

SIXTIETH SESSION OF THE IPCC
Istanbul, Türkiye, 16 – 19 January 2024

IPCC-LX/INF. 7
(20.XII.2023)
Agenda Item: 7.1
ENGLISH ONLY

PLANNING FOR THE SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE

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

Collated comments from Member countries

(Submitted by the Secretary of the IPCC)

PLANNING FOR THE SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE

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

Collated comments from Member countries

With his letter ref. 5227-23/IPCC/GEN of 18 October 2023 (attached as Annex 1) the Secretary of the IPCC invited Member countries to provide their views on the reports and other products of the seventh assessment cycle. Submissions received are collated in this document by alphabetical order:

Member countries:

- Algeria
- Australia
- Austria
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Belgium
- Bolivia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Brunei
- Burkina Faso
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Croatia
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- Estonia
- Eswatini (the Kingdom of)
- Finland
- France
- Gambia
- Germany
- Greece
- Guinea
- Hungary
- India
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland E
- Italy
- Japan
- Kenya
- Latvia
- Libya
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Madagascar
- Mali
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Netherlands (the)
- New Zealand
- Nigeria
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saudi Arabia
- Somalia
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sudan
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United Republic of Tanzania
- United States of America
- Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

MEMBER COUNTRIES COMMENTS

ALGERIA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Dr. Hamza Merabet, Commissariat aux Energies Renouvelables et à l'Efficacité Energétique, Algiers, Algeria	ALGERIA

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

Inventory methodology for carbon and non-carbon abatement and removal technologies.

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:

- Special report on carbon and non-carbon abatement and removal technologies and means of their implementation.
- Special report on climate change and implementation of adaptation measures at regional scale, including adaptation metrics.

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

- The AR7 IPCC products should be solutions oriented that allow addressing the adaptation implementation gaps at regional scale, including the means of implementation (capacity building, technology transfer and international finance flux), considering different national circumstances.
- The AR7 should pay a special attention to regional, sub-regional and national aspects and work to overcome the regional knowledge gaps identified in previous assessment reports. Regional (and sub-regional) atlas and sectoral atlas should be provided in the three working group assessment reports.
- The regional knowledge gaps highlighted in AR6, in developing countries and in Africa, in particular, can be overcome in AR7 by increasing the participation of authors from developing countries in high author position (CLA), so that access to data, scientific information, in-depth research and grey literature written in different languages, from region and sub-region, can be ensured. They are in position to assess whether given options and findings are applicable to their certain specific context and region.
- Regional balance should be ensured at all levels including in scientific steering committees, scoping meetings and authorship of the reports.
- The assessment should be transparent and comprehensive covering a variety of approaches. It should not be limited to certain scenarios and assumptions, some of which are not realistic and not applicable equally in all regions due to different regional and national circumstances.

AUSTRALIA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Kath Rowley, First Assistant Secretary, Emissions Reduction Division, IPCC Focal Point, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	Australia

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

We note the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) findings regarding the role of carbon dioxide removal in modelled emissions pathways consistent with the Paris Agreement temperature goals. In this context, we propose the Bureau considers IPCC processes such as an expert meeting or workshop to advance understanding of measuring and reporting of abatement from engineered removal technologies including Direct Air Carbon Capture and Storage (for example addressing issues, gaps and opportunities), with a view to informing the need for guidelines development or refinement.

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:

Whilst there are several aspects of climate change knowledge that may be addressed in the production of additional products, we suggest careful thought and planning at the beginning of the Seventh Assessment Report (AR7) cycle is undertaken to identify a limited number of such products.

Firstly, it may be challenging to reach consensus on a single second Special Report topic, in addition to the *Special Report on Climate Change and Cities* which is now underway. We recall that the AR6 process to select Special Report topics concluded with a decision on three Special Report topics that broadly met the various needs of Panel members. These reports, in addition to the Assessment Report and Methodology Report, created an unprecedented workload for the IPCC.

Secondly, we are mindful to develop a work program that does not overburden the Bureau, Technical Support Units and authors, to create a healthy work environment and maintain the quality and effectiveness of their work. We recall that the considerable workload associated with the AR6 cycle was a strong message in the AR6 Lessons Learned report, prepared by the IPCC Secretariat as a synthesis of the views submitted by Focal Points, Bureau Members and Technical Support Units, for the 59th Plenary session.

Thirdly, consideration could be given to planning a work program that is delivered in time to inform other intergovernmental processes, such as the Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement, in 2028 and 2032. A Special Report on Climate Change and Cities could be completed around 2026, and may inform the 2028 Global Stocktake, whilst the Seventh Assessment Report could be completed around 2030 and inform the 2032 Global Stocktake.

In addition, there may be opportunities for the AR7 cycle to include Expert Meetings and Workshops to advance our understanding of key topics. We suggest that they are contained to a manageable number and scope, for the reasons outlined above. Through such meetings, we would be interested in progressing guidance on estimating and reporting emissions sinks from Direct Air Carbon Capture and Storage (DACCS) and progressing our understanding of Indigenous Knowledge systems relevant to climate change impacts and responses.

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

The IPCC's AR7 work program should be designed to provide focused advice in a timely manner, so that we can continue to support policymakers and other audiences in this critical decade on climate action. To support this goal, the IPCC should be thinking early about how to design products that are effective and usable for their audiences, and delivered in time to inform other intergovernmental processes, such as the Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement in 2028 and 2032.

We are supportive of producing a AR7 comprising three Working Group reports and a Synthesis, however we suggest that the Working Group reports could be designed to be shorter, with a focus on assessing specific topics, for example those that governments have identified as key areas of interest. Similarly, the Synthesis Report could also be designed to answer specific questions and there may be benefits in scoping the Synthesis Report earlier, to ensure the relevant information is delivered in the Working Group reports and meets user needs. The views of member governments, the Bureau and Observer Organisations could be sought to inform the scope of these reports.

Australia has identified the following areas that could benefit from additional focus in the Seventh Assessment Report: Indigenous Knowledge systems relevant to climate change impacts and responses, the energy transition, Antarctic ice-sheet instability, and irreversible impacts/ transformational adaptation. We look forward to sharing views on other topics identified by the Panel.

Communication

There may be opportunities for the IPCC to reach wider audiences and try different communication products and channels for IPCC information, including multimedia approaches targeted to different audiences. Australia led outreach events and communication activities within our country and the region during AR6, from which we gained valuable insights. We would welcome the opportunity to share views and experiences with the IPCC Communications team, other governments, Bureau members and Observer Organisations about communicating IPCC findings, early in the AR7 cycle.

AUSTRIA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Manfred Ogris, Mr. , BMK	Austria

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:

The preparation of three WG sub-reports and a synthesis report has proven its worth in the past and has resulted in excellent reports that have brought enormous benefit to climate science and climate policy. However, now that the scope of the three sub-reports has reached ever-greater proportions, it is time to take a more appropriate approach.

Instead of the previous procedure, it is proposed that only two reports be drawn up as an "assessment report".

The first should answer the question:

What is the status of climate change, what could the future look like and what dangers does climate change pose?

The second report should answer the question: "What can we do?". This report should focus on possible measures in the areas of adaptation, emission reductions and negative emissions.

The added value of a synthesis report does not seem to justify the enormous effort involved in producing it.

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

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:

It is proposed to prepare a special report on political, ethical and cultural aspects of climate action.

Background:

It is almost undisputed that the urgency of climate action is extremely high (the global community should reach net-zero GHG emissions in the short term). Although this fact is well known, the measures implemented so far cannot keep up with the demand.

The IPCC should therefore systematically analyze scientific findings on processes that lead to the selection and implementation of measures and present them in a special report.

For a better understanding, here is an exemplary list of questions or suggestions that could be dealt with in the context of this SR:

- What do successful political strategies look like?
- What differences are there in different countries? Are these differences due to cultural differences?
- How did successful strategies deal with political backlash and resistance? In which strategies were counter-reactions successful?
- Which collaborations have led to success?
- Which measures or strategies were supported by a broad section of the population?
- What role did uncertainty play in the success of strategies?
- What role did emotions play in successful strategies? How did the various stakeholders deal with them? Where did they lead to support, where to resistance?
- What role did ethical considerations play and how were they dealt with?
- What was the distribution of winners and losers in the implementation of strategies?
- What was the interaction between politics and the public?

This SR could be a collection of already successful strategies and measures, in which a lot of information about social contexts is presented and analyzed.

The aim would be to provide assistance in the search for and implementation of potentially successful strategies. It could be particularly helpful to derive general principles that have repeatedly emerged as essential in the analysis of the strategy.

It would be worth considering finalizing this SR after the report on adaptation and emission reduction measures has been completed.

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

The basis for the political success of IPCC products is their usability for non-scientists. In particular, the summaries should be in a form that is suitable for the actual target audience. This applies to the length of these texts (anything longer than 10-15 pages is too long), the language used and the complexity of the illustrations. When designing these summaries, experts in writing comprehensible texts and illustrations should be involved from the beginning, who also have the appropriate decision-making powers and not just an advisory function.

BAHAMAS

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Jeffrey Simmons, Director Department of Meteorology,	Bahamas

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

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:

Special Report on Loss and Damage

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

Not at this time

BAHRAIN

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Layla Sabeel, IPCC Focal Point and Director of Climate Change & Sustainable Development, Supreme Council for Environment and	Bahrain

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

We propose that an additional Methodology Report be produced on carbon dioxide removal and abatement to further clarify how such approaches may be accurately accounted for in greenhouse gas inventories.

This issue is particularly important as any increasing number of actors indicated their plans and interest in scaling up abatement and removal practices and technologies in line with the Paris Agreement's goals. The Methodology Report should be comprehensive, encompassing nature-based solutions, such as afforestation, and technological solutions such as Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), and aim to bridge existing gaps that hinder scaling up of efforts and implementation.

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:

a. Special Report on Adaptation

We propose a Special Report on adaptation that comprehensively addresses short-, medium-, and long-term climate change impacts, across various temperature scenarios, with a regional focus. Recognizing that the term ‘regions’ is used in an interdisciplinary fashion throughout the 6th IPCC policy cycle. A regional assessment of adaptive capacity based on geography for a vast and diverse continent like Asia can easily overlook specific details and nuances, primarily due to the immense geographical and climatic variations across the region. Attempting a singular climate change assessment for all of Asia, Africa, and others would risk oversimplifying the complex challenges and unique vulnerabilities faced by different countries and ecosystems within the continent. An alternative approach for vast regions like Asia is to divide the continent into smaller, more homogenous subregions based on climate, geography, or other relevant factors. This sub-regional approach can provide a more balanced assessment that captures the diversity of the area without becoming overly granular. This approach strikes a balance between capturing the regional context and acknowledging the unique characteristics of different parts of vast regions like Asia, thus yielding a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of climate change impacts and potential solutions.

Such a report should include a detailed analysis of possible adaptation approaches across multiple sectors and provide an assessment of the crosscutting advantages and disadvantages of these approaches, encompassing social, economic, fiscal, and environmental dimensions while taking into consideration equity and sustainable development. Metrics and methodologies for assessing effective risk reduction, enhancement of adaptive capacity, and elaboration on what might constitute “proactive adaptation” regarding implementation are welcome. The Special Report must pinpoint regional adaptation gaps, needs, challenges, and opportunities, particularly in developing countries.

Finally, the report should spotlight the financial cost of enhancing adaptive capacity to adequately respond to different temperature scenarios and challenges associated with mobilizing finance and funding for adaptation and feature an assessment of the financial gap with examples of best practices in overcoming the issue of financial feasibility.

b. Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal and Abatement Methods and Technologies

The IPCC WGIII Report and its Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C both indicated that carbon dioxide removal is required to meet global climate goals. Concurrently, there has been an increase in interest, commitment, and implementation of such an approach across the climate mitigation and adaptation agendas.

Accordingly, we propose a Special Report on carbon dioxide removal and abatement technologies be included as part of the products of the seventh assessment cycle. Such a report may further elaborate on the role of abatement and removal methods and technologies in climate mitigation and adaptation. It may include a detailed assessment of the gaps, challenges, opportunities and co-benefits relating to this field, as well as an analysis of how to overcome matters relating to technological and market readiness.

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

We would like to stress the importance of ensuring regional representation by including a wider array of research and authors from developing countries in the products of the seventh assessment cycle.

Climate change is a global challenge that affects all parts of the world, and a lack of adequate representation dilutes understanding of the complex interactions between climate change and various socio-cultural and environmental systems happening across the world. Balanced geographical representation is a key aspect of ensuring equity and fairness. Concerningly, an overrepresentation of research and expertise from certain regions may lead to geographical bias in findings, resulting in an incomplete understanding of the diverse impacts and solutions to climate change.

BELGIUM

BELGIUM'S 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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Bart Rymen, NFP, Belgian Science Policy	BELGIUM

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

YES, but

NO

If your answer is NO, please explain below:

The *Seventh Assessment Report* should consist of three Working Groups' reports and a Synthesis report, in line with the decision at IPCC-57 to not change the structure of IPCC. However, given the global accepted understanding that human activity is the primary cause of climate change and the pressing need to take action within this decade to uphold the 1.5°C target, we recommend a shift in focus for the IPCC reports during AR7. The emphasis should move from primarily describing the causes and severity of climate change to a more comprehensive assessment of solutions for both adaptation and mitigation. This approach should also address the obstacles and prerequisites for implementing these solutions across various sectors and levels, encompassing technological gaps, societal implications, economic factors and financing options. It will be critical to maximize the integration of content across Working Groups to assess interlinkages between potential solutions effectively. Additionally, to maintain relevance, IPCC reports should be more concise (including their SPM), reduce redundancy, and be more sector-specific.

Moreover, we suggest that, during AR7, the IPCC allocates time for a thorough review of the current report structure and its effectiveness. To achieve this, we recommend that the Plenary considers establishing an *ad-hoc group* with a mandate to explore potential improvements to the IPCC structure, which can be implemented in the *Eighth Assessment Cycle*. To ensure a robust evaluation and refinement of innovative ideas, we propose allocating 1 to 2 years for this *ad-hoc group*'s work. In the previous cycle, a similar *ad-hoc group* had only 3 months, which proved inadequate for the task. It is crucial that the outcomes of the *ad-hoc group*'s efforts are discussed well in advance of commencement of the election process for the *Eighth Cycle's Bureau*.

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

There is a pressing need for methodological advancements in the realm of negative emission techniques, including Direct Air Carbon Capture and Storage (DACCS), Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), and the storage of carbon in feedstock and products. The development of universally accepted measurement-methodologies for these negative emission technologies is of utmost importance to ensure their inclusion in national greenhouse gas inventories. As it stands, the current IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories lack a standardized accounting methodology for all available negative emission technologies. This omission hinders the comprehensive and uniform quantification and reporting of negative emissions.

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:

- **Special Report - synergies between Climate Change solutions and the SDGs:** Belgium suggests considering a Special Report that explores the synergies between Climate Change solutions and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As indicated above, we see merit in focusing on climate change solutions in *the Seventh Cycle*. *AR6* highlighted that climate change solutions cannot be implemented in isolation and must consider their interplay with other global challenges. The Agenda 2030 SDGs offer an excellent framework that captures the blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet. Essentially, climate change and its solutions can affect each SDG, making this a critical exercise. Several of these interlinkages were underrepresented in previous IPCC reports. Several have gained significant relevance, due to the intensification of climate change impacts. For example, it is imperative to examine the impact of climate change on health (SDG 3) and the role of climate change in societal inequalities and the linked migration (SDG 10, reducing inequalities). Additionally, the effects of climate change and its solutions on biodiversity, falling under SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life On Land), will require updates due to the escalating severity of the biodiversity loss. The proposed approach can aid policymakers to identify potential overlaps and potential counterproductive mitigation and adaptation measures. Therefore, it is vital for this Special Report to encompass the financial aspects of assessed climate change solutions and potential barriers, whether they are technological, societal, or economic in nature. Ideally, this Special Report should be produced early in the *Seventh Cycle* to provide a robust foundation for both the Second Global Stocktake and discussions on the post-2030 agenda.
- **Reviving Usage of Technical Papers:** To enhance the agility and the policy-relevance of IPCC, we suggest reviving the usage of Technical Papers focused on specific, relevant themes. As stipulated in Appendix A to the Principles Governing IPCC Work:

- The scientific, technical and socio-economic information in Technical Papers must be derived from:
 - (a) The text of IPCC Assessment Reports and Special Reports and the portions of material in cited studies that were relied upon in these Reports.
 - (b) Relevant models with their assumptions, and scenarios based on socio-economic assumptions, as they were used to provide information in those IPCC Reports, as well as emission profiles for sensitivity studies, if the basis of their construction and use is fully explained in the Technical Paper.
- The Technical Papers are finalised by the Lead Authors, in consultation with the IPCC Bureau which functions in the role of an Editorial Board.

