

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE IPCC
Sofia, Bulgaria, 27 July – 2 August 2024

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DRAFT REPORT OF THE SIXTIETH SESSION OF THE IPCC

Istanbul, Türkiye, 16 – 19 January 2024

(Submitted by the Secretary of the IPCC)

¹ This revised version is submitted to reflect comments received from a Member country after the deadline.

IPCC Secretariat

c/o WMO • 7bis, Avenue de la Paix • C.P. 2300 • 1211 Geneva 2 • Switzerland
telephone : +41 (0) 22 730 8208 / 54 / 84 • email : IPCC-Sec@wmo.int • www.ipcc.ch



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1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

Mr Jim Skea, Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), called the 60th Session of the (IPCC-60) to order. He welcomed delegates to the Panel's inaugural plenary for the seventh assessment cycle. The Chair stressed the importance of deciding on the IPCC's Programme of Work (PoW), the upcoming products and the timetable for their delivery. He highlighted the achievements of the past reports and the contributions they made in enhancing global climate awareness and supporting climate action. They provided critical inputs to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process and have informed the global ambition of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. The IPCC Special Reports (SRs) on Climate Change and Land and on the Ocean and the Cryosphere have highlighted the links between climate change and other global challenges and have informed other United Nations (UN) processes and conventions. The Chair also noted how the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) provided input to the first Global Stocktake (GST-1). Summarizing the achievements of the previous cycle and looking at the new cycle, the Chair noted the opportunity to bring to IPCC member governments the most robust and latest scientific knowledge that can support climate action and lessen its impact on the health and well-being of the planet. Stressing the urgency of addressing the climate change challenge, he invited the Panel to be bold and strategic in decisions shaping the IPCC's work during the seventh cycle.

Mr Abdalah Mokssit, Secretary of the IPCC, moderated the opening ceremony of IPCC-60.

Ms Inger Andersen, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), addressed the session through a video message. She noted the IPCC's authority on climate science, bringing global focus on climate change and global pressure for urgent climate action. The Executive Director of UNEP stressed the seventh assessment cycle as the most important yet. She welcomed the vision of the new Chair of the IPCC in promoting inclusivity and balance, strengthening of IPCC's policy relevance and advancing interdisciplinarity and integration in the IPCC's work. In closing her remarks, the Executive Director of UNEP invited the Panel to set out "clear signposts that will lead us to a better world" in the seventh assessment cycle.

Ms Celeste Saulo, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), addressed the session through a video message. She congratulated the IPCC on the successful completion of the sixth cycle and stressed the vital role of science and how IPCC assessments have timely informed the outcome decisions at the 28th UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP28). The Secretary-General of WMO noted the IPCC's strong commitment to continuing improvement of regional and gender balance, firmly aligned with WMO's approach. She highlighted that 2023 was Earth's warmest year on record and that 2024 could be even warmer and noted that the *Early Warnings for All* initiative led by WMO will ensure full coverage of early warning systems by 2027. IPCC's scientific findings support the case for such an investment. In closing her remarks, the Secretary-General of WMO encouraged the Panel to decide on an ambitious, meaningful, and realistic PoW for the cycle.

Mr Simon Stiell, the Executive Secretary of UNFCCC, addressed the Plenary through a video message. He stressed that the public sees COP28 as marking the beginning of the end for fossil fuels and that the IPCC can take a lot of credit for the fact that the world has come that far. The Executive Secretary of UNFCCC said that IPCC's sixth cycle made the imperative of limiting global warming to 1.5°C crystal clear and provided the scientific basis for GST-1. He noted that the IPCC's seventh cycle coincides with the critical decade of climate action, adding that over the coming year, Parties will develop their new five-year National Determined Contributions (NDCs), which need to be ambitious enough to achieve the targets of reducing emissions by 65% by 2035. He further stressed that the IPCC comprehensive inputs received by early 2027 will be invaluable to inform the second GST (GST-2), which will conclude in late 2028. In closing his remarks, he encouraged IPCC member governments to actively share their knowledge and "move forward with determination and unity."

H.E. Ms Fatma Varank, Deputy Minister of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change of Türkiye, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the hosting government. She noted references to IPCC findings in GST-1 as the most important part of the outcomes of COP28. H.E., the Deputy Minister, stressed the importance of the Paris Agreement and how IPCC reports clearly emphasize that limiting the temperature increase alone will not be sufficient in combating climate change and that adaptation and loss and damage measures need to be increased. She highlighted that Türkiye is already experiencing the 1.5°C temperature increase and its negative impacts, such as the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, floods, fires and droughts. H.E., the Deputy Minister, noted that Türkiye launched the Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan covering the years 2024-2030 and has prepared the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan. She also noted that Türkiye would welcome the inclusion of more female scientists and young authors participating in the IPCC's seventh cycle. In closing her remarks, she stressed Türkiye's candidacy to host the 31st Conference of the Parties (COP31). A priority for Türkiye's Presidency would be given to all fragile geographies and action focused on green transformation. In this context, the IPCC's scientific work will make a unique contribution with the most up-to-date and reliable scientific information.

The Chair declared IPCC-60 open. He introduced the Provisional Agenda ([IPCC-LX/Doc.1, Rev.1](#)), which the Panel adopted.

2. APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE FIFTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE IPCC

The Secretary of the IPCC presented the Draft Report of the 59th Session of the IPCC (IPCC-59) ([IPCC-LX/Doc. 8](#)) for approval informing the Panel that the draft report was sent for comments and that all comments that were received were incorporated when revising the report.

The Panel approved the report of the IPCC-59 as contained in Document [IPCC-LX/Doc. 8](#).

3. IPCC TRUST FUND PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

3.1. Budget for the years 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026

Ms Judith Ewa, Programme Officer of the IPCC Secretariat, presented the document on the IPCC Trust Fund Programme and Budget – Budget for the years 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026 ([IPCC-LX/Doc. 2](#)). The opening balance in the IPCC Trust Fund, as of 1 January 2023, was CHF 24,527,801. The total income received as of 31 December 2023 stood at CHF 6,744,177, with income in the pipeline estimated at CHF 147,554. The total expenditure stood at CHF 5,827,281 with a total savings of CHF 2,027,720, which is attributed to meetings/activities either being cancelled, held virtually or postponed to 2024. The projected interim closing balance on 31 December 2023 is estimated at CHF 25,592,251. The Programme Officer also provided an overview of the summary of income and expenditure and a list of governments and organizations that had made a contribution to the Trust Fund in 2023. She also informed on the status of Income and Expenditure of the IPCC Trust Fund in 2023 and provided a summary of contributions since inception (1989-2023), contributions under the International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS), the interim statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and a list of in-kind contributions/activities (January-December 2023 and January-March 2024). The Programme Officer presented the IPCC Trust Fund budget (2023-2026), including the revised 2023 budget, the proposed 2024 budget, the forecast 2025 budget, the indicative 2026 budget and the provisional agenda for the Financial Task Team (FiTT).

Congo and Saudi Arabia took the floor.

Comments made included a request to give ample time to the FiTT to consider all the agenda items with financial implications and report back with their recommendation. Clarification was sought on the decrease in the number of journeys in the Bureau budget line in 2023 (108 journeys) compared to 2024 (64 journeys) and whether this implied that Bureau meetings would be held virtually. In addition, there was an observation about the decrease in the budget line for Bureau sessions compared to an increase in the budget line for Communications. There was a request for clarification on document [IPCC-LX/Doc. 7](#), under Agenda item 3.3 (Other matters), related to hiring of additional staff to cover

specific programmes, which the Panel had not yet agreed upon. As for the document [IPCC-LX/Doc. 12](#) under Agenda Item 3.3, as it covered emissions and financial implications solely from approval sessions and not the other types of IPCC meetings, it was felt that its findings could not be used to inform a Panel decision.

In response to the above questions and comments, Ms Ewa clarified that the reduction in the number of journeys for Bureau sessions took into account the new composition of the Bureau and the number of Bureau sessions taking place. She indicated that the comments on staffing and emissions would be addressed when Agenda Item 3.3 (Other Matters) is opened and that the comment on Communications would be addressed when Agenda Item 10.6 on progress reports is opened.

Following the comments made by the delegates, the Chair established the FiTT with the mandate to continue discussions on matters with financial implications and report back to the Panel on 19 January 2024. He reminded the Panel that the FiTT is open-ended with a core membership that comprises the Bahamas, Norway, Saudi Arabia, and the United States of America (USA) and co-chaired by Ms Melanie Ford (Australia) and Ms Patricia Nying'uro (Kenya).

The FiTT met four times during the week to deliberate on key issues relating to the IPCC programme and budget, including the revised 2023 budget, the proposed 2024 budget, the forecast 2025 budget and the indicative 2026 budget.

Following such deliberations, recommendations from the FiTT in the form of a draft decision for consideration by the Panel were submitted to the Panel by Ms Melanie Ford, also on behalf of the other FiTT Co-Chair, Ms Patricia Nying'uro.

The Panel approved [Decision IPCC-LX-10](#) on the IPCC Trust Fund Programme and Budget as contained in Annex 1, which included, but was not limited to the revised budget for 2023, the proposed budget for 2024, the forecast budget for 2025, the indicative budget for 2026 with specific conditions on disbursements related to the Data Distribution Centre (DDC) contingent upon approval of the TG-Data AR7 work programme. The Panel approved new budget lines for services by Science Editors, training programs as proposed by the Gender Action Team (GAT) Co-chair and endorsed additional staffing for the IPCC Secretariat to meet increased workload demands and requested a strategic human resource plan to align with the AR7 work programme.

3.2. Audit of the 2022 financial statements

Ms Judith Ewa, Programme Officer, introduced Item 3.2, document [IPCC-LX/INF. 1](#) on the Audit of the 2022 financial statements. She reported on the findings from the External Auditor of the 2022 IPCC financial statements, noting that according to their findings, the financial statements of the IPCC, as of 31 December 2022, present fairly the financial position, performance, its changes in asset/equity, its cash flows and comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the WMO Financial Regulations and Rules.

The Panel took note of the document.

3.3. Any other matters

The Secretary presented the document ([IPCC-LX/Doc.7](#) on the IPCC Secretariat staffing needs in the seventh assessment cycle), recalling that this document has been requested by the 57th Session of the IPCC (IPCC-57) (Geneva, Switzerland, 27 - 30 September 2022) ([Decision IPCC-LVII-4](#)). He suggested that a detailed and in-depth discussion should be held by the FiTT. The Secretary emphasized that, as currently most of the staff members of the IPCC Secretariat cannot easily be substituted, the efficient delivery of the work of the IPCC Secretariat can be compromised if one or several staff members are absent. He noted that, while the optimal solution would be the creation of three posts, the proposal made by the IPCC Secretariat is to seek approval for the creation of the two positions: a Program Officer at P4 level to support the implementation of new mandates emerging

from Panel decisions and a Program Officer at P3 level to support outreach, multimedia and documentation.

The Chair proposed that this matter be discussed during the FiTT, which would then provide a recommendation to the Plenary.

The Panel accepted the proposal of the Chair of the IPCC and approved the FiTT proposal for creating new positions, a program officer at P2 level and a temporary program officer post at P3 level (may be converted into a permanent position pending Panel approval), to meet increased workload at the IPCC Secretariat. It mandates the Secretariat to develop a human resources plan, with consultant support, to assess staffing needs and structure alignment with the AR7 work programme, for presentation to the Panel soon.

Mr Mxolisi Shongwe, Programme Officer of the IPCC Secretariat, introduced the document ([IPCC-LX/Doc.12](#)) on Financial Implications and Estimates Associated with Travel-related Carbon Emissions of Holding Physical, Virtual and Hybrid Meetings. The document outlines financial and emission estimates for three IPCC Panel Sessions (virtual, hybrid, and physical). Financial estimates were generated by Oracle, the resource planning tool used by the WMO. Emissions calculations used the ICAO Carbon Emissions Calculator for air travel and UN tools for conference facilities, based on assumptions like travel origins and cabin class. He highlights the need for better data to improve accuracy, including itineraries and detailed impacts from lodging and catering at meeting venues. To save on costs, the IPCC could, where possible, explore the possibility of conducting meetings entirely virtually, organizing hybrid meetings, balancing in-person attendance and virtual participation as appropriate, and considering hosting meetings in UN Offices, which the estimates show to be cheaper. To reduce the IPCC's carbon footprint, the Panel could consider hybrid and virtual meeting integration, promoting train travel, establishing carbon emission reduction targets, and carbon offsetting.

Algeria; Argentina; Bhutan; Brazil; Chad; Chile; China; Cuba; Egypt; Ethiopia; France; Gambia; Germany; India; Iran; Iraq; Kenya; Morocco; Niger; Nigeria; Norway; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Somalia; South Africa; Switzerland; Ukraine, USA, Venezuela, the Bolivarian Republic of; Zimbabwe as well as Mr Ladislaus Changa, IPCC Vice-Chair; Mr Ramón Pichs-Madruga, IPCC Vice-Chair and Ms Diana Üрге-Vorsatz, IPCC Vice-Chair; Mr Edvin Aldrian, Working Group (WG) I Vice-Chair; Ms Sonia Seneviratne, WGI Vice-Chair; Mr Cromwell Likorito, WGII Co-Chair; Mr Carlos Mendez, WGII Co-Chair; Ms Zinta Zommers, WGII Vice-Chair; Mr Eduardo Calvo, WGIII Vice-Chair and Climate Action Network (CAN) International Canada took the floor.

There was a request for a minute of silence for those who are lost due to human-caused and climate disasters.

Governments expressed their enthusiasm for continuing discussion on this important subject considering the organization's carbon footprint. The discussions need to consider other factors, as there may be some elements missing in the current document and methodology. Some delegates cautioned against underestimating the importance of face-to-face meetings for the work of the IPCC. Others brought up the issues of effective participation and connectivity challenges in developing countries. The need to strike a balance between issues of cost containment, reducing the organization's carbon footprint and the participation of developing countries was suggested. In striking this balance, some delegates expressed a preference for hybrid meetings, where delegates can choose to travel or not. To reduce travel-related carbon emissions, it was suggested that the Panel consider delegates travelling to regional hubs, from which they would then connect remotely, holding back-to-back meetings, and promoting travel by train where possible. Hybrid meetings could allow for more participants to join, especially from developing countries and groups that are underrepresented in the IPCC. A paper outlining the advantages and disadvantages of the different options could be prepared, followed by a survey to get further input on them.

In response, the Chair expressed appreciation for the input and noted he would discuss the points that are long-term in nature with the Secretariat and come back to the Panel with a way forward.

The Chair further asked the FiTT to consider the item, taking note of the deliberations that have taken place, to inform the decision on the IPCC Trust Fund Programme and Budget.

The Panel agreed with the Chair's proposal and adopted the following the FiTT proposal requested the Secretariat to update the document with similar information for other IPCC travel-related activities, including but not limited to outreach events, not prejudging any changes in meeting formats, at the earliest, by the next Plenary session where the Financial Task Team will meet.

4. ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

Ms Jennifer Lew Schneider, Legal Officer of the IPCC Secretariat, presented the document on Admission of Observer Organizations [IPCC-LX/Doc. 3, Rev. 1](#), and noted that since the 57th Session of the IPCC (Geneva, Switzerland, 27-30 September 2022), one request from a UN entity and 26 applications from NGOs and IGOs had been submitted in accordance with the IPCC Policy and Process for Admitting Observer Organizations. After screening by the Secretariat, the IPCC Bureau reviewed the applications at its Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Sessions and forwarded these for Panel consideration.

The Panel was informed that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) had requested IPCC observer status in accordance with IPCC Observer Policy Rule I.4 and had been added to the list of participating UN Bodies and Organizations.

Türkiye took the floor, noting an objection to the application from the Cyprus Institute.

The Chair confirmed the Cyprus Institute would be put into pending status for further clarification and review by the Panel and asked the Panel to approve the other organizations listed. Subsequently, the Panel approved [Decision IPCC-LX-4](#), admitting by consensus the following 24 organizations as IPCC observers:

- 1) Action pour le Respect et la protection de l'Environnement (ARPE);
- 2) Alternative des Jeunes pour la préservation et la conservation des Écosystèmes, de la Biodiversité et l'Environnement pour le Développement Durable (AJEBEDD – Congo);
- 3) Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP);
- 4) Association pour la Justice Climatique, l'Environnement et la Nature pour le Développement Durable (AJUCENDADED – Congo);
- 5) Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE);
- 6) Colby College Law (Colby);
- 7) Conflict and Environment Observatory (CEOBS);
- 8) Dickinson College (Dickinson);
- 9) Engineers Australia Climate Smart Engineering Initiative (Engineers);
- 10) Fédération des Coopératives des Pays de Mayoko (FECOPAM – Congo);
- 11) Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights (FEEDAR);
- 12) Institute for Sustainable Development and Research (ISDR, India);
- 13) International Copper Association (ICA);
- 14) Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law (MP CPL);
- 15) Meliore Foundation (Meliore);
- 16) MERI Foundation (MERI);
- 17) Prime Initiative for Green Development (PIGD);
- 18) Resilience First (RF);
- 19) The Sea Cleaners (TSC);
- 20) University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM);
- 21) University of Geneva (UNIGE);
- 22) Wilderness Foundation Africa (WFA);
- 23) Washington University of St. Louis (WUSL);
- 24) Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI).

The Panel further decided that the application from the Cyprus Institute would be treated as a pending application subject to future Panel consideration.

5. CHAIR'S VISION FOR THE SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE

The Chair presented his vision for the seventh cycle ([IPCC-LX/Doc. 6](#)). He emphasized three priorities: interdisciplinarity and Working Groups (WGs) cooperation; policy relevance and interaction with the UNFCCC; and inclusivity and diversity with the need for improved regional representation and gender balance. The Chair also briefed the Plenary on the specific roles assigned to the IPCC Vice-Chairs, including collaboration with the UNFCCC, other UN organizations and stakeholder groups. He reported on the progress made regarding the planning for the Special Report on Climate Change SR-Cities and the Methodology Report (MR) on Short Lived Climate Forcers (SLCFs) and highlighted the importance of having a clear decision on the Programme of Work (PoW) for the cycle under agenda item seven. Once the PoW was established, it was pertinent to look at the Lessons Learned from the previous cycle, which was presented under agenda item six. He suggested that the Panel take these three agenda items as a package and hear the relevant presentations first before opening the floor for discussions.

India and Saudi Arabia took the floor.

Views expressed included that each of the three items deals with separate issues and that it would be better to proceed item by item according to the agenda. As for the Chair's vision, some highlighted that this was not an endorsed Panel document. Concerns were expressed regarding targeting certain stakeholders.

The Chair clarified that the idea was for the items to be treated separately, but for the presentations to be delivered as a package before opening the floor for comments.

The Panel took note of the information provided.

6. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE SIXTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE

Ms Ermira Fida, Deputy Secretary of the IPCC, presented the Document ([IPCC-LX/INF. 9](#)) on Lessons Learned from the Sixth Assessment Cycle. She recalled that the work on lessons learned from the Sixth Assessment Cycle started in September 2022 as mandated by the Panel at IPCC-57 with an Informal Group on Lessons Learned (IGLL) subsequently formed during BUR-64 in February 2023 to develop the Lessons Learned Document (Annex 1, IPCC-LX/INF. 9). This final document, discussed at BUR-66 in November 2023, outlined insights from Governments, Bureau Members, and Technical Support Units (TSUs) across three key areas: organizational elements, scientific work, and communications. Deputy Secretary presented recommendations relevant to the planning for the new assessment cycle which included enhancing collaboration, leveraging technological advancements, ensuring continuity, refining operational procedures, addressing authorship ethics, improving regional and gender balance, promoting equity, and enhancing outreach and stakeholder engagement through effective visual communication strategies. These recommendations were intended for action by the Panel, Bureau, and Secretariat to strengthen future IPCC assessments.

The Chair highlighted that many of the recommendations have already been implemented. For instance, the IPCC Vice-Chairs have begun collaborating with the UNFCCC constituencies, and progress has been made in collaboration with other assessment panels since the start of the new cycle. In taking forward the Lessons Learned during the seventh assessment cycle, it would be important to monitor progress. To facilitate this, he proposed two new standing items during the Plenary sessions: a progress report covering the activities of the Chair and Vice-Chairs and a progress report covering the Secretariat. An additional survey could also be organised to seek views on Lessons Learned.

The Chair invited the Panel to take note of the lessons learned document (Annex 1, [IPCC-LX/INF. 9](#)), in particular, the recommendations pertinent to the planning for the seventh cycle, with the view to set

up a Group to work on the topic and resume discussion on and consideration of the rest of the recommendations at its Sixty-first Session (IPCC-61).

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, Gambia, Germany, India, Italy, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, St. Kitts and Nevis, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK), USA, Uruguay, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, as well as the European Union (EU), Climate Action Network Europe (CAN-Europe), Friends World Committee for Consultation (FWCC), the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) took the floor.

Many appreciated the work done so far on collecting lessons learned from the sixth cycle while acknowledging the need to continue the efforts. There was overall support for the establishment of a Group on Lessons Learned, which would provide space for governments to exchange views on the topic. Some stressed the need for a specific timeframe, proposing the Group to start working as soon as possible and to deliver its output to the IPCC-61. Some suggested that the Group could continue working throughout the cycle and provide insights for the seventh and eighth cycles. With regard to its mandate, it was indicated that the work of the Group should focus solely on lessons learned related to the programme of work and not look at the content and substance of the reports or at the IPCC Principles and Procedures. In terms of membership, it was suggested that Bureau members, Secretariat and TSUs staff should participate as advisors. There were suggestions for Observer Organisations to also be able to participate in the process. There was no agreement on the need for an additional survey.

As it regards science and process, inclusivity and equity were highlighted as a priority, especially in terms of gender and geographical balance. Support for developing countries was encouraged, including enhancing the data and science coming from certain regions and maximising access to this information to improve the quality and accessibility of reports. Fostering the inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge and Local Knowledge and grey literature was also emphasized, including setting up a Task Group/s to consider this meaningfully. In general, broader informal consultations were suggested to understand how to best incorporate diverse views into the IPCC work. It was recommended to include underrepresented communities in the IPCC processes and further enable early career scientists, especially from developing countries.

As regards the content of the IPCC reports, some noted that the regional focus of the assessment should be enhanced, including through regional workshops for developing countries. Efforts should be focused on the most recent research and not on matters that have been assessed in the past. The importance of social sciences literature is to be considered and prioritised in this and later cycles. Topics proposed for consideration included coastal ecosystems, water scarcity, and desertification.

As regards collaboration, views expressed included the need for the IPCC to be agile in responding to change and open to exploring synergies with other UN bodies to foster the exchange of best practices and avoid duplication. While some recommended improved collaboration between the IPCC and other organizations, especially those providing assessments on relevant topics, such as IPBES, others disagreed, as, in their view, this was outside the mandate of the proposed Group. It was also noted that the joint IPCC-IPBES workshop in the sixth cycle showed that the IPCC collaborates successfully with other bodies.

In terms of operations, strategic and long-term planning during the cycle was encouraged. Well-organised sessions and avoiding running overtime may require items to be prioritized differently or holding longer plenaries to cover all topics. Providing childcare options during meetings was important. There was support for the idea of defining the roles for the IPCC Vice-Chairs and WGs Vice-Chairs to enhance the effectiveness and operation of the IPCC.

In terms of the IPCC products for the cycle, a lower workload was recommended based on the experience from the sixth cycle. Information should be made more accessible and available to policymakers, including through the Synthesis Report (SYR) and the Summaries for Policymakers (SPMs). Alternative products could be an option for responding to more urgent policy needs as they

arise during the cycle. Communication efforts should be continued to make sure that IPCC content is available to the main audiences in a timely manner.

The Chair concluded that there was a universal endorsement for setting up a Group on Lessons Learned to work intersessionally. He clarified that as the Panel is due to review the Principles and Procedures every five years, this would be a separate process, although there could be information sharing between the two processes on interlinked matters. He invited South Africa and the USA to co-chair the process and requested the Secretariat to prepare the Group's Terms of Reference (ToR), taking into account the views expressed by the Panel.

Brazil, India, Luxembourg, Saudi Arabia, the Russian Federation, the UK and the USA took the floor.

Clarification was sought on the duration of the Group's mandate, how the Group's outputs would be presented, its membership and the need to deliver at IPCC-61. Some highlighted that the recommendations in the Lessons Learned Document (Annex 1, [IPCC-LX/INF. 9](#)) were premature and not endorsed by the Panel and suggested that the Group ensure that all matters related to lessons learned are looked at objectively and comprehensively.

The Chair clarified that the Group considerations were not limited only to the Lessons Learned Document and invited the Panel to consider approving the establishment of the Ad Hoc Group on Lessons Learned (AGLL).

The IPCC decided to set up the AGLL with the mandate to advise governments on the way forward in considering the lessons learned from the sixth assessment cycle, including but not limited to those identified in Annex 1 of the document [IPCC-LX/INF. 9](#), ([Decision IPCC-LX- 7](#)).

7. PLANNING FOR THE SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE

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

The Deputy Secretary presented the document ([IPCC-LX/INF. 6, Rev.1](#)) on Synthesis of IPCC Member Countries' views on the Products for the seventh cycle. The views were solicited through a set of four questions built around the following topics: Seventh Assessment Report (AR7) structure, consideration for an additional Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) product, additional products for the cycle, as well as general suggestions relevant to this cycle's products. Submissions were received from 65 Member countries with 42% from developed countries and 58% from developing countries and countries with economies in transition (EITs). Nearly all countries supported maintaining the current format during AR7 with three WGs' contributions and a Synthesis Report (SYR). Member Countries were narrowly split concerning additional products from the TFI. Nearly all respondents supported having other Special Reports, Technical Papers, or Methodology Reports as additional products during the cycle. Expert meetings and workshops were proposed as well. General suggestions included having some topics addressed through expert meetings, limiting the number of Special Reports, focusing on inclusivity and regional balance, avoiding delays, and enhancing transparency. Other suggestions included producing solution-oriented assessments, consideration of Indigenous perspectives and the youth, increasing the WGs and TFI collaboration, and improving communications of the IPCC products. As to the proposed topics for the additional products, the topics relevant to "tipping points" gained the highest support, followed by climate change adaptation, adaptation goal, adaptation metrics and "loss and damage".

The Chair invited the Panel to intervene on this after agenda item 7.2. on Options for the Programme of Work (PoW) in the seventh cycle, noting that the outcome of the survey has informed the document under item 7.2.

The Panel took note of the information provided.

7.2. Options for the Programme of Work in the seventh assessment cycle

Ms Katherine Calvin, WGIII Co-Chair, presented the document ([IPCC-LX/Doc. 4, Rev.1](#)) on Options for the PoW in the Seventh Assessment Cycle, on behalf of the Informal Group on the Programme of Work for the Seventh Assessment Cycle (IG-PoW). The IG-PoW was established at the 66th Session of the IPCC Bureau (BUR-66) (Geneva, 14-16 November 2023) to examine options for the PoW of the seventh cycle. The options proposed were formulated to be consistent with the ambition to have more integrated, concise and policy-relevant reports while ensuring the workload was within acceptable limits. For each option, the IG-PoW evaluated the possibility of input for the UNFCCC GST. Three options were proposed by the IG-POW as follows: a “light option” with fewer products and a shorter timeline than in the sixth cycle; a “classical” option, with up to two SRs and two TFI Methodology Reports; and a “Special Report gallery” option, that delivers no WGs assessment reports but a larger collection of topic-specific SRs. If a full set of Assessment Reports (ARs) were decided, a maximum of two SRs could be produced, including the SR-Cities and two MRs, including the SLCFs. A larger collection of SRs or MRs was deemed feasible only when no WGs reports were planned. Furthermore, the IG-PoW analysed the requests for SRs and MRs and identified four potential groupings that could form the basis of the additional SRs as follows: Reversible and Irreversible Climate Change Impacts and How to Avoid and Respond to Tipping Points; Exceeding a Warming Level and Returning; Climate Change and SDGs; and Adaptation. As for additional TFI products, the IG-PoW identified the following groupings based on proposals by Member Countries: Carbon Dioxide removal (CDR), Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU) and Land Hydrogen. The document also included information on expert meetings and additional IPCC products, such as Technical Papers (TPs).

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Madagascar, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Türkiye, Ukraine, the UK, the USA, Uruguay, Venezuela, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, as well as Ms Fatima Denton, WGII Vice-Chair and Mr Raman Sukumar, WGII Vice-Chair took the floor.

The “classical” approach was widely supported, with some supporting the “light” option, and a few indicating their preference for the “gallery” approach. There were some who didn’t consider the options acceptable and disagreed with their categorization. There was overall support to maintain the structure with three WGs reports and a SYR. While the SYR was considered essential to some, others noted that it may not be needed depending on the cross-WG collaboration. There were diverging views as to when the scoping of the SYR should be done. While some indicated their preference to have it after the WGs reports, others encouraged the process to start as soon as possible. Furthermore, it was noted that more ambitious changes for the structure could be considered for the eighth cycle.

As regards the SRs, there were divergent views on the number and themes of SRs during the seventh cycle. Many indicated no need for two or more SRs. Suggestions for possible topics included adaptation and adaptation metrics; sustainable development, overshoot, tipping points with clear approaches to adaptation and mitigation; women and youth; risk assessment; loss and damage, solutions that integrate adaptation and mitigation for the GST; non-communicable diseases; Indigenous Peoples and knowledge. Others suggested that some of these topics could be covered in the WGs reports.

As regards the TFI products, it was proposed to have an additional MR on the topic of Carbon Dioxide removal (CDR), Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), and Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU). It was suggested that the MR could be preceded by an expert meeting. The need for refinement of the GHG inventories was also indicated. Furthermore, there were suggestions to make decisions on additional TFI products during a subsequent IPCC Session.

Other products proposed included an update to the 1994 IPCC Technical Guidelines (TGs) for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations, a Technical Paper (TP) on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), and a workshop on biodiversity and climate change. It was recalled that a joint workshop on climate change and biodiversity was already held during the previous cycle. To save time expert meetings, workshops, and TPs could be discussed in a subsequent IPCC Session.

There was no consensus on the timeline for delivering the products for the cycle or on alignment with the GST. Many stressed that for the IPCC to stay policy-relevant, its products should feed into the GST and other UN processes, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Some cautioned against the IPCC adapting its work programme to the UNFCCC schedule, emphasising that those were two different processes.

The suggestions on inputs to the GST were also numerous. Some were considering accepting the “light” option, but only if it was feasible to deliver for the GST without compromising the quality of IPCC reports. There was a suggestion for an amended “classical” approach, which involved compressing the timeline with the second SR following the first one by six months. It was noted that depending on the scoping, SR-Cities could be pertinent to the second GST (GST-2) in 2028. A second SR, with relevance to the GST, could be developed for GST-2. It was also proposed to finalise the cycle in 2029 so that the AR7 could support the preparations of the National Determined Contributions (NDC). While some suggested the entire AR7 be concluded by 2028, in time for the Second (GST-2), others were of the view that the cycle should end with the SYR in 2029 or 2030. Some noted that all WGs are to be delivered in 2028, while others cautioned that it was not realistic to complete all three of them. It was also suggested that consideration should also be given as to how to provide input for the third GST (GST-3) due in 2033.

Additional comments included the need to continuously enhance the TSUs, WGs, and TFI collaboration, improve developing countries' participation, consider reducing the burden and the workload, ensure adequate length and balance of the reports, and promote inclusiveness through consideration of Indigenous Knowledge and participation of underrepresented communities.

Ms Calvin clarified that the “light” option means fewer reports but not a light workload. Regardless of the timeline and option decided, the inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge and underrepresented communities would be considered.

The Chair concluded that there was a strong convergence on having the full set of WGs Assessment Reports and a SYR. While there was no convergence on the SR topic, there was support for an additional MR on CDR and CCU that could be preceded by an expert meeting.

The Chair invited the Panel to agree on the establishment of a Contact Group on options for the PoW in the seventh cycle, co-chaired by Ms Cheryl Jeffers (Saint Kitts and Nevis) and Mr Frank McGovern (Ireland),

The Panel agreed to establish the Contact Group to start work immediately with the mandate to reach a consensus on topics that could be covered using the format of an SR, topics that could be covered using the format of an MR, and the timelines for the AR7 (See Terms of Reference of the Contact Group in Annex 2 to this document).

The Contact Group met five times from 17 to 19 January 2024 and the Co-Chairs reported back to the Plenary on 18 January, indicating that although there was no agreement on the need for a second SR, discussions were continuing about a possible title for such an SR that could cover several proposals. On 19 January, the Co-Chairs reported that although progress was made towards converging views on several aspects such as some topics that could be covered by a methodology report from the TFI, there was no consensus on the duration of the cycle and on the set of products to be delivered.

The Chair concluded that although there was strong convergence on having an MR on CDR and CCS in addition to the MR on SLCFs, some questioned the need for a second SR in addition to the

SR-Cities. He encouraged the Panel to consider whether a second SR should be developed during this cycle and, if so, what the topic would be.

Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Grenada, Haiti, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, the UK, Uruguay, the USA, Zimbabwe, the EU, UNFCCC, as well as Mr Bart van den Hurk, WGII Co-Chair and Mr Winston Chow, WGII Co-Chair took the floor.

Diverging views continued to persist on whether to have a second SR during the cycle or whether the topics could be covered in the WGs reports. While some favoured that such an SR should be on adaptation, others suggested broadening the title to include considerations on adaptation and mitigation in light of the Sustainable Development Goals. Some were open to an expanded second SR to be prepared in time for GST-2, but others expressed scepticism that it would be possible to agree on a workable outline for such an SR, cautioning against replicating the WG reports and potentially overloading WGII. Concerns were also raised about producing a second SR on adaptation due to the workload associated with SR-Cities.

Proposals were also made for alternative products to the SR on adaptation, stating that it was feasible to prepare either a TP or an update of the 1994 TGs. The TP could be based on the AR6 literature and ready before GST-2. The update of the 1994 TGs could cover indicators and metrics. Diverging views were expressed on whether it should cover loss and damage. In the process, some supported preparing a stand-alone TG product, while others preferred to see it as part of the WGII, either as a chapter or as an annexe. While some considered TP to be more appropriate than updated TGs, others expressed concerns that a separate TP prior to the WGII report could lead to confusion in the policy arena.

There were differing views on the timelines. Noting that the GST has a three-stage process, it was suggested that the products should be ready by 2027 and that delivering before June 2028 would be preferable, even November 2028 at the latest could be considered. While some supported preparing a stand-alone update of the 1994 TGs as an alternative to the SR, to be completed in 2027, others proposed to update the TGs in conjunction with the SR-Cities or the WGII in order to avoid an additional review process. Many underscored the importance of having input from all three WGs feed into GST-2 in 2028, but some opposed the shorter timeline, stressing that it would compromise the content and inclusivity of the WG reports. It was noted that the longer timeline would allow for more products focusing on mitigation as well as adaptation.

The Chair summarised the two possible options the decisions were converging to: updated 1994 TGs in the WGII Report or a TP based on the information from the AR6, highlighting that the first option would offer the latest scientific information on adaptation while the second would offer an earlier delivery. He recalled that the original 1994 TGs had been a distinctive product and the same approach could be followed. If the TGs were prepared as part of the WGII report, these would benefit from the simultaneous production and review process while delivering two distinctive products at the same time.

Bolivia, Canada, Chad, France, India, Kenya, Luxembourg, the Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia and the USA took the floor.

Many preferred the first option. Having the updated TGs, as a distinct product was also mostly welcomed. Some emphasized the importance of these products feeding into the GST; others stressed that the most important matter was to produce robust products and not link these to the UNFCCC process. Diverging views persisted on the timeline and whether the TGs were to be developed and approved with the WGII Report. The importance of including text related to the integration of Indigenous Peoples' Knowledge and encouraging inclusiveness in the decision related to the seventh cycle products was highlighted.

The Chair noted that an Expert Meeting on Gender, Diversity, and Inclusion was in preparation under the leadership of Ms Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, IPCC Vice-Chair and Chair of the Gender Action Team (GAT). He invited the Panel to consider a draft decision on the options for the PoW.

Australia, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, Chile, China, Denmark, India, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Ukraine, the UK and the USA, as well as Mr Takeshi Enoki, TFI Co-Chair, and Mr Bart van den Hurk, WGII Co-Chair took the floor.

Diverging views continued to persist on the timeline for the IPCC products, the sequence in which the WGs reports would be delivered and having a reference to the UNFCCC invitations to IPCC and GST in the decision text.

While some favoured setting dates for the WGs contributions in the first half of 2028 and emphasized the importance of making information available for GST-2, others were of the view that WGII and III contributions could not be delivered before 2029 to allow for inclusivity and scientific inputs from developing countries. The feasibility of delivering the SR-Cities in 2027 was also questioned and proposed to be delivered instead in 2028. There was also no consensus on whether the SYR should be completed in 2029 or 2030.

Some preferred to include the order in which the Working Group reports would be delivered, while others cautioned against this.

It was also suggested to align the timeline for the MR on CDR and CCUS with the MR on SLCF, but the feasibility of preparing those in conjunction was questioned. Furthermore, there was a discussion about whether the title of the MR on CDR should also include “technologies” as part of it.

The Panel was presented with a revised decision text for consideration, which reflected the comments made by the Panel.

Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chad, China, Denmark, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, the Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, UK and the USA took the floor.

Diverging views continued to persist regarding the language accepting UNFCCC invitations and aligning the IPCC's work with the GST or having reference to the Paris Agreement. For some, it was unacceptable to conclude the cycle in 2029. Some continued insisting on changing the timeline for the Special Report on Cities from 2027 to 2028. Some were of the view that it would not be possible for WGs II and III to complete their contributions in 2028 others expressed their strong preference for delivering the three WGs reports in 2028. There was also no agreement on whether the WGs should be delivered in a certain sequence, with some suggesting following the practice of delivering first WGI, then WGII and finally WGIII, while others recalled that during the sixth cycle, the agreed sequence was WGI, III and II. Concerns were raised that delivering in a sequence of WGI, WGII, and WGIII would mean not producing the WGIII report in time for GST-2.

