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DRAFT REPORT OF THE SIXTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE IPCC

Lima, Peru, 27 – 30 October 2025

(Submitted by the Secretary of the IPCC)

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WMO UN environment programme

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1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

Mr Jim Skea, Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), called the 63rd Session of the IPCC (IPCC-63) to order.

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

H.E. Ambassador Hugo de Zela, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, welcomed delegates, scientists, experts, and representatives of observer organisations to IPCC-63 in Lima, stressing the longstanding rigour and relevance of the IPCC and its essential role in guiding global climate action. The Minister highlighted Peru's uniquely complex and delicate climate and extraordinary biodiversity, distinctive ecosystems, and rich ancestral knowledge preserved by Peru's Indigenous Peoples, noting that these elements of Peruvian identity are under increasing threat from climate change. He emphasised Peru's firm commitment to international climate cooperation and the importance of the upcoming 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Belém, Brazil. The IPCC was indispensable to this process, guiding policymakers during this decisive decade for mitigation and adaptation. He encouraged delegates to act with urgency and responsibility to complete the seventh assessment cycle reports. The Minister pledged Peru´s full support to ensure the success of the plenary.

H.E. Raquel Soto Torres, Deputy Minister of Strategic Development of Natural Resources of Peru, welcomed delegates on behalf of Peru's Minister of the Environment, H.E. Miguel Espichan Marinas, noting that the meeting is held at a critical period for climate science and global action. She stressed the severe and escalating impacts of climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean, highlighting that between 1970 and 2023, extreme weather caused an estimated USD 262 billion in losses and affected 190 million people. Peru exemplifies this vulnerability, as it faces frequent climate-related emergencies. Peru had a unique responsibility in the International Year of Glacier Conservation (2025) as it holds 68% of the world's tropical glaciers, having lost 56% of their surface over six decades, with up to 80% projected loss by century's end. This trend threatens water security and increases hazards such as landslides and glacial lake outburst floods. Peru was expanding glacier hazard monitoring and early warning systems through its environmental and scientific institutions. The Deputy Minister emphasised the indispensable role of the IPCC in providing scientific foundations for Peru's climate policies, including the National Strategy and National Plan for Climate Change to 2050 and the ongoing update of Peru´s Nationally Determined Contribution. She reaffirmed Peru's commitment to multilateralism, scientific cooperation, and evidence-based climate action.

The Chair welcomed all the delegates and thanked the government of Peru for hosting IPCC-63. He noted that the expert review of the First Order Draft of the Special Report Climate Change and Cities was in progress, continuing until mid-December, and work was also advancing on the Methodology Report on Short-Lived Climate Forcers. The Chair highlighted the Panel's agreement on the outline of the Working Groups' (WGs) contributions to the Seventh Assessment Report (AR7), which enabled expert nominations and the subsequent appointment of 664 authors from more than 100 countries in August. He noted seven Peruvian scientists working on the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities and on the Working Groups' assessments. Over the past 24 months, the IPCC also advanced efforts to broaden access to scientific literature for authors from developing countries, held a successful Expert Meeting on Gender, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusivity (GDEI), and expanded support for Chapter Scientists. The Chair stressed that the Panel´s decisions on the workplans for the three WG reports and the outline of the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal, Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage were priorities for IPCC-63. Thanking member governments for the scientific and financial contributions, the Chair urged continued and predictable multi-year funding to the IPCC Trust Fund, emphasising that such support sustains participation from developing countries and underpins the IPCC's role as the world's leading authority on climate science.

Mr Martin Krause, Director of the Climate Change Division of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), thanked Peru for hosting IPCC-63 and highlighted the ongoing UNEP reforms aimed at strengthening science-based policymaking. He noted the inclusive and efficient progress achieved during the first two years of the cycle, including the appointment of 664 experts as AR7 authors, with over half from developing countries, and nearly half were female scientists, which reflected the IPCC's commitment to diversity and global representation. The progress on the First Order Draft of the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities, and work by the IPCC´s Gender Action Team (GAT), were timely, given the rising concerns about extreme heat in urban areas and growing attention to gender equity in climate policy. IPCC-63 was a pivotal moment in shaping AR7 and in maintaining the IPCC's role in providing authoritative, policy-relevant science. The deliberations on the WG workplans and the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal and Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage outline would shape climate science for years ahead. He stressed UNEP's partnership with the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and reaffirmed UNEP's support for the IPCC.

Ms Celeste Saulo, WMO Secretary-General, via a video message, welcomed the participants and the Government of Peru and the City of Lima for hosting, highlighting Peru's leadership in climate and environmental stewardship. The Secretary-General underscored the importance of the session, noting that the AR7 would serve as a foundational source of climate knowledge for years and play a crucial role ahead of the second Global Stocktake (GST-2) in 2028. She commended the IPCC Secretariat for its preparatory work and the Bureau for its strong scientific leadership and for selecting the AR7 authors. Such a diverse and inclusive team represents the best of international scientific collaboration. She also praised the Bureau and the GAT for advancing GDEI through the recent expert meeting co-hosted by WMO and Canada. The Secretary-General reaffirmed IPCC's global policy relevance, noting the continued confidence expressed by Parties at the 62nd sessions of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SB 62) in Bonn, Germany, in June 2025. As the WMO's latest Greenhouse Gas Bulletin shows, the largest recorded annual increase in CO_2 concentrations was reaching 423.9 ppm, with growth rates tripling those of the 1960s. 2024 was the warmest year on record, at 1.55°C above pre-industrial levels, underscoring that the 1.5°C Paris target was in jeopardy without accelerated action. The Secretary-General called on delegates to agree on the WGs schedules and pledged WMO's continued support.

Mr Simon Stiell, UNFCCC Executive Secretary, via a video message, greeted the IPCC-63 participants and emphasised the importance of IPCC´s scientific guidance. He noted that climate action under the Paris Agreement, informed by the IPCC, was delivering results, but implementation must accelerate through updated Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans. These were essential for resilient economies and societies and need to be rooted in science. He commended on the agreed outlines of the next assessment cycle and highlighted IPCC's crucial role in providing comprehensive scientific assessments to the governments to inform climate policies, focusing on adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology, equity, and justice. The upcoming Global Stocktake (GST) was a pivotal moment to reaffirm commitments and to ensure that the fourth generation of Nationally Determined Contributions align with science. He also underscored the IPCC's methodology work on carbon dioxide removal technologies. In closing, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary stressed that, despite the progress, challenges remained, including scepticism and science denial, but that multilateral efforts, guided by the IPCC´s authoritative voice, continue to drive advances in climate action.

The Chair declared IPCC-63 open. He introduced the Provisional Agenda (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 1, Rev.1), noting the Annotated Agenda (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 1, Rev.1, Add.1) and the Proposal for the Organization of Work (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 14).

The Panel adopted the Provisional Agenda (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 1, Rev.1).

2. APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT REPORTS OF THE SIXTY-FIRST AND THE SIXTY SECOND SESSION

2.1 Draft Report of the Sixty-first Session

The Chair introduced agenda item 2.1, the Draft Report of the 61st Session of the IPCC (IPCC-61), recalled that the draft report was presented to the 62nd Session of the IPCC (IPCC-62) for approval, but there was no consensus on its approval due to disagreement over the use of qualifiers such as "many" and "most". Noting the difficulty in using quantifiers and the absence of a clear precedent for their use, the Chair invited the Panel to approve the report as presented.

Argentina, Belgium, Chile, France, Germany and Saudi Arabia took the floor.

Divergent views were expressed on the use of quantifiers. It was recalled that, at IPCC-61, the draft report of the 60th Session of the IPCC (IPCC-60) was approved without qualifiers, on an exceptional basis, where it was clearly noted that this would set no precedent. It was also noted that the IPCC-61 report contained other qualifiers than "many" or "most", such as "general support", which should be removed to maintain neutrality of reporting. It was suggested that, since the use of qualifiers was not supported by all, reports should focus on key positions annotated by respective supporting countries, to provide transparency.

Other comments included the omission of a country in the list of delegations that took the floor on matters related to the UNFCCC and other international organisations, inaccuracy in referring to the support for strengthening cooperation between the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the IPCC, and inaccuracy in the discussion on Tipping Points. It was also suggested that reports be delivered within two months of a session to enable a timely consensus.

Since there was no agreement on the use of qualifiers, it was proposed that consideration of the report be deferred to the next session of the IPCC.

The Panel decided to defer the approval of the draft report of IPCC-61 (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 3) to the Sixty-fourth Session of the IPCC (IPCC-64). (IPCC-LXIII-8)

2.2. Draft Report of the Sixty-second Session.

The Chair presented agenda item 2.2, the Draft Report of IPCC-62, noting that the same introductory comments as in the previous agenda item applied to this item.

France and Belgium took the floor.

It was noted that the report could not be approved in its current draft because the comments on the previous Agenda Item 2.1 also applied to this one. The differing positions of countries were not recorded properly. For instance, when two countries made interventions in sequence, it was not clear which position was attributed to each country. It was suggested that the Secretariat make a proposal on how to advance this topic for the next plenary, and that, for future reports where there is no agreement, qualifiers be provided in brackets.

The Chair requested that the Secretariat engage in consultations with delegations on the drafting and style of the reports.

The Panel decided to defer the approval of the draft report of IPCC-62 (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 9) to IPCC-64 (IPCC-LXIII-9)

3. IPCC TRUST FUND PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

3.1. Budget for the years 2025, 2026, 2027 and 2028

Mr Julius Brandes, Programme Officer (Finance and Budget) of the IPCC Secretariat, presented the document on the IPCC Trust Fund Programme and Budget (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 2, Rev. 1), noting that the revised version reflected comments submitted by Member Countries following the initial circulation in August 2025. A corresponding Questions and Answers (Q&A) document had been made available on PaperSmart.

The 2025 opening balance of the IPCC Trust Fund was CHF 17.8 million. By 30 June 2025, contributions totalled CHF 1.2 million and expenditures CHF 2.9 million, resulting in a CHF 1.7 million shortfall. Updated figures to 21 October showed contributions of CHF 2.9 million and expenditures of CHF 4.6 million, with the shortfall unchanged.

He outlined the status of income and expenditure, noting that Annexes 1–5 detailed contributions and the interim financial statement as of 30 June 2025, while Annex 6 listed in-kind support for Technical Support Units (TSUs), Data Distribution Centres (DDCs), Secretariat activities, and meetings hosted until October 2025. He presented the revised 2025 budget of CHF 10.4 million, the proposed 2026 budget of CHF 12.1 million, the forecast 2027 budget of CHF 12,5 million and the indicative 2028 budget of CHF 9.8 million.

China, India, Italy, France, Germany, Ghana, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Türkiye, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) took the floor.

Member Countries expressed their appreciation to the host country for its hospitality and to the Secretariat for the preparation of the document and process improvements that allowed them to submit written comments in advance of the Plenary. The commitment to supporting the IPCC through financial contributions and hosting responsibilities was reaffirmed, and support for the adoption of the proposed budgets was indicated.

The attention was drawn to the voluntary contributions recently made or planned, as well as upcoming expert meetings they would host. It was requested that voluntary contributions disbursed after the cut-off date of the document on the Trust Fund Programme and Budget (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 2, Rev. 1) and additional in-kind contributions, such as staffing contributions to TSUs were reflected in future versions of Annexes 2 to enhance transparency.

It was recalled that, in accordance with the Principles Governing IPCC Work, the annual budget must be aligned with the approved work programme, noting that schedules for components of the AR7 cycle were still under consideration. The value of using actual expenditures from comparable activities in 2025 could be used to improve the accuracy of future budget estimates. Clarification was sought regarding increases in administrative support costs attributed to the WMO. Lastly, the importance of inclusivity, equity, and diversity in the IPCC's work was reiterated.

In response, the Secretariat thanked Member Countries for their comments and confirmed that requests for updates to the tables of voluntary and in-kind contributions would be addressed in the Financial Task Team (FiTT).

The Chair recalled that approval of the 2026 budget would take place in the Plenary following discussion in the FiTT. A representative from the WMO would participate in the FiTT to assist with clarification of administrative support costs. He thanked Member Countries for their financial and in-kind support, encouraged those who had not yet made their 2025 contributions to do so – particularly through multiyear pledges – and reiterated the importance of focusing FiTT discussions on priority needs and on the financial implications of draft decisions.

The FiTT met five times during the week to deliberate on key issues relating to the IPCC Trust Fund Programme and Budget, including the revised budget for 2025, the proposed budget for 2026, the forecast budget for 2027, and the indicative budget for 2028.

Following the deliberations, the FiTT Co-Chairs submitted recommendations for consideration by the Panel in the form of a draft decision on 30 October 2025.

Antigua and Bermuda, Canada, Chile, Cook Islands, Denmark, India, Italy, Ireland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Nepal, Norway, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, and the UK took the floor.

Member Countries expressed support for the submitted draft decision. A footnote was added stating that noting of the forecast and indicative budgets is without prejudice to the approval of future activities that will impact the budget.

The Panel adopted the Decision on the IPCC Trust Fund Programme and Budget (IPCC-LXIII-5), as contained in Annex 1, which included, but was not limited to, approving the revised budget for 2025 and the proposed budget for 2026, and noting the forecast budget for 2027 and the indicative budget for 2028.

3.2. Audit of the 2024 financial statements

Mr Julius Brandes, Programme Officer (Finance and Budget) of the IPCC Secretariat, presented the document on the Audit of the 2024 Financial Statements (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 4).

The financial statements comprised the customary five components: the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Financial Performance, the Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity, the Statement of Cash Flow, and the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts, together with the accompanying notes.

According to the opinion issued by the External Auditor, the financial statements presented fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the IPCC as of 31 December 2024, as well as its financial performance, changes in net assets/equity, cash flows, and the comparison of budget and actual amounts. It was noted that the external audit had been conducted in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and in compliance with the WMO Financial Regulations and Rules.

The Panel took note of the IPCC Audited Financial Statements for the financial year 2024 (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 4).

3.3. Any other matters

No other matter was discussed.

4. ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

Ms Jennifer Lew Schneider, Legal Officer of the IPCC Secretariat, presented the document on Admission of Observer Organizations (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 5), and noted that since IPCC-62, the following 20 organisations have requested IPCC observer status:

1) African Belt and Road Development Initiative (ABRDI)
2) American Geophysical Union (AGU)
3) Australian Forest Products Association (AFPA)
4) China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO)
5) International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)
6) Climate Central

7) Emory University (EMORY)
8) Euclid University (EUCLID)
9) Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
10) Institute for Sustainable Development's (IISD)
11) Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development (IGSD)
12) International Cryosphere Climate Initiative (ICCI)
13) Network for Climate Action Organization, The Gambia (NCAO)
14) African Smart Cities Innovation Foundation (ASCIF)
15) Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)
16) World Farmers' Organisation (World Farmers)
17) African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES)
18) Science for Africa Foundation (SFA)
19) Spark Climate Solutions, Inc.
20) Wise Ancestors

South Africa took the floor to correct that the abbreviation of the Science for Africa Foundation should be SFA.

The Panel adopted the Decision on Admission of Observer Organizations (IPCC-LXIII-3), taking note of the conclusion of the review of IPCC observer organizations, and granting observer status to the 20 organizations.

5. WORKPLAN FOR THE IPCC SEVENTH ASSESSMENT REPORT (AR7)

Ms Ermira Fida, Deputy Secretary of the IPCC, presented the document on the Workplan of the IPCC AR7 (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 10). At IPCC-62, the Panel agreed that in 2025, the IPCC would launch the call for author nominations and hold the first Lead Author Meeting (LAM1). Decisions on the long term workplan were deferred to IPCC-63. The document included information on progress that had been made, the remaining milestones for 2025, and schedules for each WG from 2026 onward. At IPCC-63, the Panel was expected to consider and agree on the workplan for each WG AR7 contribution, which consists of the schedule and the budget.

The Chair added that the document reflected the status of discussions as they stood at the close of IPCC-62. It also incorporated additional information on the progress of negotiations with prospective hosts for the Lead Author Meetings (LAMs).

Mr Ladislaus Chang'a, IPCC Vice-Chair, who facilitated a huddle at IPCC-62, recalled that the discussions at IPCC-62 had made solid progress in exploring different viewpoints and identifying possible bridging solutions, all in a spirit of inclusivity. He emphasised the importance of ensuring that AR7 remains both comprehensive and policy relevant. He recalled that the tentative schedule discussed envisioned Working Group I (WGI) delivering its report around May 2028, Working Group II (WGII) in June 2028, and Working Group III (WGIII) in July 2028. Some delegates, however, had expressed concern that this schedule might be too compressed. Even so, there was optimism that the Panel would continue its work in a cooperative and collaborative spirit, with delegates showing maximum flexibility to reach consensus.

Mr Robert Vautard, WGI Co-Chair, informed the Panel that the ongoing uncertainty around the AR7 schedule was creating significant difficulty and stress. The AR7 author teams had already been selected and had begun preparing for the assessment and LAM1 (December 2025). To plan their workloads over the coming years, alongside long-term research commitments, projects, teaching responsibilities, and personal obligations, the authors need a firm, multi-year schedule from the IPCC. The wider scientific community is likewise awaiting clarity from the IPCC. In particular, knowing the submission and acceptance cut-off dates for publications allows researchers to plan manuscripts, modelling experiments, and related work. At the same time, uncertainties in the schedule and budget prevent the WGs from making firm commitments with prospective LAMs hosts. The schedule presented by the WG Co-Chairs at IPCC-62, coordinated across all three WGs, was based on

experience from earlier cycles. It was planned forward from LAM1 toward the approval sessions, rather than backwards from a predetermined end date. Past cycles informed the amount of time allocated for each stage. Adjustments were also made, taking major holidays into consideration, and minimising overlapping review periods. This process yielded the proposed approval plenaries for May 2028 (WGI), June 2028 (WGII), and late July 2028 (WGIII). The total time from LAM1 to approval in these proposed schedules was similar to the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) cycle. For example, the proposed schedule for WGIII allocates roughly 140 weeks between LAM1 and approval, compared with 119 weeks in the pre-COVID AR6 plan agreed by the Panel. Concerns raised at IPCC-62 related to inclusivity included the onboarding time for new authors and the time required to incorporate literature from underrepresented regions. In response, several steps were taken since IPCC-62 to enhance inclusivity. These included engaging in outreach to broaden the author nomination pool and improve regional and gender balance compared to the previous cycle, and presenting at scientific conferences to raise awareness of the AR7 outlines. The GDEI Expert Meeting was organised, and its recommendations would inform the AR7. A cross-Working Group author-orientation webinar in multiple time zones to maximise participation was held. Early-career scientists from developing countries and countries with economies in transition (EITs) to serve as Chapter Scientists, supporting Coordinating Lead Authors, were being recruited. Guidance was provided to the authors of the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities, which would be further strengthened for the AR7, advising selected authors on how to choose Contributing Authors, with emphasis on addressing existing imbalances. Free access to scientific literature for the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities' authors from developing countries was secured, and negotiations were underway with several publishers for AR7 authors. Guidance was offered to potential expert reviewers of the Special Report First Order Draft (FOD) to increase review participation from developing countries.