The characteristics of Technical Papers therefore allow to address specific themes and topics with a faster writing cycle, and with some new material on the condition that they would rely on models, assumptions, and scenarios as they were used in previous IPCC Reports. Technical Papers would also allow IPCC to inform policy makers on updates related to evolution of global temperature, GHG concentrations, or climate projections on a more frequent basis.

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

- **Emphasis on Solutions Space:** The incorporation of a wide array of scientific disciplines, spanning the socio-economic sciences in the *AR6* process was largely appreciated. We advocate for the continuation of this approach in *AR7* to strengthen our comprehensive understanding of climate change's socio-economic impact and the essential prerequisites for implementing effective solutions. We recommend an intensified exploration of insights from sociology, psychology, and economics to support the shift of IPCC reports from the 'problem space' to the 'solutions space' as discussed above.
- **Inclusive scoping process:** In order to make the IPCC products as relevant as possible, and facilitate smoother approval plenaries, it is crucial to consider policymakers' questions and concerns right from the scoping process at the beginning of a writing cycle. 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 NGOs and the private sector. Gender and age diversity should also be considered at this stage.
- **Enhancing Inter-Working Group Linkages:** Leveraging the valuable collaboration seen in *AR6*, we recommend building on its success. Specifically, we propose fortifying collaboration between WGI and WGIII through the promotion of uniform scenarios, cross-chapter boxes, and consistent terminology throughout the assessment process. Collaboration between WGI, WGII, and WGIII is also essential across the solutions space.
- **Strategic Planning for Special Reports:** While we see merit in producing a variety of Special Reports and Technical Papers, it is crucial to exercise prudence when selecting timelines and topics to avoid excessive reliance on the same pool of experts. This approach is essential for upholding the sustainability of the authorship cycle.
- **Alignment with Global Climate modelling Efforts:** we recommend to further improve the coordination between the IPCC and international modelling efforts (CMIP7; ISIMIP4, ...) to prevent discrepancies in the scientific literature assessed across the different working groups.
- **Dissemination of Reports:** We deeply value the IPCC's initiatives in utilizing diverse communication channels, such as social media and factsheets. To further enhance accessibility, we recommend adapting the reports and their key messages into formats compatible with smartphones and tablets. This might involve the development of interactive apps and e-books for improved accessibility. Additionally, we suggest the creation of factsheets that offer insights into recommended solutions for various sectors across all three Working Groups (WGs).

- **Timely translation of Reports:** The timely availability of the translations in UN languages of the SPMs and Technical summaries of IPCC Reports needs to be significantly improved.
- **Update of the IPCC copyright policy:** The current copyright policy prevents broad communication of IPCC assessments and translation in other languages. A solution could be to consider the adoption of a more open copyright policy similar to the copyright policy of the UNEP Emission Gap Reports, which allows adaptations for communication and teaching purposes. Belgium has raised this concern previously at IPCC-57 and Lessons Learned.

BOLIVIA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **6 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Diego Pacheco Balanza General Director of Living Well and Foreign Policy Vicepresidency of the Plurinational State of Bolivia IPCC Focal Point	Plurinational State of Bolivia

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

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:

Special report on adaptation to climate change, in order to inform, and provide inputs and recommendations for the implementation of Article 2.b of the Paris Agreement in particular to the implementation of the Global Goal on Adaptation and based on equity, common-but differentiated responsibilities and guided by the best available science. The report must take into account all dimensions of adaptation: impact, vulnerability and risk assessment; planning; implementation; finance; capacity-building; technology transfer; and monitoring and evaluation, in particular for developing countries. Also, it must consider all relevant themes and topics regarding adaptation, including: water; food and agriculture; cities, settlements and key infrastructure; health; poverty and livelihoods; terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems; and oceans and coastal ecosystems. It will incorporate relevant cross-cutting considerations, including: country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approaches, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate. Finally, the special report must inform, as appropriate, on science-based indicators, metrics and targets.

Special report on equity, climate justice, and sustainable development, taking into account that for solving the climate crisis the operationalization of the principles of equity and common-but differentiated responsibilities are essential, based on the Convention and its Paris Agreement. Also, according to previous AR6 report climate justice is critical for promoting solutions to the climate crisis, including rights-based approaches (including human rights, indigenous peoples' rights, and the rights of Mother Earth). The overriding priority of developing countries is to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication, as encompassed in the Sustainable Development Goals, which must be achieved in the parallel context of solving the climate crisis. Therefore, combining equity, climate justice, and sustainable development is a prominent part of addressing the current climate crisis, in particular for developing countries. The special report must be guided by the best available science including prominently the science of developing countries and the epistemologies of the South, including the view of indigenous peoples and local communities on Living-Well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth.

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

The 7th assessment cycle must include the full consideration of other **non-anthropocentric epistemologies** for addressing the issues of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, including epistemologies of indigenous peoples based on ecocentric, biocentric and cosmocentric worldviews, values and approaches, as stated in IPBES reports and deliverables. The IPCC must take into account that there are diverse values of Nature, and different relationships between human beings and Nature, including those based on non-anthropocentric approaches, as IPBES clearly delivered in the report of conceptualization of multiple values of biodiversity and its benefits.

The IPCC must fully take into account rights-based approaches, alternative to the commodification of Nature, taking into account the rights of Mother Earth, developed by several countries so far for addressing climate change issues.

The IPCC in this 7th cycle must fully take into account the need to integrated the sciences (epistemologies of the south) and scientists of the global south, in particular those of developing countries, in order to avoid outcomes biased and favoring the political narratives of governments of developed countries, undermining the scientific outcomes of the reports.

The IPCC must avoid being scenarios-use intensive, taking into account that there are also different means of the science beyond the use of scenarios, including the full consideration of social sciences and natural sciences into the outcomes. Also, IPCC must include a broad participation of indigenous peoples in the reflections and delivery of outcomes.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Goran Trbic, Focal point, University of Banja Luka Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics	Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

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?

No

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Ms CHANDAPIWA SEBEELA, DEPARTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES	BOTSWANA

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.

N/A

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

N/A

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-5](#))?

YES

NO

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

N/A

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

Nil

BRUNEI

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Brunei Climate Change Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office	Brunei Darussalam

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

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?

N/A

BURKINA FASO

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Guillaume NAKOULMA, Director, Agence Nationale de la Météorologie	Burkina Faso

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

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:

- Special Report on desertification
- Special report on Impact of climate change on extreme events and disasters for climate change adaptation

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

No

CANADA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **6 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Dr. Marc D'lorio, Canada's Focal Point to the IPCC; Assistant Deputy Minister Science and Technology, Environment and Climate Change Canada	Canada

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:

- Recognizing the heavy demands of the AR6 work programme, Canada is of the view that AR7 would benefit from careful consideration of the mix of products and activities the IPCC wishes to undertake ensuring that it remains sustainable for all members of the IPCC community while continuing to deliver the most authoritative scientific assessment of climate change. This could include shorter, more targeted reports that highlight new and policy relevant insights based on what has changed in the scientific literature and understanding from the last assessment cycle, supplemented by Technical Papers and expert meetings.
- While Canada values the Synthesis Report (SYR), a significant level of effort was required to produce and approve it. If the AR7 assessment products continue to emphasize enhanced cross-working group assessment and messaging, or if cross-working group papers were intentionally planned as part of the cycle, there may be opportunities to simplify the SYR's production. Furthermore, starting the Synthesis Report process earlier would support a more consistent approach to the WG assessment reports, allow for a shorter and more cohesive process, and avoid the long delay between the reports and the final SYR, where publication cut-off dates in the assessment Reports can lead to some information in the SYR being dated.

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

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:

- Canada would consider additional products and activities such as Special Reports, Technical Papers, expert meetings etc. in AR7 and encourages the IPCC to consider how a variety of products and activities might best build on the products of AR6 to meet the needs of decision-makers at all levels, the UNFCCC, and the UN-wide system of intergovernmental processes more broadly.
 - Canada appreciates the opportunity to provide input on AR7 products via this survey and feels this will be helpful in gauging demands on and appetite for AR7 products. However, consideration of specific topics for additional products would benefit from a more robust and transparent consultation with member states.
 - As we move forward in this critical decade for climate action, Canada encourages the IPCC to engage fully with experts from the social sciences and humanities to ensure AR7 products consider the ways people and societies function in this changing climate and how we might open up more dialogue, narratives, and discourses to find common ground and motivate change.
 - AR7 would benefit from a strong focus on the structures that enable and constrain actions, such as why certain policies are advanced and succeed in different contexts; how to develop processes and structures that are consistent with more transformative and equitable outcomes; and, how to incentivize stronger cooperation.
 - Canada further encourages the IPCC not to be duplicative of other efforts but to consider the focus and scope of AR7 reports in the broader context of the UN where products are produced by other bodies, such as the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), UNEP's Global Environment Outlook, and WMO publications and other UNEP annual reports, including the Emissions Gap, the Adaptation Gap and the Climate Technology Progress Report.

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

- IPCC products are a valuable source of information for UNFCCC processes. Canada acknowledges that AR7, with an expected duration of 5-7 years will run concurrently with the Second Global Stocktake and that IPCC Reports can inform this process. Canada also highlights that IPCC products are developed to be policy relevant but not policy prescriptive. An IPCC product or report to inform the GST will need to strictly adhere to this fundamental principal.
- Canada encourages the IPCC to approach the composition and schedule of the AR7 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.
- Canada cautions that a product proposed to inform the Second Global Stocktake will need to be done carefully and remain as a scientific product and synthesis to avoid politicizing the IPCC and the approval process. However, products and activities such as Technical Papers and expert meetings, which are produced and approved by independent experts, may offer other avenues of ensuring that relevant, independent, and high-quality information is available over the course of the Global Stocktake process. This could also help to ensure that other activities and products in AR7 are not rushed, but planned and delivered with the time necessary to produce high quality, impartial assessments, a trademark of the IPCC.
- Noting that Indigenous Peoples do not have an avenue to speak directly to IPCC processes and planning, Canada highlights that the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in their 22nd Session, made the following recommendation:
 - The Permanent Forum recommends that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change prepare a special report within its seventh assessment cycle, led by Indigenous academics, scientists and traditional knowledge holders, to assess the opportunities for and threats against Indigenous Peoples in the areas of adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage.
- Canada finds that this call underscores the importance of the IPCC in formalizing knowledge and notes that IPCC Reports increasingly recognize the importance of diverse forms of knowledge and specifically Indigenous Knowledge in the understanding of and formulating responses to climate change. Canada therefore encourages the IPCC to take more intentional, formal action to engage with Indigenous Peoples and experts, and for more robust inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Science, in the organization and assessment process.
- Other intergovernmental large-scale science assessments have embedded practices to weave Indigenous Knowledge and western science in their assessment processes. The IPCC should closely consider such practices. For example, IPBES provides several different avenues for the inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge in their assessment through:
 - Establishment of a task force on Indigenous and Local Knowledge Systems, which oversees and facilitates the enhanced recognition of and work with Indigenous and local knowledge systems in the current IPBES rolling work programme up to 2030. The work of the task force helps to bridge the processes of Indigenous Knowledge and western science in the organization's work.
 - Organization of several Indigenous and local knowledge dialogue workshops during the development of each assessment. These workshops bring together Indigenous Peoples, independent from governments, and assessment authors to discuss and share knowledge on an assessment topic, starting early in the assessment process.
 - Launch of formal calls for contributions on Indigenous Knowledge for each assessment topic, early in the assessments' development.
- Canada feels that Indigenous leadership, and the contributions and needs of Indigenous Peoples, are vital considerations for AR7 planning.

CHILE

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Maritza Jadrijevic Ministry of Environment	Chile

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

I believe that progress should be made in the development of standard methodologies for estimating ocean emissions and captures.

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:

Chile's proposal on the establishment of a Task Force on Inventories of impacts and adaptation in AR7 cycle

I. Rationale.

- Reliable data and information are fundamental to assessing progress on adaptation.
- Inventories of impacts and adaptation would be a powerful tool for impacts, vulnerability and risk assessment, and monitoring, evaluation and learning, that is, it would support countries in the first and last steps of the adaptation cycle, helping to improve the evidence base on climate change impacts, as well as on the need for adaptation and progress on adaptation.
- There are no standardized databases for reporting impacts and adaptation, which makes it challenging to elaborate a GST. We don't have stock of how much impact and adaptation is being done and what is needed.
- This proposal is based on a step-wise approach, where the IPCC can develop guidance for developing an inventory of impacts, which can be complemented, in a second stage, with further guidance on how to use this information for effective and timely adaptation policies.

II. What would an inventory of impacts and adaptation look like?

- It would build from the work of the IPCC, especially Working Group II on resilience and adaptation in the last 6 assessment cycles.
- It would show past and future impacts in form of mapping/ time series, to reflect where, when and how these impacts have/will manifest or increase. For the past, they might be isolated events, including both extremes and/or slow onset events. For the future, they should be represented as probabilistic occurrences¹.
- It would show current and planned adaptations and how much of the potential impact may be reduced through them.
- It would cover multiple sectors (including cross-cutting sectors)
- Finest possible level, even sub-local, when possible.
- It would identify observation and data gaps as it is implemented.

III. Different stages depending on national circumstances.

The final objective is move towards quantitative and precise information², with robust attribution to climate change.

However, to address the different levels of preparation of the countries and in line with their national circumstances and capabilities, this can be done in stages or 'tiers', which may be adopted at a differentiated rate by different countries depending on the existing level of advance in data gathering and analysis.

Therefore, we propose a Multi-Tier Framework.

¹ Example: Climate Risk Map of Chile, ARClm: <https://arclim.mma.gob.cl/> While ARClm requires continuous update and improvements, it is a first step for the quantification of impacts and their graphical representation.

² Example: "for the agricultural sector there will be a loss of x% in wheat production"

For Impacts:

1. Identify impacts: List impacts experienced, with a baseline and timeline reference as well as projected future ones (risks)
2. Provide elements for the identification of national priorities: Determine which impacts and risks are more important and rank them (qualitative assessment)
- 3.
4. Quantify: Assign numerical values to the impacts/risks through indicators and/or modelling (quantitative assessment)
5. Attribute: Determine the attribution of impacts to climate change (in contrast with other non-climatic drivers)

For Adaptation:

1. Identify current and planned adaptations (list, with no assessment of impact)
2. Rank: qualitatively assess their potential effect on reducing current/future risks, rank relevance.
3. Quantify: quantitative assessment (through indicators and/or modelling, how much of the potential impact is reduced through current and planned adaptations.
4. Attribute: attribute this effect to the adaptations (in contrast with other factors, eg. changes in macroeconomic variables)

These steps could run in parallel for impacts and adaptation, and as explained above, **their speed of application may vary depending on the country's needs and capabilities and the implementation would be on a voluntary basis.**

IV. What would be necessary to implement Inventories of impacts and adaptation?

1. At country level:
 - To implement and maintain arrangements for national inventory of impacts, **on a voluntary basis**, including at national and sub-national level.
 - A platform for data collection & management.
 - Apply IPCC guidelines for each stage.
 - **Countries are able to get assistance, capacity building and training.**
2. IPCC to develop methods and guidelines:
 1. IPCC to consider updating its 1994 technical guidelines, considering the multi-tier framework.
 2. IPCC to consider the establishment of a Task Force on Inventories of Impacts and Adaptations

Linkages:

1. Research and Systematic Observation (R&SO) due to its relationship with centres that carry out systematic observations associated with the World Meteorological Organization.
2. WMO could coordinate work with National Meteorological Centres to provide them with the capacity to carry out these tasks.
3. Santiago Network for L&D to provide technical assistance to developing countries, upon request.
4. Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) for capacity building and training; and other constituted bodies under the UNFCCC.