To reach a compromise, various options were proposed, including adding the text “striving” for the WG reports to be ready in 2028 and having the SYR available “as early as possible” in 2029. It was suggested to defer decisions on the dates of the WG report to another IPCC session. There was also a proposal for delivering the WGs in 2028 and 2029, completing the SYR in late 2029 and requesting the Bureau to prepare a strategic plan for the Panel's consideration. It was noted that, in principle, the IPCC approves the timeline with the outline for a report but not the strategic plan.

The Chair invited three huddles throughout the Session to resolve issues related to the product on adaptation, the timeline and the diverging views on the draft decision text, facilitated by Mr Ladislaus Chang'a, IPCC Vice-Chair. Following the third huddle, Mr Chang'a indicated that a consensus had been reached, and the Chair invited the Panel to consider the draft decision.

The Panel adopted the decision on Planning for the seventh assessment cycle – Options for the PoW in the seventh assessment cycle ([Decision IPCC-LX-9](#), which takes into account the invitations from Decisions 1/CMA5 para 184 (Global Stocktake) and 3/CMA.4, paragraph 21 (Global Goal on Adaptation) as mentioned in para 3), as contained in Annex 1 of this report. According to the decision, the IPCC will produce three main reports on the physical science basis, impacts, adaptation and vulnerability, and mitigation of climate change, followed by a Synthesis Report to be produced by late 2029. Other products include a Special Report on Climate Change and Cities and a Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers by 2027, as well as an expert meeting and report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies and Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage. An update to the 1994 IPCC Technical Guidelines on impacts and adaptation will also be developed. The Panel requested the Bureau to prepare a document outlining the month and year of delivery on the basis of an AR7 strategic plan, and present it at the next meeting for approval.

8. MATTERS RELATED TO OTHER IPCC ACTIVITIES

8.1. Informal Group on Publications and Translations

The Secretary introduced the document on Matters related to other IPCC Activities – Informal Group on Publications and Translations (IGPubs) ([IPCC-LX/Doc. 10](#)). The topic was discussed at its 66th Session (Geneva, Switzerland, 15 – 16 November 2023), and the Bureau agreed to implement the IGPubs recommendations, contingent on the availability of resources as to be agreed by the Financial Task Team (FiTT).

The Chair of the IPCC, as a former Co-Chair of the IGPubs, added that the Informal Group aimed at solving the problems associated with the delays in publishing IPCC reports that occurred during the sixth cycle and ensuring that authors and other contributors got scientific credit for their IPCC work through the application of Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) to all IPCC products. The remit of the IGPubs was extended to look at delays associated with translations that rely on voluntary efforts, which were sometimes difficult to solicit. The Chair invited the Panel to approve the recommendations of the IGPubs including the establishment of a Publications and Translations Committee that has no budgetary implications. Furthermore, the FiTT could consider allocating a budget for Science Editors for Translations who would be engaged on a contractual basis.

Bangladesh, Belgium, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, and the USA, as well as Climate Action Network Europe and Mr Edvin Aldrian, WGI Vice-Chair, took the floor.

The work of the IGPubs was appreciated. Delegates supported the establishment of the Publications and Translations Committee, although some requested information pertaining to its composition and the Terms of Reference (TORs). There was a proposal that the mandate of the Committee could include reviewing the copyright policy, enhancing the accessibility of published literature by authors, and particularly assessing the usefulness of the UNEP Library. A suggestion was made to allow sufficient time for the iteration with relevant experts during the translation process to ensure a high quality of the translated products. A concern was raised regarding resolving errors in published reports, particularly the inappropriateness of redrawing or reformatting published figures and tables.

The Chair clarified that the IGPubs looked at resolving errors identified between the time of approval of reports and the subsequent conversion into published printed documents. He proposed that the Panel approves the establishment of the Publications and Translations Committee conditional on the IPCC Bureau drawing up its TORs and presenting them for the Panel's consideration. Furthermore, governments were invited to send suggestions for the refinement of the recommendations to the Secretariat. The FiTT was requested to consider the budget implications of engaging Science Editors.

Brazil, India, Saudi Arabia and the USA took the floor.

Delegates suggested that the Bureau could prepare the TORs for the Panel's consideration at a future IPCC Session and that is when the decision to establish the Committee should be taken.

Following a proposal by the Chair, the Panel requested the Bureau prepare the Terms of Reference of the “IPCC Publication Committee” and submit them for consideration at the IPCC 61st Session ([Decision IPCC-LX- 6.](#)).

8.2. IPCC Scholarship Programme

Mr Mxolisi Shongwe, Programme Officer of the IPCC Secretariat, introduced the document ([IPCC-LX/Doc. 9, Rev.1, Corr.1](#)) on Matters related to other IPCC Activities – IPCC Scholarship Programme. He noted that the term of the Board of Trustees (BOT) who were appointed by the Forty-eighth Session of the IPCC had elapsed. Special thanks were expressed to H.E. Ms Mary Robinson (Republic of Ireland), H.E. Mr Hironori Hamanaka (Japan), Ms Fatima Denton (IPCC WG II Vice-chair) and Mr Jose Goldemberg (Brazil).

The list of new candidates for the BOT, who were nominated taking into consideration gender balance, developing/developed country balance and ensuring that no region had more than one representative, consisted of:

- Ms Laura Butler, Canada.
- Mr Alberto Graña, Uruguay.
- Ms Isabelle Ramdoo, Mauritius.
- Mr Jean-Pascal van Ypersele, Belgium.

Mr Shongwe informed the Panel that as of 13th October 2023, the balance in the Scholarship Trust Fund was CHF 1, 623, 975. He acknowledged with appreciation the funds amounting to Euro € 500,000 (~CHF 492,761), received from the 2022 Gulbenkian Prize for Humanity, jointly with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and a donation of about CHF 4,823 received in 2023. He thanked the funding partners, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, which has continued to provide funding since 2011 and the Cuomo Foundation, which has provided financial support since 2013. In 2021, the former Foundation invited Mœt Hennessy to also provide additional funds through them. He further mentioned the partnership with the University of Oxford, UK, through which the IPCC provides co-funding to two students (from the Bahamas and from China), and another partnership with The World Academy of Sciences (TWAS).

In the Seventh Round of Awards (2023 – 2025), twenty-five scholarships were awarded. Amongst these, twenty scholarships are funded by the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation jointly with Mœt Hennessy, and five are funded by the Cuomo Foundation.

Mr Skea invited the Panel to take note of the report and to formally appoint the new BOT. He thanked Mr Jean-Pascal van Ypersele, who would act as Chair of the BOT, for his unstinting support for the IPCC over the years in multiple roles.

The Chair of the BOT thanked the IPCC Bureau and the Panel for the appointment. He committed to doing his best alongside other Trustees to develop and implement a fundraising strategy to sustain and enhance the Scholarship Programme.

The Panel took note of the report and appointed the new BOT.

The Chair also thanked Mr Ladislaus Chang’a, IPCC Vice-Chair, for accepting the role of Chair of the IPCC Scholarship Programme Science Board, which comprises the IPCC Chair and the three IPCC Vice-Chairs.

The Chair informed the Panel about Paragraph 5 of the [Decision IPCC-XLVII-6](#) taken at the 47th Session of the IPCC (IPCC-47, 3 – 16 March 2018, Paris, France) to extend the use of the IPCC Scholarship Trust Fund to support Chapter Scientists during the sixth assessment cycle. He proposed that the Panel extend the decision to cover the seventh cycle.

India noted that certain concerns were raised when the issue of supporting Chapter Scientists was discussed at the 49th Session of the IPCC (IPCC-49) (IPCC-49, Kyoto, Japan, 8 – 12 May 2019).

The Chair proposed deferring the issue to allow time to check all the relevant documentation. Subsequently, he mentioned that he had discussed the issue with the Chair of the BOT and concluded that the discussion to extend the decision should be deferred to later Sessions of the IPCC.

The Panel agreed with the Chair's proposal.

8.3. Task Group on Data Support for Climate Change Assessments

Mr David Huard, Co-Chair of the Task Group on Data Support for Climate Change Assessments (TG-Data), introduced the document ([IPCC-LX/Doc. 11](#)) on TG-Data Support for Climate Change Assessments. He noted that the TG-Data's main focus is on data that are archived in public repositories to facilitate their availability and accessibility by IPCC authors and other stakeholders. Due to insufficient funding for the DDC during the seventh cycle, TG-Data recommended that the IPCC provide additional funds. Two funding options were proposed: maintaining current DDC nodes in Germany, Spain, UK and USA and to issue an open call inviting potential contributors to join.

Mr Sebastian Vicuña, Co-Chair of TG-Data, highlighted TG-Data's virtual outreach events across various regions and recommended organizing these early in the assessment cycle. TG-Data also proposed an Expert Meeting on Probabilistic Risk Assessment of Climate Hazards and suggested promptly appointing TSU ex-officio members to TG-Data.

The Chair appreciated the interactions and collaboration between TG-Data and the Working Groups. He noted that the TG-Data had requested the Panel to approve that funding from the IPCC Trust Fund could be allocated to the DDC work and to provide guidance on whether soliciting external non-governmental funding should continue. The Task Group also requested the Panel to consider their proposal for an Expert Meeting.

Chile, Congo, Germany, India, Italy, Netherlands, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Switzerland, the UK and the USA took the floor.

The work of TG-Data, the WGI Interactive Atlas and the Climate Explorer were appreciated. Most delegates supported the use of the Trust Fund to support DDC work, although some requested more information about the scope of activities that should be funded directly from the Trust Fund and the required in-kind contribution. Suggestions were made that TG-Data could establish partnerships with international climate funds, engage private sector sponsors and pursue climate-focused support from global organizations. It was suggested that the Panel should agree on eligibility criteria for donors who contribute funds to the IPCC Trust Fund for DDC activities to protect the IPCC's reputation and avoid any conflict of interests. There was a question about the decision the FiTT would take regarding the disbursement of funds to the existing DDC nodes and the alignment with WMO procurement procedures. The option of issuing a call for additional contributors to participate in the DDC work was supported. One delegate suggested that there could be a DDC node in Africa. Some delegates noted that the risk assessment that was the focus of the proposed Expert Meeting was outside the TG-Data mandate.

The TG-Data Co-Chairs, in their responses, suggested that having DDC nodes in all regions would be appreciated. The options paper (i.e. Annex 1 to [IPCC-LVII/INF. 7, Rev. 1](#)) identified four levels of DDC funding requirements and outlined the associated activities. The estimated budget of about CHF 700,000 per year was the average compromise that could be reduced if more in-kind contributions were received. The in-kind contributions from governments hosting the DDC continued to decline in recent years, and the available resources were only adequate to maintain the DDC catalogue up to March 2024. The criteria for accepting funds from non-governmental sources would be appropriately addressed by the Secretariat. The TORs of the TG-Data allow for the engagement of relevant stakeholders dealing with data and scenarios.

The IPCC Legal Officer reported that the Panel, in previous decisions, requested TG-Data Co-Chairs to solicit funding beyond governments. The IPCC and WMO always undertake due diligence in alignment with UN procedures to determine the suitability of funding received from non-governmental entities. TG-Data Co-Chairs would not allocate funds to the DDC nodes but would play an advisory role whenever needed. WMO procurement procedures would be adhered to.

The TG-Data Co-Chairs added that in the short term, the existing DDC nodes would be funded to continue with ongoing activities. In the long term, for the seventh cycle, an open call would be issued to invite other potential institutions to join the DDC with support from the IPCC Trust Fund and other in-kind contributions.

The Chair concluded that the TG-Data Co-Chairs would submit propositions to the FITT within the existing mandate and provide specificities about how the funds would be allocated. In the long term, if funding is solicited from diverse sources, the process of accepting such funds should fall within WMO rules and procedures. Proposals for changes in the TG-Data mandate should be submitted for the consideration of the IPCC Bureau and subsequently by the Panel. The Expert Meeting proposal should be discussed with Working Groups, and a decision should be deferred to a later IPCC Session.

The Panel agreed with the proposal of the Chair.

8.4. IPCC Workshop on the IPCC Inventory Software

Mr Takeshi Enoki, TFI Co-Chair presented the document ([IPCC-LX/Doc. 5](#)), on IPCC Workshop on the IPCC Inventory Software which contained a proposal to hold a technical training workshop on the IPCC Inventory Software, following an invitation from the UNFCCC in 2021, to organize a technical training workshop in the latter half of 2024 on its inventory software and its linkage with the reporting tool for electronic reporting of common reporting tables (CRTs).

He mentioned that one of the objectives of the TFI was to develop and refine the software for calculation and reporting of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and removals as well as to encourage its use. In 2020 the software has been upgraded to ensure that all countries can use all methods of the IPCC guidelines to estimate emissions and removals. By June this year it is expected to have completed the functionality for the interoperability of the IPCC inventory software with the UNFCCC reporting tools for the national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) common reporting tables (CRT), enabling data transfer by users from the IPCC Inventory Software to compile the UNFCCC CRT. The Workshop would demonstrate the new IPCC Inventory Software and its interoperability functions. He added that the purpose of the IPCC Workshop was to showcase the IPCC's new software rather than build capacity. This workshop targets UNFCCC inventory compilers using IPCC inventory software for enhanced transparency framework reporting, with representative participants from each country, with a maximum of 195 participants. A good understanding of the IPCC guidelines and the intention for this country to use the IPCC software and the UNFCCC reporting would be a requirement for participation to this workshop. The cost of the meeting will be partially borne by the cancellation of budgets for the EFDB meetings and the EFDB software users feedback meeting. These would be merged into one workshop, this workshop plus an additional request to the IPCC trust fund for 402,480 Swiss francs. The workshop would take place in the second half of 2024 lasting 3 days, in person, however allowing a hybrid option considering carbon footprint and cost saving. The UNFCCC would be invited to support the workshop.

Azerbaijan, Japan, Germany, Guatemala, India, Iran, Ireland, Norway, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and the USA took the floor.

The event was supported by governments, however concerns were expressed about the process and format of the IPCC workshops, noting that they differ from expert workshops and expert meetings, as workshops and expert meetings entail different procedures. Clarification and amendment of wording was requested.

Governments also expressed concern about setting a precedent, indicating that the IPCC does not provide capacity building or training. It was emphasized this should be a one-off event as it would imply costs that cannot be borne by the IPCC Trust Fund. It was also suggested that further discussion with the UNFCCC and others on fundraising and defraying the cost, so it does not come from IPCC Trust Fund by holding the workshop earlier in 2024, possibly around the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies meetings, and having documentation from the workshop include recorded presentations to be made available for use as tools.

The critical importance of the workshop for developing countries was underscored, given the requirement to report by the end of 2024 to the UNFCCC under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, and the fact that they have no national reporting systems that are compatible with the UNFCCC reporting tool. That there is an urgent need for enhancing the understanding of developing country parties on the use of the software and its interoperability with the CRT tool. Without the IPCC software many developing countries will not be able to report by the end of 2024 as required. It was also requested that the workshop include hands-on capacity building for practitioners, and to find ways to provide technical support. There was also a suggestion to increase the participation of developing countries with higher emissions in the workshop. Governments were supportive of an in-person Workshop, with the possibility of a hybrid option.

Mr Enoki, TFI Co-Chair, explained that since 2020, the software has undergone numerous updates, now accommodating all Tiers, including country-specific methodologies, and also introducing an interoperability function. He would need to consult with the TSU on the question related to time series issues.

Ms Moehner from the UNFCCC Secretariat noted UNFCCC's as well as IPCC's resource constraints and expressed interest in co-organizing the workshop in Bonn and fundraising for it as to ensure that the participation of developing country representatives can be supported.

Iraq took the floor to emphasize the importance of the software and the workshop to assist to developing countries in presenting their transparency report.

The Chair invited the Panel to accept the invitation from the UNFCCC to co-organize the Workshop.

Germany took the floor sharing concerns on the format of the IPCC Workshop, as well as setting a precedent, indicating that the IPCC does not provide capacity building or training.

The Chair invited a huddle for further consultations to address format and other details pertaining to the UNFCCC invitation and the Co-Chair's proposal.

Following the huddle, consensus was reached on accepting the invitation of the UNFCCC for the Workshop; with organizational support from UNFCCC including on nomination procedures for workshop participants.

The Panel approved the proposal from the TFI Co-Chairs to accept the UNFCCC invitation and hold the workshop on the IPCC Inventory Software in 2024 ([Decision IPCC-LX-5](#)).

9. REPORT OF THE IPCC CONFLICT OF INTEREST COMMITTEE

Mr Ladislaus Chang'a, IPCC Vice-Chair and Chair of the IPCC Conflict of Interest (COI) Committee gave a verbal report on the activities of the Committee. He informed the Panel that the 23rd COI Committee meeting was held on the 15th and 16th January 2024, prior to and in the margins of IPCC-60. At that meeting, the COI Committee elected Mr Ladislaus Chang'a and Ms Diana Üрге - Vorsatz, as Chair and Vice-Chair, respectively, of the COI Committee for the seventh assessment cycle. At its meeting, the COI Committee considered steps for addressing COI Committee recommendations made at IPCC-59. Specifically, a revision or update of the COI disclosure form and guidance to be provided to the Bureau for the seventh cycle on ethics and potential, perceived and actual conflicts of interest that may arise within the IPCC and outside of the IPCC.

Mr Chang'a recalled that during IPCC-59, the COI Committee noted the need and necessity for revising and updating the COI disclosure form, including a digital format and enabling a COI process that provides for an independent evaluation. It was noted that more details and instructions are needed, with examples of possible COI. Further, as the COI process is by self-declaration, when information is incomplete, this entails a time-consuming review, a hindrance in the COI review process. It was emphasized to ensure that each question should require completion before proceeding to further questions, with straightforward yes or no responses or simple explanations. This structured approach would enhance the efficiency of the COI process.

The COI Committee proposed that the Panel establish a sub-committee of the COI Committee with the mandate to review the COI disclosure form, taking into consideration the recommendation provided during IPCC-59.

The Panel took note of the oral report by the COI Committee Chair and decided to establish a sub-committee of the COI Committee ([Decision IPCC-LX-8](#)).

10. PROGRESS REPORTS

10.1. Update from Working Group I

Mr Robert Vautard, WGI Co-Chair, presented the document ([IPCC-LX/INF.2](#)) on WGI Progress Report. He noted that the WGI Co-Chairs have agreed there will be one TSU that will be hosted in France, and China will provide additional staff as in-kind support as needed. The TSU is funded by three French Ministries (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Research and Ministry of Foreign Affairs), hosted by the Université Paris-Saclay and located in the facilities of Ecole Normale Supérieure located on the Plateau de Saclay in the Paris area.

The TSU has hired the Head of TSU and the Project Assistant. A Senior Advisor has been appointed and will start on 1 February 2024. The TSU is in the process of filling two key positions: an IT Officer and the Head of Science Team. Other positions, including Science Officers, a Data Specialist, an Artificial Intelligence (AI) Specialist and a Communication Specialist, will be opened throughout the first semester of 2024.

