhaustive. For further details, please consult Annex 2 (IPCC-LX/INF. 7, Rev.1) containing all submissions.

As shown in table I below, topics relevant to “carbon removal capture and storage technologies” gained the highest support among nine proposed areas for an additional product.

Table I

No	Proposed topics for an additional TFI product	Number of Member countries
1	Carbon Dioxide removal (CDR), Carbon capture and Storage (CCS), Air Carbon Capture and Storage (DACCS), Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU), Greenhouse gas removal (GGR) technologies.	16
2	Land use and agriculture / horticulture	4
3	Blue carbon, ocean emissions and captures	3
4	Atmospheric observations and greenhouse gas flux measurements	1
5	Coastal wetlands	1
6	Determination of Adaptation and Mitigation Actions Cost	1
7	Hydrogen	1
8	Loss and damage metrics	1
9	Risk and vulnerability.	1
10	Refinement to the 2006 and 2019 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	1
11	Consolidated information across the 2019 Refinements, 2006 Guidelines, and 2013 Wetlands Supplement	1
12	Good practice guidance for reporting of storage, transfer, use, import and export of hydrogen as a fuel/feedstock	1

Proposed topics for TFI Expert meetings and /or workshops are listed below in Table II following the number of countries proposing them, in descending order. In case the numbers are the same, they are listed in alphabetical order. The list doesn't reflect any priority given. Similar and overlapping proposed topics were grouped into one category, without aiming to be exhaustive. For further details, please consult Annex 2 (IPCC-LX/INF. 7, Rev.1) containing all submissions.

As shown in table II below, like for the additional products, the topics related to “carbon removal technologies” gained the highest support among proposed areas for expert meetings and/or workshops.

Table II

No	Proposed topics for expert meetings and/ or workshops	Number of Member countries
1	DACC and other carbon removal / negative emissions techniques	3
2	Fugitive hydrogen emissions	2
3	Estimates of GHG emissions from land use in collaboration with WGs	2
4	Atmospheric observations and GHG inventories	1
5	Coastal wetlands	1

Member countries provided explanations for these proposals.

As to the additional TFI products, there were views regarding what could be achieved and finalized in this cycle, what could be started in parallel and what could be done during the next cycle. It was highlighted that planning and deciding for additional products from TFI, if any, should start early in the cycle. This would allow some of preparatory work to be initiated in parallel with the production of the MR-SLCFs. It was noted that it could be plausible to finalize MR-SLCF by the end of 2026.

It was also stated that for this cycle the TFI already has two major tasks. In addition to the MR-SLCFs, which may take until around 2026 to complete, the first Biennial Transparency Report is due by the end of 2024 by all parties, by which time inventory software will need to be developed. In this regard, if additional report/s were to be considered, it would only be practically possible to start after 2027, which would overlap the timing of the three WGs reports and adversely affect the approval processes in the AR7 cycle.

The workload burden in AR7 was recognized and the Bureau and the TFI were encouraged to consider how to provide the needed policy-relevant information including through efficiencies in the delivery of the MR-SLCFs. Some of the work on proposed topics could start in this cycle via an expert meeting and continue in the next by producing a methodology report or guidelines.

Structural changes for the TFI include proposals for TFI members to be part of the IPCC Bureau and participate in the IPCC and Plenary sessions. It was also proposed to establish a joint committee between the TFI and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to deal with issues related to the guidelines for calculating greenhouse gas inventories and related software. It was suggested to consider the possibility of establishing a Task Force or sub-component under the current TFI on Adaptation.

Those Member countries who were not in favor of an additional product noted that the ongoing work on the MR-SLCF was sufficient and the TFI should focus on the preparations of this product and other possible ones would depend on the resources and time available.

**4.3. Question Three: Would you consider the idea of any additional products, such as a Special Report, Technical Paper or Methodology Report, in the seventh assessment cycle, noting that the IPCC has already decided that this cycle will include a Special Report on Climate Change and Cities (Decision IPCC/XLIII-6)? If your answer is YES, please share your views on potential topics (up to two) for any additional products.**

Nearly all countries supported the idea of additional products in the seventh assessment cycle, such as Special Reports, Technical Papers or Methodology Reports, noting that the IPCC has already decided that this cycle will include a Special Report on Climate Change and Cities (Decision IPCC/XLIII-6). Only a few were of the view that the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities is sufficient for this cycle.