Ms Joy Jacqueline Pereira, WGIII Co-Chair, noted that the Co-Chairs were planning a series of future activities aimed at further strengthening inclusivity. These plans include incorporating the outcomes of the GDEI Expert Meeting, ensuring that all types of meetings are conducted in an inclusive manner and providing inclusivity training for all authors at LAM1. Continuing to monitor the selection of Contributing Authors and offering guidance to improve balance were also planned, as well as providing guidance to potential reviewers, and regularly evaluating inclusivity practices by surveying participants and adjusting approaches as needed. Additional plans include organising workshops on diverse knowledge systems in early 2026. The WG Co-Chairs heard several concerns, particularly the limited time between approval sessions, which may place pressure on delegations. These concerns were taken very seriously and merit further consideration. At the same time, the schedule must protect the integrity of the scientific assessment. The IPCC's experience in managing report preparation has evolved over decades, and the intervals between milestones reflect a carefully considered balance of multiple factors. An assessment provides a snapshot of the state of knowledge at a particular point in time. If the intervals between key stages are too short, authors may lack sufficient time to produce a comprehensive and robust assessment. Conversely, excessively long intervals present challenges of their own and could undermine inclusivity efforts. For example, authors may disengage if the gaps between LAMs become too long, and those who meet frequently at other scientific events may continue working informally without the full chapter team, affecting cohesion and equitable participation.

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Burundi, Chile, China, Comoros, France, Gambia, Grenada, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Libya, Monaco, Nepal, Norway, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Türkiye, Vanuatu, as well as the Friends World Committee for Consultation (FWCC) took the floor.

Delegates expressed their appreciation to the Bureau and the TSUs for their continued efforts to facilitate consensus on the AR7 workplan. Special thanks were extended to the WG Co-Chairs for outlining the actions taken to enhance diversity, inclusivity, equity, gender, and regional balance, as well as for their extensive plans to continue addressing these and related issues. Delegates commended the progress made in securing access to scientific journals for authors from developing countries and in mobilising funding for Chapter Scientists. It was evident that IPCC leadership places a strong priority on delivering rigorous, policy-relevant, and timely reports that were inclusive,

including with respect to diverse knowledge systems. A proposal was made that, at IPCC-64, the Panel should discuss concrete measures to implement the recommendations of the GDEI Expert Meeting and consider establishing a dedicated mechanism, such as a Task Force on Inclusivity, to strengthen inclusivity in a systematic and sustainable manner during and beyond AR7, and across all IPCC processes. It was also suggested that ongoing inclusivity efforts be linked to the IPCC Scholarship Programme. Ensuring the meaningful participation of experts from developing countries in the IPCC Workshop on Engaging Diverse Knowledge Systems, scheduled for early 2026, was encouraged.

Delegates expressed concern and disappointment that this marked the fourth consecutive Panel session at which the AR7 workplan and schedules had been discussed without reaching consensus. Delegates agreed with the Working Group Co-Chairs that continued delays in agreeing on the AR7 workplan and schedules, and the resulting uncertainties, were creating difficulties and stress for authors, the wider scientific and research communities, governments, and other stakeholders who require a long-term planning horizon aligned with the AR7 schedule. Approving the work plan and budget on a year-to-year basis was widely viewed as undesirable.

Delegates' views on the AR7 workplan remained broadly polarised. Those supporting acceptance of the work plan and schedule presented in Document IPCC-LXIII/Doc.10 in its current form argued that the proposed schedule is well structured, balanced, and realistic, and that it would safeguard the scientific rigour and policy relevance of IPCC assessments. From a procedural perspective, these delegates emphasised that the development of the implementation plan falls within the mandate of the Bureau, elected by governments, and the TSUs. Governments, they argued, should avoid micromanaging the work of scientists and respect the Bureau's forward-looking, step-by-step approach, which concluded that completing all three WG reports in 2028 was feasible. Under the proposed schedule, the AR7 cycle, comprising only one Special Report, would span approximately six and a half years, a duration comparable to the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) and AR6 cycles. Supporters further noted that the schedule avoids overlapping review periods and enables effective coordination across WGs. Extending the schedule, they cautioned, would substantially increase the volume of scientific literature to be assessed and integrated, thereby heightening the workload for authors and reviewers, particularly those from developing countries. The proposed schedules were viewed as central to the IPCC's ability to fulfil its mandate of policy relevance by delivering the best available science in a timely manner to inform the UNFCCC's GST2, as well as the broader policy-making community, while also positioning the IPCC to contribute to preparations for the third Global Stocktake (GST3) in 2033. Delays in finalising the reports would mean that the work of thousands of scientists, including a record number of authors from developing countries, would not contribute to informing GST2. In this context, it was recalled that the UNFCCC invited the IPCC to consider how best to align its work with GST2 and subsequent Global Stocktakes, and to continue providing relevant and timely scientific information.

Conversely, delegates who did not support the proposed schedule expressed concerns about its feasibility and noted that the same work plan remained under consideration despite substantive issues raised in previous sessions. They stressed the importance of fully accounting for the needs and capacities of developing countries, which face resource constraints and would be disproportionately burdened by a shortened schedule, particularly when viewed holistically, given that the IPCC would be preparing a total of seven AR7 products. These delegates emphasised that inclusivity requires structural changes and should extend beyond participation in terms of author selection. It must also address the capacity to make meaningful contributions throughout the assessment process and to knowledge production more broadly, an especially significant challenge for developing countries. In contexts of limited capacity, it is often the same national experts and Focal Points who undertake reviews across all IPCC WGs. Under the proposed schedule, these experts would be expected to review multiple draft reports simultaneously, such as the First Order Drafts (FODs) of Working Groups II and III. Concerns were also raised that the compressed schedule would place excessive pressure on authors, who require sufficient time to reflect on and respond to review comments. Limiting the ability of all selected authors, and of countries lacking the institutional and resource capacity to mobilise rapidly, to conduct thorough national reviews and provide comments within shortened review periods could reduce the diversity of scientific perspectives and regional contexts reflected in the

reports. This, in turn, could weaken the robustness, quality, coherence, and credibility of the AR7 assessments and widen existing representation gaps between developed and developing countries. It was suggested that the Panel should be guided by the Principles Governing IPCC Work when determining the time governments require to engage meaningfully in the review process, particularly during the Final Government Distribution (FGD) and in preparation for Panel sessions. Accordingly, these delegates called for a schedule that allows sufficient time between the end of each review period and the subsequent Lead Author Meeting, and that provides at least two months between the conclusion of the FGD review and the corresponding approval plenary. They warned that the back-to-back approval sessions scheduled from May to August 2028 would place a substantial burden on government delegations participating in these meetings. Delegates also noted that AR7 would overlap with the technical phase of the GST2, and that such overlaps, along with overlaps between IPCC plenaries, draft report reviews, and major UNFCCC meetings, including pre-COPs, COPs, and mid-year Subsidiary Body sessions, are undesirable. Finally, they underscored that IPCC decisions should not be driven by the timing of GST2, but should instead follow the IPCC's own agenda, preserving its independence and policy relevance while avoiding policy prescriptiveness.

Mr Winston Chow, WGII Co-Chair, speaking on behalf of the WG Co-Chairs, thanked governments for their constructive comments. The Co-Chairs appreciated the acknowledgement of all efforts undertaken to enhance inclusivity and the importance of working closely with governments in this regard. He emphasised that inclusivity was a work in progress and encompassed multiple dimensions beyond allowing for more time. It also requires strengthening the capacities of authors from developing countries and CEITs, improving representation, and supporting the inclusion of diverse knowledge systems. While progress has been made, he noted that considerable work remains to further advance inclusivity across IPCC processes. The proposed schedule followed the review period lengths specified in Annex A of the IPCC Principles and Procedures and draws on experience from AR5 and AR6 for all other milestones. Under the proposed work plan, all review periods for all WGs are at least eight weeks in duration. The only overlap in WGs review periods was a short overlap between the WGII and WGIII FOD reviews, which were expert reviews rather than government reviews. This overlap was intentional, as it facilitates improved cross–WG integration. In recognition of this overlap, the WGIII review period was extended to ensure that reviewers have sufficient time, consistent with past practice during AR6. The proposed AR7 schedule allows between 128 and 147 weeks from the joint LAM1 to the approval sessions, compared with the pre-COVID AR6 plan approved by the Panel, which ranged from 119 to 146 weeks. This comparison demonstrates that the AR7 schedule is not compressed relative to previous assessment cycles. He reminded the Panel that designing an IPCC schedule requires a careful balance among the needs and concerns of multiple stakeholders. An overly compressed schedule risks undermining the robustness of the scientific assessment, while an overly extended schedule can create challenges for inclusivity and sustained engagement of author teams. The proposed AR7 schedule, he concluded, represents a balanced approach that accounts for these factors.

India took the floor and expressed disappointment that concrete proposals to adjust the schedule were not considered. More detailed views had also been exchanged informally, yet the WG Co-Chairs had not clearly explained why these proposals could not be accommodated. The discussion remained at essentially the same point as two years earlier, with the same concerns raised and the same responses offered. A clearer explanation demonstrating either that their assumptions were incorrect or that implementing their proposals would lead to undesirable consequences. While acknowledging the complexity of the process, they expressed willingness to assist constructively in finding a solution. The Principles Governing IPCC Work do not require IPCC reports to be finalised a specific number of months ahead of the GST. The Task Group established to consider alignment between IPCC cycles and the GST did not reach a conclusion. Finally, in response to concerns that authors were experiencing frustration due to uncertainties arising from delays in agreeing on the AR7 schedules, it was suggested that the existing cut-off date for the inclusion of literature be maintained.

The Chair proposed the establishment of a Contact Group on the schedules, to be co-chaired by Mr Pedro Ivo Ferraz da Silva, Brazil and Ms Tina Christensen, Denmark. The Contact Group was tasked with advancing the discussions and reporting back to the plenary.

On the second day, the Co-Facilitators of the Contact Group reported back and thanked delegates for the very constructive discussions held in a positive atmosphere. It was noted that there was broad agreement that the schedule should be finalised at IPCC-63. The Working Group Co-Chairs took note of the comments and issues raised and provided clarifications where necessary. Delegates suggested that the Co-Chairs prepare a revised schedule.

The Chair thanked the Co-Facilitators for their leadership in guiding the discussions and the participants for the positive progress made and their willingness to work toward a solution. He requested that the Working Group Co-Chairs consider the comments raised in the Contact Group and prepare a new conference room paper to assist the Panel in moving forward.

When the Panel reconvened, the Chair recalled that it had been agreed that the WG Co-Chairs would consider the comments raised during the Contact Group discussions and provide responses. He noted that the Co-Chairs had prepared a conference room paper, which was posted on the PaperSmart system. This paper presented a proposed revised schedule for the three WGs.

Mr Xiaoye Zhang, WGI Co-Chair, reported that the WG Co-Chairs had carefully considered the comments raised during the Contact Group discussions. The scheduling is inherently complex, and in revising the schedule, efforts were made to strike a balance between addressing delegates' concerns and ensuring that any changes would remain workable for authors. Adjustments intended to respond to the concerns of some stakeholders could inadvertently create new challenges for others. He explained that the development of an IPCC assessment involves multiple stages, each requiring different amounts of time, and that modifications at different points in the process have varying impacts. Changes introduced early in the assessment cycle tend to affect authors and team dynamics more significantly, whereas adjustments made toward the end of the cycle can help address governments' concerns with comparatively less impact on authors. For this reason, the revisions focused primarily on activities scheduled toward the latter stages of the assessment process, when the workload is winding down. He further noted that the Co-Chairs had taken into account additional suggestions and concerns raised in the Contact Group, including the duration of government and expert review periods, the spacing between review periods, and the interval between the conclusion of reviews and subsequent LAMs. Suggestions were also made to avoid overlaps with major holidays and UNFCCC meetings, provide at least two months between the end of Final Government Distribution reviews and the subsequent approval plenary, and allow more time between approval sessions.

Mr Bart van den Hurk, WGII Co-Chair, explained how these considerations have been reflected in the revised schedule, including that all review periods were at least eight weeks in duration, in accordance with Appendix A of the Principles Governing IPCC Work. Additional time separation has been introduced between FGD review periods to allow governments sufficient time between successive reviews. The overlap between the WGII and WGIII FOD expert reviews was retained, as this overlap was intended to foster cross-WG integration. To accommodate this overlap, the duration of the FOD expert review period was extended. With regard to requests to ensure adequate time between review periods and subsequent LAMs, the revised schedule provides for a minimum interval of one month in all cases. Also, the revised schedule avoids overlaps with major holidays and UNFCCC meetings, and particular care was taken to ensure that the start and end dates of review periods, as well as the typically most demanding phases, do not coincide with UNFCCC meetings. Regarding the request for at least two months between the end of FGD review periods and the corresponding approval plenaries, he explained that the revised schedule seeks to strike a balance between allowing sufficient time for governments to prepare for approval sessions and ensuring that the three Working Groups are not assessing substantially different bodies of literature. To this end, the approval plenaries were adjusted to provide approximately two months of separation, with approvals scheduled for May, July, and September 2028. These adjustments were designed to balance governments' concerns with the need to maintain a workable schedule for authors and to support the production of consistent, comprehensive, and robust WG contributions to the AR7.

The Chair thanked the WG Co-Chairs, with the support of the TSUs, for the efforts undertaken in preparing the revised schedule.

Ghana, India, Kenya, the Russian Federation and Saudi Arabia took the floor.

Delegates requested additional time to review and analyse the document, to fully digest the information presented, and to coordinate among themselves.

Following consultations with the Secretary of the IPCC, the Chair postponed consideration of Agenda Item 5 to the following morning, to allow delegations additional time to review the conference room paper prepared by the WG Co-Chairs.

Upon resumption of the consideration of Agenda Item 5, Ms Joy Jacqueline Pereira, WGIII Co-Chair, to reiterated that the WG Co-Chairs had listened carefully to the comments raised in the Contact Group and, in revising the schedule, they had made a deliberate and careful effort to strike a balance between the concerns expressed by governments and the need to maintain a schedule that works for authors and ensures the production of consistent, comprehensive and robust reports. .

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, Nauru, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Peru, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, São Tomé, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, UK, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zimbabwe as well as Mr Ladislaus Chang'a, IPCC Vice-Chair, took the floor.

Governments expressed their sympathy and solidarity with Jamaica, Haiti and all those affected by Hurricane Melissa. The Panel observed a moment of silence in memory of the victims.

Delegates expressed appreciation for the efforts and flexibility demonstrated by the WG Co-Chairs in presenting the revised work plan and schedule, which were widely regarded as a significant step forward in responding to the c suggestions expressed by governments.

With respect to the work plan, delegates continued to express divergent views. Those supporting acceptance of the revised schedule indicated that, while they would have preferred the version presented in IPCC-LXIII/Doc.10, they were prepared to consider the revised schedules as a pragmatic compromise in the spirit of reaching agreement. In their view, the revised schedule addressed legitimate concerns raised by several developing countries about national-level challenges in conducting coordinated government reviews. They expressed trust in the WG Co-Chairs, noting that the proposed schedules represent the most feasible way forward, grounded in past practice, fully in line with the Principles Governing IPCC Work, and take into account both feasibility and inclusivity. While strongly appreciating the extensive efforts undertaken to enhance inclusivity in AR7 and beyond, these delegates emphasised that inclusivity and progress are not mutually opposing. They objected to attempts by governments to micromanage the work of experts during the individual steps of the report production process. In their view, the proposed work plan ensures manageable workloads for authors and provides adequate timeframes for effective reviews, thereby safeguarding the integrity and quality of the IPCC reports.

They further emphasised that authors are the backbone of the IPCC assessment process, and that their voluntary commitments require clarity and advance planning. Frequent schedule changes or prolonged uncertainty about schedules risk undermining authors' motivation and engagement, whereas a well-structured, predictable process strengthens collaboration, creativity, and coherence across the assessment. Further extensions of the schedule would significantly lengthen the process and impose considerable and potentially unsustainable burdens on authors worldwide, with detrimental consequences for their work, the assessment process, and ultimately the scientific integrity of the reports. Governments and other experts were also recognised as integral to the co-

design and review process. The Panel was urged to remain mindful that governments, including developed countries, face capacity and resource constraints when engaging in IPCC reviews, as government representatives and experts were often having multiple responsibilities. Nevertheless, these governments continue to make every effort to contribute meaningfully and remain committed to the IPCC process and the proposed scheduled to ensure the timely delivery of AR7. At the same time, caution was expressed that the IPCC is a global process, and that its intergovernmental nature implies that individual or national circumstances should not be given disproportionate weight or be allowed to dictate the overall AR7 schedule.

Supporters further argued that an extended schedule would seriously undermine the ability of the assessment to provide a rigorous and coherent snapshot of a rapidly expanding body of scientific knowledge, thereby increasing the risk that the findings could become outdated. A prolonged assessment process could fail to adequately capture emerging climate-related disasters, resulting in global narratives that are less aligned with on-the-ground realities, particularly in the most vulnerable regions. Moreover, an extended schedule could weaken the sense of urgency surrounding climate finance and adaptation, as delays in completing the assessment would slow recognition of escalating adaptation needs and corresponding policy responses.

They further opined that the revised schedule would ensure that the AR7 is prepared in a timely manner to inform key policy discussions and decision-making processes scheduled for 2028. In this context, they recalled the special relationship between the IPCC and the UNFCCC, as outlined by the UNFCCC representative, and the long-standing collaboration facilitated through the Joint Working Group between the IPCC and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). This cooperation includes regular engagements, such as events held at the Subsidiary Body meetings in Bonn, which in recent years have focused extensively on IPCC products. The IPCC Assessment Reports constitute the flagship products of the Panel and were of critical importance to the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the GST, the Global Goal on Adaptation, and other related processes. It was noted that the Chair was invited to address the opening of COP30 and other high-level events, and that it would send a difficult and potentially confusing signal if the Chair were to report that the Panel had decided that it would not be able to deliver the AR7 reports in 2028.