V. Advantages of the inventory of impacts and adaptation:

- National/sub-national level:
 - o Data/information-based adaptation planning, including local contexts. MEL.
 - o Decision making on adaptation, risk management and loss and damage, based on quality information.
 - o Available & transparent info for all: improved involvement of public institutions and civil society.

- Visibility of local contexts, identification of actions.
- Helps to articulate and bring transparency to the efforts of non-state actors. They can recognize how they will be affected and propose actions. They would have clarity on the risks.
- Quantifying the gap regarding projected risk/ existing adaptation.
- Quantify the need for adaptation.
- Global level:
 - Helps to understanding national contexts and gaps.
 - Sharing good practices for similar contexts.
 - Relevant to the global goal on adaptation as indicated in the Paris Agreement, as well as other collective efforts, in full respect of countries prerogative to act according to its national capacities.
 - Contribute to the periodical Global Stocktake process.
 - Help standardize contribution to the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

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

CHINA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **6 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Chinese Meteorological Administration	China

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

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:

A special report on **Nature-based Solutions to Climate Change**. The role of nature-based solutions (NbS) in promoting adaptation of natural ecosystems and human society to climate change is receiving increasing attention. It covers a wide range of ecosystem services, such as marine or terrestrial, with multiple categories of ecosystem services related to biodiversity, food supply, etc., and most NbS have synergies of climate mitigation, adaptation, and sustainable development. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) released its report NbS for climate change mitigation at the end of 2021, showing that NbS has great potential to reduce emissions (5-11.7 GtCO₂eq at 2030, 10-18 GtCO₂eq at 2050). The UNFCCC's 2023 Synthesis report on GST elements (Article 96) also mentioned that NbS could contribute about one-third of the emissions reductions to the Paris Agreement targets by 2030. Other institutions have pointed out the application of NbS in the field of climate change in the form of cases, such as the NbS Global Case for Climate Change to Climate Change released by the Institute of Climate Change and Sustainable Development of Tsinghua University in July 2021. In IPCC AR6, NbS (including the ecosystem-based approach, EbA) related to adaptation and mitigation is limited and fragmented across the three working groups and various chapters. In addition to the emission reduction contributions from the renewable energy, further evaluation of the synergetic effects from the interactions between the renewable energy power generation and the surrounding climatic ecological environment is highly recommended. Therefore, the recommendation is to consider integrating the latest research progress on NbS and publish a special report during the IPCC seventh assessment cycle.

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

NO

CROATIA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
IVAN GÜTTLER, PhD, CROATIAN METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL SERVICE	CROATIA

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

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:

If the IPCC resources allow, I suggest considering Special Reports on:

(1) Climate System Tipping Points

(2) Geoengineering

These topics should be considered only and only if appropriate human and financial resources can be secured. Countries that would insist on any additional Special Reports should help in securing these resources.

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

CZECH REPUBLIC

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Radim Tolasz, Czech Hydrometeorological Institute	Czechia

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

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?

I have long believed that the IPCC should not prepare the SPM and leave only the TS and Full report. The SPM is a problematic output that is tainted by the procedure for its adoption. The public gets the wrong impression that the IPCC "votes about science" or that bureaucrats and lobbyists intervene in the science.

DENMARK

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 with subject “seventh assessment cycle products” by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Tina Christensen, Scientific Adviser, IPCC Focal Point, Danish Meteorological Institute	Denmark

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:

Denmark sees a lot of value in the thorough work of the 3 WG contributions, but is flexible in listening to other suggestions of organizing the work. Denmark finds that the value of a Synthesis Report lies in the ability for it to be a true synthesis rather than repetition of WG statements. Scoping of the SYR early in the cycle would likely increase the value as the SYR could be a map for the rest of products of the cycle and clearly lay out cross-WG interactions.

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

In order to meet the goal of the Paris Agreement, as well as domestic targets, many countries need to implement various CO2 removal techniques (e.g. CCS, BECCS, DACCS, CCU). There is a therefore an urgent need of highest priority for IPCC guidance on how to address these different techniques in national emission inventories. As a first step to initiating an Methodology Report, we propose an expert meeting organized by the

TFI to discuss the current knowledge and identify areas where further methodological guidance would be needed.

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:

1. A Special Report focused on the information needs of the 2nd Global Stocktake of the UNFCCC. Such an SR should be a cross-WG product with all 3 WG involved. It could be an update building on the success of the SR1.5.
2. Tipping Points is highly relevant topic for a Special Report if the workload allows. The science on the topic is rapidly advancing, and the results are central in addressing potential risks of abrupt and high impact changes. While the latest assessment reports addresses several aspects of tipping point, the various processes/mechanisms are assessed in different parts of the report, and are not addressed coherently together illustrating e.g. the combined risk.

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

IPCC with the products of the sixth assessment cycle successfully delivered relevant information to the ongoing Global Stocktake (GST) of the UNFCCC. Future Global Stocktakes should also rest solidly on the best available science, and it is central that IPCC take into consideration the information need and the timeline of the UNFCCC. The 2nd GST is finalizing in 2028, so an IPCC product should be delivered early in 2027. The timeline of the 3rd GST finalizing in 2033 should also be kept in mind in the planning of this assessment cycle.

ECUADOR

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Ministerio de Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica	Ecuador

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

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:

In accordance with decision 3.CMA/4 paragraph 21, we are updating the 1994 IPCC Technical Guideline for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations. The revised Methodological Report will be comprehensive, featuring a Summary for Policymakers, detailed Background and Objectives, and an exploration of Approaches to the Assessment of Climate Risk, including the assessment of complex systems. It will articulate the Selection of the Method, the process of Selecting Scenarios, the Climate Risk Assessment itself, and an Assessment of Adaptation Measures. Complementing this, a Special Report on the Achievement of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) will be developed, which will also begin with a Summary for Policymakers, followed by the Background and Objectives. This report will delve into the Finance, Technology Transfer, and Capacity Building necessary for achieving the GGA, describe the Iterative Adaptation Cycle, Climate Projections, Thematic and Sub-regional Risk Assessments. Another Special Report will address Loss and Damage due to the adverse effects of Climate Change, providing a Summary for Policymakers, Background and Objectives, and an in-depth analysis of Economic and Non-Economic Losses, including those stemming from Extreme Weather and Slow Onset Events. This report will also cover Detection and Attribution Approaches, Regional Losses and Damages, and the Costs of Inaction. These structured reports will serve as a crucial guide for policymakers in the assessment and adaptation to the ongoing challenges posed by climate change.

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

Ecuador has articulated a clear vision for the AR7 cycle of the IPCC, building on the foundations laid by AR6. The country calls for a cohesive and enhanced evolution into the next cycle, emphasizing the critical nature of assimilating and acting upon the insights gained previously. This approach aims not only to bridge the knowledge gaps pinpointed by member countries but also to escalate the scientific rigor and inclusivity of the reports.

Within its structured feedback, Ecuador underscores the imperative for more equitable considerations within the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs). This is crucial for ensuring that the distribution of the remaining carbon budget is just, particularly in the context of the historical emissions of developed versus developing nations. Such measures are seen as essential to support sustainable development and poverty eradication in less affluent countries. Concurrently, Ecuador raises concerns regarding biases in historical temperature reconstructions and calls for a dedicated Paleoclimate chapter, complete with expert input, in the WGI report to prevent the repetition of past oversights.

Ecuador also recognizes the transformative potential of Artificial Intelligence in enhancing the accessibility and functionality of the IPCC's Interactive Atlas and reports, which could serve as a significant boon for policymakers and researchers alike. Additionally, it advocates for an update to the "IPCC Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations," reflecting the latest advancements in climate risk frameworks and international policy requirements.

A pivotal aspect of Ecuador's recommendations is the need for increased representation of authors from developing countries in the AR7. The country proposes the allocation of minimal financial resources to facilitate their involvement, ensuring a balanced and diverse assessment process. The integration of these insights is projected to refine the AR7, making it more responsive to the realities and necessities of all nations, with a special focus on the developing world.

By adopting these measures, Ecuador believes that the IPCC's assessment reports can achieve a standard of scientific excellence that is not only rigorous but also equitable and inclusive. This alignment with international policy requirements and the latest scientific developments will be instrumental in advancing climate risk assessment and adaptation strategies globally.

EGYPT

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 with subject “seventh assessment cycle products” by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Sherif Abdel-Rahim Climate Change Central Dept. Ministry of Environment IPCC Focal Point	Egypt

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

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:

Special Report on Sustainable development and climate change
Technical Paper on Nature based solution.

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

ESTONIA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Taimar Ala, Director, Estonian Environment Agency	Estonia

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

1. Development of methodologies and criteria to quantify greenhouse gas (GHG) emission from Carbon Capture Technologies (incl. DACCS, BECCS).
2. Assessment report of the possibilities and impacts of eventual replacement of the default instant oxidation approach for peat used in horticulture with gradual decomposition approach (e.g. similarity to HWP approach)

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?

ESWATINI (THE KINGDOM OF)

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Duduzile Nhlnegethwa-Masina	Eswatini

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

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:

1. Special report on climate change Regional Tipping Points;
2. Special report on climate change and loss and damages, including methodologies for assessing economic and non-economic losses;
3. Special report on climate change and Global Goal on Adaptation, and adaptation metrics (this could be a methodological report)
“{:]”;
4. Special report on climate change and non-communicable diseases;

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

“There is need for the AR7 products to show that Nature-based mitigation is not the ultimate solution, nor is carbon trading. Concentrating on carbon markets gives the impression that there is enough mitigation towards net-zero, we just need to trade CERs to balance out commitments. Nature-based mitigation on the other-hand gives the impression that the land is to blame for all the additional ghg in the atmosphere and can be used to absorb it.

FINLAND

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Jussi Kaurola, Director, Finnish Meteorological Institute (IPCC Focal Point)	Finland

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

We suggest that the TFI could consider updating and refining the methodological basis on carbon capture and storage/utilization as well as direct air capture as a potential work area. In practice, that would mean amending and reviewing the existing guidance. The 2006 Guidelines (energy and IPPU-sectors) include basic principles for these, but are relatively general, which is why supplementary guidance would be welcomed and, in fact, urgently needed, taking into account the expectations to these technologies in the coming decades. Timewise this work stream could be considered to follow the already on-going process to develop the SLCF guidelines.

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:

The current cycle of assessment reports lasting for 6-7 years has successfully fulfilled its task in producing high quality reports. Finland is concerned that shortening or lengthening the current cycle could put that at risk. The AR6 cycle with three Special Reports in addition to the WG- and SYR-reports required substantial amount of work from scientists, reviewers and technical support staff. Therefore, we see that it is important to consider thoroughly and strategically the products to be delivered. We are open to consider creative ways to develop the IPCC products from the model that has prevailed so far (3 WG+Synthesis reports).

Provided the AR7 proceeds with the model of three WG-reports and the SYR and the already decided SR and methodological report. Any additional Special Reports or Technical Reports will add to the work burden even though the timing and the focus of the products might help in managing the workload.

In this context we would like to highlight that the second Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement will take place during the 7th cycle. IPCC's contribution to the first GST can already be considered having been successful and timely. However, due to the recent length of the AR cycles, the AR7 WG-reports or the SYR probably will not be available on time for the second GST, which would be early 2027. Therefore, it is important to carefully consider suitable IPCC products that could support the second GST. This could be in the form of a product or synthesis of products published so far, potentially in the form of a Special Report or Technical Report, but not to exclude any other potential format. However, any interim product would need scoping in accordance with IPCC procedures to ensure high quality of the product.

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

We are open to consider creative ways to develop the IPCC products from the model that has prevailed so far (3 WG+SYR).

FRANCE

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
MORONI Marc, Focal Point, MTECT/MTE	FRANCE

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

YES

NO

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

France strongly supports the Methodology Report on Short-lived climate Forcers. There is indeed an urgent need of a better following and understanding of the impact of short-lived particles (including from wood fire, shipping pollution...) and their impact on climate.

The TFI could also propose a methodology for the evaluation of negative emissions and CDR techniques, with a focus on efficiency and risk-benefit balance.

With a growing interest and discussion on this subject, such a methodology could help Policy Makers make better informed decisions in orientating their financial and political support towards the different CDR techniques, and avoid unnecessary deployment of dangerous or low-efficiency CDR.

An Expert Workshop on this subject could define the scientific basis required to develop such methodology.

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:

We encourage all products allowing IPCC to have (i) an improved impact on /usage for Policy Makers (ii) an increased ability to reach, educate and inform public spheres. In this regard, the use of relevant Special Report, Technical Paper and Methodology Report, are more than welcome.

These new products could be written as co-products of global events like Workshops, Expert Meetings or Outreach Events.

A Special report on “Near-term risks and tipping points: evaluation and mitigation strategies” could be relevant, especially regarding the GST. This report could notably consider sea ice/glacier and ocean temperatures evolution and related impacts on global climate.

Another Special Report could be targeted on Acceptability and Human Behavior, for instance in order to have new tools offered to the GST for actions and acceptability.

While the GST has to be considered as a goal and a deadline for IPCC production, the relevancy of the production of a dedicated Special Report is questioned. One could rather consider to (i) shorten AR cycle from 7 to 5 years, (ii) propose pre-reports for the WGs essentially based on updates of relevant data and conclusions of AR6, (iii) ultimately update the AR6 synthetic report. (ii) or (iii) could also serve as a basis for the AR7 WG I, II and III.

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

Suggestions of topics and increased collaborations

Generally, the work on specific topic with cross-working between WG, TSI and external entities (IPBES, maybe also International Resource Panel) has to be promoted. The increase in frequency of Workshops and Expert Meeting could be a key to develop these interactions and facilitate the writing of correlated products.

Amongst relevant subjects, France supports the One Health approach – which links altogether the health of human, animal, environment/ecosystems – and advise this topic to be considered. This topic would be particularly relevant for a tight collaboration with IPBES, which we strongly encourage going forward.

We encourage to focus on new areas of research and innovation, with the objective to provide useful data to support science-based decisions for policy-makers.

Improvements in communication

As previously said, communicating IPCC results in a simple and accessible way in the public spheres around the world is mandatory. An expert Meeting on Communication is also strongly advised early in AR7, followed by half-way evaluation.

The use of webinars and outreach events is also encouraged.

For media intended to a large audience, a simplification of figures and products could be useful.

The delay of diffusion for translated products has been raised as an issue and has to be considered seriously, through a dedicated committee for instance.

Contributors' burden and conditions of the conception of products

The burden on authors/chapter scientists has to be considered. Contributors have to be working in the best conditions possible, and France will support actions in this direction, including if judged relevant the writing of a unique Code of Conduct for all WG and TFI.

The general size of products could be reduced, as the number of products itself.

The process of reviewing could be improved, for instance with new IT tools.

The selection of authors needs to respect regional and gender diversity.
Transparency is essential in these selection processes.

GAMBIA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Lamin Mai-Touray, Director-Department of Water resources.	The Gambia

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

Greenhouse inventories and transparency

A) Greenhouse inventories as critical policy instruments

B) Greenhouse gas inventories and institutional current and future knowledge needs in land use and agriculture

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:

1. Special report on climate change and loss and damages.
2. Special report on climate change and non-communicable diseases

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

On the content of potential areas of focus-IPCC has identified critical areas of focus.
On process, I am confident that the 7th assessment report and special issues coverage will demonstrate the need to enlarge the space to enable southern researchers to bring their critical insights to the force.