The WGI contributed to the preparation of the Call for Nominations for the Scoping Meeting for the SR-Cities, including the definition of the expertise and composition of the Scientific Steering Committee (SSC). The WGI Co-Chairs, together with two WGI Vice-Chairs, are actively participating in the selection process as members of the SSC. The objective is to have a final list of participants available by the end of January 2024.

WGI participated at COP28 and contributed to the organization of two IPCC pavilion events: Where is global warming in relation to the long-term temperature goal? and Physical Science Challenges for AR7. WGI also took part in the side event: Key Findings of the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report in the Context of Recent Developments and Outlook for the Seventh Cycle.

Since the beginning of the seventh cycle, the three WGs have collaborated strongly. They hold monthly meetings, and cross-TSU meetings have been set up every two weeks. They also worked together on the documents with options for the Programme of Work for the seventh assessment cycle.

The Panel took note of the WGI Progress Report ([IPCC-LX/INF.2](#)).

10.2. Update from Working Group II

Mr Winston Chow, WGII Co-Chair, presented the document ([IPCC-LX/INF.10](#)) on WGII Progress Report. The WGII TSU would be co-located in the Netherlands and Singapore and jointly funded by the two respective Governments. Ms Melinda Tignor was appointed as Head of the TSU on 01 October 2023, would be based in the Netherlands and travel regularly to Singapore. Four posts were advertised in 2023 for the Netherlands Office and the recruitment process was about to be

completed. Other four additional posts for the Netherlands would be advertised early in 2024 as well as six posts for the Singapore Office.

The preparatory work for the SR-Cities, which is under the scientific leadership of all three WGs with technical support provided by the WGII TSU, was ongoing. The call for nominations of experts to participate in the Scoping Meeting in Riga, Latvia, from 16 – 19 April 2024, was launched in October 2023. He gratefully acknowledged the offer by the Government of Latvia to host the meeting, whose outcome would be presented to the Panel at IPCC-61. About 1300 nominations were received by the 17 November 2023 deadline. The SSC to support the scoping process was established, chaired by Ms Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, IPCC Vice-Chair, and having the six Working Group Co-Chairs and two Vice-Chairs from each WG as members. The SSC was, inter alia, mandated to compile, in consultation with WGs Bureaux members, a list of nominated experts to participate in the Scoping Meeting, to prepare a draft agenda and other documents for the meeting, as well as the meeting outcomes that should be submitted for the Panel's consideration. The SSC held two physical and three virtual meetings during which they prepared a shortlist of experts to be selected. The criteria for selection included scientific, technical and socio-economic expertise, ensuring adequate representation of experts from relevant stakeholders such as urban practitioners and planning groups, civil society organizations, and local and regional governments; regional and gender balance; and a mixture of experts with and without previous IPCC experience.

WGII participated in UNFCCC COP 28 and presented relevant AR6 findings and outlook for AR7. They coordinated three IPCC pavilion events, participated in some mandated events such as the GST, the GGA, Loss and Damage, and facilitated the Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP).

Regarding cross-working Group collaboration, in addition to what the WGI Co-Chairs stated, all WGs are involved in the work of the Gender Action Team (GAT), the Heads of TSUs, and the Deputy Secretary meet monthly.

The Panel took note of the WGII Progress Report ([IPCC-LX/INF. 10](#)).

10.3. Update from Working Group III

Ms Joy Jacqueline Pereira, WGIII Co-Chair, presented the document ([IPCC-LX/INF.3](#)) on WGIII Progress Report. The WGIII Co-Chairs agreed that the TSU would be distributed with nodes at the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) in Washington DC, at partner entities in Asheville, North Carolina, and elsewhere in the US and co-located with the developing country Co-Chair base at the University Kebangsaan, Malaysia.

The TSU-Washington node will consist of the TSU Head, Head of Science, and several scientific and operational staff. The TSU-Asheville node will consist of technical services professionals (editorial, web, production) with expertise support from the U.S. National Climate Assessment (NCA). The TSU-Malaysia node will be funded primarily via a Memorandum of Understanding with multiple donor countries, and staff will be based at the Academy of Sciences Malaysia. Contractual arrangements for all entities are far advanced.

The TSU Head has been selected, and three additional positions—head of Science, Technical Specialist, and Operations Specialist for the TSU-Washington node—have been advertised. As soon as the Head of Science has been hired, a staff scientist position will also be open. Once donor funds are in place for the TSU-Malaysia, three additional hires will be made: a Senior Scientist, a Science Officer, and a Program Officer.

WGIII are collaborating with WGII Co-Chairs on work to prepare the SR-Cities. They serve on the SSC with two WGIII Vice-Chairs and have contributed to the selection process for paring down the 1208 government nominations and developing the scoping meeting program.

WGIII helped prepare a paper on the options for the Programme of Work for the seventh assessment cycle to be presented for IPCC-60. The first version of the paper was presented at BUR-66.

WGIII contributed to organizing four IPCC pavilion events at COP28 and participated in the IPCC side event.

WGIII continues its cross-working group collaboration and intends to build on the progress made during the sixth cycle. In addition to the activities mentioned by WGI and WGII Co-Chairs, the WGs are also engaged in the Executive Committee (ExCom) meeting and the regular Secretariat interactions, such as the TSU Liaison Group, which meets monthly.

The Panel took note of the WGIII Progress Report ([IPCC-LX/INF.3](#)).

10.4. Update from the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Mr Mazhar Hayat, TFI Co-Chair, presented the document ([IPCC-LX/INF. 5](#)) on TFI Progress Report. He noted that the Expert Meeting on the Use of Atmospheric Observation Data for Emissions Inventories was held at the WMO Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, from 5 to 7 September 2022 in hybrid format. The meeting report is available on the TFI website. The discussions and conclusions at the expert meeting that served as a forum for the exchange of information among national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory compilers and atmospheric observation researchers are expected to inform future work of the TFI.

The Expert Meeting to collect IPCC Inventory Software (Software) and IPCC Emission Factor Database (EFDB) users' feedback was held from 1 to 3 May 2023 in Bangkok, Thailand. The focus of the meeting, whose outcomes are expected to inform further software developments, was, inter alia, the testing of Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) and Waste sectors in version 2.85 of the Software.

The TFI continued completing and enhancing the functionalities of the Software. A new version with enhanced capacity to estimate direct and indirect anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals applying any of the methodological tiers in all inventory sectors (i.e., Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), Waste) and all approaches for the land representation in the AFOLU sector was released in November 2023. Work was ongoing to further upgrade the Software to facilitate the interoperability between the Software and the UNFCCC Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) reporting tool that will be used for reporting under the Paris Agreement. The TFI TSU continued to make efforts to help GHG inventory compilers better understand and use the Software by producing a User's Guidebook. In December 2023, the first version of the Guidebook for the Energy Sector and the second version of the Guidebook for the Land Representation were published on the IPCC TFI website.

The TFI continued its work to maintain, improve and promote the IPCC Emission Factor Database (EFDB). The 21st meeting of the EFDB Editorial Board (EB21) and the 21st Data meeting (DM21) took place from 16 to 19 May 2023 in Christchurch, New Zealand, in a hybrid format. The Editorial Board accepted a total of 2,445 data for inclusion into the EFDB, whereas an additional 19 data were accepted for publication on the "extra page" on the EFDB website. In September 2023, a new version of the EFDB was published.

The TFB selected 91 experts to attend the Scoping Meeting for the SLCFs, which was to be held in Brisbane, Australia, from 26 to 28 February 2024. Appreciation was expressed to those governments and institutions that hosted or were willing to host TFI meetings.

The TFB virtually held its 35th meeting (TFB35) from 4 to 5 October 2023 to discuss the plan of activities for the year 2024 and the associated budget. The TFB agreed to: extend the term of members of the Editorial Board of the EFDB until the end of 2024; and propose options to the Panel for addressing the invitation by the 26th Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the UNFCCC to hold a Workshop on the Inventory Software and its interoperability with UNFCCC reporting tools; and to

explore the possibility to hold an expert meeting together with WGI and WGIII on bridging gaps between modelled GHG emissions and removals in WGI and WGIII reports and methodological approaches applied by the UNFCCC Parties in their national GHG inventories.

The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) continues to host the TFI TSU at the Kanagawa Prefecture in Japan. At the time of reporting, the recruitment process for some TSU positions was ongoing. The TSU structure was expected to comprise a Head of Operations, a Head of Science, a Deputy Head, three Programme Officers, an IT Officer, and an Administrative Officer.

The Friends World Committee for Consultation (FWCC) took the floor.

The insufficient reporting of military emissions in the GHG inventories was raised as a concern.

The Panel took note of the TFI Progress Report ([IPCC-LX/INF. 5](#)).

10.5. Gender Action Team

Ms Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, Chair of the Gender Action Team (GAT), presented the document ([IPCC-LX/INF. 11](#)) on GAT Progress Report Work has been focused on the gender, diversity, and inclusivity survey; the Code of Conduct and related process for addressing complaints; and the preparations for the Expert Meeting on Gender Diversity and Inclusion and related training.

The GAT successfully transitioned between the cycles with herself and Ines Camilloni, WGI Vice-Chair, elected as GAT Chair and Vice-Chair, respectively. The survey was completed in July 2023. Together with the IPCC Legal Officer, the GAT finalized the work on adapting the Code of Conduct to align it with the WMO and UN model Code of Conduct, which applies to all UN events and activities and is endorsed by the UN High-Level Committee on Management on behalf of the Chief Executives of the UN. The GAT continues to work on the related process for dealing with complaints which has elements that need the Panel's approval. The GAT also continues to work on the Expert Meetings and Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion through an SSC. Plans for training on ethics and sexual harassment for Bureau Members were underway and the Panel was invited to allow for CHF100,000 to be allocated for procuring services of trainers.

Algeria, France, and New Zealand took the floor.

The work of the GAT was appreciated. The need to have a member from Africa on the GAT was highlighted. It was proposed that the planned Expert Meeting also consider the inclusion of Indigenous People in the seventh cycle.

In response, the GAT Chair thanked the Panel and acknowledged the two requests and agreed to consider them.

The Panel requested the FiTT to discuss the requested budget allocation and took note of the GAT Progress Report ([IPCC-LX/INF. 11](#)).

10.6. Communication and outreach activities

Mr Andrej Mahecic, Programme Manager, Communications and Media Relations of the IPCC Secretariat, presented the document ([IPCC-LX/INF. 4](#)) on Progress Report on Communications and Outreach Activities

Highlights included the communications activities around the release of the AR6 SYR in March 2023, the media coverage and outreach activities, and the IPCC's participation in the UNFCCC COP27 and COP28. Other highlights included the consistent branding in the sixth assessment cycle, statistics on the use of the IPCC website and social media platforms, and the newsletter. IPCC received two awards: the Gulbenkian Prize for Humanity in October 2023 and the North-South Prize of the Council of Europe in December 2023.

Algeria, Belgium, Chad, Congo, India, Iran, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, as well Ms Aïda Diongue-Niang, WGI Vice-Chair, took the floor.

Appreciation was expressed for the work on communications. Increased outreach was encouraged in general, especially in countries where the IPCC has not held events. Some suggested that regional outreach events should focus on regional findings and challenges. Others asked the Secretariat to be inclusive in inviting all concerned countries to regional events. It was recognized that outreach events also help in increasing the involvement of experts in the IPCC especially from underrepresented regions. It was further added that WGs Vice-Chairs are ready to assist in the organization and participation of events early in this cycle and called on Focal Points to support such events when they are informed. Some asked that cities and countries where events were held should be reflected in the report.

Governments suggested that IPCC products should improve mobile friendliness. There was a proposal for the reporting to reflect a geographical perspective of all IPCC activities to identify the gaps and respond accordingly. It was further suggested that coverage of non-UN languages would be helpful, and Focal Points could help by reporting on overall coverage of the IPCC in their countries and languages. Some governments also wanted to know if there is a strategy that allows for IPCC materials to be user-friendly to people with disabilities, especially those with vision and hearing loss.

Some governments noted the need to recognize that not all stakeholders have access to the Internet. They encouraged the IPCC to also explore other means of distributing its products apart from the website and social media. Suggestions included exploring partnerships with television and radio stations in developing countries, UNESCO information centers, and the African Union.

Some countries asked for the IPCC Copyright Policy to be discussed at future plenaries as they find that it hinders broader communications, especially in other languages.

One country raised strong concern about IPCC messages following the release of reports. It was noted that according to the IPCC Communications Strategy, IPCC messages should be drawn from IPCC findings as reflected in the reports that would have undergone review. It was further noted that approved language seems to be lost in subsequent communications products like press releases, videos, etc. The Bureau was invited to carefully address and improve this situation.

In response, Mr Andrej Mahecic expressed appreciation for the views expressed. He said that the coming cycle will look at improving mobile friendliness. The location of outreach events will be included in the future reports. The plan is to continue to hold outreach in developing activities in the new cycle and be as inclusive as possible. The language used in the materials prepared by the Secretariat is based on approved text in the Report. He noted that while copyright is not a purely communication issue, it can be discussed as it requires a broader conversation that includes the senior scientific leadership and legal counsel.

The Chair assured the Plenary that the ExCom will discuss the concerns about messaging on its future agenda.

The Panel took note of the Progress Report on Communications and Outreach Activities ([IPCC-LX/INF. 4](#)).

11. MATTERS RELATED TO UNFCCC AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

Ms Anne Larigauderie, Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), presented the document ([IPCC-LX/INF. 8](#)) stressing the connection between climate change and biodiversity loss. She highlighted requests reflected in IPBES Plenary decisions from the tenth session of IPBES for engagement with the IPCC. The IPBES Bureau is to explore various formats of cooperation.

IPCC Chair noted that Mr Ramón Pichs-Madruga, IPCC Vice-Chair, has been assigned to function as the IPCC's liaison with IPBES.

Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, Congo, Finland, France, Germany, Grenada, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Türkiye, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, as well as CAN Europe, Mr Edvin Adrian, WGI Vice-Chair and Mr Ramón Pichs-Madruga, IPCC Vice-Chair took the floor.

Many delegations encouraged cooperation with IPBES, highlighting the benefits of enhanced coherence between respective assessments and inviting further discussions about broader collaboration at IPCC-61. Some delegates proposed facilitating additional workshops between IPCC and IPBES and exploring informal ways of collaborating with IPBES. There were also calls for more engagement with other organisations.

Some underlined different mandates and processes of the IPCC and IPBES, urging caution and step-by-step collaboration. The delegates also proposed keeping the engagement vague and informal but noted the need for transparency and inclusiveness. Some delegates stressed that the IPCC has limited capacity and invited further formal discussions.

Among other points, the delegates also stressed the IPCC Bureau's mandate to engage with a broader scientific community. They supported greater collaboration at the technical and scientific levels, ensuring the flow of information. They also supported learning from IPBES's efforts to include Indigenous Knowledge, exchange of information and exploration of collaborating with other similar entities and treaties such as the future plastics treaty.

Mr Ramón Pichs-Madruga, IPCC Vice-Chair, acknowledged the concerns regarding possible future engagement with IPBES but stressed the need for scientists to cooperate while observing the respective mandates of IPCC and IPBES. He also highlighted the areas of mutual learning benefits, such as the inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge and communication of reports and events.

The Chair reiterated that the proposal for the internal distribution of roles for the three Vice-Chairs is an informal working arrangement. He highlighted his contacts with the newly elected IPBES Chair and their shared views on continuing to work within organisations' respective mandates and taking a soft approach to collaboration, such as possible collaboration on a Glossary covering respective assessments. The Chair also proposed addressing the scientific aspects of collaboration at a Bureau level.

The Panel took note of the IPBES document ([IPCC-LX/INF. 8](#)) and the information provided.

Ms Annett Moehner, Manager, Collective progress sub-division of the UNFCCC Secretariat, presented the UNFCCC document ([IPCC-LX/INF. 12](#)) expressing gratitude for the IPCC's participation in COP 28 (13 November—12 December 2023, Dubai, United Arab Emirates).

Ms Moehner outlined the outcomes of COP 28 pertaining to the IPCC, in particular when agreeing on activities for the seventh cycle, notably the decision adopted by the CMA on the first GST, the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programmes on the GGA and the 2024-2025 UNFCCC programme budget.

H.E. Mr Ahmed Al Jaber, President of COP28, addressed IPCC-60 via a video message, emphasizing the COP28 achievements.

Azerbaijan took the floor as the host of the 29th Conference of the Parties (COP29), stating that it has officially announced 2024 to be the Green Solidarity Year and stressing its support for the Chair's vision for the seventh cycle.

The Netherlands took the floor, expressing appreciation for UNFCCC's presentation and seeking clarification regarding whether, in addition to the inputs from IPCC full Assessment Reports for the GST, UNFCCC would also welcome results from other materials, such as Special Reports.

Ms Moehner responded that the source of inputs as of the GST is defined in Decision 19/CMA-1 as being the latest IPCC reports, thus including full Assessment Reports and Special Reports.

Mr Takeshi Enoki, TFI Co-Chair, expressed the TFI's appreciation for the UNFCCC collaboration with the IPCC and keenness to pursue this collaboration between the TFI and the Transparency Division of the UNFCCC Secretariat on developing the interoperability function of the IPCC inventory software, which supports transparency reporting under the Paris Agreement.

The Panel took note of the UNFCCC document ([IPCC-LX/INF. 12](#)) and the information provided.

12. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There were no items discussed under this agenda item.

13. PLACE AND DATE FOR THE SIXTY-FIRST PLENARY SESSION OF THE IPCC

The IPCC Secretary announced that IPCC-61 is expected to take place in the summer of 2024 (tentatively scheduled for the last week of July and the first week of August).

Georgia took the floor, stressing the willingness of the government of Georgia to host the next IPCC Plenary Session.

The Secretary noted that the IPCC Secretariat has been in contact with the UN Conference Centre in Vienna, Bulgaria, and Georgia regarding the hosting of IPCC-61. The dates and location will be confirmed in the coming weeks.

The Panel took note of the information provided.

14. CLOSING OF THE SESSION

Closing the IPCC-60, the Chair acknowledged the extraordinary efforts and work of all delegates to achieve consensus in what has been one of the most intense IPCC Plenary Sessions in his experience. The Chair thanked the Bureau members for their support for the meeting, especially the Vice-Chairs, and WGs Co-Chairs and Vice-Chairs for their excellent job in shepherding the process through. The Chair also thanked the IPCC Secretariat for supporting and delivering such a complex operation, especially in the last 24 hours. Chair's final thanks were directed to the government of Türkiye and the city of Istanbul for unstinting hospitality and hosting the IPCC-60. The Chair declared IPCC-60 closed.

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

Decisions adopted by the Panel

Decision IPCC-LX- 1. Adoption of the Provisional Agenda

Documents: IPCC-LX/Doc.1, Rev.1 and IPCC-LX/Doc.1, Rev.1, Add.1

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at its Sixtieth Session adopts the Provisional Agenda as contained in document IPCC-LX/Doc.1, Rev.1.

Decision IPCC-LX- 2. Approval of the draft report of the Fifty-ninth Session of the IPCC

Document: IPCC-LX/Doc. 8

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at its Sixtieth Session approves the report of the Fifty-ninth Session of the IPCC.