These delegates urged their counterparts to agree on the revised schedule, which they viewed as an appropriate basis for building consensus on the AR7 workplan. While indicating their willingness to show maximum flexibility and accept the revised schedule, they noted that they would need to explain to their constituencies why the schedule had been extended compared to the original proposal, including how the additional time would benefit authors, expert reviewers, and governments. Delegates appealed to the Panel to avoid prolonging the discussions to the point that the Session would run beyond the allocated time, as this could result in major decisions being taken after delegates from developing countries had departed, thereby raising concerns about inclusivity.

On the other hand, delegates who were not willing to accept the revised schedules argued that they still did not have a holistic view of all AR7 products, clearly showing how each product would be accommodated within the overall schedule. They maintained that the revised workplan remained overly compressed and that several of their concerns had not been adequately addressed, attributing this to an unchanged approach to developing the schedule. The revised schedule extended the original proposal by only a few weeks, rather than by the additional months they had requested, which would, inter alia, allow for a one-month gap between review periods. As examples, they noted that overlaps with UNFCCC Subsidiary Body meetings and COP sessions persisted. They further argued that the continued overlaps or back-to-back scheduling of expert reviews, government reviews, and approval sessions would place significant strain on both delegations and authors. In particular, they observed that the expert reviews of the FODs remained largely back-to-back with only minimal gaps, and that the Second-Order Draft (SOD) reviews were similarly scheduled back-to-back, with intervals of only three to four days. The interval between the end of the SOD review and the Fourth Lead Author Meeting (LAM4) was exactly one month, where additional time had previously been identified as necessary. An exception was only for WGIII.

They further noted that their proposal to extend government review periods to at least twelve weeks had not been taken into account, as the revised schedule retained eight-week review periods. Delegates emphasized that governments without dedicated institutional capacity for IPCC work would face particular difficulties in coordinating and contributing to continuous review activities, leaving little time for other responsibilities.

The delegates continued to raise concerns regarding inclusivity, regional balance, and the representativeness of the science, emphasising that these were structural issues requiring systemic responses to achieve greater balance. There was a concern about limitations in the published literature, noting that the global knowledge system does not provide comprehensive regional or sectoral coverage. Research from the developing countries, particularly on key issues such as adaptation strategies, Indigenous and local knowledge systems, and vulnerabilities within specific socio-cultural contexts, was described as having limited visibility in the global academic arena. As a result, policymakers in developing countries might perceive the final reports as less relevant. In addition, while the IPCC's regular budget provides travel support for authors from developing countries to enable their physical participation in LAMs, delegates noted that institutional mechanisms to support developing country authors' effective and sustained contributions throughout the assessment process remained insufficient. In accordance with a previous Panel decision, the AR7 Synthesis Report should be approved in late 2029 rather than in May 2029. They therefore called for an additional six months for the preparation of the Working Group reports, which could then be finalized and released between October 2028 and March 2029.

Noting that delegates continued to express opposing views, the Chair proposed that discussions on the schedules continue in the Contact Group.

When the Panel session reconvened, the Chair invited the Contact Group Co-Facilitators to report on the outcome of their deliberations.

Mr Pedro Ivo Ferraz da Silva, Brazil, informed the Panel that the Contact Group discussions began with the WG Co-Chairs responding to questions and comments raised in plenary. The Co-Chairs also presented comparisons between the proposed AR7 schedule and previous assessment cycles, highlighting the duration of key stages in the report production process, including review periods and intervals between major milestones. This was followed by an intensive exchange of views among governments.

On the one hand, there were governments that reiterated their support for the revised schedule, describing it as a pragmatic compromise they were prepared to accept. On the other hand, there were governments that remained unconvinced by the Co-Chairs' explanations and objected to agreeing on the revised schedules, arguing that several concerns they had consistently raised in previous discussions remained unresolved. While the discussions were considered helpful in fostering a deeper understanding of the divergent perspectives regarding the revised schedule, consensus was ultimately not reached.

The Chair expressed concern that the Panel appeared to be heading toward a situation similar to IPCC-62, where no agreement on the schedule was reached, and the process defaulted to the only option available at the time, proceeding in an incremental, year-by-year manner. He recalled that delegates had previously indicated that such an incremental approach would be the least desirable outcome. The Chair, therefore, appealed to delegates to assist in identifying a way forward. While acknowledging that delegations' positions were well known and fully respected, he noted that further repetition of arguments already made during IPCC-63 and in previous Panel sessions would not be helpful.

Antigua and Barbuda, Canada, Chile, India, Kenya, Luxembourg, Nepal, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye and the UK took the floor.

Delegates noted that the Contact Group discussions had been very useful and appreciated the clarifications provided by the WG Co-Chairs. At the same time, concerns were raised that the discussions on the schedules were becoming protracted and that, with only one day remaining in the time allocated to IPCC-63, delegates, particularly from developing countries with typically small delegations, would be required to depart before a decision was taken. Delegates cautioned that this could undermine inclusivity, which the IPCC is strongly committed to advancing in the AR7 and beyond.

Delegates expressed divergent views on the way forward. On one hand, delegates indicated their willingness to remain engaged in the Contact Group, noting that the discussions had already gained momentum. On the other hand, there were delegates who observed that during the preceding meeting, despite the absence of consensus, the Contact Group had not fully utilised the time allocated to it. They expressed the impression that the Contact Group Co-Facilitators considered the discussions to have reached a point where the WG Co-Chairs would take the lead in advancing the process, guided by the comments received in the Contact Group. In their view, the Co-Chairs would develop a way forward and present their proposals in a Panel session, rather than continuing the discussions solely within the Contact Group.

There were also delegates who suggested that it might be helpful to allow additional time for reflection and informal consultations among themselves to explore possible ideas. This suggestion was also opposed, arguing that such consultations were unlikely to advance the Panel's progress.

Despite opposing views, there were delegates who noted that, in the Contact Group, the Co-Chairs had been requested to explore a more comprehensive way of visualising the entire AR7 schedule, in order to present a holistic view of how all AR7 products would be prepared. This, they suggested, could help advance discussions toward an appropriate solution. Delegates who opposed this suggestion argued that producing a calendar-style visualisation would amount to micromanaging the Co-Chairs' work. They noted that the Co-Chairs had already provided the relevant information in tabular format and did not consider additional visualisations urgently necessary for an effective discussion of the schedules.

Ms Katherine Calvin, WGIII Co-Chair, noted that there had been a discussion in the Contact Group regarding the development of a visual representation of the AR7 workplan. Delegates had requested a visual showing when key milestones occur, where overlaps exist, and where reviews are scheduled back-to-back, including the three WGs, the Special Report, and the Methodology Reports. While efforts were being made to develop such a figure, she explained that no single representation currently integrates all three aspects in an easily interpretable manner. In addition, the full Methodology Reports' schedule depended on the outcomes of ongoing discussions in the Contact Group regarding the Outline of the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and the TSUs were engaged in the FiTT discussions during the break from the Contact Group. Although information on overlaps between the WGs and the Special Report could be provided, she emphasised the importance of ensuring that any visual would clarify rather than confuse the discussions.

The Chair, noting the divergent views on whether to continue discussions in a Contact Group or in plenary, invited the Co-Facilitators to provide their perspectives on the most effective way to proceed.

Brazil, supported by Denmark, noted that while the Contact Group had facilitated an understanding of the different perspectives, the discussions had reached a point of exhaustion. They suggested that, given that there were governments that had consistently requested a visual representation, it would not be productive to restart the Contact Group before this request is addressed.

The Chair noted the Co-Facilitators' view that further progress would be difficult to achieve without the requested visual representation.

When the Session resumed, the Chair reported that the Co-Chairs had produced the visualisation of the schedules that was requested.

Mr Robert Vautard, WGI Co-Chair, introduced the visualisation, noting it represented the schedules for the Special Report and the three WG reports, and showed the review periods and approvals, all in different colours. The review periods were allocated between eight and 10 weeks, depending on some factors, such as holidays.

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, China, Germany, Grenada, Haiti, India, Italy, Kenya, Nepal, Norway, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the UK took the floor.

The work undertaken by the WG Co-Chairs and the TSUs in preparing the visual representation was highly appreciated. However, delegates' views on the schedules as presented in the visual remained polarised.

Delegations that objected to agreeing on the schedule as presented raised a number of concerns. They noted that the visual clearly showed an overlap between the FOD review periods of WGII and WGIII. They further highlighted that review periods scheduled around November would overlap with UNFCCC COP sessions, while reviews scheduled around mid-year would overlap with meetings of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies. In addition, in 2028, some approval sessions would overlap with FGD periods. Delegates also pointed to the prevalence of back-to-back review periods, rather than to the minimum one-month intervals they had advocated. They emphasised the need for sufficient time between the end of a review period and the subsequent Lead Author Meeting or Panel session, in order to allow governments adequate time to engage with the reports, consult national experts and relevant stakeholders, and prepare effectively for subsequent meetings.

Delegations that supported the acceptance of the revised schedules stated that they did not favour the display of the visual representation, as it encouraged an undesirable level of detailed, line-by-line scrutiny that they had explicitly sought to avoid. In their view, several of the interventions did not advance the discussion but rather repeated arguments that had already been raised multiple times. They expressed concern that the tone and direction of the discussion had become increasingly non-constructive and amounted to procedural micromanagement, which they considered to undermine both the intent of the discussions and the Principles Governing IPCC Work, as well as the collective responsibility of the Panel to ensure the timely and credible completion of the AR7 cycle. They further emphasised that avoiding all overlaps between work periods is neither feasible nor consistent with longstanding IPCC practice, noting that some degree of overlap has characterised successful assessment cycles over the past decades. They argued that insisting on eliminating all overlaps would make it impossible for the IPCC to deliver AR7 within any realistic timeframe. In their view, that was not the moment to dismantle a carefully structured workplan. They therefore called on the Panel to remain focused, respect the established process, and allow the WG Co-Chairs to guide the IPCC toward a feasible and deliverable outcome, recognising that the Co-Chairs and TSUs were uniquely positioned to understand the full set of elements and trade-offs involved in designing an effective and efficient work programme to produce high-quality reports.

Drawing on his previous experience as a WG Co-Chair during AR6, the Chair shared his observations from a scientific perspective. He referred in particular to the FOD expert reviews, noting that these are conducted by distinct expert communities for Working Groups I, II, and III, and that review comments were provided directly by experts. He contrasted this with the SOD review process, which was of a different nature, and stated that, in this context, he found it difficult to understand why the sequencing or limited overlap of the reviews was being raised as a significant concern.

With regard to concerns about the relationship between IPCC activities and UNFCCC meetings, the Chair referred to paragraph 15 of the Principles Governing IPCC work, which addresses the coordination of IPCC activities with other relevant international meetings. He recalled that paragraph 15 specifies that the scheduling of sessions of the Panel and its Working Groups and Task Forces

should be coordinated, to the extent possible, with other related international meetings. He noted that, within the proposed schedules, only four events or milestones fall within the scope of paragraph 15, namely the four approval sessions.

In response to calls to include additional information on the Methodology Reports and their integration into the schedules under discussion, the Chair noted that doing so would be challenging. He recalled that the decision on the Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers, for example, specifies only broad timeframes: the Third Lead Author Meeting (LAM3) in the first half of 2026; the government and expert review in the second half of 2026; the Fourth Lead Author Meeting (LAM4) in the first half of 2027; the government review around the first half of 2027; and adoption by the IPCC in the second half of 2027. He observed that these were wide ranges and that incorporating them into the detailed diagram under discussion would likely not be helpful. The Chair further concurred that an excessive focus on precision and detail would amount to micromanagement. He suggested that adopting a more flexible and higher-level approach, focusing on indicative time ranges rather than fixed dates, could better facilitate convergence and provide a basis for compromise.

With regard to the AR7 Synthesis Report (SYR), which has yet to be scoped, the Chair noted that, following the SYR Scoping Meeting, a proposal would be submitted to the Panel, including a proposed outline and workplan. He recalled that this proposal would need to be consistent with the previous Panel decision that the SYR should be completed by late 2029 and clarified that the decision did not require the SYR to be completed precisely in late 2029.

Following consultations with the Secretary of the IPCC, the Chair proposed to adjourn the session until the following day. In order to facilitate progress, he suggested that governments undertake informal consultations and explore possible new ideas that could help move the discussions toward agreement.

When the session resumed, the Chair emphasised the importance of concluding IPCC-63 within the stipulated time and noted that efforts should focus only on viable solutions. He invited Mr Ladislaus Chang'a, IPCC Vice-Chair, to convene a huddle to explore whether a landing zone could be found that would allow consensus among delegations in plenary. The Chair suggested that if the huddle determines that no basis for consensus exists, the Panel would need to conclude that consensus was not possible at IPCC-63 and proceed in a manner similar to the outcome at IPCC-62, following a more incremental, year-by-year approach, which everyone preferred to avoid. He underscored that this outcome could be averted only if governments demonstrate flexibility and work towards consensus.

Following the conclusion of the huddle, Mr Ladislaus Chang'a, IPCC Vice-Chair, expressed his appreciation to all governments for their constructive engagement. He noted that nearly all participants in the huddle had expressed frustration with the slow pace of progress, underscoring the need to build greater momentum towards identifying a bridging proposal that could enable consensus. It was agreed that the discussions could be further advanced within the Contact Group. Mr Chang'a concluded by appealing to all delegates to demonstrate maximum flexibility, collaboration, and cooperation in order to allow the Panel to reach consensus.

The Chair thanked Mr Ladislaus Chang'a, IPCC Vice-Chair, for his heroic efforts in bringing the discussions to an interim conclusion. He then re-established the Contact Group, co-facilitated by Mr Pedro Ivo Ferraz da Silva, Brazil and Ms Tina Christensen, Denmark, with the mandate to explore whether there was a basis for consensus on a schedule using a range-based approach.

When the Session resumed, Denmark expressed regret that it had not been possible to reconcile or harmonise the differing views in the Contact Group. The ultimate conclusion was that consensus could not be reached.

The Chair thanked the Contact Group Co-Facilitators for their efforts, noting the particularly challenging nature of their task. He observed that, as the Contact Group had not been able to identify a basis for consensus on the workplan for the remainder of the Working Groups' assessment work,

the Panel would need to follow the same course of action taken at the conclusion of IPCC-62. Accordingly, a decision would be taken to allow the WGs to continue their activities in 2026, for which a budget would be approved, while decisions on the remainder of the workplan would be deferred to future sessions of the IPCC. Although governments had expressed their reluctance to arrive at this outcome, the Chair noted that, in the absence of consensus on a definitive schedule, this represented the available fallback option.

The Panel adopted the Decision on the Workplan for the Seventh Assessment Report (IPCC-LXIII-7), which included, but was not limited to, inviting the WGs to continue their work as indicated by the 2026 budget, by convening their Second Lead Author Meetings, as well as the third WGI Lead Author Meeting in 2026. The Panel also agreed to defer further consideration of the workplan for the preparation of the WG contributions to the AR7 to future sessions.

Following the adoption of the decision, Nepal thanked Brazil and Denmark for co-facilitating the discussions, which had involved very useful exchanges. He expressed his profound disappointment that, despite multiple iterations of the document, extensive deliberations, and four consecutive sessions devoted to discussions on the schedule, the Panel was still unable to agree on a schedule during a critical year in the lead-up to COP30.

6. SCOPING OF THE METHOLODLOGY REPORT ON CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVAL TECHNOLOGIES AND CARBON CAPTURE UTILIZATION AND STORAGE

6.1. Outline of the Methodology Report on the Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies and Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage

The Chair informed delegates that the discussion on the Outline of the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies and Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage would resume from where it concluded at IPCC-62. No new material would be introduced at IPCC-63.

Mr Takeshi Enoki, Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) Co-Chair, presented outline document (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 8, Rev. 1). As background, the TFI Co-Chair reminded the Panel that at IPCC-62, a document (IPCC-LXII/Doc. 6) was considered. Revisions to the outline proposal, the title, the Terms of Reference, and the contents of Volumes 1 to 6, within the scope of the originally proposed outline, were agreed. However, there was no agreement on the two chapters proposed as Volume 7, titled Direct Removal of CO_2 from Water Bodies and Alkalinity Enhancement of Water Bodies. At IPCC-63, the Panel was invited to focus on Volume 7 and the consequential changes required in other parts of the Table of Contents and the instructions to experts and authors. The text in the IPCC-63 outline document (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 8, Rev.1) was identical to that in a conference room paper from IPCC-62, which separated the outline into two parts: one part contained the outline text agreed by the Contact Group, and the other part contained text pending agreement on Volume 7. The two parts were merged into a single document, retaining the placeholders as they appeared in the conference room paper. In the Table of Contents, two options were presented for Volumes 6 and 7. In the first option, direct removal of CO_2 from water bodies in closed systems was included in Volume 6 as Chapter 4, while alkalinity enhancement of water bodies was removed. A footnote in the introduction chapter highlighted concerns regarding Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) feasibility, climate effectiveness, and potential environmental impacts. The second option reflected the original proposal from the Scoping Meeting. Volume 7 contained two chapters addressing direct removal of CO_2 from water bodies and alkalinity enhancement. A footnote in the introduction clarified that the volume did not prejudge potential impacts associated with these technologies. Additional paragraphs were included in the “Instructions to Experts and Authors” section following the second option text. These paragraphs would need to be considered once the Panel reaches agreement on the treatment of the two chapters.

According to the TFI Inventory Guidance, its scope was the production of Methodology Reports on anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals from sinks, which were used to prepare national GHG inventories. Based on the best available science, experts develop methodological

guidance to generate the most accurate estimates of emissions and removals resulting from human activities, taking into account countries' available data and capacities. Regarding the scope of national GHG inventories, these inventories cover sources and sinks, both anthropogenic, that occur within a territory under a country's jurisdiction. Countries report their GHG inventories as annual time series, typically included as an appendix. In cases where authors determined that scientific knowledge was insufficient for countries to agree on full methodologies for a specific source or sink category, those sections were to be placed in an appendix. This process usually occurs during drafting and applies to all categories, volumes, and chapters. The appendix should be titled Basis for Future Methodological Development. While estimating the source or sink categories included in the appendix was allowed, it is not mandatory to produce a complete GHG inventory. Even when guidelines for a particular category were provided in an appendix, countries may still develop country-specific methods based on this guidance and include the resulting information in their national GHG inventories.

The TFI frequently convenes Expert Meetings on inventory issues, providing a forum for experts to examine methods for improving the Inventory Guidelines. Outcomes of these in-depth discussions were summarised in meeting reports, which subsequently inform the methodological guidance of future Methodology Reports. This approach represents a practical path forward that the Panel could consider in its deliberations at IPCC-63.

Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Palau, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as Mr Edvin Aldrian, WGI Vice-Chair, took the floor.