GERMANY

IEWS 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 with subject “seventh assessment cycle products” by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
IPCC Focal Point Marcus Stadthaus Head of Division 409 German Federal Foreign Office	Germany

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:

No, not necessarily.

Our priority is for the IPCC to deliver relevant input in time for the **second Global Stocktake (GST2)** on the collective progress of towards achieving the Paris Agreement’s long-term global goals.

An Assessment Report with three Working Groups contributions and a Synthesis Report (AR7) would not be ideal for informing the GST2 because of high pressure to deliver in time for the technical phase of the GST2 (by spring 2027 at the latest), high workload for authors and Bureau members, and its broad scope.

A Special Report on the GST would better serve the purpose of delivering adequate input to the GST, see question 3 below. If, alternatively, an AR7 would be prepared for the GST, the following issues need to be taken into account:

- **A whole system approach:** Consistency and coherence of scientific approaches within and across working groups is a prerequisite for considering all aspects needed for informed decision making.

- **Enhanced cross-chapter and cross-working-group coordination:** The process of the preparation of an AR7 should enable cooperation of the WGs from the beginning and at chapter level. This could also make an additional Synthesis Report obsolete.
- **A more concise report:** The enormous amount of information and the sheer volume of the previous assessment reports with comprehensive contributions of each WG are increasingly limiting the accessibility and usability.
- **Early start of preparation:** To provide an input to the GST2 in time, the preparations for an AR7 would need to start as soon as possible, ideally in parallel with the SR Cities.

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

Request for TFI Expert Workshop on IPCC inventory guidelines for negative emissions. The increased consideration of carbon management strategies and negative emissions (CCS, CCU, CDR) in the context of net-zero pathways and market mechanisms implies the ability to quantify the resulting change in emissions. The Expert Workshop should assess the state of knowledge and recommend next steps to the Panel, contingent on sufficient resources available, in particular experts from the scientific TFI-community.

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:

Our priority is for the IPCC to deliver relevant input in time for the **second Global Stocktake (GST2)** on the collective progress towards achieving the Paris Agreement's long-term global goals. This input would need to be delivered in time for the technical phase of the GST2 by spring 2027 the latest.

A **special report dedicated to the GST (SR GST)** involving all working groups and with a swift start early in this cycle is the most efficient and purposeful product to inform GST2.

- **Whole system approaches are needed more than ever**

A SR GST will further strengthen cross-working group collaboration and provide actionable information based on a holistic perspective, from physical basis over impacts, vulnerability and adaption to climate mitigation topics.

- **Focusing on the most relevant issues for the GST2**

The format of a special report would allow for a focused perspective on topics to be addressed by the technical dialogue of the GST2.

- **Political and public awareness**

A SR GST will strengthen the awareness in the public and political sphere as well as inform other stakeholders about the progress of the Paris Agreement. It would further strengthen the momentum of global climate action.

If the Panel decides not to prepare a full assessment report, there would be enough time and capacity to allow for a **third special report**, in addition to the SR on Cities and the SR GST. It should focus on topics relevant for the near-term, in particular **temperature overshoot** and **climate tipping points including a more in-depth assessment of risks and adaptation challenges**.

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

The processes and procedures of the IPCC as well as supportive activities are critical for the quality of its products. We therefore would highlight the following issues:

- **Openness to further expert workshops or expert meetings on climate change in the context of other environmental and sustainability dimensions.** The triple planetary crisis – climate, biodiversity, and pollution – requires urgent and enhanced action based on the best available science. Therefore, improved coordination and information exchange across scientific communities and across UN activities at the science-policy interface is needed, in particular with the IPBES and the International Resource Panel (IRP).
- **Professionalize organizational aspects:** The demand for climate knowledge has increased and, accordingly, more reports have been produced in the last cycle than ever before. At the same time, the scope of the reports and the amount of literature to be assessed have also grown. This poses significant challenges for all involved in the IPCC's work, in particular for scientists, but also governments. The organizational setting should, therefore, be professionalized further so that the IPCC can continue to fulfill its mandate to deliver products of the highest quality.
- **Respond to the challenges and opportunities of the digitalization:** Innovative digital tools are becoming available with unprecedented capacities. Such tools may be useful for the IPCC's work (e.g., for identifying relevant literature or facilitate the review process), but some might require a dedicated monitoring in order to keep pace with rapid developments (e.g., the relevance of advanced artificial intelligence (LLMs) for the IPCC). An expert meeting to discuss these matters might be useful.
- **Strengthen inclusivity:** The IPCC has already made improvements in its sixth assessment cycle with regard to gender equality and diversity in terms of regional and cultural participation. Several important activities have been initiated, including the establishment of the Gender Action Team and the Code of Conduct. Recognizing that

the IPCC cannot be more inclusive than the communities and the environment in which it operates, inclusivity should be further strengthened in the current cycle to the benefit the IPCC's performance and credibility.

- **Continue Lessons Learned Process:** The associated report from the sixth assessment cycle identified important aspects that need further consideration. We suggest that the Bureau identifies priorities that need to be addressed early in the cycle in order to be considered by the Panel at IPCC-60. In addition, there could be an ongoing discussion on the IPCC process parallel to the scientific work (e.g., through an intersessional task group) to prepare decisions on further improvements in the longer term.

GREECE

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Dr. Christos Giannakopoulos, National Observatory of Athens	IPCC Focal Point GREECE

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

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:

Special report on 'Tipping points'

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

no

GUINEA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Goikwia KOIBA Head forecaster at the National Agency of the Meteorology, Conakry, Guinea.	

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

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:

- 1) A special report on loss and damage;
- 2) Special report on coastal zones.

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

I propose to implement at the beginning of the AR7, a strategy allowing each focal point to popularize IPCC communications.

HUNGARY

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Eszter Galambos, IPCC Focal Point, Ministry of Energy	Hungary

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:

Besides working group reports and the SYR, special reports should be considered, depending on capacity and financial resources.

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 products:

It depends on the capacity of the TFI and available financial resources. TFI should focus on preparing the Methodology Report on Short-Lived Climate Forcers.

In the long term, a Methodology Report on Hydrogen as an indirect greenhouse gas may be considered, in light of the perspective of increasing role of the hydrogen in economy.

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:

*Most importantly, we suggest a special report on climate **tipping points**. We may achieve tipping points soon, and we need be able to prepare for them.*

In relation to this, the IPCC could initiate a complex research study on tipping points covering and modelling all its elements and creating the pool of researchers in this area, because the variety of existing climate models do not exhibit the climate tipping points. These would help minimise the uncertainties and

strengthen the existing climate change models that are driving climate action and are essential for creating a solid background for decision-makers.

*Also, the IPCC may wish to consider the **impact of crises** of the previous years on emission reduction pledges. Furthermore, **high impact low probability scenarios** deserve attention, too. Co-producing reports with relevant global frameworks (e.g on biodiversity, ozone layer and desertification) may be considered for understanding links. Also, exploring options for the development of an international disaster response system in light of natural disasters caused by climate change could be considered.*

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

Producing reports during 7th Assessment Cycle should be inclusive processes, including geographical diversity of Authors and Review Editors, with particular attention to the Eastern European region.

*Also, the **water and climate nexus** should be taken into account, including nature-based water retention, and river and flash flood risks, which need to be better covered in the AR7 WGII report (Adaptation and Impacts).*

The new Report should be mindful of the changing circumstances since the ratification of the Paris Agreement (pandemic, wars etc.), which may significantly influence the emission reduction pledges and national plans including on the energy mix. Such uncertainties need to be taken into account in the 7th Assessment Report.

INDIA

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 with subject “seventh assessment cycle products” by **6 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Sharath Kumar Pallerla, National Focal Point, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	India

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:

-N.A-

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 Forces (Decision IPCC-XLIX-7)?

YES

NO

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

-N.A-

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:

Special Report on Loss and Damage

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

• **Scientific work**

- Throughout the AR6 cycle, it was generally observed that scientific evidences linked to certain narrative gained prominence instead of an evidence based and non-narrative based approach resulting in a noticeable divide in the deliberations. This was especially true in the context of the increasing emphasis on outcomes that focused on 1.5-degree warming. However, such an approach shifts the focus from the IPCC's mission of providing policy-relevant scientific information – which involves careful consideration of the full range of climate futures.
- The IPCC derives its value and legitimacy from the scientific credibility of its authors, and the rigour and quality of its products. It needs to maintain the credibility of its outputs by examining such narratives on the touchstone of credible scientific analysis and evidences.
- With regard to maintaining its scientific credibility, it is important that the IPCC assessments reflect the full range of scientific findings - and avoid cherry picking both at the level of the literature being assessed, and at the stage of finalizing the Summary for Policymakers.

- The IPCC must pay attention to the values and principles of the UNFCCC and not dismiss them as policy-prescriptive, in the manner of some literature from the global North that treats global cooperation dismissively.
- The AR7 should focus much more centrally on improving the understanding of actions and their implementation – with a much greater emphasis on the “solutions space”, rather than the “problem space” and with actions related to providing for the “means of implementation” to the developing countries.

Equity

- Across all three AR6 Working Group Reports, one of our most prominent concerns is the insufficient attention paid to the foundational principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and taking into account the national circumstances which is the cornerstone of cooperation in global climate action. If the global literature on this subject is sparse and limited, then that should be signaled in clearly. This is essential, as the Reports do and will feed into various processes at the UNFCCC. If the absence of adequate literature on equity is not made explicit it conveys the erroneous impression that equity does not matter in solutions to the problem of global warming.
- References to the most vulnerable and marginalised sections of the world, though necessary, do not exhaust the meaning of the term equity. Equity in climate action may have multiple meanings, but the one associated with the UNFCCC particularly refers to equity between and among nations. If there is a pronounced neglect of equity in this sense in the literature being reviewed, then this too should be noted.
- IPCC should note the lack of knowledge on questions of equity and call for more research from various points of view to advance our knowledge on equity in climate action.
- There is serious inadequacy in dealing with the imperative of development for a major part of the global population and the overwhelming majority of nations. The need for not only poverty eradication but multi-dimensional and overall development in the context of climate change and the historical responsibility of developed nations has not emerged as a focal point of concern for the vast majority of the world’s population. The over-riding need for development is also an equity-related concern

Differentiation

- Differentiation is another foundational principle which has been hardly paid attention to, and in the AR6 Summary of Policy Makers of Working Group II and Working Group III, this is noticeable by its marginalization.
- Ignoring the work of developing country governments and focusing instead on only academic research from developed countries that studies them, produced in academic centers far removed from their subjects, disconnects the work of the IPCC from the ground realities of the world we live in making it skewed at times.
- The articulate expressions on critical issues such as the continued relevance of the concept of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities or the continued relevance of the relative independence of adaptation and mitigation by developing country governments at the UNFCCC negotiations, deserve far more importance and have greater relevance than pure academic considerations.
- The relative absence of differentiation between developed and developing countries suggests that the entire burden of mitigation lies with the latter, indirectly suggested by the constant reference to sustainable development. Without substantial text covering deep decarbonization in the developed countries and why they are not being achieved, the reports would be violative of equity and considerations of CBDR&RC.

Issues related to Socio-Economic Models

- It appears that the IPCC is privileging short list of five Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios, and fitting all studies of climate impact, adaptation and risk assessment, mitigation and other aspects to the framework of these SSPs in the Reports.
- Post the approval of AR6, with the release of the scenario databases, it is clear that the scenario literature is dominated by approaches that not only ignore equity but indeed continue and perpetrate inequity, in a number of development and economic parameters, including income, GDP per capita, growth rates, and primary energy availability per capita, and not just in the allocation of the carbon budget, which is of course very inequitable.

- This privileging of the SSPs excludes other models and approaches to the study of impact, adaptation and mitigation, and leads to an unbalanced assessment of the global literature and knowledge generation on these issues. It would also discourage genuine innovation and creativity in this field as prospective researchers will be wary of working with methodologies and approaches that will not have an impact on the work of the IPCC.
- Given the lack of serious climate action by the developed countries in the real world, the utility of this modelling effort may be subject to serious questioning. Greater diversity in the coverage of research from across the world, would benefit us more than this narrow focus on a limited set of ideas, approaches and methodologies.

Methodological Issues

- Various chapters are dominated by the work of a very few authors, who are both key authors of the report as well as the most cited authors in the references to the relevant chapters. It will be appreciated that this is not merely an issue of how many citations a particular author gets, but of very significant self-citation by the authors of their own work. This may be looked into by an independent team of reviewers to frame an appropriate methodology in this regard.
- A major methodological issue relates to several references on socio-economic impacts of climate change. Discussion of climate change impacts cannot ignore the vast literature on these socioeconomic issues including migration, conflict, food security, malnutrition, agricultural production and productivity and the like. The impact of global warming and the requirement of adaptation is misleadingly inflated to cover all aspects of development which erases the appropriate reference that must be made with respect to development deficits, role of global inequalities and such other factors.

Passing the Mitigation Burden on to Nature

- Ecosystems and landscapes across the world will be affected by climate change and may fail to deliver their services finds only limited reference, even though a significant literature exists on the subject. Nature-based solutions may provide the wrong policy signals, devaluing the importance of immediate and urgent reductions required in the industrial and service sectors of the developed countries.
- Misplaced emphasis on nature-based solutions, actually goes hand in hand with the strong requirement of so-called “negative emissions”, especially important in scenarios derived from the SSPs. Such an approach cannot be a substitute for slow and inadequate reduction of industrial and service sector emissions in the developed world, to be compensated, in theory, by enhanced absorption of carbon dioxide by the biosphere, which will inevitably be from developing countries. The critical role of such high speculation on “negative emissions” in SSP scenarios and the way this notion has been seriously questioned in the policy and scientific literature does not find adequate recognition and emphasis in the report.

Inventories

- In the LULUCF sector, which is subject to many uncertainties, it is important that IPCC data in this sector be based on national inventories. National inventories are far more capable of detecting the nuances and variations at the country-level than top-down approaches that are driven partly by model results.
- The UNFCCC inventory estimation software has been based on CRF tables and the IPCC inventory software is based on 2006 GHG inventory methodologies, and so it may be more broad-based. These two approaches are not synchronized. It would be good if both IPCC and UNFCCC software/databases are integrated.

Communications

- The IPCC outreach needs to be aligned with the content of the SPMs and the headline statements and key concepts therein. For instance, the outreach of the WG I contribution to AR6, including the press conference for the release of the Report, does not mention the word carbon budget even once, despite its occurrence on several occasions throughout the SPM. Similarly, while there are more than 20 references to equity and climate justice in the SPM of WG II Report, the outreach does not mention it even once.

- A particularly problematic aspect is the wide publicity given to the scenario results of the WGIII, while the caveats and assumptions behind such scenario results are not acknowledged in the outreach at all.

- Overall, there is still considerable scope for simplifying and clarifying the language to make it more accessible, genuinely, to policymakers and to citizens at large.

Other issues

- IPCC should pay greater emphasis on equity in scenarios, while making the assumptions, especially of region-wise range of input variables that are transparent.

- Assessment of scenarios should be assessed in a balanced way by authors who will not have any conflict of interest. India has repeatedly pointed this out during the preparation and final approval of WG3 report of AR6.

- Ensuring greater balance in the presentation and avoid conclusions emphasizing impacts without attention to adaptation solutions, etc.

- Greater attention to the issue of development - Development should not become a subset of climate action.

- IPCC Reports should assess the available scientific literature and not create its own filtering criteria OR create some overall concept or concepts that do not reflect the variety of views in the literature on several issues OR provide new and distorted definitions of existing scientific concepts. Examples from AR6 are the selection criteria on scenarios and the introduction of terms such as “maladaptation”, “climate resilient development”, “hard and soft limits to adaptation”.

- Greater attention must be paid to feasibility of mitigation options in WG3 report.