Decision IPCC-LX- 3. Matters related to other IPCC activities – IPCC Scholarship Programme

Document: IPCC-LX/Doc. 9, Rev. 1, Corr. 1

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at its Sixtieth Session:

1. Expresses its gratitude to the outgoing Board of Trustees members for their work.
2. Appoints the new Board of Trustees members as follows:

Name	Gender	Citizenship	Position and Affiliation
Laura Butler	F	Canada	Managing Director, Trottier Family Foundation Canada
Alberto Graña	M	Uruguay	Former President Central Bank of Uruguay Uruguay
Isabelle Ramdoo	F	Mauritius	Deputy Director IGF ² Secretariat France
Jean-Pascal van Ypersele	M	Belgium	Professor Université Catholique de Louvain Belgium

² The Intergovernmental Forum on **Mining**, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development

Decision IPCC-LX- 4. Admission of Observer Organizations

Document: IPCC-LX/Doc. 3, Rev. 1

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at its Sixtieth Session decides to grant the following organizations IPCC observer status, in accordance with the IPCC Policy and Process for Admitting Observer Organizations:

- 1) Action pour le Respect et la protection de l'Environnement (ARPE)
- 2) Alternative des Jeunes pour la préservation et la conservation des Écosystèmes, de la Biodiversité et l'Environnement pour le Développement Durable (AJEBEDD – Congo)
- 3) Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP)
- 4) Association pour la Justice Climatique, l'Environnement et la Nature pour le Développement Durable (AJUCENDAED – Congo)
- 5) Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE)
- 6) Colby College Law (Colby)
- 7) Conflict and Environment Observatory (CEOBS)
- 8) Dickinson College (Dickinson)
- 9) Engineers Australia Climate Smart Engineering Initiative (Engineers)
- 10) Fédération des Coopératives des Pays de Mayoko (FECOPAM – Congo)
- 11) Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights (FEEDAR)
- 12) Institute for Sustainable Development and Research (ISDR, India)
- 13) International Copper Association (ICA)
- 14) Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law (MP CPL)
- 15) Meliore Foundation (Meliore)
- 16) MERI Foundation (MERI)
- 17) Prime Initiative for Green Development (PIGD)
- 18) Resilience First (RF)
- 19) The Sea Cleaners (TSC)
- 20) University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM)
- 21) University of Geneva (UNIGE)
- 22) Wilderness Foundation Africa (WFA)
- 23) Washington University of St. Louis (WUSL)
- 24) Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI)

The application from The Cyprus Institute will be treated as a pending application subject to future Panel review.

Decision IPCC-LX-5. Matters related to other IPCC activities - IPCC Workshop on the IPCC Inventory Software

Document: IPCC-LX/Doc. 5

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change:

Considering the invitation from the CMA (Decision 5/CMA.3, paragraph 21) with a view to the mandate and objectives of the TFI, *noting* that it is past practice that the UNFCCC organizes workshops related to inventory software with contributions from the TFI; *also noting* the IPCC does not organize training workshops, *approves* the organization of an IPCC Workshop on the IPCC Inventory Software (Annex I); *recognizing* the specific focus on the demonstration of the IPCC software and its interoperability function to the UNFCCC reporting tool; and *highlighting* that this will not set a precedent regarding any future invitations from the UNFCCC;

Invites the UNFCCC secretariat to support the organization of the IPCC workshop, in particular to:

- participate to the Workshop to demonstrate interoperability with the UNFCCC ETF reporting tool
- identify the national entity responsible for the national GHG inventory to be invited
- support logistics of holding the Workshop

Requests the IPCC Secretariat in a reasonable time prior to the Workshop to issue a call for nomination of one relevant expert to national IPCC focal points conveying the information received from the UNFCCC secretariat.

Annex I to Decision IPCC-LX-5. Matters related to other IPCC activities - IPCC Workshop on the IPCC Inventory Software

Background

In 2021, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) invited the IPCC to organize a technical training workshop in the second half of 2024 on its inventory software and the linkages of the software with the reporting tool for the electronic reporting of common reporting tables (paragraph 21 of Decision 5/CMA.3).

Within the scope of the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) is the production of a Software that allows user to estimate and report anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals according to IPCC *good practice*, as well as to encourage its use.

By June 2024 the IPCC TFI expects to have completed the functionality for the interoperability of the IPCC Inventory Software with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Changes (UNFCCC) reporting tool for the national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) common reporting tables (CRT), which means that the users could transfer data from the IPCC Inventory Software to compile the UNFCCC CRT.

Objectives

To demonstrate the IPCC Inventory Software functions and the interoperability function that allows the IPCC Inventory Software estimates to be fed into the UNFCCC reporting tool for CRT.

The demonstration will be possibly carried out with data provided to TFI by participants as excerpts from their NGHGI (where confidentiality does not apply); so that the testing can be considered more appropriate.

Target audience

UNFCCC NGHGI compilers who plan to use the IPCC Inventory Software for UNFCCC NGHGI submissions under the Enhanced Transparency Framework reporting.

Organization

The TFI will organize the proposed IPCC Workshop. The UNCCC secretariat should be invited to support the organization, in particular to:

- participate in the Workshop to demonstrate interoperability with the UNFCCC ETF reporting tool.
- identify the national entity responsible for the national GHG inventory to be invited and to provide this information to the IPCC Secretariat to be included in the call for nominations.
- support logistics of holding the Workshop.

Participants

As per para 7.1 of Annex A, IPCC member countries are requested to nominate representatives to participate in the Workshop, in this case one relevant expert per country. This would sum up to a maximum of 195 participants; although, the expectation is around 100 participants.

Participants are expected to have a complete understanding of the IPCC Guidelines, and to bring with them a laptop computer with WindowsOS installed, given that the IPCC Inventory Software is not compatible with the Apple iOS.

Outcomes

As per para 7.1 of Annex A, proceedings of the Workshop, including a short report and a compilation of all presentations and material used, to be published on TFI website.

Furthermore, the onset of a list of users of the IPCC Inventory Software, to which TFI can access to keep getting feedback and suggestions to be used as the basis for maintenance and further development of the IPCC Inventory Software.

Timing and Duration

The workshop is proposed as early as possible for second half of 2024, lasting three days.

Financial support

It is proposed that the cost will be sustained by the IPCC Trust Fund for the organization of the workshop is estimated, in accordance with IPCC procedures, to a total of 645,840 CHF (552,000 CHF to support the participation of 138 experts from developing countries and economies in transition and 93,840 CHF for the organization).

Tentative Agenda

time	subject	speaker
DAY 1: the IPCC Inventory Software		
9:00-9:30	Opening	Host, TFI Co Chairs, UNFCCC secretariat
9:30-9:50	Background: ETF reporting, overview of tools	UNFCCC secretariat
9:50-10:30	Overview of the IPCC inventory software	TFI TSU
10:30 - 11:00	COFFEE BREAK	
11:00-11:30	Supporting tools to operate the software (general guide, guidebook, etc.)	TFI TSU
11:30-12:30	Q&A, Discussion	
Lunch break		
14:00-15:30	Country experience using the software, common challenges	TFB, country volunteers
15:30 - 16:00	COFFEE BREAK	
16:00-17:30	Hands on demonstration of the functions of the software - Getting started Setting of computers Presentation/Distribution of data	Facilitated by TFI TSU, TFB

time	subject	speaker
DAY 2: the linkages of the IPCC Inventory Software with the UNFCCC Reporting Tool		
9:00-10:30	Hands on demonstration of the functions of the software Possibly to split into 2 groups to enter real or dummy data for a year or two (just for a few categories) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entering data (manually and through import function) - Using both Guidelines and Guidebook to facilitate estimation - Compiling sector results - Checking results 	Facilitated by TFI TSU, TFB
10:30 - 11:00	COFFEE BREAK	
11:30-12:30	Hands on demonstration of the functions of the software Continue	Facilitated by TFI TSU, TFB
Lunch break		
14:00-15:30	Hands on demonstration of the functions of the software Continue	Facilitated by TFI TSU, TFB
15:30 - 16:00	COFFEE BREAK	
16:00-17:30	Hands on demonstration of the functions of the software Continue	Facilitated by TFI TSU, TFB

time	subject	speaker
DAY 3: (cont.) the linkages of the IPCC Inventory Software with the UNFCCC Reporting Tool		
9:00-9:45	Overview of the UNFCCC Reporting Tool	UNFCCC secretariat
9:45-10:30	Mapping between the IPCC Inventory Software and the UNFCCC Reporting Tool	TFI TSU
10:30 - 11:00	COFFEE BREAK	
11:00-11:30	Demonstration of transfer of data from the IPCC inventory software to the UNFCCC reporting tool	Facilitated by TFI TSU, TFB
11:30-12:30	Hands on exercise of the transfer of data from IPCC inventory software to the UNFCCC reporting tool: Json file preparation and production	Facilitated by TFI TSU, UNFCCC secretariat
Lunch break		
14:00-14:20	Submission to the UNFCCC	UNFCCC secretariat
14:20-15:30	Sharing of experiences by participants	Participants
15:30 - 16:00	COFFEE BREAK	
16:00-17:15	Further discussion on challenges and potential for further improvement	
17:15-17:30	Closing	TFI Co-Chairs, UNFCCC secretariat

Decision IPCC-LX- 6. Matters related to other IPCC activities – Informal Group on Publications and Translations

Document: IPCC-LX/Doc. 10

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at its Sixtieth Session requests the IPCC Bureau to prepare the Terms of Reference of the “IPCC Publication Committee” and to submit them for consideration at the 61st Session of the IPCC.

Decision IPCC-LX- 7. Lessons Learned from the sixth assessment cycle

Document: IPCC-LX/INF. 9

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at its Sixtieth Session decides to set up an **Ad-Hoc Group** with the **mandate** to advise governments on the way forward in considering the Lessons Learned from the sixth assessment cycle, including but not limited to those identified in Annex 1 of the document IPCC-LX/INF. 9.

Term

The Ad-Hoc Group will work intersessionally and will start its work as soon as feasible with the view to report back to the Panel for consideration at its 61st Session.

Composition

The Ad Hoc Group will comprise:

- USA, Co-Chair
- South Africa, Co-Chair
- Open to all Panel members who may wish to join the Group
- Bureau members, Technical Support Unit and Secretariat will serve as advisors.

Resources

In undertaking its work, the Ad-Hoc Group will build on but not be limited to document IPCC-LX/INF.9 Lessons learned from the Sixth Assessment Cycle.

Decision IPCC-LX- 8. Conflict of Interest Committee on the Conflict of Interest disclosure form

Document: IPCC-LX/Doc. 8 – 3.1 Conflict of Interest

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at its Sixtieth Session decides to establish a **sub-committee of the COI Committee** with the **mandate** to review the COI disclosure form taking into consideration the recommendations provided during the 59th Session of the Panel.

Term

The sub-committee of the COI Committee will work intersessionally and will start its work as soon as feasible with the view to report back to the Panel at its 61st Session for consideration of proposed revisions.

Composition

The sub-committee of the COI Committee will consist of the COI Chair and the COI Committee members representing UNEP and WMO, as well as a representative of each Working Group Bureau and the Task Force Bureau, and serviced by the IPCC Secretariat.

Resources

In undertaking its work, the sub-committee of the COI Committee will build on the revised COI disclosure form, best practices of WMO and the United Nations, as well as all relevant applicable good practices.

Decision IPCC-LX- 9. Planning for the seventh assessment cycle - Options for the Programme of Work in the seventh assessment cycle

Document: IPCC-LX/Doc. 4, Rev. 1

1. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at its Sixtieth Session welcomes the completion of the sixth assessment cycle with the publication of its Synthesis Report in March 2023 and the commencement of the seventh assessment cycle in July 2023.
2. It expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the IPCC Bureau members and all those involved in preparing the reports in the sixth assessment cycle for their excellent work and dedication including during the extraordinary circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic.
3. It has considered the invitations from Decisions 1/CMA5 para 184 (Global Stocktake) and 3/CMA.4, paragraph 21 (Global Goal on Adaptation).
4. In adopting its programme of work it emphasized that the IPCC seventh assessment cycle will be robust, comprehensive, accurate, inclusive and use diverse literature and knowledge sources including drawing on Indigenous Peoples' Knowledge and Local Communities' Knowledge.
5. It thanked the IPCC Bureau and Secretariat for providing a synthesis of Member countries views on products for the seventh assessment cycle in document IPCC-LX/INF. 6 and noted that topics identified for proposed IPCC Special Reports in document IPCC-LX/INF.6 and IPCC-LX/INF.7 are important and should be where possible addressed in the Seventh Assessment Report (AR7) suite of products.
6. It confirmed that a Special Report on Climate Change and Cities will be provided in early 2027 and that the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) will provide a Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers by 2027.
7. The TFI will hold an Expert Meeting on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage and provide a Methodology Report on these by the end of 2027. This will be developed with the Methodology Report on Short Lived Climate Forcers.
8. It requested the IPCC Bureau to consider options for Expert Meetings and Workshops and recognized the importance and value of these.
9. The Panel decides that during the seventh assessment cycle the IPCC will provide a comprehensive Assessment Report consisting of three Working Group contributions in the following sequence unless the Panel decides otherwise:
 - a. WG I – The Physical Science Basis
 - b. WG II – Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability
 - c. WG III – Mitigation of Climate Change

and requests the Bureau to prepare a document outlining the month and year of delivery on the basis of an AR7 strategic plan, taking into account the different views expressed in the IPCC-60 and paragraph 3 of this decision, for the delivery of these reports in a timely and policy relevant manner and present it to the Panel at its next meeting for consideration and decision.

10. A Synthesis Report for the seventh assessment cycle will be produced by late 2029, after the completion of Working Group reports.

11. A distinct product revising and updating the 1994 IPCC Technical Guidelines on impacts and adaptation, including adaptation indicators, metrics and methodologies will be scoped, developed, reviewed and should be considered for approval and acceptance in conjunction with the Working Group II Report and will be published as a separate product.
12. The Working Group contributions and the Synthesis Report will be developed in accordance with Procedures for the preparation, review, acceptance, adoption, approval and publication of the IPCC reports and the need to be inclusive in representation and literature assessment as well as ensuring the products of the IPCC remain policy relevant but policy neutral, robust and comprehensive.

Decision IPCC-LX-10. IPCC Trust Fund Programme and Budget for the years 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026

Document: IPCC-LX/Doc. 2

Based on the recommendations of the Financial Task Team (FiTT), the 60th Session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change:

1. Appreciates the support that the Secretariat of the IPCC provides to the IPCC process;
2. Notes the basis for the significant reduction in the revised 2023 budget is due to implications of some meetings/activities being held virtually, cancelled or postponed to 2024;
3. Approves the revised budget for 2023, as contained in **Annex 1**;
4. Approves the proposed budget for 2024, as contained in **Annex 2**;
5. Notes the forecast budget for 2025, as contained in **Annex 3**, noting that disbursement of funds for Data Distribution Centre (DDC) will be subject to Panel approval of the TG-Data AR7 work programme;
6. Notes the indicative budget for 2026, as contained in **Annex 4**, noting that disbursement of funds for DDC will be subject to Panel approval of the TG-Data AR7 work programme;
7. Welcomes with gratitude all contributions, pledges and in-kind contributions from member countries, especially from developing countries, UN bodies, intergovernmental organizations and the European Union, and encourages all members of the IPCC to maintain or increase their financial support, also through multi-year pledges, so as to ensure the financial stability of the IPCC. An updated in-kind contributions table for 2023 is contained in **Annex 5**. The in-kind contributions table for 2024 is contained in **Annex 6**;
8. Encourages member countries to make first-time contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund in order to broaden the donor base;
9. Expresses its gratitude to member countries that support the Technical Support Units (TSUs) and a number of IPCC activities, including data centres, travel support of IPCC experts, meetings and outreach activities;
10. Encourages member countries to transfer funds as soon as practical, while noting that contributions from IPCC members are due on 1 January of each calendar year, noting that when transferring funds to WMO, members should indicate that the contribution is “for the IPCC Trust Fund” to ensure proper identification of the recipient;
11. Recognizes the sound financial situation of the IPCC Trust Fund and appreciates the efforts of the Secretariat but notes with concern the decline in the level of annual voluntary contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund and invites member countries to make their annual voluntary contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund and, if possible, to increase their annual voluntary contributions;

- 12.** Expresses its gratitude to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for their cash contribution to the Trust Fund, for financing one Secretariat position each, and to WMO for hosting the Secretariat and for its continuing support for the IPCC;
- 13.** Expresses its gratitude to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for its contribution to the IPCC Trust Fund;
- 14.** Decides to continue preparing the budget of the IPCC Trust Fund using the standard costs, bearing in mind that expenditures may be lower than the budget;
- 15.** Requests the Secretariat to provide detailed information in the budget document presented to the Panel;
- 16.** Requests that the Secretariat presents, in addition to statements according to the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), the statement of financial position and financial performance on a modified cash basis which categorizes expenditures per activity as well as by natural account;
- 17.** Requests the Secretariat to provide the Panel with interim statements of expenditure covering the first six months of a given year, as well as the projection of expenditure for the rest of the given year;
- 18.** Considering the invitation from the CMA (Decision 5/CMA.3, paragraph 21) with a view to the mandate and objectives of the TFI, noting that it is past practice that the UNFCCC organizes workshops related to inventory software with contributions from the TFI, also noting the IPCC does not organize training workshops, approves the organization of an IPCC Workshop on the IPCC Inventory Software (Annex 1, Decision IPCC-LX-5), recognizing the specific focus on the demonstration of the IPCC software and its interoperability function to the UNFCCC reporting tool and highlighting that this will not set a precedent regarding any future invitations from the UNFCCC;
- 19.** Welcomes the financial and in-kind contributions provided to support the work of the Data Distribution Centre (DDC);
- 20.** Recalls decisions IPCC-LVII-4, para 28; IPCC-XLVII-9, para 5; IPCC-LIV (bis)-2, para 28; IPCC-LVII-4, para 29 regarding the Panel's recognition regarding the funding needs of the DDC;
- 21.** Invites member countries and observer organizations to consider additional contributions to support the activities of the DDC;
- 22.** Notes the applicability of pertinent due diligence processes, with reference to the IPCC, WMO and United Nations, for receipt of relevant external contributions;
- 23.** Approves the establishment of a budget line for services by Science Editors;

24. Requests the Secretariat provide cost estimates for translations of the Technical Summary, Frequently Asked Questions and Glossary, to be presented at the next Plenary session at which the Financial Task Team is expected to meet;
25. Notes document *IPCC-LX/Doc.12* "Financial implications and estimated associated travel-related GHG emissions", and requests the Secretariat to update the document with similar information for other IPCC travel-related activities, including but not limited to outreach events, not prejudging any changes in meeting formats, at the earliest, by the next Plenary session where the Financial Task Team will meet;
26. Recognizes the increased workload of the IPCC Secretariat and the need for additional positions and approves the request by the Secretariat to establish a P2 level, and a temporary P3 level position, which could be converted to an established position, subject to Panel approval, as described in **Annex 7** and **Annex 8**, to address the immediate staffing needs;
27. Requests the Secretariat to produce a strategic human resources plan, with support from an independent consultant, that considers the critical workforce needs and gaps and adequacy of the structure of the Secretariat in light of the AR7 work programme and, in accordance with the Secretariat's Terms of Reference, to be presented to the Panel, as soon as possible;
28. Requests the Secretariat to provide information on major activities and related costs covered by the Communications budget;
29. Approves the establishment of a budget line for training, as requested by the Gender Action Team (GAT) Co-chair at the 60th Session of the IPCC, on Inclusivity, Diversity and Equity;
30. Agrees to explore the cost implications of extending additional Trust Fund support for developing country participation in Panel sessions, in particular approval sessions, with a view to increasing their participation and requests the Secretariat provide cost estimates to the Panel for consideration, at the next Panel session where the Financial Task Team will meet;
31. Approves the establishment of a budget line for the Task Force on Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage.