Delegates thanked the TFI Co-Chairs for the document they had prepared and for their introductory remarks. It was suggested that Volume 4 should address appropriate carbon accounting under tropical conditions and acknowledge the role of durable bio-based materials as potential long-term carbon reservoirs. To ensure greater comprehensiveness, it was proposed that Volume 6 include important mechanisms such as bioenergy with carbon capture and storage packs. There were also delegates, however, who suggested that the Panel should proceed using the elements of Volumes 1 to 6 that had been agreed at IPCC-62.

Contrary views were expressed regarding the inclusion of Volume 7, its scope, and the implications of incorporating water-based carbon dioxide removal into the Methodology Report. There were delegates who suggested merging parts of the text from Volume 7 into Volume 6. Delegates advocating for the inclusion of water-based CO_2 removal technologies emphasised that the AR6 made it unequivocally clear that CDR technologies are indispensable for meeting global climate objectives. They noted that the Methodology Report was essential for providing the scientific guidance and rigorous methodologies needed for practical implementation. To demonstrate commitment to ambitious climate action, they argued, the IPCC should move forward expeditiously with a Methodology Report that encompasses the full spectrum of carbon dioxide removal and carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, including marine-based approaches, and captures all options recognised by experts.

On the other hand, delegates who supported the deletion of Volume 7 objected to the inclusion in that volume of some of the technologies it covered and argued that retaining Volume 7 would set a dangerous precedent. They pointed to insufficient scientific understanding and significant uncertainties, as well as concerns regarding the effectiveness, scalability, legality, and environmental impacts of these technologies. In their view, the definitions and coverage of relevant water bodies remain unclear, particularly regarding exclusive economic zones, international waters, and transboundary governance. The mitigation efficacy of certain carbon dioxide removal approaches was also uncertain due to inconclusive evidence on carbon sequestration outcomes and questions about the durability of storage. As livelihoods depended on a healthy ocean, concerns were expressed about the potential risks that carbon dioxide removal technologies may pose to marine ecosystems and fisheries. It was further suggested that such perceived risks could directly conflict with conservation objectives under multilateral environmental agreements, including the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and the London Protocol.

Following consultations, the Chair established a Contact Group, co-chaired by Mr Chris Derksen, Canada and Ms Merve Güreş, Türkiye, to discuss the outline of the Methodology Report. The mandate of the Contact Group was to consider how to treat the technologies that had been included in the originally proposed Volume 7 and to work toward developing a consensus on the outline for the Methodology Report. This work was to take into account the apparent agreement on the scope of Volumes 1 to 6, as originally proposed by the TFI and adjusted at IPCC-62

Following the first meeting of the Contact Group, the Co-Facilitators reported that Sweden had presented a proposal, which would be considered further when the Contact Group reconvenes. The Contact Group was granted additional time to continue its discussions on outstanding issues.

On the second day of the session, the Contact Group Co-Facilitators expressed their appreciation to all delegates for constructive and engaged discussions. Following a proposal by Sweden concerning Volume 6, a consolidated version was developed, incorporating elements from both options contained in the outline document (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 8, Rev. 1). Delegates reviewed and discussed this consolidated text, and the Contact Group agreed to accept the merged version of Volume 6.

The Contact Group continued its discussions on Volume 7. Interventions reflected a wide range of views among delegates, and the comments, suggestions, and concerns were duly noted. Approximately seven options for Volume 7 were identified, some of which showed similarities while others diverged significantly. The TFI TSU was tasked with preparing a document to consolidate and clarify all the options. This document would serve as the basis for the next round of discussions.

The Chair welcomed the outcome of the Contact Group discussions, noting that they were constructive and moving in a positive direction. It was agreed that a conference room paper would be prepared and posted on the PaperSmart system. The Contact Group was given additional time to continue its discussions.

When the Session reconvened, the Chair invited the Contact Group Co-Facilitators to report back.

Canada thanked all participants in the Contact Group for the constructive approach demonstrated during the discussions, noting, however, that some work remained. The conference room paper posted on PaperSmart, reflected the full range of concepts discussed in the Contact Group and outlined three options: Option A, Option B, and Option C. Most of the discussions focused on Option A, with the aim of identifying a pathway forward that would add an additional chapter to Volume 6. The precise language to be adopted had not yet been agreed.

Türkiye also thanked all participants for their dedication, flexibility, and constructive engagement, and encouraged the Contact Group to continue seeking common ground and convergence among the options, in the spirit of progress and compromise.

The Chair suggested that, in order to facilitate progress, it would be helpful if the Co-Facilitators could identify the most promising option or sub-option within Option A that could be presented to the Panel to assess whether agreement might be possible.

Canada responded that sub-Option 3 under Option A, as reflected in the conference room paper, would be a worthwhile starting point for further discussion.

The Chair invited the Panel to consider sub-Option 3 under Option A, which proposed addressing water bodies within Chapter 6 of Volume 6. He further sought the Panel's agreement on revising the title of Chapter 7 in Volume 6 to "Other Non-biogenic and/or Non-Biological CDR Technologies."

Belgium, France, the Russian Federation and Saudi Arabia took the floor.

Delegates thanked the Co-Facilitators and the governments that participated in the Contact Group discussions. Divergent views were expressed regarding the Chair's proposal. On one hand, there were delegates who suggested that the techniques should be explicitly listed, similar to Option 4 in the conference room paper, noting, by reference to the TFI Co-Chairs, that this approach included more options than those originally identified in the scoping document.

On the other hand, delegates expressing opposing views challenged those objecting to the inclusion of marine-based carbon dioxide removal technologies on environmental grounds, emphasizing that assessing environmental merits, policy preferences, or legal considerations falls outside the remit of the TFI and the Panel. Rather, the mandate of the TFI was strictly technical, focused on ensuring robust, transparent, and scientifically sound methodologies for greenhouse gas estimation. To fulfil this mandate, they argued that all relevant technologies must be comprehensively captured. These delegates expressed a preference for Option C as a compromise, which in their view respected the outcomes of the Scoping Meeting, fulfilled the mandate of the Methodology Report, and addressed significant gaps in existing guidelines. They contended that under Option A, sub-option 1 was not relevant to the TFI's mandate and should therefore be deleted. They further argued that references to desalination plants and other specific examples were unduly limiting compared to the broader scope originally envisaged for Volume 7. They strongly opposed attempts to exclude technologies from Volume 7 on the basis of policy preferences or considerations beyond the TFI's scope. According to their view, these technologies are already generating emissions and removals that require IPCC guidance to ensure accurate quantification and transparency. Moreover, they noted that such technologies were already being monitored through various quantification and MRV frameworks outside the IPCC, but without standardised scientific guidance to ensure consistency and comparability, thereby creating a significant methodological gap. In support of their position, they cited a recently published study highlighting that MRV approaches offer the additional benefit of enabling the clear quantification of chemically sequestered carbon.

The Chair suggested convening a huddle, led by Ms Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, IPCC Vice-Chair, to explore whether a possible landing zone for agreement on the Methodology Report could be identified.

At the resumption of the Session, the Panel adopted the Decision on Scoping of the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (IPCC-LXIII-6), which included the Outline of the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization.

Following the Panel's decision, Belgium stated that significant developments had occurred since the Panel began discussions on the Methodology Report noting that the Panel had avoided the inclusion in the Methodology Report of technologies that they perceived as potentially disastrous and environmentally harmful and suggested that such inclusion could signal to the world that the IPCC endorsed these technologies as a good idea, even before they were thoroughly assessed in the WG reports. Achieving this outcome had required intense discussions, noting that their objective throughout had been to uphold the precautionary principle. Belgium further expressed the view that the current mandate of authors of IPCC methodology reports, being limited to methodological aspects, may present a problem, and invited the Chair and the Bureau to reflect on this matter. Belgium also mentioned that as a candidate of the recently ratified Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement, they could not let the ocean down. Belgium thanked colleagues for their engagement, particularly those who supported their position, including representatives of large ocean states. Belgium also thanked those who had opposed their views, noting that the final outcome was acceptable to all sides. Belgium concluded by thanking the Contact Group Co-Facilitators, as well as Ms Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, IPCC Vice-Chair, for facilitating the final huddle.

6.2. Workplan of the Methodology Report on the Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies and Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage

The TFI Co-Chairs introduced the Workplan of the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 8, Rev. 1)

Mr. Takeshi Enoki, TFI Co-Chair, noted that the revision of the adoption date for the outline from IPCC-62 to IPCC-63 necessitated an update to the work plan and budget. The Task Force Bureau (TFB) noted the decision from IPCC-60, which mandated that the TFI produce this Methodology Report by the end of 2027. Accordingly, the work plan and budget were revised to meet this deadline, with the aim of approving the Methodology Report around early December 2027. Under the revised workplan and tight schedule with limited flexibility, the government and expert review periods were shortened from eight to seven weeks.

The workplan was agreed upon as part of the Decision on Scoping of the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (IPCC-LXIII-6), which included both the Outline of and the Workplan for the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage.

7. MATTERS RELATED TO OTHER ACTIVITIES

7.1. Financial implications and estimated associated travel-related greenhouse gas emissions of holding physical, virtual and hybrid meetings

Mr Mxolisi Shongwe, Programme Officer of the IPCC Secretariat, introduced the document on Matters related to other IPCC activities – Financial implications and estimated associated travel-related greenhouse gas emissions of holding physical, virtual and hybrid meetings (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 6). The analysis followed a request from the Panel at IPCC-60 and, at IPCC-62, was extended to include outreach events, Lead Author Meetings (LAMs), and Bureau meetings.

The Programme Officer presented comparative data on costs and estimated travel related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The in-person WGI LAM 3 cost the IPCC up to 271,084 Swiss Francs (CHF) and resulted in emissions of up to 223 tons of CO2. In comparison, the costs and emissions for the virtual AR6 WGI LAM 4 were indicated as close to zero, though it was clarified that virtual meetings still carry associated funding requirements. The in-person 56th Session of the IPCC Bureau (BUR-56) cost slightly more than 59,000 CHF and contributed up to 45 tons of CO2, while the hybrid 64th Session of the Bureau (BUR-64) cost close to 56,000 CHF and contributed just over 34 tons of CO2. Outreach events showed a similar trend: an in-person event in Kazakhstan cost around 16,000 CHF and contributed 10 tons of CO2, compared with minimal costs and emissions for virtual outreach sessions.

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Belgium, Germany, Ghana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Ukraine and Zimbabwe took the floor.

A strong emphasis was placed on the fundamental necessity of in-person participation to ensure equitable access to IPCC processes, particularly for developing countries. It was noted that the Secretariat's mandate had been fulfilled and that no further reporting on carbon footprints was required. Significant concerns were raised that the analysis failed to acknowledge the participation and capacity challenges faced during virtual formats, including difficulties related to connectivity, energy access, and time zone differences. It was also noted that the metrics used were limited to only cost and emissions, lacking essential factors such as effectiveness and the impacts on the quality of the work of hosting virtual or hybrid meetings.

Conversely, delegations supported continued transparency and reporting to reduce the Panel's carbon footprint. The benefits of hybrid and virtual formats were highlighted for offering flexibility in

urgent circumstances and increasing participation for those with care responsibilities or disabilities. It was suggested that the IPCC should distinguish between meeting types, such as plenaries, workshops, and coordination meetings, to select the most appropriate and efficient format for each.

Furthermore, a request was made for further analysis to be conducted on the effectiveness and trade-offs of virtual meetings. Support was expressed in achieving cost efficiency and reducing the carbon footprint through reporting and transparency. It was suggested that CO2 emissions should be allowed to guide organisational decisions, similar to financial implications. The benefits of hybrid and virtual formats were highlighted, noting their flexibility and the potential to increase participation by experts and delegates, especially in contingency situations. It was noted that the hybrid meeting format could serve as a meaningful option for cost reduction, given the projected financial deficit until 2029. The hybrid Expert Meeting on Gender Diversity, Equity, and Inclusivity (GDEI) was cited as a positive example that increased inclusivity for those with care responsibilities, disabilities, or concerns about flying. Questions arose about whether procedural rules were in place to protect against information leaks to the press during hybrid meetings.

The Secretariat responded that the decision on using a hybrid format must be assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the nature of the meeting and whether the approach was technically, legally, and procedurally feasible.

The Chair noted that the Secretariat had fulfilled its mandate concerning costs and GHG emissions, but acknowledged that interventions referred to issues beyond that mandate related to equity and inclusion. Due to limited time and divergent views on the proposed conclusion, further discussion could be deferred to a future session of the Panel.

The Panel deferred any further discussion of the financial implications and estimated associated travel-related greenhouse gas emissions of holding physical, virtual and hybrid meetings to a future session.

The Panel took note of the document IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 6 and the information provided

7.2. Cost implications of extending additional Trust Fund support for developing country and country with economy in transition participation in Panel sessions, in particular approval sessions, to increase their participation

Mr Julius Brandes, Programme Officer (Finance and Budget) of the IPCC Secretariat, presented the document on Cost Implications of Extending Additional Trust Fund Support for Developing Country and Country with Economy in Transition Participation in Panel Sessions, In Particular Approval Sessions, To Increase Their Participation (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 7).

He recalled that the analysis had been prepared in response to requests made in Decision IPCC-LX-10, para 30 and Decision IPCC-LXII-7, para 25. He outlined the current provision of IPCC Trust Fund travel support, which covers one delegate per DC/EIT. This corresponds to a maximum of 120 supported journeys per session, at a standard cost of CHF 4,000 per journey, resulting in a total of CHF 480,000 per session.

The Secretariat had developed two scenarios for the period 2026–2029. Under Scenario 1, Trust Fund support would be extended to two delegates per DC/EIT for approval sessions only, comprising six sessions in total. The incremental cost of this option amounts to CHF 2,880,000. Under Scenario 2, the same level of support would apply to all nine sessions within the 2026–2029 period, with an overall incremental cost of CHF 4,320,000. An increased participation would also have operational implications, including additional demands on Secretariat staffing and meeting-room capacity.

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Belgium, the Bahamas, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, India, Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Peru, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, UK and Venezuela took the floor.

Member Countries expressed appreciation to the Secretariat for preparing the document. It was highlighted that panel sessions frequently involve parallel contact groups, making effective participation impossible for Member Countries represented by a single individual. It was noted that extending support to two delegates would strengthen inclusivity, improve representation, and ensure that developing countries can contribute fully throughout the session, including when meetings extend beyond scheduled dates.

On the other hand, Member Countries underlined the need for budgetary prudence given the current and projected deficits in the IPCC Trust Fund. They also encouraged additional efficiency measures, such as improved meeting management, appropriate use of parallel sessions and hybrid formats.

In response, the Secretariat thanked Member Countries for their interventions and noted the broad recognition of the importance of enhancing participation. The Secretariat highlighted that extending support to a second delegate carries financial implications as well as operational ones, including increased workload for the Secretariat and logistical requirements for larger meeting spaces.

The Chair summarised that there was general support for extending participation for approval sessions in the first Scenario, while no consensus had been reached on extending the measure to all sessions as stated in Scenario 2. He noted that Member Countries requested that the issue be considered in the broader context of the IPCC Trust Fund and AR7 budget discussions.

The Panel adopted the Decision on Matters related to other IPCC activities - Cost implications of extending additional Trust Fund support for developing country and country with economy in transition participation in Panel sessions (IPCC-LXIII-4), taking note of the document presented (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 7) and of the views expressed at the session, and deferring this discussion to a future plenary session, but no later than the Sixty-Fifth Session of the IPCC (IPCC-65).

8. 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, presented a verbal report of the COI Committee. The COI Committee had completed the review in accordance with Paragraph 4 of the Implementation Procedure of the IPCC Conflict of Interest (COI) Policy, and all IPCC Bureau and TFB members submitted their annual COI declarations. The review concluded that all updates were complete and in order, and no conflicts of interest were identified. However, there was one potential case concerning a Bureau Member who had received an award with a pecuniary component. The COI Committee advised that, to avoid any perceived COI, the recipient should divest both the award and its associated pecuniary component.

Belgium, Chile, Germany, Hungary, India, Kenya, Nepal, Netherlands, Switzerland, Türkiye and the UK took the floor. Delegations highlighted the importance of the COI Policy as a tool that maintains the integrity, trust and credibility in IPCC processes. It was proposed that in future cycles, the COI disclosure form be completed by candidates at the time of nomination to ensure robustness and transparency in the process. It was suggested that there was room for improvement in the COI process, and the Panel could evaluate the process for future cycles. Clarifications were requested regarding how information at the nomination stage could affect the application, which could add an additional burden to an already complex selection process. A written report was requested as per the Terms of Reference of the COI Committee, the COI Committee should submit a report on its activity to the IPCC Panel, at least four weeks before each session, as stipulated in Paragraph 22 of Annex A of the COI Policy. It was suggested to put this on the agenda of the next Bureau Meeting with a draft to provide a paper at the next Plenary session. It was noted that not all Panel members have expressed their opinions, and changes should not be pre-empted before proper discussion with a clear agenda by the Panel and then taken up by the Bureau.

The COI Committee Chair confirmed that COI work is conducted transparently and acknowledged the requirement for written reports four weeks before meetings and committed to meeting this standard. He also noted that Section 5 of the COI Policy implementation procedure states individuals should

fulfil the COI form "before appointment" and supported deferring discussion to the next session for proper evaluation of implications.

The Chair noted that any change to the COI form submission timing would require amendments to the COI Policy itself, a formal Panel decision, and the issue deserved careful consideration involving WGs and their TSUs.

The Panel took note of the verbal report by the COI Committee Chair on the IPCC COI Committee.

9. PROGRESS REPORTS

9.1. Report by the IPCC Chair and Vice-Chairs

The Chair presented the IPCC Chair and IPCC Vice-Chairs' Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 8).

The Chair's office had focused on two major tasks since the last session. The first effort secured considerable success in expanding access to literature for developing country authors. This success was achieved through the Social Responsibility Committee of the International Association of Scientific, Technical, and Medical Publishers (STM). This proposal would grant IPCC authors access to scientific literature across the entire sector and is parallel to an arrangement the trade association used for COVID-related publications during the pandemic. This initiative followed an analysis of the AR6, which indicated that just four publishing houses accounted for two-thirds of the journal citations. Agreements in principle were arranged with Elsevier and Springer Nature, with negotiations underway to finalise the precise modalities for author access by the end of the first quarter of 2026. This work built upon previous success securing access to journals published by the American Geophysical Union, the American Meteorological Society, and two Wiley journals for authors from developing countries and economies in transition through 2028. The second major task involved preparing the two co-located workshops on Engaging Diverse Knowledge Systems and Methods of Assessment, as agreed at IPCC-62. These workshops would be held at the University of Reading in the UK from 10-12 February 2026, with the support of the UK government. A Scientific Steering Committee (SSC) comprising Bureau members and external experts was convened. A total of 698 nominations were received for approximately 76 available places. The complex selection process has been completed, paying attention to intra-regional balance and balance across the six WMO regions.