IRAN

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Dr. Sahar Tajbakhsh Mosalman Vice Minister of Road & Urban Development IPCC Focal Point and President of IRIMO Islamic Republic of Iran Meteorological Organization (IRIMO)	Islamic Republic of Iran

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

- From a structural point of view, it is suggested that TFI members should be a part of the IPCC Bureau and participate in the General Assembly and Bureau meetings so that systematic communication between all IPCC departments can be properly established.
 - Also, it is suggested that a joint committee between TFI and UNFCCC should be formed to deal with issues related to the guidelines for calculating greenhouse gas inventories and related software and to provide a solution to check the difference in greenhouse gas inventories through calculation by countries and estimation through models and other common cases. The interests of the parties should be pursued through this committee.

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:

- Considering that many countries have problems in terms of water resources, it is suggested to prepare a "Special Report on Water Resources".
- "Climate change and global food and water crisis" as a special report
- Population movement, migration and change of human habitats and its political, economic and social effects as a special report on "Climate change and human habitats and migration"
- The preparation of a specialized report on dust storms should be included in the agenda of the seventh assessment report. In recent years, the drying up of many wetlands and rivers has created sand and dust centers in many regions and has caused many negative consequences for these areas. It is suggested a special report on "Climate change and dust storms and its impacts".
- Due to the difference of views about the sustainability of various energy sources, it is suggested to prepare a "Special Report on the GHG emissions and environmental impacts in the life cycle of energy types".

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

- The group which will be organized for working on IPCC future work (outlines) should include enough number of scientists from different regions and subregions.
- Implementing climate change mitigation policies usually has adverse and unbalanced impacts on the livelihood and economy of countries with different levels of development, it is appropriate that the IPCC to evaluate "respective social-economic costs, conditions, requirements and implications of limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to 1.5°C".
- Separate chapters with the title of health consequences caused by climate change, especially in vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children and pregnant women, with emphasis on vulnerable countries and also the impacts of climate change on the health system in vulnerable countries, should be compiled.
- It is suggested that the spatial database of the used maps be prepared and made available to the member countries.

IRAQ

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
1-GHAITH MAHDI HAMDY HAMDY 2- SHAMS AMIR NAJI HILMI	Baghdad/Iraq

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

Work is underway to study the preparation of this additional report referred to in this paragraph in accordance with the national circumstances of the IRAQI state

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?

At the moment there are no suggestions

IRELAND

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Megan Skelly, IPCC Focal Point, Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications	Ireland

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

YES

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

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

The TFI should progress work on updating and providing additional guidance on quantification and management of negative emissions such as Carbon Dioxide Removals (CDR) technologies. This may be progressed in parallel to the current activities and may include an expert meeting or similar event to explore and scope this activity.

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

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

It would be useful to progress a Special Report that updates key information from the 6th Assessment Cycle including on state of the atmosphere, mitigation, adaptation. This can focus on information relevant for the UNFCCC Long term Global Goal and Temperature Goal and the Paris Agreement temperature goal. A Special Report on technical and socio-economic climate solutions and achievement of related sustainable development goals would be of interest.

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

The products should have a strong focus on the information needs by governments. The Working group reports can be shorter and focus on key information for policy and avoid crossing boundaries with other Working Group. To facilitate this an outline scope of synthesis report should be identified at start of the cycle. This should identify topics and issues which are cross cutting and which can be progressed in parallel with the WG reports as components of the synthesis report.

The Special Report on Climate Change and Cities and Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers have been well flagged and decided upon. These are welcomed additions to AR7.

While there is often a perception that more is better, it is important that the AR7 is not delayed by any additional product requests. The demand for IPCC documented insight and methodologies has never been greater. It will be important that lessons learnt from AR6 implementation, in particular regarding maladaptation and climate resilient development, are reviewed and reported on in a timely fashion.

ITALY

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **6 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Anna Pirani, Senior Research Associate, CMCC Focal Point alternate	Italy

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:

The preferred answer is 'not necessarily' - it would depend on the best approach to address the priority assessment topics identified in answer to question 4. The AR7 could also be only comprised of a series of special reports.

The inclusion of a SYR is supported as part of the AR7, scoped from the start of the cycle, with a process in place during the cycle to support a consistent assessment across products and WGs for effective synthesis.

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

- An Expert Meeting or Workshop on reconciling estimates of GHG emissions from land use in collaboration with WGs, involving representatives of carbon cycle modelling and national inventories communities.

- The need to develop IPCC methodologies for estimating greenhouse gas emissions related to carbon capture, use and storage/direct air capture/capture of biogenic carbon (CCS/DACCS/BECCS) activities has been flagged both from the perspective of work under UNFCCC and at a European level in the context of finalizing the proposed regulation on the European certification framework for CO₂ absorption.
 - We recommend convening an Expert Meeting or Workshop on such matters to consider the scientific basis for such methodological guidance.

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:

Yes in if appropriate in relation to topics identified in answer to question 4.

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

Our main recommendations in terms of products is to enhance cross-WG integration through:

- Approaches successful in the AR6 (e.g. x-WG special reports, cross-chapter papers as implemented in WGII, cross-WG teams to oversee x-cutting topics, coordination supported by Bureau and TSU members)
- Novel approaches e.g. integrating authorship of chapters within WG reports from across the WGs
- Scoping the SYR at the start of the AR7 as a means to integrate the assessment and ensure consistency is achieved during the process.
- Enhanced integrated regional information on regionally-relevant climate, impacts and adaptation, mitigation, energy transition, climate justice aspects and requiring specific local and indigenous knowledge.

Additional recommendations for AR7 products

- Focus the scope of reports (constraining length) around key policy-relevant questions.
- Place attention on visuals that are carefully selected, high quality and are suited for presentations for broad audiences.
- Full implementation of FAIR principles in data products (figures, key estimates, interactive products) for access and transparency.
- Interactive online products to allow users to explore data assessed in the report, closely linking such information to where it is assessed in the reports and related key findings.
- Infographics and summaries for all to explain key information and findings.

We identify themes that we consider to be of priority to address in the AR7 without prejudging what form of report would be best suited to address these topics:

- **The water cycle in a changing climate** - constraining uncertainties in future regional change projections, coupling with the land surface, the biosphere, and cross-WG assessment addressing the nexus with food, including adaptation and mitigation implications.
- **Inequity in climate change consequences and responses** - distribution of the occurrence of climatic impact-drivers, impacts of climate change, rates of changes, different vulnerabilities, capacities to adapt, mitigation options, costs of climate policies including the just transition. Addresses differences at regional scales, but also considering population groups, e.g. different income classes or workers in different sectors.
- **One health nexus with climate change** in relation to ecosystems, humans, animals.
- **Implications of overshoot and peak of and return to 1.5°C** and increasing levels of global warming.
- **Achieving a step change in climate action to meet the Paris goals** - adaptation and mitigation actions, policies, financing, multilevel governance taking into account climate justice and SDGs, needed to achieve a change of pace in national policies well before 2030.
- **Achieving net zero** - carbon sequestration, including permanence, particularly in the context of zero emissions.
- **Critical thresholds and tipping points** - Understanding climate tipping points and critical thresholds beyond which abrupt and potentially irreversible changes occur that have far-reaching environmental and societal implications.

Finally a note on how SRM may be addressed - solar radiation modification is being increasingly claimed to be necessary to slow down warming in advance of sufficient emissions reductions and large scale deployment of carbon sequestration. A question is on the role of the IPCC to address this, including possible negative climate feedbacks, in particular for the water cycle, and distinguishing SRM from carbon sequestration that are often confounded in 'climate intervention' debates.

JAPAN

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
KATO Atsushi, Director, Climate Change Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan	Japan

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:

- Japan have no objection to address WG1, WG2 and WG3 report. As for the synthesis report, if it reiterates the arguments already made in 3 WG reports and reflects additional political views, we do not think a synthesis report is necessary, but the general reader who has not seen the IPCC discussions will find the synthesis report to be coherent and useful.
- Based on the above, if the synthesis report is to be prepared, it is desirable to consider the regional balance of authors as well as the balance of contents, and to make the scientific findings of the IPCC easily understandable to readers.
- On the other hand, it should be noted that the IPCC AR7 cycle should not be unduly prolonged by the completion of the synthesis report. First priority should be given to the writing of WG1, WG2 and WG3.
- Scoping of the synthesis report in early the AR7 cycle, for example, would be beneficial.
- Also, it would be meaningful if the writing process could focus on the integrative part of the report, such as summarizing the findings of some of the figures in the synthesis report across the working group.
-

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

- Regarding the product made by TFI apart from the SLCF Methodology Report, the TFI already has two major missions. One is the SLCF Methodology Report, which may take until around 2026 to complete. In addition, the first Biennial Transparency Report is due by the end of next year by all parties, by which time inventory software will need to be developed, support for developing countries.
- Hence, it should be noted that even if additional report were to be considered, it would only be practically possible to start after 2027, which would overlap the timing of the WG1,2 and 3 report and could adversely affect the approval process of each report in IPCC plenary sessions in the AR7 cycle.
- However, it would be helpful for the AR7 to identify needs and priorities for inventory methodology studies on negative emissions. For example, it could be beneficial that an expert meeting for this purpose be held in the AR7 cycle.
- In addition, methodologies for developing the next emission scenarios for the SSP should be widely discussed and disseminated especially by the TFI.

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:

- Needless to say, the discussion on additional products to the AR7 is the most important issue, and we would like to emphasise some important points for a further discussion. Although it depends on the period of AR7 cycle, we describe the following on the condition that the AR7 cycle is within 7 years as decided.
- First, it would be better to have a special report that summarizes the information that would be an effective input to the process of global stocktake (GST), as it is an appropriate source of information for the 2nd GST scheduled in 2028; it is practically difficult to prepare and publish 3 WG reports and the synthesis report by 2028 due to the time constraint. Therefore, a special report is needed to replace them. Specifically, a special report could overarch elements of WG1, WG2 and WG3 reflecting a subsequent future projections based on temperature rise over the next few years. This special report could also integrate both mitigation and adaptation measures planned or expected to be implemented.
- Second, it is necessary to consider the number of products: in light of the drastic increase in workload due to the increase in the number of papers and review comments in the AR6, it would be appropriate to have one additional special report following “the IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Cities”. And taking into account time constraints, 2 Special Reports in total could be ideal.
- If it is difficult to narrow the number of special reports to two, we don't mind to have 3 special reports on the condition that each report is appropriately prioritized as follows.
 - (1) 2 special reports for input to the 2nd GST
 - (2) 3 WG reports,
 - (3) the rest of special report (or the next cycle.)
- Third, for the AR7 cycle, it is necessary to complete WG reports, special reports and methodology reports within 7 years as planned (i.e., by 2030) to be ready for the third GST expected in 2033.

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

- In conducting the consideration on products in AR7 cycle, consideration should be given to respect views of not only member countries but also authors, especially to ensure the workload appropriately. It is possible that various invitations will come from the UNFCCC after COP28, but we believe that member countries should keep this in mind so that the scientific neutrality of the IPCC is ensured and that it should not be policy prescriptive.
- In addition, workshops with relevant international organizations such as IPCC and IPBES, and the preparation of reports/technical papers, should be actively considered. In doing so, the type and amount of AR7 products should be considered, taking into account of the amount and duration of work on WGs in charge.
- It is important to promote coordination and collaboration among bureau, authors of WGs in the consideration of all products, and for member countries to understand and support these aspects.
- It should be noted that in the scoping of each WG report and special report, sufficient focus should be given to new inputs, while taking into account of the findings in the AR6.

KENYA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Patricia Nying'uro, IPCC Focal Point, Climate scientist Kenya Meteorological Department	Kenya

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:

In this decade of action shorter more concise assessments most preferable in the form of special reports can be more desirable as they:

- are targeted
- address particular societal issues
- take less time to produce
- have a huge transdisciplinary focus
- have the potential to focus more on solutions
- can be timely to inform GST & vice versa - unlike full assessments that will take 7+ yrs
- as outlined by authors, special reports would reduce author fatigue and support especially resource constrained authors from developing countries.

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

The agreed Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers is sufficient for this cycle

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:

Special Report idea proposals;

- SR on Adaptation Metrics, could also include loss and damage upon reaching adaptation limits (This could also be a methodology Report or Technical Paper)
- SR on Loss and Damage
- Tipping points with special focus on regional tipping points
- SR on Geoengineering (the science, the gaps, the opportunities, viability etc)

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

- They should focus more on solutions and make for widened collaboration between traditional Working Groups
- Improve regional representation
- Focus on filling identified knowledge & data gaps
- Improve representation of African scientists in Mitigation reports.
- Including equity, justice, national circumstances in scenario development

LATVIA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Kristine Zommere-Rotcenkova, Senior expert, Ministry of Climate and Energy	LATVIA

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

- Development of methodologies and criteria to quantify greenhouse gas (GHG) emission from Carbon Capture Technologies (incl. DACCS).
 - Assessment report of the possibilities and impacts of eventual replacement of the default instant oxidation approach for peat used in horticulture with gradual decomposition approach (e.g. similarity to HWP approach).

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:

- Special report for 2nd GST with contribution from all WGs.
- Special report on tipping points of climate change with contribution from all WGs.

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

- Proposal to organize expert workshops with thematic and regional scope.

LIBYA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Ali Salem Eddenjal	Libya

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

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?

No suggestions from my side and everything seems fine so far.

LITHUANIA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Marile Kosaite, Chief specialist in Climate policy group, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania	Lithuania

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:

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?

LUXEMBOURG

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Georges Gehl, IPCC Focal Point Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development	Luxembourg

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:

No, not necessarily.

As highlighted in question 4, our top priority is for the IPCC to deliver a comprehensive and relevant contribution to the second Global Stocktake (GST2) under the Paris Agreement by spring 2027, while keeping the burden of the authors in mind.

One option we could identify would be to produce only the Special Report on Cities and then immediately work on the WG contributions to AR7, so that the three contributions would be ready by spring 2027 (the order of publication would not need to follow the numbering of the WGs). In this option, we would ask the working groups to work very closely together and to provide actionable information to the GST2, focusing on the most relevant issues related to it. In this case, there would be no need for a synthesis report.

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

We believe that the TFI should explore the possibility of developing IPCC inventory guidelines for negative emissions. Increased attention to the need for negative emissions (CCS, CCU, CDR) implies the need to be able to quantify them.

This exploration would probably need to start with an expert workshop on the topic and a recommendation to the Panel on the next steps to be taken, including the production of guidelines, possibly in the next cycle, taking into account available resources.

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:

Yes, possibly.

As highlighted in question 4, our top priority is for the IPCC to deliver a comprehensive and relevant contribution to the second Global Stocktake (GST2) under the Paris Agreement by spring 2027, while keeping the burden of the authors in mind.

Our preferred option would be to produce a dedicated Special Report that would serve as input the GST2, in addition to the Special Report on Cities. This report would need to involve all three working groups, provide actionable information for the GST2 and focus on the most relevant issues related to the GST2. These two Special Reports would then be followed by the WG contributions to AR7, with or without a SYR.

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

Our top priority is for the IPCC to deliver a comprehensive and relevant contribution to the second Global Stocktake (GST2) under the Paris Agreement by spring 2027, while keeping the burden of the authors in mind.

We are flexible on how this can be achieved, but it needs to be based on a whole systems approach and breaking down the silos between working groups. The product for the GST2 would need to be solution and implementation oriented for ambitious climate action, while also identifying possible barriers and synergies with other SDGs.

We propose the following options that we could identify, but are open to considering other options on how to achieve this.

Based on the questions above, a first option, and preferred option, we could identify would be to produce a dedicated special report that would serve as input the GST2, in addition to the Special Report on Cities. This report would need to involve all three working groups, provide actionable information for the GST2 and focus on the most relevant issues related to the GST2. These two Special Reports would then be followed by the WG contributions to AR7, with or without a SYR.

A second option we could identify would be to produce only the Special Report on Cities and then immediately work on the WG contributions to AR7, so that the three contributions would be ready by spring 2027 (the order of publication would not need to follow the numbering of the WGs). Again, in this option, we would ask the working groups to work very closely together and to provide actionable information to the GST2, focusing on the most relevant issues related to it. In this case, there would be no need for a synthesis report.