All of those who supported the idea of the additional products have proposed a range from one to seven, topics.

Proposed topics for Special Reports are listed below in Table III, following the number of countries proposing them, in descending order. In case the numbers are the same, they are listed in alphabetical order. The list doesn't reflect any priority given. Similar and overlapping proposed topics were grouped into a single category, without aiming to be exhaustive. For further details, please consult Annex 2 (IPCC-LX/INF. 7, Rev. 1) containing all submissions.

As shown in Figure III below, among the proposed 27 topics for the additional products, the topics related to "tipping points" gained the highest support, followed by "climate change adaptation, adaptation goal, adaptation metrics" and "loss and damage".

Table III

No	Proposed topics	Number of countries
1	Tipping points	18
2	Climate change adaptation, adaptation goal, adaptation metrics, limits, and gaps to adaptation	12
3	Loss and damage	9
4	Sustainable development and climate change, SDGs solutions, equity, fairness	6
5	Cross WGs SR focused on the information needs of GST-2	5
6	Climate change and non-communicable diseases / one health nexus with climate	4
7	Abatement and removal practices and technologies	3
8	Climate change and biodiversity	2
9	Geoengineering	2
10	Climate change and global food and water crisis, water cycle	3
11	Climate change and human habitats and migration	2
12	Nature-based solutions to climate change	2
13	Temporary overshoot and its implications	2
14	Achieving a step change in climate action to meet the Paris agreement	1
15	Achieving net zero	1
16	Acceptability and human behaviour	1
17	Co-benefits of Mitigation and Adaptation	1
18	Climate change and aviation	1
19	Climate change and dust storms and its impacts	1
20	Climate change and security/conflicts	1
21	Coastal zones	1
22	GHG emissions and environmental impacts in the life cycle of energy types	1
23	IPCC AR7 Scenarios	1
24	Technical and socio-economic climate solutions and achievement of related sustainable development goals	1
25	Updates with key information from the Sixth Assessment Cycle including on state of the atmosphere, mitigation, adaptation with focus on information relevant for the UNFCCC Long term Global Goal and Temperature Goal and the Paris Agreement temperature goal.	1
26	Political, ethical and cultural aspects of climate action	1
27	Earth climate system: a view from the space	1
28	Inequity in climate change consequences and responses	1

Despite the guiding question being focused on the topic and number of the products, some proposals included details more oriented towards the process or lessons learned, with some overlapping with responses under guiding question 1, but relevant to the guiding question 3. A summary of the views is provided below:

It was noted that when considering additional products and activities such as Special Reports, Technical Papers, expert meetings and other in this cycle, the IPCC could look at how a variety of **products and activities might best build on the products of the previous cycle** to meet the needs of decision-makers at all levels, the UNFCCC, and the UN-wide system of intergovernmental processes more broadly.

Concerns were expressed that the sixth assessment cycle products included three Special Reports in addition to the WGs and SYR-reports which involved a **substantial amount of work**. Any additional product beyond the WGs reports, SYR, and the already decided Special Report on Climate Change and Cities and on the MR-SLCFs, would add to the work burden. There was a suggestion that the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities should be split into two. While one part would focus on coastal cities, the other would focus on inland cities given that they are being impacted differently.

Consideration of **suitable IPCC products supporting the second Global Stocktake (GST)** was underscored, with a focus on completing reports within the seven-year cycle by 2030. This could be in the form of a synthesis of products published so far, or a Special Report or Technical Report, without excluding any other potential format.

The importance of products allowing the IPCC to have **an improved impact and usage for policymakers** was emphasized, including Special Reports, Technical Papers, and Methodology Reports. Suggestions were made for new products written as co-products of global events.

Some Member countries suggested to initially define the priority topics for the cycle and then decide whether these could be covered in Technical Papers, Special or Methodology Reports or other products.

Regarding the **Special Reports**, there was a suggestion to limit the production to two special reports to avoid overburdening of the authors. Special reports should be considered, depending on capacity and financial resources. If any additional special report is produced, this would need to be published prior to 2028 to feed into the Second Global Stocktake. A suggestion was made that all special reports should be a cross-WGs products with involvement of the TFI when relevant.

Additionally, a suggestion was highlighted for a Special Report within the seventh assessment cycle, led by Indigenous academics, scientists and traditional knowledge holders, to assess the opportunities for and threats against Indigenous People in the areas of adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage.