Mr Ladislaus Chang'a, IPCC Vice-Chair, reported on his work with the COI Committee, noting that two meetings had been held, and Bureau members were reminded to update their COI forms. He also reported participating in the Board of Trustees meeting of the IPCC Scholarship Program. He highlighted the active participation at the 62nd Subsidiary Bodies meeting in Bonn with comprehensive engagement with various stakeholders, including youth groups (YOUNGOs), who are committed to enhancing the visibility of IPCC products. He participated in an outreach meeting in Tanzania at the Nelson Mandela African Institute of Science and Technology, which was also conducted to strengthen inclusivity.

Ms Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, IPCC Vice-Chair, reported on her participation in every Executive Committee (ExCom) meeting and all organised Bureau meetings since IPCC-62. She noted her roles as the lead of the Gender Action Team (GAT) and Vice-Chair of the COI Committee. Her outreach activities included engagement with sectors not typically connected to the IPCC, such as the medical, retail, construction, and insurance communities. Her report focused on the successful GDEI Expert Meeting for which she led the SSC. The meeting was generously hosted by Canada and WMO in Geneva, Switzerland, on 23-25 September 2025. The contribution from the Government of Canada enabled additional invitations of more representatives from developing countries.

Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Finland, Nepal, the Russian Federation, South Africa and Switzerland took the floor.

Delegations expressed appreciation for the Chair and Vice-Chairs' comprehensive reporting, noting the high volume of work undertaken. The Chair's outreach activities were specifically welcomed.

Concerns were raised regarding the efficiency and fairness of the AR7 author selection process, noting that the low selection rate for certain professional nominees appeared discriminatory. The continuous efforts to expand access to scientific literature for developing country authors were widely welcomed as a crucial step towards ensuring equity and diversity of sources. Clarification was requested on how access would be expanded to smaller or less established publishers. The success of the GDEI Expert Meeting was commended, and the Panel looked forward to receiving the detailed report at the subsequent plenary session.

The necessity of ensuring full participation at future IPCC sessions was underscored. Several delegations highlighted that past sessions had run over, leading to critical decisions being taken with a limited number of countries present, which disproportionately affects developing countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). It was also noted that certain delegations, particularly from Least Developed Countries (LDCs), continue to face persistent visa and logistical hurdles. Discussions on inclusivity extended to the upcoming workshops, where questions were raised about mechanisms to ensure gender balance and the inclusion of local communities alongside Indigenous Peoples. The references in the report to ongoing cooperation with IPBES were appreciated, with suggestions that the IPCC could specifically benefit from the IPBES's experience in incorporating local and Indigenous knowledge.

In response to the interventions, Ms Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, IPCC Vice-Chair, clarified that while the GAT works closely with WGs to improve gender balance at regional and intra-regional levels, the challenge often stems from the initial pool of nominations received. IPCC Focal Points were encouraged to make stronger efforts to provide more gender-balanced nominations for all activities.

Mr Ladislaus Chang'a, IPCC Vice-Chair, added that ongoing efforts to strengthen the participation of young people, particularly from the Asia-Pacific region, and suggested that strengthening the IPCC Scholarship Programme was a key mechanism for supporting early-career scientists from developing countries.

The Chair acknowledged concerns about the overtime at the Panel sessions and the disproportionate impact on developing countries. He expressed a commitment to ensuring timely, well-sequenced deliberations so that all Member Countries can contribute equally throughout the entire session. Responding to the query on smaller publishers, the Chair noted that while the focus is currently on large publishers to maximise the coverage of existing literature, the issue of engaging smaller publishers was noted for future efforts. On collaboration with IPBES, he confirmed that a proposal would be taken to the next Bureau meeting to define engagement, followed by a presentation to the Panel.

The Panel took note of the IPCC Chair and IPCC Vice-Chairs' Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 8).

9.2. Report by the Secretariat

The Secretary presented the Secretariat Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 10), including successfully managing and supporting several key meetings, including IPCC-62 in Hangzhou, China, the 69th session of the IPCC Bureau (BUR-69) in Geneva, and handling logistics for the 70th Bureau Session (BUR-70). Support was provided for monthly remote ExCom meetings, monthly GAT meetings, and four meetings for the TSU-Secretariat Liaison Group. Furthermore, support was extended for LAM 1 of the Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers in Bilbao, Spain, and LAM 1 of the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities in Osaka, Japan. The Secretariat also supported a Pan-African regional outreach event in Mombasa and the GDEI Expert Meeting in Geneva. Overall, logistics support included managing travel arrangements for approximately 296 participants for LAMs, expert meetings, and outreach events.

On the administrative and financial front, the Secretariat prepared, negotiated, or concluded 27 legal agreements during the reporting period, noting that this generated a heavy workload. Support was provided for the initiation of the AR7 cycle by processing author nominations, operationalising the online platform for authors, and negotiating the host agreement for LAM 1, following decisions made

at IPCC-62. Staffing as of November 2024 totalled 17 staff members, plus 2 Junior Professional Officers.

Resource mobilisation efforts included sending letters to all countries to encourage additional resources, and succeeded in securing some new contributors from developing countries. The Secretariat processed the agreements and distributed nearly 2,070,000 Swiss francs for Data Distribution Centre (DDC) activities following the approval of the Task Group on Data Support for Climate Change Assessments (TG-Data) workplan, noting the associated significant workload.

The Secretariat also reported the development and launch of a new online platform for author nomination and review for the AR7 WG reports, and a portal for authors to submit COI forms. Specific systems were built for the Reading workshops and the zero-order draft review of the Cities Special Report, alongside an updated onboarding dashboard for new focal points. The Secretariat highlighted that all applications were developed by its own team and were not based on private or commercial software.

Regarding the IPCC Error Protocol, four claims have been received since February 2025. Two were resolved during consultation, and two were registered and were to be resolved.

Engagement was maintained with government Focal Points and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, and over 200 observer organisations, and efforts extended to youth, indigenous groups, NGOs, and women and gender consultancy to improve inclusivity.

The Secretariat highlighted two primary challenges. First, the absence of an approved AR7 schedule severely complicates work organisation and visibility. Second, it was highlighted that financial expenditures were far greater than the income, noting that income was less than four million, while the budget exceeded eight million CHF. The Secretariat cautioned that the current financial situation was not sustainable, even with reserves. All delegations, from both developed and developing countries, were invited to contribute to the Trust Fund to ensure IPCC's long-term sustainability.

Belgium took the floor.

The delegation expressed appreciation for the Secretariat's comprehensive report and the impressive volume of communal work undertaken. It was noted that the Secretariat should uphold the principle of publishing meeting documents at least four weeks prior to sessions to allow adequate time for preparation. A request was made to disseminate session reports promptly, immediately following the conclusion of meetings, to support accurate reflection and prompt follow-up. Furthermore, the importance of early and clear communication regarding plenary scheduling and venues was underscored to enable necessary logistical arrangements. Finally, the initiative for a strategic human resource plan was welcomed, with a request for clarity on its implementation schedule.

The Deputy Secretary provided clarification on the procurement process for the HR Strategic Plan, indicating that the technical evaluation was in its final stages, with subsequent steps including financial evaluation, due diligence, and final approval in coordination with the WMO Procurement office. It was confirmed that the assignment's duration was six months from the date of contract commencement.

The Panel took note of the Secretariat Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 10).

9.3. Report by the Working Group I

Mr Robert Vautard and Mr Xiaoye Zhang, WGI Co-Chairs, presented the WGI Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 11).

Considerable efforts were made during this period to engage a diverse group of contributors and to ensure that work processes were inclusive, noting this as a key area of attention for member countries. To broaden the candidate pool, the WGI Bureau, supported by local institutions, organised nearly 20

regional outreach webinars in various languages between March and April 2025, which included dedicated sessions for SIDS, Indigenous Peoples, and early-career scientists.

For the AR7, WGI received 1,019 nominations, resulting in a selection process finalised in Geneva in mid-2025 that prioritised gender, regional, and intra-regional balance. The selected pool of 193 experts with 62 citizenships included 40% newcomers to the IPCC, and diversity metrics showed significant progress: 43% of the experts were female (up from 27% in AR6), and 46% were from developing countries or economies in transition (up from 42% in AR6).

Onboarding and training initiatives were designed to foster inclusivity ahead of the first joint LAM 1, including cross-WG webinar activities scheduled between September and November 2025 to facilitate participant induction and enable author teams to commence collaboration. These activities, which were aimed at allowing more time for chapter, cross-chapter, and cross-WG sessions during LAM 1, include monthly meetings between the WGI Bureau and Coordinating Lead Authors (CLAs) and a survey to identify cross-WG topics. WGI was leading the operational and logistical preparations for the first joint LAM 1, to be held in Paris, France, from 1 to 5 December 2025, following an invitation from the French government. To ensure greater representation of early-career researchers from developing countries, the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, in partnership with the Inter-Academy Partnerships, opened a call for applications for IPCC chapter scientists. This initiative was funded by the Wellcome Trust. Since February 2025, WGI has also contributed to the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities, operationally led the selection for the TG-Data Bureau, and supported the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) co-sponsored workshop on Earth System High Impact Events and Tipping Points. The WGI TSU has hired a Science Coordinator and an Information and Graphics Designer, with plans to onboard a full-time Artificial Intelligence Specialist in early 2026.

Belgium, Burundi, France, Grenada, India, Japan and the Republic of Korea took the floor.

Delegations commended the WGI Co-Chairs and the TSU for the comprehensive report and the improved inclusivity metrics regarding developing countries and gender. The high value of the WGI contributors and the logistical support provided by France for the first joint LAM 1 in Paris were highlighted. It was requested that similar information regarding the representation of diverse disciplines be provided in the future to aid national-level engagement efforts.

The regional outreach webinars held for SIDS were also appreciated. However, concerns were raised about the overall low selection rate for certain countries despite the nominations, with calls for greater transparency to ensure all nations feel they are on an equal footing.

A procedural discussion arose regarding the WCRP co-sponsored workshop on Earth System High Impact Events and Tipping Points. Concern was expressed that proceeding with this event independently was inconsistent with the IPCC-62 decision to defer the matter to the current session, while also noting a perceived lack of transparency and communication to National Focal Points regarding the expert selection process. Conversely, it was noted that because the event was a co-sponsored meeting rather than an official IPCC expert meeting, it did not require Panel approval. Further concerns were raised regarding co-sponsorships from bodies that were not multilateral scientific institutions, specifically referencing the initiative funded by the Wellcome Trust Fund. While acknowledging that co-sponsorship in terms of resources was possible, it was urged that the arrangement and scientific content of such workshops should be limited to scientific bodies. The Panel was urged to deliberate carefully on these issues before welcoming or approving the report.

In response to the procedural discussion on the co-sponsored workshop, Mr Robert Vautard, the WGI Co-Chair, clarified that the workshop was necessary ahead of LAM 1 to establish clarity on definitions and to bring together the range of views on the topic. It was highlighted that the event is a WCRP-led workshop and that the IPCC does not fund it.

The Chair added that the scope of the meeting was scientifically narrower than the proposal made to IPCC-62 and is within the domain of the WCRP and physical science aspects. The Chair noted that the Panel does not decide on, accept, or approve WG progress reports but simply notes them. He

further explained that co-sponsored expert meetings go through several layers of approval, including a Legal Officer review to ensure compliance with procedures.

The Panel took note of the WGI Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 11).

9.4. Report by the Working Group II

Mr Bart van den Hurk and Mr Winston Chow, WGII Co-Chairs, presented the WGII Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 6). The composition of the WGII authors pool consisted of 52% of female selected, 44% authors were from developed countries, and 35% have previous experience in the IPCC. To facilitate the onboarding of authors, WGII was implementing tools similar to those used for the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities, including an author portal, handbook, newsletter, and user guides, as well as periodic informal check-ins. The Chapter Scientist program, a collaborative initiative, received more than 2,208 applications from researchers in developing countries and economies in transition, with interviews scheduled for November 2025.

WGII projects were working on the Expert Meeting on Methodologies, Metrics, and Indicators for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation, scheduled for 3 - 5 March 2026 in Accra, Ghana. An SSC, chaired by Ms Adelle Thomas, WGII Vice-Chair, has been established to lead the organisation and participant selection. Additionally, WGII actively participated in SBSTA in Bonn, co-organising a mandated event with the UNFCCC regarding technical guidelines for the Global Goal on Adaptation. The Co-Chairs also noted their active engagement in the TG-Data selection process led by WGI.

India, Kenya, the Netherlands, Singapore and Climate Action International took the floor.

Delegations commended the Co-Chairs and the TSU for the progress made on the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities and the efforts toward inclusivity in author selection. The importance of deepening the understanding of impacts, adaptation, and vulnerabilities was emphasised as critical for city-state climate action. Concerns were raised regarding the need for greater transparency in the selection process, specifically requesting the disclosure of exclusion criteria and the presentation of a report comparing nominations against final selections to help Focal Points explain to non-selected experts. The need for a stronger focus on intra-regional balance, particularly within the African region, was also highlighted to ensure a wider range of risks and impacts are adequately captured.

The increasingly burdensome role of the Co-Chairs as the IPCC's relationship with political negotiations grows more complex was raised. Concern was expressed that the presence of the Co-Chairs at external meetings (UNFCCC) could be misinterpreted in negotiations as an official IPCC endorsement of specific positions, potentially creating the appearance of a biased consensus within the AR7. Questions were raised on the specific IPCC work planned to support Global Goal for Adaptation.

In response, the WGII Co-Chair, Mr Bart van den Hurk, WGII Co-Chair, agreed that transparency in the selection process was a valuable goal and noted it was already a recommendation arising from the GDEI Expert Meeting. Regarding political neutrality, the Co-Chair affirmed they were keen to preserve their scientific role and avoid taking positions on any negotiation points. Clarification was provided that the Update of the 1994 Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impact and Adaptations was a specific request from the UNFCCC and was a mandated product by the Panel within the WGII deliverables.

The Panel took note of the WGII Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 6).

9.5. Report by the Working Group III

Ms Katherine Calvin and Ms Joy Jacqueline Pereira, WGIII Co-Chairs, presented the WGIII Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 9). WGIII has made considerable effort to engage a diverse group of contributors and ensure that all work processes were inclusive. This effort focused on broadening the

pool of authors nominated and selected for the WGIII AR7 contribution, engaging with selected authors, and contributing to the planning of IPCC workshops and meetings. As an engaged partner in the joint Special Report on Climate Change and Cities, WGIII has been actively involved in the LAMs and in planning for LAM3, scheduled for January 2026 in Norway.

Regarding the WGIII contribution to AR7, the call for author nominations ran from 7 March to 17 April 2025, during which the Bureau supported several webinars and in-person events to broaden participation, particularly among newcomers. A total of 1,211 nominations were received. The selection process was finalised during an in-person BUR-69 in Geneva from 30 June to 2 July, aimed to reflect a range of scientific, technical, and socioeconomic expertise, geographical and intra-regional balance, gender balance, and a mixture of experts with and without prior IPCC experience. A total of 222 experts were selected, of whom 52% were from developing countries or economies in transition, 40% were female, and 59% were newcomers to the IPCC.

WGIII was also collaborating with the other WGs on the Chapter Scientist programme to support CLAs from developing countries. Preparation was underway for the first-ever joint LAM involving all three WGs, to be held in Paris, France, from 1-5 December 2025. Administratively, WGIII operates a distributed TSU with staff based in Germany, Luxembourg, and Malaysia. Gratitude was expressed to the governments of Australia, Germany, Luxembourg, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden, and the United States of America (USA) for their financial and logistical support of the WGIII TSU.

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Grenada, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Libya, Morocco, North Macedonia, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, and the FWCC took the floor.

Appreciation was expressed for the comprehensive report commending the Bureau and TSU for the successful completion of a representative author selection process, specifically welcoming the increased involvement of experts from small islands, newcomers, and the improved gender balance. The unprecedented outreach and capacity-building activities used to raise awareness among new authors were also highlighted as a positive development. Several delegations emphasised that there remained room for further improvement regarding equitable intra-regional balance. Specific concerns were raised regarding the underrepresentation of the Southeastern European and Eastern European sub-regions, with suggestions that intra-regional balance should be applied more rigorously in the selection of chapter scientists and contributing authors.

Regarding inclusivity and transparency, it was requested that a WGIII regional balance table like those provided by WGI and WGII. It was suggested that the IPCC should consider residency rather than citizenship as a primary metric for selection to better support in-country capacity building. Concerns were raised regarding the concentration of scientific journals in a handful of publishers based in developed countries, with calls to deconcentrate publications to ensure broader access to scientific knowledge The inclusion of local communities alongside Indigenous Peoples was encouraged to ensure that community-based solutions and traditional knowledge were adequately assessed and represented. A procedural proposal was made to require candidates to complete COI disclosure forms during nomination rather than after selection, to strengthen transparency.

The WGIII Co-Chairs clarified that while expertise in Indigenous Knowledge and local knowledge was a priority, nomination forms did not collect individual identity data, making concrete counts difficult. Regarding the COI Policy, they noted that the Bureau must implement procedures as currently approved by the Panel, and any changes would require a formal Panel decision. On the issue of intra-regional balance, the Co-Chairs acknowledged the limitations of available spaces but confirmed that the list of non-selected experts would be used as a point of reference for identifying contributing authors, whose selection would not be limited to the initial nomination list. It was also noted that regional balance was affected by Trust Fund availability, which reached 100% in some regions but was more constrained in others, thereby affecting intra-regional balance.

The Chair concluded by acknowledging that author selection was an extremely difficult process. Several critical issues brought up from the floor, specifically the timing of the COI form and the formal consideration of inter-regional balance, could only be addressed by taking a look at established IPCC procedures.

The Panel took note of the WGIII Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 9).

9.6. Report by the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Mr Takeshi Enoki, TFI Co-Chair, presented the TFI Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 1), providing an update on the development of the 2027 IPCC Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers, noting that the LAM 1 was held in Bilbao, Spain, from 24 to 26 March 2025, where authors developed a zero-order draft and identified expertise gaps. Additional authors were subsequently included, primarily in the industrial processes and land-use sectors, to address these gaps. The LAM2 took place in Istanbul, Türkiye, from 7 to 9 October 2025, to advance the first-order draft and address cross-volume issues. The first-order draft was scheduled for submission to the TFI TSU in early December 2025, with expert review expected to commence by late December. Regarding the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage, the TFB decided during its 38th meeting to reassess the work plan to ensure adherence to the 2027 deadline established by the Panel.