In case a synthesis report were to be produced, keeping the content and structure of it in mind and designing the input from the WG contributions and the SRs in a way to feed in the SYR would be very important.

It would in our view also be important that the Bureau identifies, on the basis of AR6, research needs that are most relevant to be covered by the products of the AR7 and come forward with a proposal how to address them, ideally as parts of the products to be produced during the AR7.

In discussing the best way forward, we would like to ask the IPCC Bureau to pay very close attention to the lessons learned from the previous cycle, as set out in the relevant document. In particular, we would like to emphasise the need to reduce the workload compared to the previous cycle and to further strengthen inclusivity.

We would like to encourage the Bureau to explore ways to strengthen the links with the triple planetary crisis - climate, biodiversity and pollution - in AR7, which could include the organisation of expert meetings, or dedicated focus in the SRs or the WG contributions. The Bureau should also consider how to respond to digitalisation, including challenges and opportunities. We are open to exploring new avenues in these directions if they help the IPCC to be more integrated and responsive to stakeholder needs.

Finally, we would like to encourage the Bureau to come forward with clear options for the Panel to consider at P-60, including possible products and timelines how they could be produced.

MADAGACAR

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Nirivololona RAHOLIJAO	MADAGASCAR

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

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:

A SPECIAL REPORT ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN AFRICA

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

More regional information from peer reviewed and grey literature

MALI

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **6 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Moussa TOURE, Director of Climatology and Agriculture services, Focal point of Mali	MALI

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

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?

None.

MAURITIUS

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Mr Ravi Shankar Sonea Permanent Secretary Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Environment and Climate Change Division)	Mauritius

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

A refinement of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines would be appreciated so that all UNFCCC Parties are able to use good practice inventory methodologies based on up-to-date scientific knowledge under the Paris Agreement.

This will indeed allow the IPCC to assist the Paris Agreement by ensuring that it is supported by the best and latest available science.

Additional Reports will implement the decision of the IPCC and will moreover contribute to the GHG monitoring.

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:

The idea of additional products such as the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities is important as climate risks for cities have significantly increased over the past years especially where settlements, identified as highly vulnerable, have limited access to basic services.

The report would henceforth provide opportunities to advance climate resilient development in cities. The report would encompass implementing integrated, inclusive planning and integration of climate change concerns into investments in urban infrastructure, including social and ecological infrastructures.

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

Mauritius being a Small Island Developing State, (SIDS) would like to see that due consideration be given to the impacts of climate change on SIDS ,substantiated with concrete examples.

MOZAMBIQUE

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Dr Bernardino Nhantumbo, National Institute of Meteorology	Mozambique

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:

N/A

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

N/A

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:

N/A

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

Despite the fact that the IPCC has already decided that this cycle will include a Special Report on Climate Change and Cities I think that it should be split in two, where one focus on coastal cities another of inland cities given that they are being impacted differently.

MYANMAR

ANNEX

VIEWSONPRODUCTSOFTHE SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE

Please complete this form and send it as a Word document in response to ipcc-sec@wmi.int with subject "seventh assessment cycleproducts" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
TIN MAR HTAY	MYANMAR

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

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?

I HAVE NO SUGGESTION AND SPECIAL COMMENTS. I HOPE AR7 WILL BE VERY PRECISE AND INFORMATIVE .

NETHERLANDS (THE)

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Rob van Dorland, dr., KNMI	Netherlands

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

We would like the TFI to produce a guideline report on negative emissions. Rationale: in the coming decades carbon capture and storage will become increasingly important to meet the long term global goal as stated in the Paris Agreement. Generally, methodologies for reporting greenhouse gas emissions are documented in the 2006 IPCC guidelines and 2019 Refinement. This includes some emission estimation guidance for carbon dioxide transport, injection and storage. However, methods for estimating and allocating negative emissions from new technologies, such as Direct Air Capture and Carbon Storage (DACCS) or permanent conversion into inert inorganic carbonates, have not been included in the IPCC methodology report.

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:

We would like to propose an IPCC Special Report serving as input for the second global stock take to be delivered before the COP in 2028.

As already stated under 2 we propose the TFI to produce a methodological report on the guidelines for negative emissions.

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

We propose focused volumes of the Working Group contributions to the IPCC 7th assessment report. The focus should be on policy relevant themes and new scientific insights. This should result in much shorter reports than in the last cycle.

We also prefer to have a Wikipedia environment for regional specific information as well as for updates of timeseries of climate variables similar to what has been done for the interactive atlas in the 6th assessment cycle.

NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND VIEWS ON PRODUCTS OF THE SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Hannah Chorley, IPCC National Focal Point + Senior Scientist, Ministry for the Environment	New Zealand

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

YES

If your answer is NO, please explain below:

New Zealand believes AR7 should consist of three WG reports and a synthesis report.

We would support reducing the scope of the reports relative to AR6, integrating communication into the scoping and drafting of reports. Relevant topics for the WG reports could potentially be achieved through the scoping of the SYR report earlier in the process.

New Zealand strongly suggests the AR7 cycle is used to consider the future of reports for AR8 onward, with discussions started early in the cycle. In the future, IPCC could move to a platform of several smaller reports – this is because the volume and length of information in smaller reports would be more digestible and relevant for policymakers and would remove the issue of WG reports containing out of date material at the time of publication due to the duration of the assessment cycles as it currently stands. This would also allow future assessment cycles to align more easily with the global stocktake.

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

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

New Zealand would support the following topics for a Methodology Report, over and above the Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers:

- Methodological guidance for incorporating atmospheric greenhouse gas flux measurements into national greenhouse gas inventory estimates of carbon stock change.
- Methodological guidance on reporting for other means of carbon removal in inventories not covered by existing products, such as marine blue carbon and the incorporation of mitigation technologies in agricultural inventory estimates.

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

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

New Zealand suggests the IPCC limits production of reports to a total of two special reports to ensure TSUs and authors are not overburdened by workload.

New Zealand believes any additional special reports produced will need to be published prior to 2028 to support the second global stocktake. As a result, we believe this report needs to strongly speak to both adaptation and mitigation.

New Zealand would support the following topics for a Special Report, over and above the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities:

- Temporary overshoot – with potential to not only address the risks arising from exceeding a temperature limit but also the benefits of reducing temperatures again, and also to cover novel methods of and policies for carbon dioxide removal to enable a decline in temperature.
- Tipping points, extreme events and risk management.

New Zealand also supports the development of more products focused on promoting access and communication, such as the interactive atlas, during AR7. Further development of the interactive atlas could include:

- Historical observations.
- Ability to extract data.
- Local information.

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

New Zealand believes it is important to consider other formats of the IPCC for the timelier production of outputs and knowledge products that support governments and other stakeholders. This will need to include expert meetings, but we would welcome discussion of other ways in which IPCC can increase its reach and maintain its relevance during AR7 while remaining true to the principles that underpin the IPCC's authority.

Topics of interest include:

- Indigenous knowledge – while we would like to see this more greatly integrated throughout the reports, we would welcome an expert meeting on this topic.
- Greater exploration of scenarios and how to use them to support national and local-scale decision-making.
- Emerging methods for carbon dioxide removal, including blue carbon.
- Updating guidance on uncertainties.

Other key topics New Zealand would like to see discussed in reports include:

- Assessment of the implementation of adaptation and the adaptive capacity of societies.
- Benefits of early adaptation and ways to identify and avoid maladaptation and path-dependence.
- Loss and damage.
- Extreme weather events and their attribution.
- Sustainable food systems and climate change.
- Agricultural mitigation technologies, practices, and behaviour change.
- The role of AI in climate projections.

General comments regarding products of AR7:

- Even greater integration and communication between the three Working Groups.
- Consideration of the incorporation of grey literature into IPCC products, while ensuring the quality and integrity of the reports.
- An update to the Australasia regional chapter.

NIGERIA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
SALISU DAHIRU, DR, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CLIMATE CHANGE	NIGERIA

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

Methodology Report on Loss and Damage Metric

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:

Special Report on climate change and migration
Special Report on Metric for Adaptation measures

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

NORTH MACEDONIA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Natasa Markovska, IPCC Focal Point	North Macedonia

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

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:

IPCC Special Report on Typing Points or Catastrophic Climate Scenarios

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

NORWAY

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 with subject “seventh assessment cycle products” by **6 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Ole-Kristian Kvissel, Senior Adviser, Norwegian Environment Agency	NORWAY

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:

Our answer is neither categorically “yes” or “no” for the time being. For us the answer is currently “not necessarily”, and our rationale are as follows.

For us it is not given that three Assessments Reports (ARs) are the right answer to the needs in this critical decade of climate action. For us this question first and foremost relates to the needs of the Paris Agreements 2nd Global Stocktake (2nd GST) to be finalized in 2028, and what can be achieved in such a short timeframe without putting a too large workload on the scientific communities and the IPCC ecosystem. We believe that it has never been more important that IPCC delivers high quality scientific knowledge that highlights tangible climate action and solutions that specifically reduces GHG emissions, increases uptake of CO₂ in a sustainable manner, and concretize measures that leads to climate resilient development.

As we see it, one of the major benefits with an Assessment Report is that it is the main option to delivering a knowledge base that can comprehensively cover the full range of issues that are relevant to the 2nd GST. However, the task to provide a full comprehensive assessment report that consists of all three Working Group Reports in a timely manner will put very large constraints on the scientific community and on the authors that will be selected as CLA, LA and RE. This would also need to be produced in parallel with at least the Special Report on Cities and Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers.

In our assessment of the timing of products relevant for the 2nd GST, we have concluded that any report that can efficiently feed into the 2nd GST must be published, at the very latest, in the first Quarter of 2027. Ideally but perhaps unrealistically, such a product should be the Synthesis Report (SYR) of this cycle.

In light of this, and while noting that procedurally the SYR is not a part of the Assessment Reports according to the definitions of "Assessment Reports" and "Synthesis Reports" from [Appendix A](#). One alternative could be to produce a set of Special Reports (SRs) early in this cycle, and in parallel have an early scoping of a Synthesis Report that could build on these SRs and, if plenary approves, update relevant findings using the same methodology as in the Sixth Assessment Reports (WGI, WGII and WGIII) where additional information is needed to satisfy needs of the 2nd GST.

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

We think it is important that planning and deciding for additional products from TFI starts early. This would allow that some of the potentially needed preparatory work can be commenced in parallel with at least the second half of the production period for the Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers (MR-SLCF). We believe it is plausible to finalizing MR-SLCF by end of 2026, given that a draft outline will be approved during the 2nd plenary in 2024.

Potential TFI topics that either may be finalized or at least started in the seventh assessment cycle could be associated with developing and updating guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories on two broad issues: negative emissions and coastal wetlands.

On the first topic of anthropogenic greenhouse gas removal methods, CDR and negative emissions in general, the scope could be broad and cover both technology and nature-based solutions. Guidelines for both CO₂-capture techniques and permanent sequestration could be covered in such an IPCC Methodology Report.

On the second topic of coastal wetlands, the TFI could look into updating emission factors with latest science on marine ecosystems (mangrove, saltmarshes, seagrass meadows), and the possibility to expand the scope of the methodological guidance for other marine ecosystems.

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:

Any products that provide information regarding the nuances on impacts, adaptation needs, and mitigation needs with reference to the full range of the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement (Art. 2) is of interest. For us it is important that any topic and products chosen also works as segways to highlight the **urgency and solution dimension**, so e.g increased focus on co-benefits between tangible adaptation and mitigation measures, identifying potential temperature thresholds for crossing tipping points in the climate system, identifying potential societal barriers and lock-ins that hamper necessary climate action, and continuing to identify win-win solutions in relation to other global goals (e.g. SDGs and as formulated in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework).

We see the need for an **increased focus on behavioral change** in addition to the exiting focus on technological solutions. A broader focus on demand-side measures (as initiated in Chapter 5 of AR6 WGIII) can lead to increased knowledge about how different constraints in energy, land-use, materials, skilled labor, and other dimensions may limit the mitigation potential of technological solutions. For example, since the early policies enabling large scale roll-out of battery-electric vehicles (BEVs) in Norway, it is now increasingly being understood that the resulting energy demand restrains mitigation strategies of other sectors that depend on the same energy (e.g. industry). Given the mentioned constraints, increased attention on demand-side measures could also highlight the need for integrated mitigation efforts *across* sectors, and/or along the respective dimensions of the constraints, such as land-use or materials. This topic could also be an area of increased collaboration with other science-policy platforms and panels.

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

By default, all Special Reports should be **jointly produced** with all three Working Groups actively engaged, and ideally with the TFI involved where especially relevant.

Communication and dissemination should be a priority for all Working Groups and TFI in any activities from the outset of the new cycle. In AR6, across all products but perhaps especially with the SR1.5 and the AR from WG1, a co-production process between communication experts and authors was established early. In our view those processes gave a lot of synergies to create innovative graphics and stronger and clearer messaging that proved useful for policymakers. We also believe there is the need to explore new and innovative ways to disseminate outcomes in an even clearer and fresher manner.

From our perspective we often define products of the seventh assessment cycle broader than only the different reports and technical papers. We see **expert meetings and workshops** also as useful products or tools associated with the need to highlight certain elements relevant for the research agenda and policy development.

We think that expert meetings and workshops are excellent examples of areas where IPCC can **work closer with other knowledge platforms** such as the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the International Resource Panel. We also think that there is potential to include authors or key persons from those initiatives when IPCC are facilitating regional outreach events.

We see the overall need for production of a clear roadmap for how the IPCC can specifically implement various coordination efforts with other panels and related initiatives.

Previous cycles have expressed the need for product data to be delivered at the regional level for easier uptake at the national level. We believe IPCC should continue focussing on this, and that **climate services** and interaction with climate service centres can be better utilized to assist with this need.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Yaewon OH, Deputy director(focal point), Korea Meteorological Administration	Republic of Korea

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

Methodology Report on **Blue Carbon**

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:

1. Climate change and sustainable food supply
2. Climate Change and Aviation
3. Special report on IPCC AR7 Scenarios

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

1. for Climate change and sustainable food supply.

- We already experienced the severe food problem related with extreme events due to climate change in global. Moreover, it was more complexed by additional phenomena like global inflation and pandemic. Many developing countries already have severe food shortages, and food price are highly likely to rise due to the reduction of crop and fisheries poroductivities in the near future. So, we strongly need a special report for sustainable food supply in AR7 cycle. and since developing countries are becoming increasingly vulnerable to climate change, and one of the significant reasons for this is the inevitable damage to nature due to the scarcity of food and firewood. It would be beneficial if these aspects were addressed. As a result, **it would be better if it's possible to determine the attribution of climate change to the sustainable food supply and firewood (since 1850 to now) and how much it will be impacted on the future.**

2. for Climate Change and Aviation

- IPCC already approved special report on "Aviation and .the global atmosphere" in TAR. but since it's been over 20 years, and air traffic and carbon emitted from aviation continue to increase, it would be better for policymakers to explore ways to decrease carbon from another part, in addition to ocean and land. **It would be better to include some attribution of aviation to climate change since special report on TAR.** Moreover, it may be an great opportunity to introduce new technologies, and how it will have impacts on climate change.

3. for AR7 Scenarios

- In AR6, many policymakers impressed that it's hard to understand the relation between SSP scenario and IMP scenarios. Since authors did many efforts on explaining their relationship, If special report on scenario is published before the assessment reports, it would be better for policymakers to understand the scenario and for authors to view and summarize the key findings.

4. for Special report on City

- We believe that spatially structuring elements of a city, such as land use types, is important. Factors that make cities more vulnerable to climate change, such as urban expansion and development-oriented decision-making, should be addressed. Additionally, I think it should be acknowledged that cities, like land-based sinks, can contribute to achieving climate change neutrality. The following points should also be considered:

- The **co-benefits of climate adaptation and mitigation**
- The role of **nature-based solutions** in responding to climate change in urban settings.