REVISED 2023 BUDGET ADOPTED BY IPCC-LX

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-58 5 days	SYR AR6	480,000 120 journeys	350,000	830,000
IPCC-59 4 days	Elections	480,000 120 journeys	280,000	760,000
IPCC-60 4 days (moved to 2024)	Future Work of IPCC Programme and Budget	0 120 journeys	0	0
Bureau 6 days	3 sessions	432,000 108 journeys	120,000	552,000
TFB	1 session (virtual)	0 9 journeys	0	0
UNFCCC and other UN meetings		80,000 20 journeys	0	80,000
SUB-TOTAL				2,222,000
Lead Authors, scoping, expert meetings and workshops				
WG Meetings	contingency	20,000 5 journeys	3,400	23,400
Other Expert Meeting(s) and Consultations	contingency	80,000 20 journeys	13,600	93,600
WG III Workshop on Scenarios	1 meeting (moved from 2022)	240,000 60 journeys	40,800	280,800
Scoping Meeting (SR Cities)	contingency (moved to 2024)	0 50 journeys	0	0
TG-Data	1 meeting	48,000 12 journeys	8,160	56,160
Expert Meeting on Gender, Inclusivity and Diversity	1 meeting (moved to 2024)	0 20 journeys	0	0
EFDB Editorial Board	1 meeting	84,000 21 journeys	14,280	98,280
EFDB Data meeting	1 meeting	40,000 10 journeys	6,800	46,800
EFDB and Software Users	1 meeting	84,000 21 journeys	14,280	98,280
Feedback				
TFI Scoping Meeting on Short-lived Climate Forcers	1 meeting (moved to 2024)	0 40 journeys	0	0
TFI Expert meeting	1 meeting (contingency)	0 25 journeys	0	0
SUB-TOTAL				697,320
Other Expenditure				
2006 GL software	maintenance/development			20,000
EFDB maintenance	update/management			20,000
Publications/Translations	IPCC publications (SYR)			200,000
Communication I	AR6 material/travel/events			295,000
Communication II	AR6 outreach events*			150,000
Distribution	IPCC publications			100,000
IT Infrastructure	web hosting/cloudflare/upgrades			13,128
External Audit	fee			20,000
Advisory Services	Conflict of Interest			15,000
Co-Chairs	support			200,000
SUB-TOTAL				1,033,128
Secretariat				
Secretariat	staff costs/misc expenses			2,553,050
Resource Mobilization	travel costs			0
SUB-TOTAL				2,553,050
TOTAL				6,505,498

All activities subject to Panel approval in IPCC-60

* Regional/local events

PROPOSED 2024 BUDGET ADOPTED BY IPCC-LX

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-60 4 days (moved from 2023)	Future Work of IPCC Programme and Budget	480,000 120 journeys	280,000	760,000
IPCC-61 5 days	Approval of outlines	480,000 120 journeys	350,000	830,000
IPCC-62 4 days	(contingency)	480,000 120 journeys	280,000	760,000
Bureau 6 days	2 sessions 1 session (contingency)	372,000 93 journeys	180,000	552,000
TFB	2 sessions	80,000 20 journeys	13,600	93,600
UNFCCC and other UN meetings		80,000 20 journeys	0	80,000
SUB-TOTAL				3,075,600
Lead Authors, scoping, expert meetings and workshops				
Scoping Meeting (AR7)	1 meeting	480,000 120 journeys	81,600	561,600
Scoping Meeting (SR Cities)	(moved from 2023)	260,000 65 journeys	44,200	304,200
SR Cities LAM 1 and LAM 2	(move to 2025)	0 100 journeys	0	0
TG-Data	1 meeting	48,000 12 journeys	8,160	56,160
Expert Meeting on Gender, Inclusivity and Diversity	1 meeting (moved from 2023)	80,000 20 journeys	13,600	93,600
Expert Meeting - Science of Communicating Science	1 meeting (moved from 2023)	80,000 20 journeys	13,600	93,600
EFDB Editorial Board	1 meeting (virtual)	0 21 journeys	0	0
EFDB Data meeting	1 meeting (virtual)	0 10 journeys	0	0
EFDB and Software Users	1 meeting	0 21 journeys	0	0
Feedback				
TFI Scoping Meeting on Short-lived Climate Forcers	1 meeting (moved from 2023)	176,000 44 journeys	29,920	205,920
TFI - Short-Lived Climate Forcers - LAM 1	CLA/LA Meeting	212,000 53 journeys	36,040	248,040
TFI - Short-Lived Climate Forcers - LAM 2	CLA/LA Meeting (moved to 2025)	0 53 journeys	0	0
Workshop on IPCC Inventory Software	1 meeting	552,000 138 journeys	93,840	645,840
TFI Expert Meeting - Methodology Report - CDR	1 meeting	160,000 40 journeys	27,200	187,200
TFI Scoping Meeting - Methodology Report - CDR	1 meeting	160,000 40 journeys	27,200	187,200
TFI Expert Meeting - Reconciling Land Use Emissions**	1 meeting	160,000 40 journeys	27,200	187,200
SUB-TOTAL				2,770,560
Other Expenditure				
2006 GL software	maintenance/development			50,000
EFDB maintenance	update/management			20,000
Publications/Translations	IPCC publications (TFI)			400,000
Communication I	AR7 material/travel/events			378,000
Communication II*	AR7 outreach events			53,960
TG-Data	DDC activities			200,000
Gender Action Team	Training - Inclusivity, Diversity & Equity			100,000
Science Editors	services			70,500
Distribution	IPCC publications			100,000
IT Infrastructure	web hosting/cloudflare/upgrades			13,128
External Audit	fee			20,000
Advisory Services	Conflict of Interest			15,000
Co-Chairs	support			200,000
SUB-TOTAL				1,620,588
Secretariat				
Secretariat	staff costs/misc expenses			2,865,339
Resource Mobilization	travel costs			15,800
SUB-TOTAL				2,881,139
TOTAL				10,347,887

All activities subject to Panel approval in IPCC-60

* Regional/local events

** Meeting outline attached as Annex 9

INDICATIVE 2026 BUDGET NOTED BY IPCC-LX

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-65 4 days	AR7 plenary	480,000 120 journeys	280,000	760,000
IPCC-66 4 days	Programme and budget	480,000 120 journeys	280,000	760,000
Bureau 4 days	2 sessions	248,000 62 journeys	120,000	368,000
TFB	1 session	40,000 10 journeys	6,800	46,800
UNFCCC and other UN meetings		80,000 20 journeys	0	80,000
SUB-TOTAL				2,014,800
Lead Authors, scoping, expert meetings and workshops				
WG I LAM 2 and LAM 3	2 meetings	800,000 200 journeys	136,000	936,000
WG II LAM 2 and LAM 3	2 meetings	800,000 200 journeys	136,000	936,000
WG III LAM 2 and LAM 3	2 meetings	800,000 200 journeys	136,000	936,000
SR Cities LAM 3 and LAM 4		400,000 100 journeys	68,000	468,000
TG-Data	1 meeting	48,000 12 journeys	8,160	56,160
EFDB Editorial Board	1 meeting	84,000 21 journeys	14,280	98,280
EFDB Data meeting	1 meeting	40,000 10 journeys	6,800	46,800
TFI - Short-Lived Climate Forcers - LAM 4	CLA/LA Meeting	212,000 53 journeys	36,040	248,040
Software and EFDB Users Feedback	1 meeting	84,000 21 journeys	14,280	98,280
TFI - Expert Meeting	1 meeting (contingency)	160,000 40 journeys	27,200	187,200
SUB-TOTAL				4,010,760
Other Expenditure				
2006 GL software	maintenance/development			50,000
EFDB maintenance	update/management			20,000
Publications/Translations	IPCC publications			100,000
Communication I	AR7 material/travel/events			543,000
Communication II*	AR7 outreach events			53,960
TG-Data	DDC activities (contingency)			730,000
Science Editors	services			0
Distribution	IPCC publications			100,000
IT Infrastructure	web hosting/cloudflare/upgrades			13,128
External Audit	fee			20,000
Advisory Services	Conflict of Interest			15,000
Co-Chairs	support			200,000
SUB-TOTAL				1,845,088
Secretariat				
Secretariat	staff costs/misc expenses			2,865,339
Resource Mobilization	travel costs			15,800
SUB-TOTAL				2,881,139
TOTAL				10,751,787

All activities subject to Panel approval in IPCC-61

* Regional/local events

**List of In-kind Contributions/Activities
(January – December 2023)**

(In the following cases no financial support for hosting/meeting facilities was provided by the IPCC Trust Fund)

Government/Institution	Activity	Type
France	Technical Support Unit – WG I (AR6)	Hosting
China	Technical Support Unit – WG I (AR6)	Hosting
Germany	Technical Support Unit – WG II (AR6)	Hosting
South Africa	Technical Support Unit – WG II (AR6)	Hosting
India	Technical Support Unit – WG III (AR6)	Hosting
United Kingdom	Technical Support Unit – WG III (AR6)	Hosting
Japan	Technical Support Unit – TFI	Hosting
Germany, New Zealand, Norway	Technical Support Unit – WG II (South Africa)	Joint contribution
Republic of Korea	Technical Support Unit – SYR (AR6)	Hosting
Germany	IPCC Data Distribution Centre	Hosting
United Kingdom	IPCC Data Distribution Centre	Hosting
United States of America	IPCC Data Distribution Centre	Hosting
WMO	Post of Secretary of the IPCC	Salary
UNEP	Post of Deputy Secretary of the IPCC	Salary
France	Technical Support Unit – WG I (AR7)	Hosting
China	Technical Support Unit – WG I (AR7)	Hosting
The Netherlands	Technical Support Unit – WG II (AR7)	Hosting
Singapore	Technical Support Unit – WG II (AR7)	Hosting
United States of America	Technical Support Unit – WG III (AR7)	Hosting
Malaysia	Technical Support Unit – WG III (AR7)	Hosting
Japan	Technical Support Unit – TFI (AR7)	Hosting
Pakistan	Technical Support Unit – TFI (AR7)	Hosting
Switzerland	58 th Session of the IPCC, Interlaken, Switzerland (13-17 March 2023)	Meeting facilities
New Zealand	TFI – 21 st Editorial Board (16-19 May 2023) and 21 st Data Meeting of the Emissions Factor Database (17-18 May 2023), Christchurch, New Zealand	Meeting facilities
Kenya/UNEP	IPCC 59 th Session of the IPCC, Nairobi, Kenya (25-28 July 2023)	Reception

**List of In-kind Contributions/Activities
(January – March 2024)**

(In the following cases no financial support for hosting/meeting facilities was provided by the IPCC Trust Fund)

Government/Institution	Activity	Type
Türkiye	60 th Session of the IPCC, Istanbul, Türkiye (16-19 January 2024)	Meeting facilities
France	Technical Support Unit – WG I	Hosting
China	Technical Support Unit – WG I	Hosting
The Netherlands	Technical Support Unit – WG II	Hosting
Singapore	Technical Support Unit – WG II	Hosting
Malaysia	Technical Support Unit – WG III	Hosting
USA	Technical Support Unit – WG III	Hosting
Japan	Technical Support Unit - TFI	Hosting
Pakistan	Technical Support Unit - TFI	Hosting
Germany	Technical Support Unit – WG II (AR6)	Hosting
Norway	Technical Support Unit – WG III (Malaysia)	Contribution
United States of America	Technical Support Unit – WG III (Malaysia)	Contribution
Germany	IPCC Data Distribution Centre	Hosting
United Kingdom	IPCC Data Distribution Centre	Hosting
United States of America	IPCC Data Distribution Centre	Hosting
WMO	Post of Secretary of the IPCC	Salary
UNEP	Post of Deputy Secretary of the IPCC	Salary
Australia	TFI Scoping Meeting – Methodology Report SLCF, Brisbane, Australia (26-28 Feb 2024) and TFI – Task Force Bureau, Brisbane, Australia (26 Feb-1 Mar 2024)	Meeting facilities

P3, Programme Officer (Temporary Assignment)

The Programme Officer will be responsible for supporting the implementation of existing and new mandates arising from Panel or Bureau decisions across various domains as well as supporting the cooperation, with the UN system, in particular with UNFCCC and other relevant UN bodies; and liaises with the two parent organizations, WMO and UNEP.

Key responsibilities:

- Support the execution of existing and new mandates resulting from Panel, Bureau and Executive Committee decisions and related Task Groups or / and Teams.
- Supports the IPCC Chair, Vice Chairs and other Members of the Executive Committee and the IPCC Bureaux both individually and corporately in the delivery of their mandate including through providing input to their speaking engagements.
- Support the liaison with relevant UN organizations and other international bodies and programmes, in particular with UNEP and WMO and with UNFCCC etc.
- Provide input to the preparation of the relevant meeting documentation and support activities.

Key requirements;

This role requires strong coordination and policy formulation skills, the ability to multitask, exceptional communication skills, and a deep understanding of stakeholder engagement within the context of climate-related initiatives and international organizations.

A minimum 5 years of experience in climate, environment or other related fields and advanced university degree (Master's degree or equivalent) in master's degree or equivalent in International Relations, Economics, Public Policy, Environment or Climate Policy or a closely related field.

P2, Associate Programme Officer

The Associate Programme Officer will be providing support to the IT and Logistics team in organizing events, including but not limited to the IPCC Sessions, Bureau meetings, Expert Meetings, Workshops, Scoping Meetings and IPCC events at the UNFCCC COPs.

Key responsibilities:

- Assist with the organization and conducting of the IPCC Sessions, Bureau meetings, Expert Meetings, Workshops, Scoping Meetings, Webinars and IPCC events at the UNFCCC COPs.
- Assist in the preparatory work, planning and logistics for conducting the IPCC Sessions, Bureau, Expert and other types of meeting including engagement with the team of the host country the Session.
- Assist with the design, compilation and reporting on the surveys conducted by the Secretariat and when necessary, with relevant background notes /papers
- Support the work on the strategic planning through the maintenance of the various internal planning tools and calendars.
- Support in the planning and preparation for the UNFCCC pavilions / events and related logistics.
- Assist with the coordination with WMO conference unit and the interpreters pool during IPCC Sessions
- Assist the delegates during the Session and Meeting with registration and onsite support

Key responsibilities:

The role requires planning and coordination skills to handle preparation for multiple events in parallel under the guidance of Logistics Officer. Experience in designing and processing surveys, writing reports and synthesising information as well as familiarization with IT tools.

A Minimum of 2 years of work experience. Master's degree or equivalent in Business Management or/ and computer sciences.

IPCC TFI Expert Meeting on reconciling land use emissions (Contingency meeting 2024)

Background

Land-based mitigation is recognized as an important strategy to reach the Paris Agreement's aim to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks.

Recent studies highlighted a large gap in global anthropogenic land use CO₂ estimates between the global models used in the IPCC AR6 (bookkeeping models and integrated assessment models) and the national GHG inventories used to assess compliance with the climate targets under the Paris Agreement³. This gap, equal to approximately 6 Gt CO₂/yr⁻¹ globally, mainly reflects differences in how anthropogenic forest sinks and areas of managed land are defined⁴.

This difference has relevant implications for assessing collective climate progress, for the remaining carbon budget and, more broadly, for the confidence on land use estimates under the Paris Agreement. For these reasons, this issue has raised a large interest in the scientific and policy communities, as summarized below through references to IPCC reports and UNFCCC documents.

IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land (2019)

[Summary for Policymakers](#), paragraph A 3.3: “*Global models and national GHG inventories use different methods to estimate anthropogenic CO₂ emissions and removals for the land sector. Both produce estimates that are in close agreement for land-use change involving forest (e.g., deforestation, afforestation), and differ for managed forest. Global models consider as managed forest those lands that were subject to harvest whereas, consistent with IPCC guidelines, national GHG inventories define managed forest more broadly. On this larger area, inventories can also consider the natural response of land to human-induced environmental changes as anthropogenic, while the global model approach {Table SPM.1} treats this response as part of the non-anthropogenic sink. For illustration, from 2005 to 2014, the sum of the national GHG inventories net emission estimates is 0.1±1.0 GtCO₂yr⁻¹, while the mean of two global bookkeeping models is 5.1±2.6 GtCO₂yr⁻¹ (likely range). Consideration of differences in methods can enhance understanding of land sector net emission estimates and their applications.*”

IPCC AR6 WGIII – Mitigation of climate change (2022)

³ For instance:

- Grassi et al. (2021) Critical adjustment of land mitigation pathways for assessing countries' climate progress. *Nature Climate Change*, 2021, 11(5), pp. 425–434.
- Grassi et al. (2023) Harmonising the land-use flux estimates of global models and national inventories for 2000–2020 *Earth Syst. Sci. Data* 15, 1093–1114.
- Gidden et al. (2023) Aligning climate scenarios to emissions inventories shifts global benchmarks. *Nature*, *in press*.
- IPCC side event at COP27 (2022) Estimating GHG Emissions - Reconciling Different Approaches. <https://apps.ipcc.ch/outreach/programme.php?q=81&e=5>.

⁴ In most national GHG inventories, the anthropogenic land CO₂ flux include the response of land to human-caused environmental change (e.g., CO₂ fertilisation) on broadly-defined managed land, while global models treat this response as part of the non-anthropogenic sink and use a more narrow approach to identify managed land.