Regarding the **Technical Papers**, views expressed highlighted that there was a need to revive their usage to enhance the agility and the policy-relevance of IPCC. Their characteristics allow to address specific themes and topics with a faster writing cycle allowing IPCC to inform policy makers on relevant updates on a more frequent basis. There were suggestions for Technical Papers on nature-based solutions, on methodologies to quantify economic and non-economic losses resulting from climate change impacts and on adaptation metrics.

It was proposed that the potential **Methodology Reports** cover the following areas: quantifying economic and non-economic losses resulting from climate change impacts and adaptation metrics also relevant to the global goal on adaptation (GGA). Reference was made to an invitation from UNFCCC to update the 1994 technical guidelines for assessing climate change impacts and adaptation as part of its seventh assessment cycle.



**Expert Meetings** were suggested in responses to question four in the attached form and the proposed topics are as follows: communications, digitalization, climate change in the context of other environmental and sustainability dimensions.

There were suggestions also for **the development of other products** focused on promoting access and communication, such as the interactive atlas. The IPCC may wish to consider the impact of crises of the previous years on emission reduction pledges: the high impact low probability scenarios. There was also a suggestion to **update the IPCC Technical Guidelines** for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations.

IPCC was encouraged not to duplicate other efforts but to consider the focus and scope of this cycle's reports in the broader context of the UN where products are produced by other bodies. **Co-producing reports, holding workshops and expert meetings and liaising with other international organisations** could be an option. Also, exploring options for the development of an international disaster response could be considered.

#### **4.4. Question Four: Do you have any other suggestions or comments you'd like to share regarding the products of the seventh assessment cycle?**

Many Member countries made suggestions or comments regarding the products of the seventh assessment cycle with some sharing their views regarding the seventh assessment cycle in general under Question Four.

Views expressed are summarized below under the following five categories.

##### **Products for the seventh assessment cycle**

The views expressed include the recognition that products extend beyond reports and technical papers. Expert meetings and workshops are useful tools and should be considered.

The Panel should first consider what can be produced overall before discussing topics for additional products. Topics for additional products should be chosen based upon scientific merit and whether a standalone product warranted versus inclusion in the comprehensive assessment. The size and the number of products should be reduced.

The cycle should stay precise and informative. The products should have a strong focus on the information needed by governments and should be solutions oriented. Special attention needs to be given to regional, sub-regional and national aspects to overcome the identified knowledge gaps. The need for increased participation of authors from developing countries was highlighted. Regional balance should be ensured at all levels including in scientific steering committees, scoping meetings and authorship of the reports. The need for inclusivity and gender balance as well as the participation of young scientists and Indigenous peoples was underscored.

The Summaries for Policymakers (SPMs) should be shorter and in a suitable language and form for target audience of non-scientists. Creative ways to develop the IPCC products could be considered. A suggestion was made for IPCC to prepare only the technical summaries and full reports and leave out the SPMs as these are projecting wrong outside impression that lobbyists intervene in the science. It was suggested to have carefully selected visuals, implementation of FAIR<sup>3</sup> principles, interactive online products and infographics.

It was proposed to establish a group, working on the future of the IPCC with representatives of different regions and subregions.

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<sup>3</sup> Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable

Suggestions were made to the Bureau regarding this cycle's products, highlighting the need to identify research needs and to propose ways to address them. Other suggestions included taking into account lessons learned from the previous cycle, exploring ways to strengthen the links with the triple planetary crisis (climate, biodiversity and pollution) and coming forward with clear options for the Panel to consider at IPCC-60, including possible products and timelines.

### **Timing of the products for the cycle**

Views expressed included the importance of avoiding any delays in the completion of the cycle by increasing additional products.

It was suggested for IPCC to approach the schedule and the work programme with consideration given to what products the IPCC is uniquely placed to produce and which could benefit the IPCC's key audiences in this critical decade, including, but not limited to the UNFCCC. As the GST-2 is due in 2028, an IPCC product should be delivered early in 2027. The timeline of the GST-3 set to be finalized in 2033, needs to be considered when scheduling timelines for future products.

It was highlighted that there was merit in producing a variety of products, but when setting their timelines, it would be important to avoid excessive reliance on the same experts.

It was important to consider timely production of products that support governments and other stakeholders.