5. for IPCC AR7 outreaches

- These days, young people grow up learing about the impacts of climate change and its bleak prospects for the future. Perhaps that is why we have seen them think and act differently from the previous generation. As they become adults, their decision-making about climate change is expected to differ significantly from the past. Education from a young age is crucial. We hope that **climate change education** will be covered in depth in AR7.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

VIEWS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION 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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **6 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Professor Sergey SEMENOV, Russian Focal Point for the IPCC, Yu.A. Izrael Institute of Global Climate and Ecology, Roshydromet	Russian Federation

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

2026 Refinement to the 2006 and 2019 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

(Methodologies for GHG inventories have to be revised by TFI in cooperation with WGI and WGIII)

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:

1. Special Report “Climate Change and Biodiversity”

alternatively

2. Special Report “The Earth Climate System: a View from the Space”

Guidance notes (for IPCC authors):

1. Methodology for selecting, generalizing and evaluating data for IPCC assessments.
2. Attribution of climate change and its consequences.
3. Quantitative and qualitative assessment of uncertainty (refinement of 2010 Guidance note by Mastrandrea et al.).
4. Assessment of risks from climate change for various systems (taking into account both magnitude and likelihood of impacts).

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

SAUDI ARABIA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **6 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Khalid Abuleif, IPCC Focal Point, Ministry of Energy	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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:

N/A

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

We would like to propose the following additional product for TFI:

Inventory Methodologies for Abatement & Removal Practices & Technologies

Noting the IPCC AR6 WGIII assertion that (1) the deployment of carbon dioxide removal (CDR) is unavoidable if net zero CO₂ or GHG emissions are to be achieved, and that (2) modeled mitigation strategies include transitioning to very low- or zero-carbon energy sources, such as fossil fuel with carbon capture and storage (CCS) among others, and deploying carbon dioxide removal (CDR) methods to counterbalance residual GHG emissions,

And in the context of the growing importance of abatement and removal activities and technologies in national and global net zero ambitions and given the lack of relevant monitoring, reporting and verification methods, there is an acute demand for inventory methodologies to account for the various methods of CCS and CDR. Cohesive inventory methodology will further spur the interest and support in these critical practices, activities and technologies among stakeholders such as project developers, investors, policymakers and academia. Inventory Methodologies should address the gaps that hinder further upscaling of such practices and technologies. These are also extremely necessary in the context of bilateral and multilateral cooperation and as well as market mechanisms that align/support the Paris Agreement in order to ensure avoidance of double counting of any credits or offsets that are internationally transferred.

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:

We propose the following reports in the seventh assessment cycle in addition to the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities.

1. Special Report (SR) on Abatement & Removal Practices & Technologies

Noting the IPCC AR6 WGIII assertion that (1) the deployment of carbon dioxide removal (CDR) is unavoidable if net zero CO₂ or GHG emissions are to be achieved, and that (2) modeled mitigation strategies include transitioning to very low- or zero-carbon energy sources, such as fossil fuel with carbon capture and storage (CCS) among others, and deploying carbon dioxide removal (CDR) methods to counterbalance residual GHG emissions,

And in the context of the increased attention given to Abatement & Carbon Dioxide Removal Practices & Technologies as solutions to climate mitigation and adaptation and its increased adoption in climate action, a special report on Abatement & Removal Practices & Technologies is overdue. The report should address the knowledge gap on the role of these practices and technologies in both adaptation and mitigation and the required strategies to address any barriers and risks.

2. Special Report (SR) on Sustainable Development and Equity

Equity and sustainable development are intertwined with climate change adaptation and mitigation. The fair and just distribution of costs and benefits associated with climate change and action and the realization of pathways that promote economic growth, poverty reduction, social inclusivism are required context for any policy-relevant outcomes. AR6 products lacked the transparent and rigorous discussion on equity and the right of sustainable development to developing countries. IPCC AR5 highlighted the dimensions of equitable mitigation, which are: responsibility, equality, capacity, and right to development. However, the context of sustainable development and equity is lacking in AR6 products and should be revamped in AR7. Considering the enormous development challenges that countries in the Global South currently face, there is a need for a focus on equity and fairness for a shared and just future.

Mitigation pathways should recognize that the impacts of climate change and climate change policies are not evenly distributed, and that developing countries would bear the highest impact of its consequences. How these mitigation pathways can be adopted to specific approaches vary depending on the context of each and priority of each country. The special report should also provide scientific context to allow developing countries to align their mitigation and adaptation actions with their unique circumstances and development goals.

3. Special Report dedicated to Global Goal on Adaptation

Special report dedicated to adaptation will serve a growing focus on adaptation measures in the context of increase in the intensity and frequency of the impacts of climate change. Current global adaptation action lacks direction and requires a clear measurable and quantifiable goal to align actions, with indicators and metrics to better account for adaptation. Reference can be made to UNFCCC Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3. Currently, there is a significant gap in regional assessments of adaptive capacity, challenges, and needs, particularly in developing countries, to effectively respond to the impacts of rising global temperatures and climate change over the short, medium, and long term. The special report represents a valuable opportunity to conduct these assessments and provide viable options and solutions to address these challenges. There has been also an invitation to IPCC to provide updated technical guidelines for assessing climate change impacts and adaptation.

“Invites the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to consider updating its 1994 technical guidelines for assessing climate change impacts and adaptation as part of its seventh assessment cycle, as appropriate.”

The invitation refers to the following guideline:

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 1994. IPCC Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations. T Carter, M Parry, H Harasawa, et al. (eds.). London, United Kingdom, and Tsukuba, Japan: University College London and Center for Global Environmental Research National Institute for Environmental Studies. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ipcc-technical-guidelines-for-assessing-climate-change-impacts-and-adaptations-2/>.

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

Yes. It is crucial to attend to the following issues appeared in the products of AR6.

- ***The Use of Scenarios and Pathways.*** IPCC is becoming increasingly dependent on scenarios in conducting its assessments. Scenarios are simply storylines with varying socio-economic assumptions used to run the complex models to produce possible pathways. This approach has many shortcomings given that scenarios are high level representation of the real world, and they cannot fully represent the complexity of the real world. Assuming that the main shortcoming above would not undermine the results of the assessment, the scientific community recognizes many other issues some of which were discussed in IPCC Workshop on the Use of Scenarios in the AR6 took place in Bangkok, Thailand 25-27 April 2023, these issues include but not limited to lack of transparency given the complexity and size of the models, dependence on assumptions which might be out of date or unknown, inadequate representation of main dimensions mainly innovation and the role of evolving technologies, lack of realistic economic behavior and systems, and the lack of real-world feasibility of modelled pathways. In addition, the assumptions used might be out of date or even unknown. Most importantly, IPCC AR6 recognizes these most of these assumptions do not take into account equity considerations. It is crucial that IPCC in the 7th cycle 1) recognize these gaps in its reports 2) increase transparency on assumptions and require the explicit disclosure of any model/scenario limitations 3) align any global assessment with equity and regional differentiation 4) recognize multiple and inclusive pathways capturing the wider range of varying assumptions and different national circumstances.

Lack of Plurality of Approaches. Scenarios are not the only methodology to assess knowledge. Following from the previous point on the recognized issues in using scenario-based approach, AR7 should allow for plurality for Scenarios based assessment and none scenarios based, and model and non-model based scenario assessment as well. The assessment should not be limited to scenarios. This is crucial to realize all PA compliant scenarios, allowing for several 1.5 and 2 degrees scenarios. Assessment should always be done across all GWLs and all available scenarios, as an attempt to provide the highest level of coverage and recognizing that scenarios do not cover all possible futures as indicated in IPCC AR6.

- **The Lack of Adequate Regional Representation.** The under-representation of authors from developing countries in a high-impact panel reflects an imbalance of the scientific information shared as well as ethical implications of equity and diversity. Certain 'insufficient evidence' does not necessarily reflect lack of evidence, but instead 'insufficient references' due to lack of representation of data from developing countries. Authors from developing countries will have more in-depth research of available literature regarding their respective regions that can shape the report. The absence of said authors can cause the report to be imbalanced, thus achieving equitable geographical representation is crucial to ensure knowledge democracy. Certain findings are not applicable to all regions. Much more regional data should be considered to ensure regional balance. There is an obvious need for more representation of science from the global south and science that accounts for equity and CBDR.

- **The Load of Many Special Reports.** Avoid undue burden on authors and panel members by prioritizing any special reports in accordance with previous IPCC findings. The number of reports during this upcoming cycle must be reconsidered as the high number of reports. AR6 cycle created many challenges and resulted in an increased workload for all involved.

SOMALIA

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 with subject “seventh assessment cycle products” by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Hafsa Omar Abdilahi	Somalia

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

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?

Yes.
Please, when you conduct the Somalia's data that relates to climate change positively or negatively, I would request to not only take the data that you get air spaces but also contact the people that are working on the context.
In regards to that, Somalia has now become one of the parties that has their own focal points on this and also has the ministry of environment and climate change, and now we can make easy way for getting the information.

SOUTH AFRICA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Maesela John Kekana Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	South Africa

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

- Should also consider/investigate the possibility of establishing a TF or sub-component under the current TFI for adaptation.

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:

- A special report on regional tipping points
- A special report/methodology report on the global goal on adaptation (GGA), considering *inter alia*, the following:
 - Methodologies to assess adaptation needs and for the construction of baselines;
 - Metrics and indicators for tracking GGA progress;
 - Etc.
- A methodology report/technical paper on methodologies to quantify economic and non-economic losses resulting from climate change impacts
- Updating of the 1994 technical guidelines for assessing climate change impacts and adaptation as part of its seventh assessment cycle, as per decision 3/CMA.4 para 21 (COP27)

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

- Technical work to ensure the inclusion of equity, fairness and regional/national circumstances in the scenarios and pathways

SPAIN

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Antonio Francisco López Nicolás, Spanish IPCC Focal Point, Ministry for the Ecological Transition	Spain

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

In order to contribute to the global goal of the Paris Agreement to limit warming to 1,5°C but also, to national domestic targets, the countries' interest on Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) methods is growing on. Thus, the need for IPCC Guidance has been highlighted to address different CDR technologies (e.g. CCS, BECCS, DACCS, etc.) and how to reflect them in national greenhouse gases inventories, following TACCC principles. For the time being, there are already enough IPCC guidance for LULUCF removals, therefore, this could be out of the scope of the IPCC work for now.

It would be desirable, as early as possible during this AR6 cycle, that countries could count on IPCC methodologies to estimate and report those reduced/avoid/remove CO₂ emissions coming from CDR practices. The product from the TFI could be, at this first stage, an expert meeting to discuss current knowledge, available CDR methodologies, methodologies for accounting and to identify areas where further methodological guidance is needed. The report of this meeting could recommend next steps to the Plenary and provide a first "Guidance on CDR for GHG Inventories".

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:

- 1) Special Report on tipping points. This issue has been addressed in the AR6 (*as in WG II's contributions to the Assessment Report*). However, we consider that given their vital/critical importance to deal with climate change, it would be necessary to assess in detail the status of the identified tipping points (*how close we are to exceeding them*) and the risks they pose.
- 2) Special report on climate change and biodiversity: given the evolution of climate hazards for biodiversity, global and regional biodiversity losses aggravated by climate factors, but also the rapid deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystems due to this climate crisis, it is necessary that they come to the forefront of the IPCC's analyses. An in-depth analysis of nature as a recipient of climate change impacts, and their consequences at different levels and regions, and as an ally in the fight against climate change is needed.

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

We would like to highlight the positive results of the WGI Interactive Atlas and its usefulness, encouraging the further development of this type of tools that facilitate access to the information to society.

SUDAN

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Dr. Mona Ali Mohammed Ahmed- Secretary General Higher Council for Environment & Natural Resources	SUDAN

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

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:

Special Report on Global Goal for adaptation and Adaptation matrix (to assess the adequacy, effectiveness and progress of adaptation actions and support).
Special report Climate Change Loss and Damage.
Special reports on climate change and security/conflicts.

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

Engagements of the young scientist from developing countries to the products, enhance the outreach events in the countries for each products, enhance efforts to involve the literature from developing countries.

SWEDEN

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Markku Rummukainen, Swedish IPCC Focal Point, SMHI	Sweden

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:

Comment: if a Synthesis Report will be included, its "synthesis" dimension should be further enhanced – there should be significant added value compared to the Working Group and Special Reports. This has varied between ARs. There may also be other products with less burden to authors that could provide significant red threads (e.g. FAQs, thematic Fact Sheets). SYR should not be a priority if there are other reports that need to be prepared within the available resources, such as information for the second Global Stocktake.

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

CCS and CDR techniques (BECCS, DACCS) is expected to, in addition to land-use related measures, contribute to net-zero pathways. The ability to quantify their impact on emissions becomes important. IPCC guidance on how to address the different techniques in national emission inventories would therefore be valuable. IPCC work on this could start with an expert meeting or workshop to evaluate the current state of knowledge and identify areas where further methodological guidance would be needed. The expert meeting report could then recommend next steps within AR7, contingent on sufficient resources available within the IPCC and with relevant authors from the scientific and expert communities.

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:

Given the importance of the Global Stocktake process under the Paris Agreement, and the holding of the second GST well before the end of AR7, a timely best available science – basis from the IPCC would be both relevant and important, with contributions from all three WGs. Such a product could be in the form of, e.g. a Special Report, and consider the information needs of the GST, thematically, or otherwise. An update of the SR1.5 might be a practical way forward.

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

The IPCC could consider increasing collaboration with other relevant UN knowledge processes and actors, in order to explore linkages between relevant policy-relevant knowledge needs. Liaising with the IPBES would be a significant case. IPBES could be invited to collaborate already in the SR-Cities (such as in scoping, nominations, authorships, review and/or co-publishing), as well as other relevant AR7 activities. A specific joint topic could be Interlinkages between climate change and biodiversity, including the potential and limitations of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Air pollution would be another prominent topic to explore together with other actors, given the significant synergies viz. climate mitigation, air pollution controls, health, etc.

SWITZERLAND

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Dr Sebastian König, Chief Scientist Environment International, IPCC Focal Point Switzerland, Federal Office for the Environment	SWITZERLAND

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

The TFI should consider issues, gaps and opportunities associated with measuring and reporting abatement from engineered removal technologies more broadly, while specifically focusing on DACCS, as one of those technologies. With some clear guidelines emerging from the IPCC it shall then eliminate any ambiguity in future reporting by governments and other stakeholders on the matter.

Product/Outcome type: Guidelines

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:

Special Report on “Climate tipping points and their consequences for societies and economies.”

The Paris Agreement commits all countries to take ambitious steps with respect to mitigation to guarantee a low carbon future. At the same time many countries across the world are facing challenges with respect to adaptation.

Tipping points in the climate system refer to thresholds that can occur as a consequence of climate change. Once thresholds are crossed, changes are abrupt, high-impact, large-scale and often irreversible. Meanwhile, scientific information on these climate tipping points remains scattered. This lack of a comprehensive assessment on the issue hinders an overview of the state of knowledge and limits decision-making in accordance with the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. And most importantly, the lack of understanding related to climate tipping points hinder mitigation and adaptation action.

Tipping points associated with altered weather patterns and extreme climate events can have high regional socio-economic impacts on livelihoods, food security and health (e.g. agricultural shifts and farmland abandonment, vector-borne diseases and epidemics, insurance premiums above affordability thresholds, displaced persons in the context of climate change). We see therefore particular emphasis on the understanding of socio-economic consequences of tipping points.

We also see a report on this topic as being a natural continuation/extension and update/follow-up to the IPCC 1.5°C Report, and the IPCC Extremes Report. The vital question around overshoot is also intrinsically linked to the topic of climate tipping points.

Various processes and organizations within and outside the UN system have called for closing the knowledge gaps around the issue of climate tipping points. See also the decisions at the SBSTA and COP of the UNFCCC.