The TFI Co-Chair also provided an update on the TFI Communications Strategy, highlighting ongoing activities such as the renewal of the TFI website and the establishment of an online user community for inventory software. As of July 2025, it was noted that 65 countries had reported national GHG inventories under the Paris Agreement for the first time, with approximately two-thirds of these countries utilising the IPCC inventory software in some capacity. Furthermore, about half of those users employed the software's new interoperability function, which reduces manual effort for inventory compilers. The TFI was currently considering a long-term plan, including funding, for further software updates. Regarding the Emission Factor Database (EFDB), the TFB accepted recommendations to re-emphasise the database’s primary objective of providing transparency and traceability for default emission factors. Additionally, the TFI has commenced dialogues with the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS) to foster methodological and data exchanges with Earth observation practitioners. Gratitude was expressed to the Government of Japan for its ongoing support of the TFI TSU, as well as to Norway, Spain, Türkiye and the USA for their voluntary and in-kind contributions.

Japan, Norway, and Togo took the floor.

The TFI Co-Chairs and the TSU were commended for their efforts to maintain indispensable daily services while advancing the methodology reports. The significant contribution of the TFI in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement was praised, particularly regarding the high uptake of the inventory software and its interoperability functions, which effectively reduce the manual burden on national inventory compilers. Suggestions were made that the TFI and the WG Co-Chairs use the current production phase to enhance cross-WG and TFI collaboration. Furthermore, a request was made for the TFI to increase the number of awareness-raising sessions to ensure that the guidelines remained accessible and beneficial for countries with limited resources.

In response, the TFI Co-Chair clarified that annual feedback meetings for the inventory software and EFDB were held on a region-by-region basis to gather user input for continuous improvement.

The Chair congratulated the TFI and the WGs on the high degree of collaboration shown in this cycle and noted significant progress in the diversity of author teams.

The Panel took note of the TFI Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 1).

9.7. Task Group on Data Support for Climate Change Assessments

Mr Mxolisi Shongwe, Programme Officer of the IPCC Secretariat, presented the TG-Data Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 5), reporting on the selection of TG-Data members. On 7 March 2025, IPCC Member Countries and Observer Organizations were invited to nominate experts. By the deadline of 17 April 2025, a total of 195 nominations had been received, including two duplicates. Nominations submitted after the deadline were not accepted.

The regional distribution of nominations was approximately 23% from Africa, 21% from Asia, 7% from South America, 17% from North and Central America and the Caribbean, 7% from the South-West Pacific, and 25% from Europe. Nominations from developing countries and countries with economies in transition accounted for approximately 67% of the total. Women represented approximately 33% of the nominees.

The selection process, coordinated by WGI, was concluded by the IPCC Bureau at BUR-69 (Geneva, Switzerland, 2 July 2025). From the final list of twenty selected TG-Data members, as in the Table 1 contained in Annex 1), two were appointed to serve as Co-Chairs, one from a developing country and one from a developed country. The Bureau replaced one expert who had initially been selected as a Co-Chair but declined the role and chose instead to serve as a member of the Task Group.

Among the selected TG-Data members, three were from Africa, five from Asia, three from South America, two from North and Central America and the Caribbean, two from the South-West Pacific, and five from Europe. Eleven women (55%) were selected, despite women constituting only 33% of the nomination pool.

The Panel took note of the outcome of the selection of the Task Group on Data members, as presented in Document IPCC-LXIII/INF. 5.

9.8. Gender Action Team

Ms Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, GAT Chair and IPCC Vice-Chair, presented the GAT Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 12). She reported that since IPCC-62 the work has advanced in the following areas: preparations for the GDEI Expert Meeting; efforts to mainstream gender across the IPCC process; training on diversity, equity and inclusivity (DEI); work on the process of dealing with complaints; and the compilation of gender statistics.

She reported that a total of 114 participants, including 30 who joined remotely, had taken part in the GDEI Expert Meeting, held from 23–25 September 2025 in Geneva, co-hosted by WMO and the Government of Canada. She explained that since IPCC-62, the SSC had met eight times to oversee preparations, working through its three active subcommittees on Programme, Participants and Resources. She noted that the GAT also initiated the review of gender and intersectionality statistics at key stages of the author and expert selection process. She added that the procurement of GDEI training has been completed. The training was expected to be available for the first joint LAM1. On the process of dealing with complaints, the GAT Chair reported several rounds of review involving GAT members and work with the WGs to strengthen the informal complaints procedure alongside the existing formal mechanism. The GAT Chair drew attention to gender statistics compiled by the Secretariat showing an improving trend toward gender parity, but regional disparities remain evident. Heads of delegations remained predominantly male, though with signs of gradual improvement. AR7 scoping meetings showed near parity, and author selection demonstrated varying levels of balance across reports.

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Canada, Chile, Japan, France, Hungary, Sweden, Türkiye and the UK took the floor.

Member countries thanked the GAT and commended its work. They welcomed the progress made in DEI integration across AR7 processes. The value of the recent expert meeting and its hybrid nature was exemplary. Delegations noted the improving gender balance shown in the statistics, especially

in scoping meetings, while underlining the need for continued work to strengthen complaints procedures and enhance inclusivity across all regions. There was an inquiry on the completion of the process for dealing with complaints.

In response, the GAT Chair noted that there were strong recommendations coming from the Expert Meeting, and currently, the GAT was also strengthening the informal complaint process. This would be submitted to the ExCom for feedback.

The Panel took note of the GAT Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 12).

9.9. IPCC Scholarship Programme

Mr Jean-Pascal van Ypersele, Chair of the Scholarship Programme Board of Trustees (BOT), presented the IPCC Scholarship Programme Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 7, Rev. 1). The status of available resources in the IPCC Scholarship Programme Trust Fund was outlined on page 4 of the progress report. He expressed his gratitude to the Governments of Norway and Germany for their generous contributions in 2024, which would enable the award of four scholarships. He further noted the understanding that two long-standing partners of the Scholarship Programme, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation and the Cuomo Foundation, intended to award scholarships, although their decisions had not yet been formally communicated. At the time of reporting, no new contributions had been received in 2025.

The Seventh Round of the Scholarship Programme would conclude on 31 October 2025.

With regard to resource mobilisation, which was the core mandate of BOT, the Scholarship Programme BOT Chair, informed the Panel that no concrete results had yet been achieved since the current Board was appointed. The Board had developed a plan of action to mobilise additional resources. The first element of this plan was for the BOT to write to all governments, through the IPCC Focal Points, to invite them, where possible and potentially under budget lines other than those used for contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund, to consider making specific contributions to the Scholarship Trust Fund. He expressed the hope that governments would be able to contribute to the Scholarship Trust Fund.

Mr Mxolisi Shongwe, Programme Officer of the IPCC Secretariat, reported that a call for applications for the Eighth Round of the Scholarship Programme was launched on 19 March 2025. A total of 297 complete applications meeting the eligibility criteria were received. The regional distribution of applicants was as follows: 177 applicants (approximately 59.6%) from Africa, comprising 126 males and 51 females; 60 applicants (approximately 20.2%) from Asia, comprising 31 males and 29 females; 36 applicants (approximately 12.1%) from South America, comprising 14 males, 21 females and one undisclosed; 8 applicants (approximately 2.7%) from North America, Central America and the Caribbean, comprising 3 males and 5 females; 13 applicants (approximately 4.4%) from the South-West Pacific, comprising 7 males and 6 females; and 3 applicants (approximately 1%) from Europe, comprising 1 male and 2 females.

Within Africa, which accounted for nearly 60% of all applications, underscoring the high demand for scholarships in the region, the largest numbers of applicants were from Ethiopia, followed by Kenya, Benin, Senegal, Nigeria and Ghana. The remaining African countries each submitted no more than four applications. In Asia, India had the highest number of applications, 23, representing approximately 38.3% of the regional total. In South America, Brazil submitted 20 applications, or approximately 55.6% of the regional total. In North America, Central America, and the Caribbean, the four applications received from Mexico accounted for about 50% of the regional total. In the South-West Pacific, Indonesia accounted for seven applications, or approximately 53.8% of the regional total.

The selection process was ongoing, and the outcome would be reported at IPCC-64.

The Programme Officer added that the partnership with the Doctoral Training Partnership in Environmental Research at the University of Oxford, UK, would continue until 2026. The IPCC is scheduled to disburse the final payment of approximately GBP £30,275 in April 2026.

As of 31 August 2025, the balance in the IPCC Scholarship Programme Trust Fund was CHF 1,718,850.

Azerbaijan, Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Edvin Aldrian, WGI Vice-Chair, took the floor.

Delegates thanked the Scholarship Programme BOT Chair and the Secretariat for the detailed report. Appreciation was expressed that scholars, particularly from Africa, have been benefiting from the Programme. Special thanks were conveyed to all governments and funding partners whose contributions made it possible to support underprivileged scholars.

Concerns were raised that no new funds had been received in 2025, despite the demonstrated high demand for scholarships, as evidenced by the large number of applications submitted in the most recent round. Delegates called for urgent measures to enhance resource mobilisation to sustain and expand the Programme, particularly to support scholars from developing countries, thereby increasing the pool of experts qualified to serve as IPCC authors and helping to address existing regional imbalances. To this end, it was suggested that the IPCC leadership, including the Chair, could intervene to assist in fundraising for the Scholarship Programme, similar to the approach used to mobilise funds for Chapter Scientists. Such efforts could operate independently and in parallel to the work of the BOT.

Delegates inquired about the number of scholarships to be awarded under the Eighth Round and expressed concern that delays in the awarding process could result in beneficiaries completing their studies or being otherwise unable to participate, even those who were to be ultimately offered scholarships. It was further suggested that increased engagement with the private sector could help secure substantial contributions to support the Programme.

The Scholarship Programme BOT Chair responded that it was the BOT's intention to expand the resource base of the Scholarship Programme. While no additional funding was received for the Scholarship Trust Fund in 2025, scholarships continue to be supported through partnerships with the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation and the Cuomo Foundation. The Board developed a strategy to mobilise additional resources. This involved requesting additional contributions from IPCC member governments, alongside approaching foundations and other institutions. Funds raised through the implementation of this strategy were expected to be reported to the Panel starting in 2026. He acknowledged the suggestion to establish partnerships and seek sponsorship from private companies. The BOT was aware of these possibilities; however, in the past, careful consideration has been given to maintaining the IPCC's independence regarding funding from private entities. He emphasised the need for caution to ensure that any such funding would not compromise the IPCC’s independence.

The Chair added that he had received an indication of a donation to the Scholarship Programme Trust Fund before the end of 2025, and that the availability of these funds would become clear shortly.

The Panel took note of the IPCC Scholarship Programme Progress Report (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 7, Rev. 1).

9.10. Communication and outreach activities

Mr Andrej Mahecic, Programme Manager Communications and Media Relations of the IPCC Secretariat, presented the Progress Report on Communications and Outreach Activities (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 2).

Between January and September 2025, IPCC Bureau members participated in more than 70 outreach events, while the Chair engaged in over 30 in-person, virtual, or recorded activities.

Key highlights included outreach around IPCC-62, the LAM1 for the Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers and SBSTA, where the Chair participated in a side event providing a comprehensive overview of the Seventh Assessment Report and cross-cutting issues. The Chair also took part in ministerial discussions and two half-day events during the Twentieth Ordinary Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN-20).
A major regional outreach event was held on the margins of the LAM2 for the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities in Mombasa, Kenya. Organised by Ms Patricia Nying'uro, Kenyan Focal Point and Mr Cromwel Lukorito, WGII Vice-Chair, the event focused on strengthening awareness about the IPCC process in Africa and brought together over 120 participants, including IPCC National Focal Points, academics representing five African sub-regions.

Additional highlights included the attendance of Mr Ladislaus Chang'a, IPCC Vice-Chair, in the 6th Forum of Ministers and Environment Authorities of Asia-Pacific in Fiji and a video message from the Chair for the opening of the 9th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum.

Looking ahead, IPCC will maintain a strategic approach to outreach, with a focus on developing countries and activities around key IPCC and UN meetings. The IPCC website continues to serve as a key information platform, attracting 2.2 million users during the reporting period.

The Panel took note of the Progress Report on Communications (IPCC-LXIII/INF. 2).

10. MATTERS RELATED TO UNFCCC AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

Ms Annett Moehner, Representative of the UNFCCC Secretariat, presented the report on matters related to the UNFCCC (IPCC-LXIII/INF.13), including an update on ongoing collaboration between the IPCC and the UNFCCC's Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), particularly through the Joint Working Group. Regular meetings continue to facilitate information exchange on current activities and areas for strengthened cooperation.

Key events since the last update included SB 62 with the 17th Research Dialogue and a special SBSTA–IPCC event. SBSTA's conclusions on Research and Systematic Observation welcomed progress in the IPCC's Seventh Assessment Cycle and reiterated the importance of the IPCC providing timely information to UNFCCC.

Regarding budgetary matters, the SBI has recommended the adoption of the 2026 and 2027 UNFCCC programme budget, including an annual grant of approximately €245,000 for the IPCC.

During the intersessional period, the IPCC has provided an update to the Adaptation Committee, particularly on indicators in the context of the Global Goal on Adaptation, and participated in the work related to the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform.

Regarding COP30, the Chair was scheduled to speak and participate in several high-level events.

The Panel took note of the progress report on matters related to the UNFCCC (IPCC-LXIII/INF.13).

Mr Luthando Dziba, IPBES Executive Secretary, presented the report on matters related to IPBES (IPCC-LXIII/INF.3), marking his first official engagement since assuming the role earlier in October. He reported on key outcomes from the 11th IPBES Plenary held in Windhoek, Namibia, in December 2024, where two major assessments were approved: the Nexus Assessment and the Transformative Change Assessment. The Nexus Assessment examines the interconnections among biodiversity, water, food, health, and climate change, with consideration of energy-related aspects. The Transformative Change Assessment analyses the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss and identifies pathways for achieving the 2050 vision for biodiversity.

The IPBES plenary also discussed ongoing collaboration between IPBES and the IPCC. It invited continuous exchange of information between the two, participating in each other's meetings, and sharing relevant insights in line with established procedures. As part of this cooperation, the Chair and Deputy Secretary attended the 23rd and 24th meetings of the IPBES Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in 2025, providing updates on IPCC activities. Additional exchanges continue across leadership, Secretariats, assessment teams, and experts working on scenarios, models, and Indigenous and local knowledge.

A co-sponsored workshop on biodiversity and climate change is planned by IPBES for the second half of 2026, subject to resource availability, to support the second IPBES global assessment.

The IPBES Executive Secretary also outlined IPBES's ongoing work programme to 2030, which included four active assessments.

The IPBES Executive Secretary concluded by reaffirming IPBES's commitment to deeper engagement with the IPCC to highlight biodiversity–climate interlinkages in both IPCC AR7 and the upcoming IPBES Global Assessment.

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, India, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Türkiye took the floor.

Delegations congratulated the new IPBES Executive Secretary on his appointment. There were interventions that expressed support and called for collaboration between IPCC and IPBES, including in the co-sponsored workshop with IPBES. It was stressed that closer collaboration with IPBES could enable the sharing of learning on Indigenous and local knowledges.

Concerns were also expressed about the modalities of collaboration, stressing the differences between IPCC and IPBES in terms of their respective mandates, processes and methodologies. Caution was raised with regard to the possible budgetary implications of collaboration with IPBES.

The Chair noted that the key point for the Bureau was to advise on how co-sponsoring a workshop contributes to the IPCC work.

The Panel took note of the progress report on matters related to the IPBES (IPCC-LXIII/INF.3).

11. PROPOSALS FOR EXPERT MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS FOR THE SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE

Mr Robert Vautard, WGI Co-Chair, presented the document containing a proposal for an Expert meeting on Regional Climate Information & Atlas (IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 4), prepared with WGII. He recalled that the AR6 WGI Interactive Atlas had been widely used by science communicators, educators, researchers, policymakers and journalists, attracting more than 560,000 users from 230 countries shortly after its launch. In 2025, the Atlas continued to demonstrate sustained relevance, with approximately 4,700 users from 126 countries.

For AR7, WGI plans to update the Interactive Atlas with material reflecting the chapter assessments of the WGI report. WGII similarly intends to develop an interactive Atlas that is as closely aligned as possible with the WGI platform. The two WGs have established a coordinated implementation strategy, each forming a core Atlas team composed of authors from their respective pools, with additional coordination ensured through a joint liaison group. Conceptual designs for both atlases were expected in the first quarter of 2026, and a prototype would be available at the time of the FOD submission. The Expert Meeting was intended to support the transition from conceptual design to technical implementation and to ensure coherence and interoperability between the two atlases. The meeting was planned for a two-day period between April and June 2026. The Co-Chairs were seeking a host for the event, and hybrid participation may be considered.

Mr Bart van den Hurk, WGII Co-Chair, endorsed the remarks by the WGI Co-Chair, noting that the Atlas was a joint WG I & II product, though it would be implemented within each WG's report. He emphasised that cross-alignment adds significant value to both outputs and highlighted the intention to draw on external expertise to support authors in developing the Atlas as a coordinated product.

Chile, Denmark, Ghana, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Samoa, Switzerland, and the Republic of Korea took the floor.

Countries expressed strong support for the proposal and emphasised the value of the Atlas for improving access to regional climate information. It was important to enhance usability, ensuring relevance for a broad range of regions, as well as for cities, developing countries, and SIDs and expanding the availability of downscaled, map-based data. Several delegations encouraged broad and inclusive expert participation, noting the value of incorporating diverse regional contexts, methodological expertise, and experience from existing GIS-based climate information platforms.

Potential knowledge gaps were also highlighted, as the Atlas was defined as an annex item in the scoping outlines, suggesting that the Expert Meeting would provide a useful opportunity to address them. Governments also stressed the need to ensure openness in selecting participants, particularly experts with experience developing similar digital products.

Clarification was sought on the timing related to the LAM as well as on the mid- and long-term plans for Expert Meetings across the AR7 cycle, recalling discussions at IPCC-61 on potential topics for meetings taking place after early 2026, such as health, science communication, observation data accessibility, and overshoot.

In their response, Mr Robert Vautard, WGI Co-Chair, and Mr Bart van den Hurk, WGII Co-Chair, emphasised that author participation would form the foundation of the meeting, ensuring balance and continuity. Experts external to the author teams would also be invited to address specialised needs and draw upon relevant experience from other platforms. The Co-Chairs expressed openness regarding the timing of the meeting, including the possibility of organising it back-to-back with LAM2, and acknowledged the importance of ensuring broad representation, including regional and subject-matter diversity. The Co-Chairs further explained that although the AR7 outlines do not include a dedicated Atlas chapter, experienced authors from previous cycles, including former CLAs, were leading the process, and this continuity reduces the need for a standalone chapter. The rationale for the meeting, they noted, was precisely to bring together authors and external specialists to ensure robust and coordinated implementation.