- [Summary for Policymakers](#), footnote 9: “Global databases make different choices about which emissions and removals occurring on land are considered anthropogenic. Currently, net CO₂ fluxes from land reported by global bookkeeping models used here are estimated to be about 5.5 GtCO₂ yr⁻¹ higher than the aggregate global net emissions based on national GHG inventories. This difference, which has been considered in the literature, mainly reflects differences in how anthropogenic forest sinks and areas of managed land are defined. Other reasons for this difference, which are more difficult to quantify, can arise from the limited representation of land management in global models and varying levels of accuracy and completeness of estimated LULUCF fluxes in national GHG inventories. Neither method is inherently preferable. Even when the same methodological approach is applied, the large uncertainty of CO₂-LULUCF emissions can lead to substantial revisions to estimated emissions. {Cross-Chapter Box 3 in Chapter 3, 7.2, SRCCL SPM A.3.3}”

IPCC AR6 Synthesis report (2023)

- [Summary for Policymakers](#), footnote 40: “Global databases make different choices about which emissions and removals occurring on land are considered anthropogenic. Most countries report their anthropogenic land CO₂ fluxes including fluxes due to human-caused environmental change (e.g., CO₂ fertilisation) on ‘managed’ land in their national GHG inventories. Using emissions estimates based on these inventories, the remaining carbon budgets must be correspondingly reduced. {3.3.1}”

UNFCCC Secretariat’s reports for the Global Stocktake:

- [Synthesis report for the Global Stocktake](#), paragraph 31 (March 2022): “There is a difference in definition between the estimation of anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector under the UNFCCC, and the estimation of emissions related to land-use change as part of the global emission estimates of the IPCC (see figure 5.5 in chap. 5 of the contribution of Working Group I to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report) and the scenarios in the SR1.5 database. The main difference between LULUCF emission data reported by Parties and the data on anthropogenic net emissions from land use that form the basis of the emissions scenarios in the SR1.5 database is the treatment of indirectly anthropogenically induced CO₂ sinks on managed land. Thus, in the global emission estimates of the Working Group I to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, only directly induced anthropogenic sinks are included in the anthropogenic emission estimates and indirectly induced sinks via CO₂ fertilization are considered part of the natural carbon cycle response to the anthropogenically induced increase of CO₂ concentrations. Such differences should be taken into careful consideration, and adjustments made accordingly, where any comparison between LULUCF emission data reported by Parties and the global emission estimates of the IPCC is attempted.”
- [Summary report of the 1st Technical Dialogue for the Global Stocktake](#), paragraph 89 (October 2022): “Global models of estimated AFOLU emissions showed that the net CO₂ fluxes from land reported by the global bookkeeping models used were estimated to be about 5.5 Gt CO₂ yr⁻¹ higher than the aggregate global net emissions based on national GHG inventories. However, limitations of the modelling methodology used were highlighted, noting that there was still a large uncertainty, particularly of the sector’s CO₂ emissions”

Expert Meeting objective

Given the relevance of the gap in land use CO₂ estimates outlined above, the expert meeting is a unique occasion for the two communities – i.e., national GHG inventory compilers and global modelers – to establish stronger direct links, develop a common understanding of the challenges in estimating land use GHG fluxes and explore concrete steps to ensure a greater comparability of estimates.

The specific objectives of the expert meeting include:

- Discuss the main scientific challenges in estimating terrestrial fluxes, including on identifying direct anthropogenic fluxes, indirect anthropogenic fluxes and natural fluxes;
- Understand why, also due to differences in purpose and scope, the largely independent scientific communities that support the IPCC Guidelines (reflected in national GHG inventories) and the IPCC assessment reports have developed different approaches to identify anthropogenic land GHG fluxes;
- Evaluate the implications of the different methodological approaches above, including for the assessment of collective climate progress, for the remaining carbon budget and for the confidence on land use estimates under the Paris Agreement;
- Assess what has been done so far in reconciling the different approaches above;
- Explore the concrete steps that each community, i.e. national GHG inventory compilers and global modelers, can do to support an enhanced comparability of the respective land use GHG fluxes in the context of the Enhanced Transparency Framework, the planned IPCC AR7 reports and the second UNFCCC Global Stocktake in 2028. This exercise would include identifying which data/information each community needs from the other.
- Given the two approaches above - like “two different languages” -, consider to agree on a “operational translation system”, i.e. something that would allow understand each other by addressing any remaining inconsistencies. The results of this exercise could then be reflected in future IPCC reports to improve comparability of land use estimates.

The meeting is expected to provide the basis for the global carbon modelling community to develop approaches to ensure a greater comparability with the national GHG inventories, and for the GHG inventory compilers to improve further the transparency and completeness of their land GHG inventories to be prepared under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, following the existing IPCC Guidelines.

Ultimately, this expert meeting will support greater collaboration between the scientific communities that support the IPCC assessment reports and the national GHG inventories, with the aim to increase confidence in land-related GHG estimates for the assessment of collective progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Organising group

The meeting will be organized by TFI Bureau in cooperation with some members of the IPCC Bureau, and supported by the TFI TSU.

Location

Ispra, Varese (Italy), hosted by the European Commission

Date

Date: June 2024

Duration

3 days

Participants

This expert meeting would require participation of experts with the following background in order to achieve the objectives mentioned above:

- Country GHG inventory experts, including from developed and developing countries;
- Experts from global carbon modelling community supporting the IPCC assessment reports, including from the Global Carbon Project (Bookkeeping Models and Dynamic Global Vegetation Models), the Integrated Assessment Models and the Earth Observation community;
- Representatives of IPCC member governments;
- Policy makers involved in land use climate change mitigation policies.

Meeting format

3-day expert meeting in presence and with virtual participation (*hybrid mode*), with a balanced participation of experts from national GHG inventories and the carbon modelling community. Each day would involve a morning 2 hour-long plenary session at which there would be invited presentations on topics related to the meeting, e.g. why we have different approaches to estimate anthropogenic land sink, where we are in reconciling these approaches, what can be the next steps to ensure smoother comparisons of land use estimates between AR7 products and national GHG estimates. The rest of the morning and the early afternoon sessions will involve breakout groups that frame, formulate and scope the critical questions. Each breakout group would be solicited to provide concrete recommendations for the AR7 and for national GHG inventory compilations. An end-of-day wrap up plenary would identify key issues and knowledge gaps.

A meeting report summarizing the results will be produced to support the global carbon modeling community and inform national GHG inventory compilers, with the view of ensuring consistency between AR7 products and national GHG inventories submitted under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

Contact Group on the Reports under the Seventh Assessment Cycle.

Term and Mandate.

At the 60th Session of the IPCC held on 16-19 January in Istanbul, Türkiye, Member Governments deliberated on the structure and timeline of the Seventh Assessment Cycle. This discussion took into consideration the strategic vision of the Seventh Assessment Cycle, lessons learned from Sixth Assessment Cycle, and the synthesis of views from Member Governments on the products of the Seventh Assessment Cycle, as synthesized by and solicited from the IPCC Secretariat.

Following the presentation by the rapporteurs of the Informal Group on the Program of Work (IGPoW) for the Seventh Assessment Cycle, nearly all Member Governments have expressed support on a full set of Working Group Assessment Reports, a Synthesis Report, the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities, and the Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers.

The Chair of the IPCC proposed to set up a Contact Group on the Reports under the Seventh Assessment Cycle with the **mandate** to reach consensus on:

- Topics that could be covered using the format of a Special Report;
- Topics that could be covered using the format of a Methodology Report;
- Timelines for the Seventh Assessment Cycle.

The Contact Group will start and complete the work during the IPCC Plenary (IPCC-60) (Istanbul, Türkiye, 16 - 19 January 2024), as Co-Chaired by:

- Frank Mc Govern (Ireland)
- Cheryl Jeffers (St Kitts and Nevis)

Modus Operandi

The Contact Group will meet starting from 19:00 – 20:00 on 17 January 2024 with the view to reach consensus before the end of the IPCC-60 on the final structure and timeline of the Seventh Assessment Cycle including the theme for a second Special Report and a TFI product Methodology Report, as well as expert meetings and / or workshops, as necessary.

The Co-Chairs will prepare a draft decision text on the final structure and timeline of the Seventh Assessment Cycle reflecting the views and comments received during the plenary as well as within the Contact Group.

The Secretariat will share the draft decision text in PaperSmart for final input before approval by the Panel.

The approved decision text will be posted on the IPCC website.

Resources

In undertaking its work, the Contact Group on the structure and timeline of the Seventh Assessment Cycle will build on but not be limited to the following documents:

- Lessons learned from the Sixth Assessment Cycle (IPCC-LX/INF. 9).
- Synthesis of IPCC Member Countries' Views on the Products for the Seventh Assessment cycle (IPCC-LX/INF. 6, Rev. 1).
- Planning for the Seventh Assessment Cycle - Options for the Programme of Work in the seventh cycle - (IPCC-LX/Doc. 4, Rev. 1).

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

SIXTIETH SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Istanbul, Türkiye, 16 – 19 January 2024

BUREAU MEMBERS

SKEA James Ferguson
Chairman of the IPCC
International Institute for Environment and
Development (IIED)

ALDRIAN Edvin
Vice-Chair, WG I
Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and
Geophysics (BMKG)

AL NORRY Malak
Vice Chair, WG III
Sustainability and Climate Change
Ministry of Energy

CALVIN Katherine
Co-Chair, WG III
National Aeronautics and Space
Administration (NASA)

CALVO BUENDIA Eduardo Williams
Vice-Chair, WG III
Universidad Nacional Mayor de San
Marcos (UNMSM)

CAMILLONI Ines Angela
Vice-Chair WG I
Universidad de Buenos Aires / CONICET

CHANG'A Ladislaus
IPCC Vice-Chair
Tanzania Meteorological Authority

CHOW Winston
Co-Chair, WG II
Singapore Management Univeristy

DENTON Fatima
Vice-Chair, WGII
United Nations University
Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU-INRA)

DIONGUE-NIANG Aida
Vice-Chair, WG I
National Agency of Civil Aviation and Meteorology

ENOKI Takeshi
Co-Chair, TFI
IPCC TFI TSU

FUGLESTVEDT Jan
Vice-Chair, WG III
Centre for International Climate and
Environmental Research (CICERO)

GALLARDO KLENNER Laura
Vice-Chair, WG II
Universidad de Chile

GEDEN Oliver
Vice-Chair, WG III
German Institute for International and Security
Affairs (SWP)

HARPER Sherilee
Vice-Chair, WG I
University of Alberta

HAYAT Mazhar
Co-Chair, TFI
Ministry of Climate Change, Environmental
Coordination, Government of Pakistan

HOWDEN Mark
Vice-Chair, WG II
Australian National University

ITSOUA MADZOUS Gervais Ludovic
Vice-Chair, WG III
Ministry of Environment, Sustainable
Development and the Congo Basin
General Directorate of Sustainable
Development

KILKIŞ Şiir
Vice-Chair, WG III
The Scientific and Technological Research
Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK)

KLUTSE Nana Ama Browne
Vice-Chair, WG I
Department of Physics University of Ghana
Legon

LUKORITO Cromwel
Vice-Chair, WG II
University of Nairobi

MENDEZ Carlos
Venezuelan Institute for Scientific Research,
Caracas (IVIC)
PEREIRA Joy
Co-Chair, WG III
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

PICHS MADRUGA Ramon
IPCC Vice-Chair
Centro de Investigaciones de Economía
Mundial (CIEM)

ÜRGE-VORSATZ Diana
IPCC Vice-Chair
Central European University

RUPAKHETI Maheswar
Vice-Chair, WG I
Research Institute for Sustainability (RIFS)

SENEVIRATNE Sonia
Vice-Chair, WG I
ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of
Technology Zurich)

SUKUMAR Raman
Vice-Chair, WGII
Indian Institute of Science

THOMAS Adelle
Vice-Chair, WG II
Climate Analytics/ University of The Bahamas

VAN DEN HURK Bart
Co-Chair, WG II
Deltares

VAUTARD Robert
Co-Chair, WG I
Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS)

YASSAA Nouredine
Vice Chair, WG III
Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
Commission

ZHANG Xiaoye
Co-Chair WG I
China Meteorological Administration (CMA)

ZOMMERE Zinta
Vice-Chair, WG II
United Nations Office for the Coordination of
Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

MEMBER COUNTRIES

ALGERIA

MERABET Hamza
Head of Delegation
Commissioner of Renewable Energy
and Energy Efficiency

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

BLAIR Adelle
Head of Delegation
Antigua and Barbuda Ministry of Tourism,
Investment, Civil Aviation and Transportation

ARGENTINA

AINCHIL Tomás
Head of Delegation
Directorate of Environmental Affairs - Ministry
of Foreign Relations, International Trade and
Worship

ARMENIA

BUDOYAN Nona
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment

AUSTRALIA

FORD Melanie
Head of Delegation
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the
Environment and Water

AUSTRIA

OGRIS Manfred
Head of Delegation
Austrian Federal Ministry of Climate Action,
Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and
Technology

BACHLEITNER Peter
Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment,
Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology (BMK)

AZERBAIJAN

TAGHIYEVA Umayra
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources

HUMBATOV Fuad
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
of the Republic of Azerbaijan

ZEYNALOV Orkhan
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

BAHAMAS

SIMMONS Jeffrey
Head of Delegation
Bahamas Department of Meteorology

BANGLADESH

KHANOM Fahmida
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

BARBADOS

GOODRIDGE Ron
Ministry of Environment and National Beautification,
Green and Blue Economy

BELGIUM

RYMEN Bart
Head of Delegation
The Belgian Science Policy Office (BELSPO)

GANCEDO TARANO Inès
Plateforme wallonne pour le GIEC

LILLOT Anouchka
Plateforme wallonne pour le GIEC

VAN YPERSELE Jean-Pascal
Université catholique de Louvain (UCLouvain) -
Georges Lemaitre Centre for Earth and Climate
Research (TECLIM)

BELIZE

YOUNG Shanea
Head of Delegation
National Meteorological Service of Belize

BENIN

KAKPA Didier
Head of Delegation
National Meteorological Agency

BHUTAN

DORJI Singay
Head of Delegation
National Center for Hydrology and
Meteorology, Thimphu Bhutan

BOLIVIA

PACHECO Diego
Head of Delegation
Vicepresidency Plurinational State of Bolivia

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

KOVACIC Igor
Head of Delegation
Hydrometeorological Institute of Republika
Srpska

BOTSWANA

JEREMIAH Tshire Fiona
Head of Delegation
Department of Meteorological

BRAZIL

BALTHAR DE SOUZA SANTOS Leonardo
Augusto
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil

BULGARIA

PETROVA Detelina
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment and Water

STEFANOVA Marina
Sofia University St. Kliment Ohridski

BURKINA FASO

NAKOULMA Guillaume
Head of Delegation
Agence Nationale de la Météorologie (ANAM)

BURUNDI

KAYOYA Ezéchiel
Geographical Institute of Burundi

CANADA

D'IORIO Marc
Head of Delegation
Environment and Climate Change Canada

MORIN Nathalie
Alternate Head of Delegation
Environment and Climate Change Canada

CRAIG Lesley
Environment and Climate Change Canada

FLATO Greg
Environment and Climate Change Canada

CHAD

ABAKAR SOULEYMANE Hamid
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Civil Aviation and of the National
Meteorology, National Meteorology Agency

CHILE

JADRIJEVIC Maritza
Head of Delegation
Climate Change Division, Ministry of the
Environment

LAMBERT Fabrice
Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile

CHINA

XIONG Shaoyuan
Head of Delegation
China Meteorological Administration

ZHANG Xingying
Alternate Head of Delegation
China Meteorological Administration

CHEN Muhan
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

GUO Xiaofeng
Department of Treaty and Law Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

HUANG Lei
China Meteorological Administration

LI Yutong
China Meteorological Administration

LIANG Meicong
National Center for Climate Change Strategy
and International Cooperation

LU Chunhui
China Meteorological Administration (CMA)

MA Weichen
National Development and Reform
Commission

YAO Wei
Ministry of Ecology and Environment

YU Jianrui
China Meteorological Administration (CMA)

YU Junjie
Ministry of Ecology and Environment

YU Yongqiang
Institute of Atmospheric Physics
Chinese Academy of Sciences

YUAN Jiashuang
China Meteorological Administration

COLOMBIA

HERNANDEZ Constantino
Head of Delegation
Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and
Environmental Studies

COMOROS

FAISSOIL Mhadji
Head of Delegation
National Inventories of greenhouse gases and the
NAP, Directorate General for the Environment and
Forests (DGEF)

CONGO

Ifo Suspense Averti
Head of Delegation
University of Marien Ngouabi/Ecole Normale
Superieure

COOK ISLANDS

NGARI Arona
Head of Delegation
Cook Islands Meteorological Service

COSTA RICA

CARVAJAL-TOVAR Kattia
Head of Delegation
National Meteorological Institute

COTE D'IVOIRE

KINDIA Boni Narcisse
Head of Delegation
National Meteorological Service

CUBA

PAZOS ALBERDI Celso
Head of Delegation
Institute of Meteorology of Cuba

CZECH REPUBLIC

TOLASZ Radim
Head of Delegation
Czech Hydrometeorological Institute

VALIK Adam
Alternate Head of Delegation
Czech Hydrometeorological Institute

DENMARK

LEMA Adrian
Head of Delegation
Danish Meteorological Institute

CHRISTENSEN Tina
Alternate Head of Delegation
Danish Meteorological Institute

DISSING Anette Ester
Danish Meteorological Institute

DJIBOUTI

OMAR Dini Abdallah
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable
Development

EGYPT

IBRAHIM Sherif
Head of Delegation
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency

NASR Mohamed
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

EL SALVADOR

LAGUARDIA DE PORTILLO Jessica
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment and Natural
Resources

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

MALAVO NSENE Pedro
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

ESTONIA

ALA Taimar
Head of Delegation
Environment Agency

ETHIOPIA

TOLA Fetene Teshome
Head of Delegation
Ethiopian Meteorological Institute

FINLAND

KUPIAINEN Kaarle
Head of Delegation
Ministry of the Environment

FRANCE

MORONI Marc
Alternate Head of Delegation
MTECT/CGDD/SRI/SDR

CHINCHIO Léna
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministère de l'Europe
et des Affaires étrangères)

DOMERGUE Magali
MTECT/CGDD/SRI/SDR

LAIGNEL Benoît
MESRI/DGRI

GEORGIA

CHITANAVA Ramaz
Head of Delegation
Hydrometeorological department of Georgia

GERMANY

MUELLER Christian
Head of Delegation
Zukunft – Umwelt – Gesellschaft (ZUG) gGmbH

CALL Friedemann
German Aerospace Center, Project Management
Agency, German IPCC Coordination Office

ROMING Niklas
German Environment Agency

TEXTOR Christian
German Aerospace Center, Project Management
Agency, German IPCC Coordination Office

GREECE

GIANNAKOPOULOS Christos
Head of Delegation
National Observatory of Athens

GRENADA

ST.LOUIS Aria
Head of Delegation
Environment Division

GUATEMALA

CASTELLANOS Edwin
Head of Delegation
Universidad del Valle de Guatemala

GUINEA

KOIBA Goikwia
Head of Delegation
National Meteorology Agency

GUINEA-BISSAU

TCHEDNA Joao Lona
Head of Delegation
National Institute of Environment

HAITI

DELUSCA Kenel
Head of Delegation
Institute of Sciences, technology and
Advanced studies of Haiti (ISTEAH)

HUNGARY

HANAK Panna
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Energy

ICELAND

ÓLAFSDOTTIR Anna Hulda
Head of Delegation
Icelandic Met office

INDIA

PALLERLA Sharath Kumar
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate
Change of India

JAYARAMAN Thiagarajan
Alternate Head of Delegation
M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation

KANITKAR Tejal
National Institute of Advanced Studies

INDONESIA

UMAR Real Sukmana Faesal
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment and Forestry Indonesia

IRAN

TAJBAKHSI MOSALMAN Sahar
Head of Delegation
I. R. of Iran Meteorological Organization