Other leaders from the UN-family have confirmed the need for such a topic. Statements made at the “Informal Workshop on Climate Tipping Points”, Sept 2022 (selected) for example:

Understanding the complex relations between climatic tipping points and social and economic tipping points is significant for the future of all climate policies, as the combination of all these dimensions might lead to genuine adaptive strategies or behaviors, that lead to greater adaptation.

- Dina Ionesco, Manager Adaptation Division, UNFCCC

In view of the urgency for adaptation action and need to increase the magnitude of adaptation, UNEP would like to see such a Special Report, subject to the endorsement of the new bureau of AR7.

- Jian Liu, Director Science Division, UNEP

This is why the WMO, as one of the parent organizations of IPCC, strongly supports the Swiss initiative for a new IPCC Special Report on Climate TPs which will galvanize progress in the crucial next years.

- Jürg Luterbacher, Director of Science and Innovation, WMO

Product/Outcome type: Cross-working Group I-II-III Special Report

Analytical work on equity and fairness

Switzerland would welcome technical work from the IPCC in producing methodologies, or a compilation of existing methodologies, to support Parties in assessing, in the context of their NDCs and formulating and providing information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding. Currently, Parties do not have tools available to provide this information.

Related questions are: a) How does the Party consider that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances; b) Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity, while acknowledging that equity is not captured through one principle alone. Such methodologies could look into how to reflect countries' past, present and future responsibility as well as capacity.

Product/Outcome type: Methodologies, or a compilation of existing methodologies

Input to the 2nd Global Stocktake (2028)

The IPCC was created to provide policymakers with regular scientific assessments on climate change, its implications and potential future risks, as well as to put forward adaptation and mitigation options. IPCC reports are neutral, policy-relevant but not policy-prescriptive.

The assessment reports are meant to be a key input into the international negotiations to tackle climate change. In this regard, in order to fulfill its mandate dated back to 1988 and in order to stay relevant at the science-policy interface, the IPCC has to deliver on the process of the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement. The 2nd global stocktake constitutes of one of the important milestones under the Convention and the Paris Agreement that fall in the AR7, in 2028.

Already in AR6, the IPCC deemed it important to contribute to the global stocktake and align its cycle to it. At its 43rd Session in April 2016, the IPCC decided to prepare proposals for aligning the work of the IPCC during its Seventh Assessment Report (AR7) cycle with the needs of the global stocktake under the PA.

Product/Outcome type: Cross-working group I-II-III Special Report or other cross-working group format

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

Comment related to *Question 2* of this survey (working group reports):

We consider it essential that the IPCC process allows for **comparability** across the assessment cycles. In that light, it is essential that AR7 does deliver on providing assessment reports for the three working groups. We do think, however, that the reports can be designed (scoping) in a way **to generate more dynamic, interactive, end-user-focused and leaner products and deliverables for the three working groups** (at the same time assuring comparability between the products across the cycles).

Comment related to the length of the assessment cycle (in relation to its products):

We do not judge the three working group reports as being the main input to the 2nd global stocktake. A special report particularly dedicated to the questions of the 2nd stocktake is more appropriate to satisfy the process under the UNFCCC/PA. In this light, we do not see the timing of the stocktake in 2028 as being the end of the AR7, instead as being one of many milestones in AR7. **We hence argue for an end of the AR7 later than 2028, ideally with a max. of 7 years for the cycle (2030)**, to satisfy other requests for products and allow for a leaner work programme and to ease the work load on the TSUs.

UKRAINE

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **6 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Prof. Volodymyr Osadchyi National Focal Point to IPCC Director of the Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Institute (UHMI) Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine	Ukraine
Dr. Svitlana Krakovska Head of Applied Climatology Laboratory at UHMI Leading Author of Atlas, Interactive Atlas of WGI AR6 Vice National Focal Point to IPCC	

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:

We believe that three WGs contributions to AR6 were the most comprehensive assessments of climate change science ever and policy makers know enough to start planning actions. Since we propose and support a short 7th cycle with more focused products, we are sure that the most gaps and possibilities to develop further AR6 achievements are in the topic of WGII, particularly about adaptation to climate change. Should it be assessment or special report the Bureau and namely WGII could propose and decide. But on our view, adaptation to climate change is very important and the only topic which needs to be included in the 7th cycle. At the same time, other report could be prepared and coordinated by a group under the IPCC Head leadership but not as a Synthesis Report of all products in the cycle but rather as an update or major scientific achievements after AR6 on what will be NOT covered in other reports in the 7th cycle.

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

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:

In addition to a Special Report on Climate Change and Cities in the 7th IPCC cycle we'd like to have a Special Report on Risks of Shock Events and Tipping Points for the Climate Resilient Development (SR on Risk to CRD) focused on different extreme scenarios. It will be based on the AR6 SYR concept of Figure SPM.6 and assess events with low-likelihood high-impact outcomes which could represent and be consequences of both natural and climate change related disasters and/or other caused by social, economic and/or political crises, e.g. COVID-19, major volcano eruption, big earthquakes with massive casualties, collapse of the West-Antarctic Ice Sheet or AMOC, and among others - military conflicts which disrupt CRD in many ways. We believe it will give understanding of major challenges and ways to avoid losses and damages, to accumulate enough resources and activate capacities to overcome such shock events and to ensure climate resilient future to all

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

We believe that IPCC should reflect on its own appeal of urgent actions and make this cycle very precise and focused on the most needed for policy makers. Moreover, this 7th cycle should be aligned with GST and finished before 2028. It means that maximum of 5 products could be prepared during next 4-5 years with one product per TSU of WGs being leading and responsible for:

- (1) SR on Cities with WGIII leading;
- (2) Methodology Report on SLCF with TFI leading;
- (3) SR on Risks to CRD with WGI leading
- (4) SR on Adaptation to Climate Change with WGII leading
- (5) Assessment Report on major new scientific achievements after AR6 prepared by the group of IPCC Head

Seventh cycle IPCC should continue and deepen further integration and cooperation among WGs demonstrated in AR6. Thus, all WGs should be involved in all reports but in different way which should be decided and coordinated by the Bureau.

It's time to integrate knowledge of WGs and produce policy relevant and extremely needed and focused actionable assessment reports on hot topics to allow politicians and practitioners on all levels make informed decisions

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Dr Jolene Cook, UK IPCC Focal Point, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero	United Kingdom

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

YES

If your answer is NO, please explain below:

The heavy workload of the Sixth Assessment Cycle (AR6) was challenging for all involved in the IPCC. At the same time, the IPCC underpins global climate policy and must deliver the most relevant and best available science in what is a critical decade for climate action. The priority for the Seventh Assessment Cycle (AR7) should be to deliver a targeted and streamlined set of reports that deliver actionable information. These should be optimally timed to inform key climate policymaking milestones, including the second Global Stocktake under the UNFCCC.

The UK welcomes the increased collaboration between Working Groups (WG) during AR6 and encourages the IPCC to further build on the successes of this approach. Although a departure from the status quo of producing three Working Group reports, we would also be open to exploring alternative approaches that enable the IPCC to deliver targeted policy-relevant information for key milestones and that are deliverable within existing IPCC procedures, without adding to the overall workload. For example, an additional joint WG contribution to the Assessment Report which would focus on integrating sectoral information; this would enable shorter Working Group reports by gathering all sectoral information from across the three Working Groups in one place. We recommend that close WG collaboration is also embedded across the IPCC process from scoping to the approval of reports and through an increased focus on Cross-Working Group Boxes/Chapters and/or Reports.

Finally, we recommend that initial scoping of the Synthesis Report before the WG reports would help prioritise the most policy relevant areas and identify critical cross-cutting questions to be addressed across the whole cycle.

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

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

Greenhouse gas removal (GGR) technologies such as recarbonation, direct air carbon capture and storage, and advanced weathering are expected to play an important role in limiting warming. However, there is currently no formal guidance on the inclusion of these GGRs in Greenhouse House Gas Inventories to enable reporting. An expert workshop on GGRs, held as soon as possible at the start of the cycle, is needed to set out the current state of knowledge to guide governments and to begin the process of developing guidance. Further formal guidance from the IPCC, such as a Methodology Report or Refinement to this effect would also be of increasing policy relevance to enable governments to report GGRs, and may be of greater urgency than the Methodology Report on Short-Lived Climate Forcers (SLCF). Recognising the need to minimise the workload burden in AR7, we encourage the Bureau and Task Force on Inventories to consider how delivery of this policy-relevant information could be achieved including whether there are efficiencies in the delivery of the SLCF report that would enable this.

A lower priority, but still important, would be to develop good practice guidance for reporting of storage, transfer, use, import and export of hydrogen as a fuel/feedstock.

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

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

The priority for this Assessment Cycle should be delivering a streamlined, balanced, and efficient set of reports that address real policy need, particularly the actions necessary to secure a livable and sustainable future, focusing on sectoral approaches and pathways beyond 2030, encompassing both mitigation and adaptation in a holistic manner. This should be delivered through the Working Group contributions as far as possible, rather than overloading the cycle with additional products.

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

As the documents referenced in the IPCC's letter (Ref 5227-23/IPCC/GEN) show, there are a number of suggestions for Special Reports within this cycle. As noted above, we recommend that AR7 products are carefully chosen and scoped to ensure not only their policy relevance, but to minimise the burden on authors, the Bureau, the Secretariat and governments, and to avoid posing risks to the delivery of IPCC products by overloading the cycle. It may well be possible to tackle a number of the suggested topics as part of the WG reports, or via expert meetings/workshops, which could also help stimulate further research.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **6 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Wilbert Timiza Muruke, Manager Meteorological Cooperation Unit at the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) and the IPCC Focal point for Tanzania.	The United Republic of Tanzania

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

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:

1. Special report on climate change and Tipping Points aspect and the associated loss and damage;
2. Special report on climate change and non-communicable diseases

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

-Strengthening of regional perspectives and balance in the IPCC reports

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Farhan Akhtar, Foreign Affairs Officer, U.S. Department of State	USA

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:

- **Working group contributions** - In AR7, the IPCC should avoid new lengthy comprehensive assessments which revisit issues already well covered in previous assessments. Instead, the working group contributions should be relatively short products that focus on providing updates to past assessments based on new information and where there are questions of great policy relevance such as 1.5°C compatible net zero emissions pathways, best practices in mainstreaming adaptation into policy planning, and aligning all financial flows towards net zero GHG emissions and climate resilience.
- **Synthesis report** - The IPCC should consider no longer producing a standalone synthesis report in AR7. Instead, efforts can be focused on greater integration between the working groups to produce synthetic findings within their respective working group contributions.
- If AR7 does have a separate synthesis report, the process should begin early in the cycle so that the synthesis report authors can engage with the working groups throughout the cycle. This could also reduce the delay between the publication of the underlying assessment reports and the synthesis report.

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

- In AR7, the TFI should explore ways to make the guidelines distributed across the 2019 Refinements, 2006 Guidelines, and 2013 Wetlands Supplement more user friendly. There is demand for a consolidating information to avoid having to crosswalk the 3 products simultaneously. This will help countries at all capacity levels to use the latest guidance. We are open to the form of this product, it could be an unofficial user guide product produced by the TFI TSU, a report of an expert meeting, or even an official product if mandated by the Panel. The aim will not be to revise existing guidelines, but to help
- We also suggest the TFI consider convening expert meetings on several important emerging issues, including:
 - **Direct Air Carbon Capture and other carbon removal technologies.** Developing guidance on quantifying carbon removal for incorporation into GHG inventories is of significant policy interest.
 - **Atmospheric observations and GHG inventories.** As countries gain more experience with use of atmospheric observations to assess and improve GHG inventories, the TFI should consider convening an expert meeting to assess progress and discuss whether updates to guidance would be useful. This would be a follow-on meeting to the 2022 meeting on atmospheric observation.
 - **Fugitive hydrogen emissions.** An expert meeting could consider methods for quantifying fugitive hydrogen emissions, particularly as governments consider hydrogen as part of their GHG mitigation strategies.

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:

- Should an additional special report be possible in AR7 (see below), the IPCC could consider producing a special report on climate tipping points risks and responses.

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

- The overall number of special reports and comprehensive assessments included in this cycle should be limited to prevent the overextension of author teams and technical support units that occurred in AR6.
- The Panel should first consider what can be produced in the 5 to 7-year overall timeframe before discussing topics for any additional products.
- Topics for any additional products should be chosen based upon scientific merit and whether a standalone product warranted versus inclusion in the comprehensive assessment.
- There are several ways that AR7 could focus on important topics without creating additional products such as expert meetings or dedicated chapters.

VENEZUELA, BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Ricardo Salas	Venezuela

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:

Please also include room for three special report in a similar way of AR7

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

AR6 also decided a special report on Cities, so we need room for other important topics like special report on vulnerability and adaptation including methodology for risk and vulnerability report, as well aligned IPCC report to the GST

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:

Loss and damages, Adaptation and vulnerability methods, Nature based solutions, GST, etc

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

The product should be concise and focused in policy relevant matters with broad participation from governments, practitioners and experts.

ZAMBIA

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Beausic M Chongo Chief Climate Change Officer Green Economy and Climate Change Department Ministry of Green Economy and Environment	ZAMBIA

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

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?

NA

ZIMBABWE

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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country
Kudzai Ndidzano, Deputy Director, Climate Change Management Department	Zimbabwe

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

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:

1. Special report on climate change and loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change ;
2. Special report on climate change and Global Goal on Adaptation and adaptation metrics;

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

No additional comments

Our ref.: 5227-23/IPCC/GEN

Annex(es): 1

To designated IPCC Focal Points and Ministries of
Foreign Affairs
(if no focal point has been designated)

Geneva, 18 October 2023

Dear Sir/Madam,

Further to the letter (5222-23/IPCC/GEN) dated 3 October 2023, I have the honor of addressing you on the preparations for the Sixtieth Session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC-60) scheduled to take place from 16 to 19 January 2024 in Istanbul, Türkiye. An invitation letter for the IPCC-60 will follow shortly.

As you may know, IPCC-60 will be dedicated, amongst other matters, to the planning of the seventh assessment cycle. To guide its preparations, the new IPCC Bureau will be meeting in Geneva, Switzerland at its 66th Session (BUR-66) from 15 to 16 November 2023. To inform the discussion and facilitate the conduct of the BUR-66 Session, I would like to invite IPCC Member Countries to submit their views on the reports and other products of the seventh assessment cycle.

Please find attached in an Annex to this letter, a form containing a few guiding questions regarding the reports and other products of the seventh assessment cycle. We would appreciate receiving your feedback by **1 November 2023**. This would allow the Secretariat to compile the views expressed prior to BUR-66.

When preparing your submissions, you may wish to consider the report on Lessons Learned from the sixth assessment cycle, which is available on the [IPCC Focal Point Portal](#). I would also like to recall that the Panel has already decided that this cycle will include a Special Report on Climate Change and Cities ([Decision IPCC/XLIII-6](#)) and that the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) should produce a Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers ([Decision IPCC-XLIX-7](#)).

Furthermore, I wish to provide you with pertinent UNFCCC decisions and documents. These include [Decision 3CMA/4](#) on the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, as well as the recently released synthesis report on the [views on the elements for the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake](#), and information gaps identified by the [Synthesis report by the co-facilitators on the technical dialogue on the global stocktake](#), which outline perspectives on existing and potential invitations to the IPCC, that you may wish to take into consideration.

Thank you in advance for your attention on this matter and your support.

A copy of this letter is being sent for information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to the Permanent Representatives from your country to the World Meteorological Organization and to the United Nations Environment Programme.

Yours sincerely,



(Abdalah Mokssit)
Secretary of the IPCC

IPCC Secretariat

c/o WMO, 7bis, Avenue de la Paix · C.P. N° 2300 · 1211 Geneva 2 · Switzerland
telephone +41 22 730 8208/8254/8284 · fax +41 22 730 8025/8013 · email IPCC-Sec@wmo.int · www.ipcc.ch



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 with subject "seventh assessment cycle products" by **1 November 2023**

Details of Submitting Official

Full Name, Title and Institution	Member Country

5. 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:

6. 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

7. 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:

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