The Chair noted the broad and enthusiastic support expressed by governments.

The Panel adopted the Decision on Proposals for Expert Meetings and Workshops for the seventh assessment cycle (IPCC-LXIII-2), approving the proposal for an Expert Meeting on Regional Climate Information & Atlas, as contained in IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 4.

12. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

No matters were raised under Any Other Business.

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

The Secretary reported that IPCC-64 was planned to be held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 24 to 27 March 2026.

The Panel took note of the information provided.

14. CLOSING OF THE SESSION

The Chair expressed appreciation for the progress achieved and highlighted key successes, including agreement on the outline of the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage, and confirmation of next year's activities for the three WGs. While acknowledging these accomplishments, he also voiced disappointment that some discussions focused on minor procedural issues, such as discussions over pronouns and footnotes, especially in light of the far greater global challenges underscored by the recent Category 4–5 hurricane impacting Jamaica and Cuba and noted the imbalance between urgent climate issues and procedural debates.

The Chair recognised three delegates attending their final IPCC plenary: Mr Andrew Ferroni, Luxembourg, Anna Pirani, Italy and Mr Rob van Dorland, Netherlands, and commended their long service and significant contributions, noting that one will remain connected to the broader IPCC community.

The Chair also expressed gratitude to those who made the session possible, starting with the Secretariat for ensuring smooth operations, handling logistical challenges, and supporting participants. He also thanked the WGs, the TFI, and their respective TSUs for their essential work in informing delegates, guiding discussions, and driving progress. He also praised Ms Diana Ürge-Vorsatz and Mr Ladislaus Chang'a, IPCC Vice-Chairs, stressing their effective leadership in achieving consensus during key discussions.

The Secretary expressed the IPCC´s appreciation to the Peruvian hosts, assistants, and volunteers, and to everyone who provided support for the meeting.

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Grenada, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Kenya, Monaco, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, the UK, Vanuatu, European Union and FWCC took the floor.

Delegations expressed their gratitude to the Peruvian hosts and, while recognising the progress achieved during this plenary session, noted their regret that no consensus was reached on the schedules for the three WGs' contributions to the AR7. Comments reflected interest in discussing and making a decision on the WGs' contributions at IPCC-64. It was proposed to invite submissions from Member Countries on the schedules to assist the WG Co-Chairs and to provide ideas to address the differences. Delegations also asked that other agenda items, such as inclusivity and gender, be prioritised in future sessions. It was noted that agreed decisions at IPCC-63 showed that compromise was possible. Support was expressed for the Chair and WG Co-Chairs and the integrity of the IPCC process. Panel members were encouraged to continue to share views on issues of common interest. The schedules of reports and IPCC´s policy relevance were also highlighted. Concerns about overlapping or back-to-back reviews of reports were raised. There were also concerns about what failure to reach consensus on schedules may mean for the integrity of IPCC's process. A solutions-oriented approach in future sessions and confidence that the Panel was able to overcome divergent views in the spirit of multilateralism were expressed.

The Chair thanked all delegates collectively for their engagement and contributions. Highlighting the meeting's accomplishments, the Chair noted that the agreement on the outline of the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage represented a significant achievement, showcasing the Panel's flexibility. He also stressed the decision on the Expert Meeting on the Interactive Atlas as another important milestone. Acknowledging that the Panel did not reach a decision on the WGs' schedules, the Chair voiced optimism, stressing that meaningful progress had been made and that the Panel used its best endeavours to achieve consensus. He underlined that there was a clear path forward for 2026, with the WGs continuing their work.

Expressing appreciation for everyone's efforts, the Chair closed IPCC-63.

ANNEX 1

Table1

No.	*Name*	*Country*	*Gender*	*Role*
1	Aidin NIAMIR	Germany	Male	Co-Chair
2	Silvina Alicia SOLMAN	Argentina	Female	Co-Chair
3	Alaa AL KHOURDAJIE	United Kingdom	Male	Member
4	Guleid ARTAN	Somalia	Male	Member
5	Gillian BOWSER	USA	Female	Member
6	Lijuan CAO	China	Female	Member
7	Jaime Jesús CARRERA HERNÁNDEZ	Mexico	Male	Member
8	Young-Don CHOI	Republic of Korea	Male	Member
9	Rebecca COWLEY	Australia	Female	Member
10	Muhammad Eeqmal Eesfansyah HASSIM	Australia	Male	Member
11	Anca HIENOLA	Romania	Female	Member
12	Maialen ITURBIDE MARTÍNEZ DE ALBÉNIZ	Spain	Female	Member
13	Lydie Stella KOUTIKA	Congo	Female	Member
14	Guillaume LEVAVASSEUR	France	Male	Member
15	Malik MECHHOUD	Algeria	Male	Member
16	Milla NOBREGA DE MENEZES COSTA	Brazil	Female	Member
17	Riko OKI	Japan	Female	Member
18	Ximena SCHMIDT RIVERA	Chile	Female	Member
19	Ram Lal VERMA	India	Male	Member
20	Lili ZHANG	China	Female	Member

ANNEX 2

SIXTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE IPCC
27 – 30 October 2025, Lima, Peru

Decisions adopted by the Panel

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

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

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

Decision IPCC-LXIII-2. Proposals for Expert Meetings and Workshops for the seventh assessment cycle

Document: IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 4

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at its Sixty-third Session decides to approve the proposal for an Expert Meeting on Regional Climate Information & Atlas, as contained in IPCC-LXIII/Doc.4.

Decision IPCC-LXIII-3. Admission of Observer Organizations

Document: IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 5

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at its Sixty-third Session decides:

- to take note of the conclusion of the review of IPCC observer organizations; and
- to grant the following organizations IPCC observer status, in accordance with the IPCC Policy and Process for Admitting Observer Organizations:

1) African Belt and Road Development Initiative (ABRDI)
2) American Geophysical Union (AGU)
3) Australian Forest Products Association (AFPA)
4) China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO)
5) International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)
6) Climate Central
7) Emory University (EMORY)
8) Euclid University (EUCLID)
9) Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
10) Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
11) Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development (IGSD)
12) International Cryosphere Climate Initiative (ICCI)
13) Network for Climate Action Organization - The Gambia (NCAO)
14) African Smart Cities Innovation Foundation (ASCIF)
15) Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)
16) World Farmers' Organisation (World Farmers)
17) African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES)
18) Science for Africa Foundation (SFA Foundation)
19) Spark Climate Solutions, Inc.
20) Wise Ancestors

Decision IPCC-LXIII-4. Matters related to other IPCC activities - Cost implications of extending additional Trust Fund support for developing country and country with economy in transition participation in Panel sessions, in particular approval sessions, to increase their participation

Document: IPCC-LXIII/Doc.7

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at its Sixty-third Session took note of Document IPCC-LXIII/Doc.7 and of the views expressed at the session, and decided to defer this discussion to a future plenary session but no later than the Sixty-Fifth Session of the IPCC.

Decision IPCC-LXIII-5. IPCC Trust Fund Programme and Budget for the years 2025, 2026, 2027 and 2028

Document: IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 2, Rev.1

Based on the recommendations of the Financial Task Team (FiTT), the 63rd Session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change:

1. Appreciates the support that the Secretariat of the IPCC provides to the IPCC process;

2. Approves the revised budget for 2025, as contained in **Annex 1**;

3. Approves the proposed budget for 2026, as contained in **Annex 2**;

4. Notes the forecast budget for 2027, as contained in **Annex 3**[1];

5. Notes the indicative budget for 2028, as contained in **Annex 4**[1];

6. 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 list, as of 21 October 2025, of 2025 voluntary contributions is presented in **Annex 5**. An updated table, as of 21 October 2025, of 2025 in-kind contributions is contained in **Annex 6**;

7. Encourages member countries to make first-time contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund in order to broaden the donor base;

8. 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;

9. 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;

10. Appreciates the efforts of the Secretariat but notes with concern the significantly reduced cash balance of the IPCC Trust Fund and the accelerating decline in the level of annual voluntary contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund, and therefore invites member countries to make their annual voluntary contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund and, if possible, to increase their annual voluntary contributions;

[1] The noting of the forecast and indicative budgets is without prejudice to the approval of future activities that will impact the budget.

11. 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;

12. Notes the proposal of the WMO for funding of an additional CHF 300,000 per year from the IPCC Trust Fund related to a portion of WMO administrative support services previously provided as in-kind contribution to the IPCC, notes with concern the deteriorating financial situation of the IPCC Trust Fund, and therefore decides to defer the decision on the WMO proposal to the 65th Session of 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 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;

17. Recalls decisions IPCC-LVII-4, para 28; IPCC-XLVII-9, para 5; IPCC-LIV (bis)-2, para 28; IPCC-LVII-4, para 29; IPCC-LX-10, para 20; IPCC-LXII-7, para 18, regarding the Panel's recognition of the DDC funding needs, welcomes the financial and in-kind contributions provided to support the work of the DDC, and encourages member countries and observer organizations to make additional voluntary contributions directly to the DDC;

18. Recalls decision IPCC-LX-10, para 22 that notes the applicability of pertinent due diligence processes, with reference to the IPCC, WMO and United Nations, for receipt of relevant external contributions;

19. Requests the Secretariat to provide information on major activities and related costs covered by the Communications budget;

20. Recalls decision IPCC-LX-10, para 27, requesting the Secretariat to produce a strategic human resources plan, notes the progress and requests to present it for review and consideration to the 65th Session of the IPCC;

21. Requests the Financial Task Team (FiTT) to meet virtually inter-sessionally to conduct informal discussions regarding relevant FiTT decisions and matters, for consideration at the FiTT of the next plenary session;

22. Noting the delay in the scientific editing for the 6th Assessment Cycle, requests the Secretariat to optimize the utilization of funds related to scientific editing services for the 6th Assessment Cycle by focusing on the Summaries for Policymakers and Glossaries, and requests the Secretariat to ensure scientific editing and translation is completed for relevant products related to upcoming reports within one year of completion of each report;

23. Recalls Decision IPCC-XLVII-4, para 2, and requests the Secretariat to provide a report at IPCC-64 on the pre-plenary briefing session organised during IPCC-61, including budgetary implications, with a view to informing the Panel's decision on holding similar pre-plenary briefings in future sessions.

ANNEX 1

REVISED 2025 BUDGET FOR ADOPTION BY IPCC-LXIII

	Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
A	**Governing Bodies**				
1	IPCC-62 5 days	Agreement AR7 & MR CDR outlines Programme and budget	480,000 120 journeys	350,000	830,000
2	IPCC-63 4 days	AR7 workplan & MR CDR outline Programme and budget	480,000 120 journeys	280,000	760,000
3	Bureau 5 days	1 session 1 session (contingency)	248,000 62 journeys	150,000	398,000
4	TFB	1 session	40,000 10 journeys	6,800	46,800
5	UNFCCC and other UN meetings		80,000 20 journeys	0	80,000
	SUB-TOTAL				**2,114,800**
B	**Lead Authors, Scoping, Expert Meetings and Workshops**				
1	WG I AR7 LAM 1	1 meeting	360,000 90 journeys	61,200	421,200
2	WG II AR7 LAM 1	1 meeting	520,000 130 journeys	88,400	608,400
3	WG III AR7 LAM 1	1 meeting	420,000 105 journeys	71,400	491,400
4	SR Cities LAM 1 and LAM 2	2 meetings	400,000 100 journeys	68,000	468,000
5	Chair - Workshop - Engaging Diverse Knowledge Systems	1 meeting (moved to 2026)	0 25 journeys	0	0
6	Chair - Workshop - Methods of Assessment	1 meeting (moved to 2026)	0 25 journeys	0	0
7	TG-Data	1 meeting	48,000 12 journeys	8,160	56,160
8	GAT - Expert Meeting - Gender, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusivity (GDEI)	1 meeting	80,000 20 journeys	13,600	93,600
9	Chair - Expert Meeting - Science of Communicating Science	1 meeting (moved to 2026)	0 20 journeys	0	0
10	EFDB Editorial Board & Data Meeting	1 meeting	0 21 journeys	0	0
11	Software and EFDB Users Feedback	1 meeting	84,000 21 journeys	14,280	98,280
12	TFI - SLCF Methodology Report LAM 1	1 meeting	212,000 53 journeys	36,040	248,040
13	TFI - SLCF Methodology Report - LAM 2	1CLA/LA Meeting	320,000 80 journeys	54,400	374,400
14	TFI - Science Meeting - CDR Methodology Report	1 meeting (moved to 2026)	0 15 journeys	0	0
15	TFI - Expert Meeting	1 meeting (contingency)	0 40 journeys	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL				**2,859,480**
C	**Other Expenditure**				
1	2006 GL software	Maintenance/development			50,000
2	EFDB maintenance	Update/management			66,800
3	Publications/Translations	IPCC publications			100,000
4	Communication I	AR7 material/travel/events			434,400
5	Communication II*	AR7 outreach events			53,960
6	TG-Data	DDC activities			270,236
7	Gender Action Team	Training - Diversity, Equity & Inclusivity			150,000
8	Science Editors	Technical editing services	(moved to 2026)		0
9	Strategic HR Plan	Consultancy			100,000
10	Distribution	IPCC publications			20,000
11	IT Infrastructure	Web hosting/cloudflare/upgrades			13,128
12	TFI website	Redevelopment			60,000
13	External Audit	Fee			20,000
14	Advisory Services	Conflict of Interest			15,000
15	Co-Chairs	Support			200,000
16	WG III TSU (Malaysia)	Support			904,508
	SUB-TOTAL				**2,458,032**
D	**Secretariat**				
1	Secretariat	Staff costs/misc expenses			2,865,339
2	Resource Mobilization	Travel costs			15,800
	SUB-TOTAL				**2,881,139**
	TOTAL				**10,313,451**

All activities subject to Panel approval in IPCC-63

* Regional/local events

Note: Entries in 'red' reflect adjustments, movements to/from another year or new budget lines.

ANNEX 2

PROPOSED 2026 BUDGET FOR ADOPTION BY IPCC-LXIII

	Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
A	**Governing Bodies**				
1	IPCC-64 4 days	Standard plenary business	480,000 120 journeys	280,000	760,000
2	IPCC-65 4 days	Standard plenary business Programme and budget	480,000 120 journeys	280,000	760,000
3	Bureau 4 days	2 sessions	248,000 62 journeys	120,000	368,000
4	TFB	1 session	40,000 10 journeys	6,800	46,800
5	UNFCCC and other UN meetings		80,000 20 journeys	0	80,000
	SUB-TOTAL				**2,014,800**
B	**Lead Authors, Scoping, Expert Meetings and Workshops**				
1	WG I AR7 LAM 2 and LAM 3	2 meetings	780,000 195 journeys	132,600	912,600
2	WG II AR7 LAM 2	1 meeting	520,000 130 journeys	88,400	608,400
3	WG III AR7 LAM 2	1 meeting	420,000 105 journeys	71,400	491,400
4	SR Cities LAM 3 and LAM 4	2 meetings	440,000 110 journeys	74,800	514,800
5	WG I - Expert Meeting on Regional Climate Info & Atlas	1 meeting	120,000 30 journeys	20,400	140,400
6	WG II - Expert Meeting on Adaptation Indices	1 meeting	120,000 30 journeys	20,400	140,400
7	TG-Data	1 meeting	48,000 12 journeys	8,160	56,160
8	SR Cities SPM Drafting Meeting I	CLA, Drafting Authors, Co-Chairs	60,000 15 journeys	10,200	70,200
9	Chair - Workshop - Engaging Diverse Knowledge Systems	1 meeting (moved from 2025)	100,000 25 journeys	17,000	117,000
10	Chair - Workshop - Methods of Assessment	1 meeting (moved from 2025)	100,000 25 journeys	17,000	117,000
11	Chair - Expert Meeting - Science of Communicating Science	1 meeting (moved from 2025)	80,000 20 journeys	13,600	93,600
12	EFDB Editorial Board & Data Meeting	1 meeting	36,000 9 journeys	6,120	42,120
13	TFI - CDR Methodology Report LAM 1	1 meeting	280,000 70 journeys	47,600	327,600
14	TFI - CDR Methodology Report LAM 2	1 CLA/LA Meeting	280,000 70 journeys	47,600	327,600
15	TFI - SLCF Methodology Report LAM 3	1 CLA/LA Meeting (CDR LAM 3 moved to 2027)	344,000 86 journeys	58,480	402,480
16	TFI - Science Meeting - SLCF Methodology Report	1 meeting	60,000 15 jouneys	10,200	70,200
17	TFI - Science Meeting - CDR Methodology Report	1 meeting (moved from 2025)	60,000 15 journeys	10,200	70,200
18	Software and EFDB Users Feedback	1 meeting	84,000 21 journeys	14,280	98,280
19	TFI - Expert Meeting	1 meeting (contingency)	160,000 40 journeys	27,200	187,200
	SUB-TOTAL				**4,787,640**
C	**Other Expenditure**				
1	2006 GL software	Maintenance/development			50,000
2	EFDB maintenance	Update/management			66,800
3	Publications/Translations	IPCC publications			100,000
4	Communication I	AR7 material/travel/events			472,800
5	Communication II*	AR7 outreach events			53,960
6	TG-Data	DDC activities (contingency)			0
7	Science Editors	Technical editing services (5 languages)			147,890
8	Distribution	IPCC publications			20,000
9	IT Infrastructure	Web hosting/cloudflare/upgrades			13,128
10	External Audit	Fee			20,000
11	Advisory Services	Conflict of Interest			15,000
12	Co-Chairs	Support			200,000
	SUB-TOTAL				**1,159,578**
D	**Secretariat**				
1	Secretariat	Staff costs/misc expenses			2,865,339
2	Resource Mobilization	Travel costs			15,800
	SUB-TOTAL				**2,881,139**
	TOTAL				**10,843,157**

All activities subject to Panel approval in IPCC-63

* Regional/local events

Note: Entries in 'red' reflect adjustments, movements to/from another year or new budget lines.