### **Process of development of the products for the cycle**

In developing the work program for the seventh cycle, the Panel should be mindful of available resources, avoiding overburdening those involved. Instead, the focus should be on a balanced workload and a healthy work environment while maintaining the quality and effectiveness of the work.

It was necessary to promote coordination and collaboration among the Bureau and the authors in the consideration of all products. There was also a suggestion to strengthen the collaboration between WGs and the TFI, including Working Group I (WGI) and Working Group III (WGIII) for uniform scenarios, cross-chapter boxes, and consistent terminology throughout the assessment process.

Enhancing transparency in the selection processes was suggested. The review process could be improved, including through the application of the new Information Technology (IT) tools.

Chapters should not be dominated by the work of a very few authors, who are also the most cited authors in the references to the relevant chapters.

The scoping process of every product must be as inclusive as possible, with a diversity of scientists, government representatives, and stakeholders such as representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. Gender and age diversity should also be considered at this stage. Focus should be given to new information since the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).

### **Scientific work relevant to the products for the cycle**

It was suggested to include more regional information, grey literature, and Indigenous knowledge in this cycle. The incorporation of a wide array of scientific disciplines, insights from sociology, psychology, and economics was encouraged. There was also a proposal to update guidance on uncertainties.

The importance of evidence-based narratives and the need for IPCC to maintain the credibility of its output was emphasised. It was recommended that future products give sufficient attention to equity and common but differentiated responsibilities principle. The assessment should be transparent and should not be limited to certain scenarios. More equitable considerations within the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) were needed.

A Member country identified areas that could benefit from additional focus in the seventh assessment cycle, including Indigenous knowledge systems relevant to climate change impacts and responses, energy transition, Antarctic ice-sheet instability and irreversible impacts as well as transformational adaptation.

Another Member country flagged the necessity for the IPCC to address the role of the solar radiation modification (SRM), which is increasingly claimed as necessary to slow down warming in advance of sufficient emissions reductions, including possible negative climate feedback, in particular for the water cycle. It was emphasized to distinguish the SRM from carbon sequestration that are often confounded in 'climate intervention' debates.

Improvement of the coordination between the IPCC and international modelling efforts was recommended. Greater exploration of scenarios and how to use them to support national and local-scale decision-making. The role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in climate projections was also raised as well as their transformative potential in enhancing the accessibility and functionality of the IPCC

products. Some other suggestions included that these cycle products should show that nature-based mitigation is not the ultimate solution, nor is carbon trading. Greater attention must be paid to feasibility of mitigation options in WGIII report. Wikipedia environment for regional specific information was recommended.

### **Communications of the products for the cycle**

Views expressed included encouraging diverse communication channels, virtual events, use of factsheets to disseminate reports, and adapting their formats to be compatible with mobile devices.

Additionally, timely translation of reports and updating the IPCC copyright policy was recommended with the view to broaden the communication of IPCC products and translation in other languages.

It was noted that the IPCC communications need to be aligned with the content of the SPM. Communication and dissemination should be a priority for all WGs and TFI in any activities from the outset of the new cycle. The importance of education and reaching out to the youth was outscored.

## VIEWS ON PRODUCTS OF THE SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE

Please complete this form and send it as a **Word document** in response to [ipcc-sec@wmo.int](mailto:ipcc-sec@wmo.int) with subject “seventh assessment cycle products” by **1 November 2023**

### Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country

1. Should the Seventh Assessment Report consist of three Working Groups contributions and a Synthesis Report?

YES

NO

If your answer is NO, please explain below:

2. Would you consider an additional product from the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI), noting that the IPCC has already decided during AR6 that the TFI should produce a Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers ([Decision IPCC-XLIX-7](#))?

YES

NO

If your answer is YES, please share your views on potential product and topics for the additional product.

3. Would you consider the idea of any additional products, such as a Special Report, Technical Paper or Methodology Report, in the seventh assessment cycle, noting that the IPCC has already decided that this cycle will include a Special Report on Climate Change and Cities ([Decision IPCC/XLIII-6](#))?

YES

NO

If your answer is YES, please share your views on potential topics (up to two) for any additional products:

4. Do you have any other suggestions or comments you'd like to share regarding the products of the seventh assessment cycle?

## **Annex 2 – Submissions of Member countries**

Please refer to Document (IPCC-LX/INF. 7, Rev. 1)