AKBARY Mehry
Kharazmi University

PAPI Ramin
National Cartographic Center of Iran

RAHIMI Mohammad
Semnan University

YAZDANI Ali Reza
Ministry of Agriculture

ZARRIN Azar
Ferdowsi University

ZEYAEYAN Sadegh
Islamic Republic of Iran Meteorological
Organization (IRIMO)

IRAQ

HAMDI Ghaith
Head of Delegation
Iraqi Ministry of Environment

SAADOON Sarah Murtadha Saadon
Alternate Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment

AL LAMI Ali
Council of Ministers Advisory Commission

HILMI Shams Amir Naji
Iraqi Ministry of Environment

IRELAND

MCGOVERN Frank
Head of Delegation
Environmental Protection Agency

ITALY

PIRANI Anna
Head of Delegation
Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate
Change (CMCC)

JAMAICA

SPENCE-HEMMINGS Jacqueline
Head of Delegation
Climate Branch, Meteorological Service
Division

JAPAN

NAOKO Nakajima
Head of Delegation
Ministry of the Environment (MOE)

ADACHI Muneki
Ministry of the Environment (MOE)

HATTORI Kosuke
Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Co.,
Ltd. (MURC)

KOBAYASHI Yumi
Research Institute of Innovative Technology
for the Earth (RITE)

MACHIDA Yuri
Japan Meteorological Agency

OHISHI Manami
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)

SHOGAKI Yutaro
Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Co., Ltd.
(MURC)

TAKATSUKI Aya
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and
Technology (MEXT)

TANABE Kiyoto
NKT-CC
UEDA Hiroko
Global Environmental Forum (GEF)

KAZAKHSTAN

TASTEMIROVA Shattyk
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
of the Republic of Kazakhstan

KENYA

NYING'URO Patricia A.
Head of Delegation
Kenya Meteorological Department

KIMUTAI Joyce
Alternate Head of Delegation
Kenya Meteorological Department
African Climate Development Institute

CHANZU Elisha
Kenya Meteorological Department

DENJE Telvin
African Group of Negotiators Experts
Support (AGNES)

MUSILU Bahati
Kenya Meteorological Department

OKUMU Michael
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change
and Forestry

LAO PDR

OUDOMDETH Amphayvanh
Head of Delegation
Department of Climate Change, MONRE

SENGKHAMYONG Sakounsit
Department of Climate Change, MONRE

LATVIA

ZOMMERE-ROTČENKOVA Kristīne
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Climate and Energy of the
Republic of Latvia

LEBANON

MOKALLED Tharwat
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment

LESOTHO

JOCKEY Malehloa
Head of Delegation
Lesotho Meteorological Services

LIBERIA

GAR-GLAHN Arthur
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Transport

LIBYA

EDDENJAL Ali
Head of Delegation
Libyan National Meteorological Center

LUXEMBURG

FERRONE Andrew
Head of Delegation
Administration of agricultural technical
services

LANG Dana
Administration of Technical Agricultural
Services - Meteorological department

MADAGASCAR

RANAIVOSON Andriamihaja Andre
Head of Delegation
Directorate General of Meteorology

MALAWI

MTILATILA Lucy
Head of Delegation
Department of Climate Change and Meteorological
Services

MALAYSIA

BINTI MOHD NASIR Hartini
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and
Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources
Environment and Climate Change

MALDIVES

WAHEED Ahmed
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change
and Technology

ABDULLA Amjad
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and
Technology

MALI

TOURE Moussa
Head of Delegation
National Meteorology Agency

MONGOLIA

GANJUUR Sarantuya
Head of Delegation
Information and Research Institute of Meteorology
Hydrology and Environment

MONTENEGRO

IVANOV Mirjana
Head of Delegation
Institute of Hydrometeorology and Seismology

MOROCCO

SAHIBI Abdelfetah
Head of Delegation
Direction de la Météorologie Nationale (DMN)

MOZAMBIQUE

NHANTUMBO Bernardino
Head of Delegation
Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia

MYANMAR

HTAY Tin Mar
Head of Delegation
Department of Meteorology and Hydrology

NAMIBIA

SOMSES Sieglinde
Head of Delegation
Namibia Meteorological Service

NAURU

JEREMIAH Jaala
Head of Delegation
Government of Republic of Nauru

NEW ZELAND

CHORLEY Hannah
Head of Delegation
Ministry for the Environment

NIGER

KATIELLOU Gaptia Lawan
Head of Delegation
National Director of the National
Meteorological Service of Niger

NIGERIA

OKEBUGWU Chukwuemeka
Head of Delegation
National Council on Climate Change

NORWAY

KVISSEL Ole-kristian
Head of Delegation
Norwegian Environment Agency

RANDALL Scott
Alternate Head of Delegation
Norwegian Environment Agency

BRUSTAD Synne
Norwegian Environment Agency

PAKISTAN

GOHEER Muhammad Arif Rashid
Head of Delegation
Global Change Impact Studies Centre

PHILIPPINES

VILLAFUERTE Marcelino II
Head of Delegation
Department of Science and Technology
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and
Astronomical Services Administration

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

WON Jaegwang
Head of Delegation
Korea Meteorological Administration

OH Yaewon
Alternate Head of Delegation
Korea Meteorological Administration

SHIM Sung-bo
National Institute of Meteorological Sciences

REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

MARKOVSKA Natasa
Head of Delegation
Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SEMENOV Sergei
Head of Delegation
Yu.A. Izrael Institute of Global Climate and Ecology

DMITRIEVA Tatiana
Alternate Head of Delegation
Hydrometservice

MAGOMEDOV Shugaib
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian
Federation

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

JEFFERS Cheryl
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment, Climate Action and
Constituency Empowerment

KLONNE Uta Marie
Climate Analytics

NAUELS Alexander
Climate Analytics
SCHLEUSSNER Carl-Friedrich
Climate Analytics

SAINT LUCIA

NORVILLE Joanne
Head of Delegation
Department of Sustainable Development

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

XAVIER FERNANDES Anselmo
Head of Delegation
National Institute of Meteorology

SAUDI ARABIA

ALGWAIZ Abdelrahman
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mineral
Resources

ALBUTTI Abdulaziz
Ministry of Energy

ALHAMDAN Hussah
Ministry of Energy

ALSUDAIRY Nourah
Ministry of Energy

AYOUB Mohammad
Ministry of Energy

SENEGAL

NDIAYE Ousmane
Head of Delegation
National Agency for Civil Aviation and
Meteorology of Senegal – ANACIM

SERBIA

PEJANOVIC Goran
Head of Delegation
Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia

SEYCHELLES

AGRICOLE Will Michel
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change
and Environment

AMELIE Vincent
Seychelles Meteorological Authority

SIERRA LEONE

KAMARA Ibrahim Sinneh
Head of Delegation
Sierra Leone Meteorological Department

SINGAPORE

ZHANG Weijie
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment

GOH Janessa
Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment

NG Derek
National Climate Change Secretariat

PUAN Pei Qi
Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment

SLOVAKIA

HORVATH Jan
Head of Delegation
Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute

SOMALIA

ABDILAH I Hafsa Omar Abdilahi
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

SOUTH AFRICA

KEKANA Maesela John
Head of Delegation
Department of Environmental Affairs

GUINEY Itchell
Alternate Head of Delegation
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the
Environment

MARQUARD Andrew
University of Cape Town
MOTSHWANEDI Sandra
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the
Environment

SPAIN

LOPEZ NICOLAS Antonio
Head of Delegation
Spanish Climate Change Office (Ministry for
the Ecological Transition)

SANZ SANCHEZ Maria Jose
Basque Centre for Climate Change (BC3)

SRI LANKA

KARUNANAYAKE KUMARA Athula
Head of Delegation
Department of Meteorology

URUGODAWATTE DISSANAYAKE Saranya
Hasanthi
Embassy of Sri Lanka in Kenya

SURINAME

ADANG Jurmen
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment

SWEDEN

ANDERSSON Camilla
Head of Delegation
SMHI, Swedish Meteorological and
Hydrological Institute

SWITZERLAND

KONIG Sebastian
Head of Delegation
Department of the Environment, Transport,
Energy and Communications Federal Office
for the Environment (FOEN)

TANZANIA

MURUKE Wilbert Timiza
Head of Delegation
Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA)

THE GAMBIA

TOURAY Lamin Mai
Head of Delegation
Department of Water Resources

THE NETHERLANDS

VAN DORLAND Rob
Head of Delegation
Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI)

BERK Marcel
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy

VREULS Hendrik Hubert Joseph
The Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BAIG Shakeer
Head of Delegation
Meteorological Services Division

TUNISIA

ZMERLI Mohamed
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment

TÜRKİYE

VARANK Fatma
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and
Climate Change

HASAR Halil
Alternate Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and
Climate Change/Directorate of Climate
Change

ACAR Hakan
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and
Climate Change/Directorate of Climate
Change

AĞARTAN Neslihan
Directorate of Climate Change, Ministry of
Environment, Urbanisation and Climate
Change of Türkiye

AKAY Buket
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and
Climate Change/Directorate of Climate
Change

ALSANCAK Hasan Umur
Ministry of Transport and
Infrastructure/Directorate General for
European Union and Foreign Relations

ASLAN Yağmur
Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

AYAZ Melih Fırat
Directorate of Climate Change, Ministry of
Environment Urbanisation and Climate
Change, Republic of Türkiye

AYDIN Cansın
Presidency of Strategy and Budget

ÇALIKOĞLU Ümit
Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

CANYILMAZ Mahiye Göksu
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and Climate
Change / Turkish State Meteorological Service

ÇELEBİOĞLU Emine
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and Climate
Change/Directorate of Climate Change

DEMİROK Fatima Betül
Turkish Statistical Institute

DENİZ Ali Cem
Directorate of Climate Change, Ministry of
Environment, Urbanisation and Climate
Change of Türkiye

DİNÇBAŞ Tuğba
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and Climate
Change/Directorate of Climate Change

DÖNER Cihad Ayberk
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and Climate
Change/Directorate of Climate Change
DÖNERTAŞ Duygu
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry/General
Directorate of Nature Conservation and Natural Parks

DURMAZ Nihat Berat
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and Climate
Change / Directorate of Climate Change

EŞİDİR Yusuf
Presidency of Strategy and Budget

GÖZLÜKAYA B. Sila
Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

GÜREŞ Merve
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and Climate
Change / Directorate of Climate Change

HAKAN Zeynep
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

İNCE Esra
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and Climate
Change/Directorate of Climate Change

KARACA Erdoğan
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and Climate
Change / Directorate of Climate Change

KAŞMER Özgü
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and
Climate Change

KOL SOYU Aslıhan
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry / General
Directorate of State Hydraulic Works

MANAP Emrah
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and
Climate Change / General Directorate for
Protection of Natural Assets

ÖZTÜRK Ömer
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and
Climate Change / Directorate of Climate
Change

SARGIN Aydın
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and
Climate Change / Directorate of Climate
Change

SAYIN Gürkan Emre
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and
Climate Change / Directorate of Climate
Change

ŞENSOY Serhat
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and
Climate Change / Turkish State
Meteorological Service

SOLAK Orhan
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and
Climate Change / Directorate of Climate
Change

TEMUR Tansel
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry / General
Directorate of Water Management

TETİK İpek
Directorate of Climate Change, Ministry of
Environment Urbanisation and Climate
Change

TOK LAZOĞLU Fatma
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and
Climate Change / Directorate of Climate
Change

TURPANCI Ayşin
Directorate of Climate Change, Ministry of
Environment Urbanisation and Climate Change

UYAR Cemil
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and
Climate Change

YALÇIN Müberra Betül
Directorate of Climate Change, Ministry of
Environment Urbanisation and Climate Change /
Directorate of Climate Change

YEGÜL Salih Serdar
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and Climate
Change / General Directorate of Combating
Desertification and Erosion

YİĞİT Berna
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and Climate
Change/Directorate of Climate Change
YILMAZ Ali Erhan
Ministry of Environment Urbanisation and Climate
Change

ZEREN Fatih
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry/Directorate
General for European Union and Foreign Relations

TURKMENISTAN

ALLABERDIYEV Gurbangeldi
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment Protection of Turkmenistan

UKRAINE

KRAKOVSKA Svitlana
Head of Delegation
Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Institute

UNITED ARAB EMIRATE

ALHEBSHI Fatima
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Climate Change and Environment-
MOCCA

AL KINDI Amer
Capital Plaza L20 Corniche

HABLEEL Ghanim
Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a government
ministry in the United Arab Emirates (MOFA)

HARIB Abdelaziz
Ministry of Economy

KHAMIS Athra
Ministry of Climate Change and Environment

UNITED KINGDOM

COOK Jolene
Head of Delegation
Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

MACLEAN Julie
Department for Business, Energy and
Industrial Strategy

REES-OWEN Rhian
United Kingdom Department for Energy
Security and Net Zero

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AKHTAR Farhan
Head of Delegation
U.S. Department of State

LYNCH-STIEGLITZ Jean
U.S. Department of State

CROLL Brittany
National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration

URUGUAY

REYES Belen
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment

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ATAR Mehmet
Head of Delegation
Honorary Consulate

VENEZUELA

SALAS CASTILLO Ricardo
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Peoples Power for Foreign Relations

ZIMBABWE

NDIDZANO Kudzai Faron
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and
Hospitality Industry

OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

CAN EUROPE

TURKES Murat
Observer - Head of Delegation
Climatology and Meteorology
TEMA Foundation

EUROPEAN CLIMATE FOUNDATION (ECF)

MONIRAM Helena
Observer - Alternate Head of Delegation
European Climate Foundation (ECF)

DEPREZ Alexandra
IDDRI - Institut du Développement Durable
et des Relations Internationales

LICKELL Sara
European Climate Foundation (ECF)

SIGNORELLI Alessia
Global Strategic Communications
Council (GSCC)

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND (EDF)

ALPERT Alice
Observer - Head of Delegation
Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

TULKENS Philippe
Observer - Head of Delegation
European Union (EU)

RAKONCZAY Zoltan
Observer - Alternate Head of Delegation

European Union (EU)

GRASSI Giacomo
Observer Organization
Joint Research Centre, European
Commission, European Union (EU)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

BERNOUX Martial
Observer - Head of Delegation
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO)

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Observer - Head of Delegation
Quaker United Nations Office (QUONO)

AGUTO Anna
Observer - Alternate Head of Delegation
Friends World Committee for Consultation /
Quaker UN Office

GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF)

HORSBURGH Kevin
Observer - Head of Delegation
Green Climate Fund (GCF)

ICLEI - LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

SALEHI Pourya
Observer - Head of Delegation
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPEMENT (IIED)

BIGG Thomas
Observer - Head of Delegation
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

BAKER Catherine
Observer - Alternate Head of Delegation
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR INTERGRATED MOUNTAIN DEVELOPEMENT (ICIMOD)

ADHIKARY Bhupesh
Observer - Head of Delegation
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPEMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC)

CURRIE-ALDER Bruce
Observer - Head of Delegation
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL - CANADA

KOPERQUALUK Lisa Qiluqqi
Observer - Head of Delegation
Inuit Circumpolar Council - Canada

INTERGOVERNMENT SCIENCE-POLICY PLATFORM ON BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (IPBES)

LARIGAUDERIE Anne
Observer - Head of Delegation
Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

SCHIELE Simone
Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

INTERNATIONAL UNION of GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS (IUGG)

LI Jianping
Observer - Head of Delegation
Ocean University of China

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM INDUSTRY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION (IPIECA)

LEE Arthur
Observer - Head of Delegation
Chevron

ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC)

HASSANI NEJAD PIRKOUHI Mohammad
Observer - Head of Delegation
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

AL NAEIMI Reem
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

OZONE SECRETARIAT

MYLONA Sophia
Observer - Head of Delegation
Ozone Secretariat

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

MAUZERALL Denise
Observer - Head of Delegation
Princeton University

ZAJDELA Emma
Princeton University

SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

AGGESTAM Filip
Observer - Head of Delegation
Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands

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BOSE Indrajit
Observer - Head of Delegation
Third World Network (TWN)

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

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Observer - Head of Delegation
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

MARKHAM Adam
Observer - Head of Delegation
Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)

MERNER Laura
Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)

UNITED NATIONS FOUNDATION (UNF)

OSTANEK Kristyn
Observer - Head of Delegation
United Nations Foundation (UNF)

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)

BARTH Bernhard
Observer - Head of Delegation
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SECURITY (UNU-EHS)

SEBESVARI Zita
Observer - Head of Delegation
United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)

YALE UNIVERSITY

LAMBERT Ana
Observer - Head of Delegation
University of Manchester

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (IISD) EARTH NEGOTIATIONS BULLETIN (ENB)

GUTIERREZ Maria
IISD/ENB

PETERSMANN Moritz
IISD/ENB

RODOPOULOU Anastasia
IISD/ENB

TEMPLETON Jessica
IISD/ENB

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS**UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP)**

LIU Jian
UNEP Science Division

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

MOEHNER Annett
UNFCCC secretariat, Adaptation programme

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)

INACIO Dario
WMO Secretariat

IPCC TECHNICAL SUPPORT UNITS (TSU) WORKING GROUP I TSU

PEAN Clotilde
Head of WGI TSU

HANSEN Gerrit
L'université Paris-Saclay

ZHONG Juntong
China Meteorological Administration (CMA)

WORKING GROUP II TSU

TIGNOR Melinda
Head of WGII TSU

WORKING GROUP III TSU

DOKKEN David
Head of WGIII TSU

GABAO LISBOA Geninha
IPCC WGIII TSU

TSU OF THE TASK FORCE ON NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES (TFI)

FEDERICI Sandro
Head of TFI TSU

TG-DATA CO-CHAIRS

HUARD David
Ouranos, ANG

VICUNA Sebastian
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile

IPCC SECRETARIAT

MOKSSIT Abdalah
Secretary of the IPCC
c/o World Meteorological Organization

FIDA Ermira
Deputy Secretary of the IPCC
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
c/o World Meteorological Organization

ABDALLAH Mudathir
IPCC Secretariat
c/o World Meteorological Organization

BAIDYA Jesbin
IPCC Secretariat
c/o World Meteorological Organization

BIAGIONI Laura
IPCC Secretariat
c/o World Meteorological Organization

EKZARKHO Oksana
IPCC Secretariat
c/o World Meteorological Organization

EWA Judith
IPCC Secretariat
c/o World Meteorological Organization

FERNANDEZ Joelle
IPCC Secretariat
c/o World Meteorological Organization

LARRODÉ Emelie
IPCC Secretariat
c/o World Meteorological Organization

LEW SCHNEIDER Jennifer
IPCC Secretariat
c/o World Meteorological Organization

MAHECIC Andrej
IPCC Secretariat
c/o World Meteorological Organization

PEEVA Nina
IPCC Secretariat
c/o World Meteorological Organization

SHONGWE Mxolisi E
IPCC Secretariat
c/o World Meteorological Organization

WALSH Melissa
IPCC Secretariat
c/o World Meteorological Organization

ZABULA Werani
IPCC Secretariat
c/o World Meteorological Organization