ANNEX 3

FORECAST 2027 BUDGET TO BE NOTED BY IPCC-LXIII

	Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
A	**Governing Bodies**				
1	IPCC-66 5 days	Approval Session - SR Cities	480,000 120 journeys	350,000	830,000
2	IPCC-67 8 days	Back-to-back Approval Sessions - MR SLCF & MR CDR, Programme and budget	480,000 120 journeys	560,000	1,040,000
3	Bureau 4 days	2 sessions	248,000 62 journeys	120,000	368,000
4	TFB	1 session	40,000 10 journeys	6,800	46,800
5	UNFCCC and other UN meetings		80,000 20 journeys	0	80,000
	SUB-TOTAL				**2,364,800**
B	**Lead Authors, Scoping, Expert Meetings and Workshops**				
1	WG I AR7 LAM 4	1 meeting (contingency)	420,000 105 journeys	71,400	491,400
2	WG II AR7 LAM 3 and LAM 4	2 meetings (contingency)	1,040,000 260 journeys	176,800	1,216,800
3	WG III AR7 LAM 3 and LAM 4	2 meetings (contingency)	928,000 232 journeys	157,760	1,085,760
4	TG-Data	1 meeting	48,000 12 journeys	8,160	56,160
5	WG I AR7 SPM Drafting Meeting I	CLA, Drafting Authors, Co-Chairs (contingency)	120,000 30 journeys	20,400	140,400
6	WG II AR7 SPM Drafting Meeting I	CLA, Drafting Authors, Co-Chairs (contingency)	120,000 30 journeys	20,400	140,400
7	WG III AR7 SPM Drafting Meeting I	CLA, Drafting Authors, Co-Chairs (contingency)	120,000 30 journeys	20,400	140,400
8	SR Cities SPM Drafting Meeting II	CLA, Drafting Authors, Co-Chairs (back-to-back P-66)	60,000 15 journeys	0	60,000
9	SYR AR7 Scoping Meeting	1 meeting (contingency)	160,000 40 journeys	27,200	187,200
10	EFDB Editorial Board & Data Meeting	1 meeting	36,000 9 journeys	6,120	42,120
11	TFI - SLCF Methodology Report LAM 4	1 CLA/LA Meeting	344,000 86 journeys	58,480	402,480
12	TFI - SLCF Methodology Report Preparatory Meeting	1 CLA/LA Meeting (back-to-back P-67)	60,000 15 journeys	0	60,000
13	TFI - CDR Methodology Report LAM 3	1 CLA/LA Meeting (moved from 2026)	308,000 77 journeys	52,360	360,360
14	TFI - CDR Methodology Report LAM 4	1 CLA/LA Meeting	308,000 77 journeys	52,360	360,360
15	TFI - CDR Methodology Report Preparatory Meeting	1 CLA/LA Meeting (back-to-back P-67)	60,000 15 journeys	0	60,000
16	Software and EFDB Users Feedback	1 meeting	84,000 21 journeys	14,280	98,280
17	TFI - Expert Meeting	1 meeting (contingency)	160,000 40 journeys	27,200	187,200
	SUB-TOTAL				**5,089,320**
C	**Other Expenditure**				
1	2006 GL software	Maintenance/development			50,000
2	EFDB maintenance	Update/management			66,800
3	Publications/Translations	IPCC publications			300,000
4	Communication I	AR7 material/travel/events			635,800
5	Communication II*	AR7 outreach events			53,960
6	TG-Data	DDC activities (contingency)			0
7	Science Editors	Technical editing services (5 languages)			75,600
8	Distribution	IPCC publications			100,000
9	IT Infrastructure	Web hosting/cloudflare/upgrades			13,128
10	External Audit	Fee			20,000
11	Advisory Services	Conflict of Interest			15,000
12	Co-Chairs	Support			200,000
	SUB-TOTAL				**1,530,288**
D	**Secretariat**				
1	Secretariat	Staff costs/misc expenses			2,865,339
2	Resource Mobilization	Travel costs			15,800
	SUB-TOTAL				**2,881,139**
	TOTAL				**11,865,547**

All activities subject to Panel approval in IPCC-65

* Regional/local events

Note: Entries in 'red' reflect adjustments, movements to/from another year or new budget lines.

ANNEX 4

INDICATIVE 2028 BUDGET TO BE NOTED BY IPCC-LXIII

	Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
A	**Governing Bodies**				
1	IPCC-68 5 days	Approval Session - AR7 WG I (contingency)	480,000 120 journeys	350,000	830,000
2	IPCC-69 5 days	Approval Session - AR7 WG II (contingency)	480,000 120 journeys	350,000	830,000
3	IPCC-70 5 days	Approval Session - AR7 WG III (contingency) Programme and budget	480,000 120 journeys	350,000	830,000
4	Bureau 6 days	3 sessions	372,000 93 journeys	180,000	552,000
5	TFB	1 session	40,000 10 journeys	6,800	46,800
6	UNFCCC and other UN meetings		80,000 20 journeys	0	80,000
	SUB-TOTAL				**3,168,800**
B	**Lead Authors, Scoping, Expert Meetings and Workshops**				
1	TG-Data	1 meeting	48,000 12 journeys	8,160	56,160
2	WG I AR7 SPM Drafting Meeting II	CLA, Drafting Authors, Co-Chairs (back-to-back P-68) (contingency)	120,000 30 journeys	0	120,000
3	WG II AR7 SPM Drafting Meeting II	CLA, Drafting Authors, Co-Chairs (back-to-back P-69) (contingency)	120,000 30 journeys	0	120,000
4	WG III AR7 SPM Drafting Meeting II	CLA, Drafting Authors, Co-Chairs (back-to-back P-70) (contingency)	120,000 30 journeys	0	120,000
5	SYR AR7 CWT 1	1 meeting (contingency)	160,000 40 journeys	27,200	187,200
6	SYR AR7 CWT 2	1 meeting (contingency)	160,000 40 journeys	27,200	187,200
7	SYR AR7 CWT 3	1 meeting (contingency)	160,000 40 journeys	27,200	187,200
8	EFDB Editorial Board & Data Meeting	1 meeting	36,000 9 journeys	6,120	42,120
9	Software and EFDB Users Feedback	1 meeting	84,000 21 journeys	14,280	98,280
10	TFI - Expert Meeting	1 meeting (contingency)	160,000 40 journeys	27,200	187,200
	SUB-TOTAL				**1,305,360**
C	**Other Expenditure**				
1	2006 GL software	Maintenance/development			50,000
2	EFDB maintenance	Update/management			66,800
3	Publications/Translations	IPCC publications			500,000
4	Communication I	AR7 material/travel/events			569,800
5	Communication II*	AR7 outreach events			53,960
6	TG-Data	DDC activities (contingency)			0
7	Science Editors	Technical editing services (5 languages)			295,200
8	Distribution	IPCC publications			100,000
9	IT Infrastructure	Web hosting/cloudflare/upgrades			13,128
10	External Audit	Fee			20,000
11	Advisory Services	Conflict of Interest			15,000
12	Co-Chairs	Support			200,000
	SUB-TOTAL				**1,883,888**
D	**Secretariat**				
1	Secretariat	Staff costs/misc expenses			2,865,339
2	Resource Mobilization	Travel costs			15,800
	SUB-TOTAL				**2,881,139**
	TOTAL				**9,239,187**

All activities subject to Panel approval in IPCC-67

* Regional/local events

Annex 5

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

List of Member Countries and Organizations that made a contribution in 2025

(as of 21 October 2025)

Date Contribution Received	Contribution (Government or Other)	Amount of Contribution (CHF)
31-Dec-24	Cambodia (2024)[1]	213
11-Feb-25	Sweden	107,000
14-Feb-25	Peru	5,141
14-Feb-25	Trinidad and Tobago	9,150
14-Feb-25	UNFCCC	231,593
6-Mar-25	New Zealand	33,070
24-Mar-25	Canada (2024)	98,173
3-Apr-25	Trottier Family Foundation (DDC)	21,582
8-May-25	Pakistan	2,294
20-May-25	Korea, Rep. of	87,100
22-May-25	Canada	113,013
12-Jun-25	Norway	244,052
20-Jun-25	Australia (WGIII TSU, Malaysia)	96,219
30-Jun-25	WMO	125,000
16-Jul-25	Finland	27,897
16-Jul-25	Spain	185,981
29-Jul-25	Liechtenstein	50,000
6-Aug-25	United Kingdom	124,176
15-Aug-25	France	282,456
5-Sep-25	Japan	243,000
12-Sep-25	China	16,040
15-Sep-25	Sweden (WGIII TSU, Malaysia)	47,000
2-Oct-25	Denmark	627,065
2-Oct-25	New Zealand (WGIII TSU, Malaysia)	9,219
15-Oct-25	Azerbaijan	6,440
16-Oct-25	Luxembourg	27,919
21-Oct-25	Norway (WGIII TSU, Malaysia)	54,305
Total Contributions		**2,875,098**

[1] Received on 31 December 2024 but recorded in January 2025.

Annex 6

List of In-kind Contributions/Activities
(as of 21 October 2025)

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

Government/Institution	Activity	Type
China	Technical Support Unit – WG I (AR7)	Hosting
France	Technical Support Unit – WG I (AR7)	Hosting
Netherlands	Technical Support Unit – WG II (AR7)	Hosting
Singapore	Technical Support Unit – WG II (AR7)	Hosting
Malaysia	Technical Support Unit – WG III (AR7)	Hosting
United States of America	Technical Support Unit – WG III (AR7)	Hosting
Japan	Technical Support Unit – TFI (AR7)	Hosting
Pakistan	Technical Support Unit – TFI (AR7)	Hosting
Germany	Technical Support Unit – WG III	Hosting
Luxembourg	Technical Support Unit – WG III	Hosting
Germany	IPCC Data Distribution Centre	Hosting
Spain	IPCC Data Distribution Centre	Hosting
United Kingdom	IPCC Data Distribution Centre	Hosting
United States of America	IPCC Data Distribution Centre	Hosting
WMO	IPCC Secretariat Office Facilities	Hosting
United Kingdom	Office of the IPCC Chair	Hosting
China	62nd Session of the IPCC, Hangzhou, China (24-28 February 2025)	Meeting facilities
Japan	LAM 1 – SR Cities, Osaka, Japan (10-14 March 2025)	Meeting facilities
Spain	TFI – LAM 1 – SLCF Methodology Report, and 38th Session of the Task Force Bureau, Bilbao, Spain (24-26 March 2025)	Meeting facilities
Norway	TFI – LAM 1 – SLCF Methodology Report, and 38th Session of the Task Force Bureau, Bilbao, Spain (24-26 March 2025)	DC/EIT travel
WMO	69th Session of the IPCC Bureau, Geneva, Switzerland (30 June - 2 July 2025)	Meeting facilities
Kenya	LAM 2 – SR Cities, Mombasa, Kenya (21-25 July 2025)	Meeting facilities
Canada	GAT – Expert Meeting – GDEI, Geneva, Switzerland (23-25 September 2025)	Co-Hosting
WMO	GAT – Expert Meeting – GDEI, Geneva, Switzerland (23-25 September 2025)	Meeting facilities
Türkiye	TFI – LAM 2 – SLCF Methodology Report, Istanbul, Türkiye (6-9 October 2025)	Meeting facilities
Norway	TFI – LAM 2 – SLCF Methodology Report, Istanbul, Türkiye (6-9 October 2025)	DC/EIT travel
Peru	63rd Session of the IPCC, Lima, Peru (27-30 October 2025)	Meeting facilities
Germany	4 Chapter Scientists for the AR7 Working Groups and the SR Cities	Salary and travel

WMO	Post of Secretary of the IPCC	Salary
UNEP	Post of Deputy Secretary of the IPCC	Salary
China	Secondment of a JPO to the IPCC Secretariat	Salary
WMO	In-Kind Administrative Support Services	Services

<u>Decision IPCC-LXIII-6</u>. Scoping of the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage – Outline of the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage – Work plan for the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage including schedule and budget.

Document: IPCC-LXIII/Doc.8. Rev.1

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at its Sixty-third Session decides:

(1) To prepare a Methodology Report with the title "2027 IPCC Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Additional guidance)";

(2) To agree on the Terms of Reference for the production of the Methodology Report as contained in Annex 1, the Table of Contents as contained in Annex 2, the Instructions to Experts and Authors as contained in Annex 3, and the Workplan as contained in Annex 4, each annex as attached in this document;

(3) That the budget for production of the Methodology Report is as contained in Decision IPCC-LXIII-5 on the IPCC Trust Fund Programme and Budget;

(4) To hold an Expert Meeting on alkalinity enhancement and direct ocean capture co-organised by the TFI and the three IPCC Working Groups;

(5) To update and add as needed to "2027 IPCC Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Additional guidance)" during the eighth assessment cycle.

2027 IPCC Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Additional guidance)

The reference for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories includes the following three methodological reports:

- *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006 IPCC Guidelines)*
- *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands (Wetlands Supplement)*
- *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2019 Refinement).*

Background

1. At the 60th Session (IPCC-60) held in January 2024 (Istanbul, Türkiye) the IPCC decided that the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (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 (Decision IPCC-LX- 9).
2. IPCC TFI held the Expert Meeting in July 2024 (Vienna, Austria) and the Scoping Meeting in October 2024 (Copenhagen, Denmark). These meetings considered Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) methods mentioned in the AR6 WGIII Report as a starting point for discussion and noted that several CDR activities have been already covered by the existing IPCC Guidelines.
3. The Scoping Meeting produced the draft Table of Contents of the new Methodology Report, which is outlined in Annex 2.

Scope

4. The IPCC Guidelines already cover issues related to Afforestation/Reforestation, Soil carbon sequestration in croplands and grasslands, Peatlands and coastal wetland restoration, Agroforestry, Improved Forest Management, Biochar amendments, Carbon Capture and Storage from process gases.
5. The aim of the new Methodology Report is to provide an updated and sound scientific basis for supporting the preparation and continuous improvement of national greenhouse gas inventories in relation to estimation and reporting of carbon dioxide removal technologies, carbon capture, utilization and storage. In order to achieve the overall aim, the new Methodology report will:
    - provide new methodological guidance for carbon dioxide removal technologies, carbon capture, utilization, and storage only where currently there are gaps in the existing guidelines or where new removal technologies have emerged that could provide scientifically sound and empirically robust methods, activity data, removal factors and other parameters;
    - provide, where needed, additional guidance and information of the existing guidance in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines* in relation to carbon dioxide removal technologies, carbon capture, utilization and storage.
6. This work will not revise the *2006 IPCC Guidelines*, but will provide new and additional guidance for the *2006 IPCC Guidelines* where gaps or out-of-date science have been identified. The Methodology Report will not replace the *2006 IPCC Guidelines*, but will be used in conjunction with the *2006 IPCC Guidelines*.
7. National inventories should include greenhouse gas emissions and removals taking place within national territory and offshore areas over which the country has jurisdiction (*2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume I, Chapter 8.2.1*).

Approach

8. The result of this work will be an IPCC Methodology Report "*2027 IPCC Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Additional guidance)*".
9. The authors will follow Annex 3 "Instructions to Experts and Authors" to ensure a consistent and coherent approach across all the volumes or chapters, including the use of common terminology.
10. Annex 4 provides the timetable for this task. Literature will be considered up to a cut-off date at the start of the Government/Expert Review.

2027 IPCC Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Additional guidance)

Introductory Note

2027 IPCC Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Additional guidance) will be a single Methodology Report comprising an Overview Chapter and six following the format of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006 IPCC Guidelines)*.

Overview Chapter

Volume 1: General Guidance and Reporting

Volume 2: Energy

Volume 3: Industrial Processes and Product Use

Volume 4: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use

Volume 5: Waste

Volume 6: Carbon Dioxide Capture, Removal, Transport, Utilization and Storage

The structure of the Methodology Report is the same as that of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines* so as to make it easier for inventory compilers to use this Methodology Report with the *2006 IPCC Guidelines*.

For those Chapters where additional or new guidance is expected, a description is provided below. Also, authors should develop modifications for Chapters, if deemed necessary to ensure consistency with the additional or new guidance made in the other Chapters.

In addition, authors should develop new Worksheets, where necessary.

Overview Chapter

Glossary

Volume 1: General Guidance and Reporting

Chapter 1 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines - Introduction

- Additional guidance to ensure consistency between the new or additional guidance with the *2006 IPCC Guidelines*

Chapter 4 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines - Methodological Choice and Identification of Key Categories

- Additional guidance to ensure consistency between the new or additional guidance with the *2006 IPCC Guidelines* based on the new/additional guidance

Chapter 8 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines - Reporting Guidance and Tables

- Additional guidance in relation to categorization sources/sinks. Provide reporting tables, clarifying that the CO_2 emissions are adjusted by CO_2 capture (negative quantities) to derive net CO_2, explanations to reporting tables

Volume 2: Energy

Chapters 2 and 3 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines - Stationary Combustion and Mobile Combustion

- Placeholder: Depending on the decisions made in relation to CCU, there might be a need for additional guidance in these chapters.

Chapter 4 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines - Fugitive Emissions

- Clarification in relation to the emissions from transport, injection and sequestering of CO_2 in relation to enhanced oil, gas, and coal-bed methane recovery
- Placeholder: Depending on the decisions made in relation to CCU, there might be a need for additional guidance in this chapter

Volume 3: Industrial Processes and Product Use

Chapter 3 of the 2019 Refinement of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines - Chemical Industry

- Guidance in relation to the production of products containing or derived from captured CO_2.

Chapter 9 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines - Consumption and Use of CO_2 containing products

- Placeholder: Depending on the decisions made in relation to CCU (in Volume 6), there might be a need for additional guidance on emissions arising from the consumption and use of CO_2 containing products

Chapter 10 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines - Carbonation of cement and lime-based structures

- Covering all life stages. Excluding enforced carbonation (covered in Volume 6)

Volume 4: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use

Chapters 2, 4 ,5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines - Generic Methodologies Applicable to Multiple Land-Use Categories; Forest Land; Cropland; Grassland; Wetlands; Settlements; Other Land

- Enhancing soil carbon sinks in croplands and grasslands for CDR: Add reference stocks and default factors for soil organic carbon estimates.
- Enhancing soil carbon sinks on managed land for CDR: Add guidance on enhanced weathering into soil inorganic carbon pool and relationship to soil organic carbon pool; add guidance for biochar application in soils.

Chapter 4 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines - Cropland [Rice Cultivation]

- Enhancement of soil carbon for biochar amendments: Add default factors to estimate impact of biochar amendments on methane emissions from rice cultivation, and provide additional guidance.

Chapter 11 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines - N_2O Emissions from Managed Soils, and CO_2 Emissions from Lime and Urea Application

- Enhancement of soil carbon for biochar amendments: Add default factors to estimate impact of biochar amendments on soil N_2O emissions from N inputs in managed soils, and provide additional guidance.

Chapters 2, 3, 4 of the Wetlands Supplement

- Enhancement of carbon stocks in organic soils for CDR: new guidance on carbon export from organic soils.

Chapter 4 of the Wetlands Supplement - Coastal Wetlands

- Enhancement of carbon sinks for CDR: Additional factors in relation to mangroves, tidal marshes and seagrass in coastal waters.
- New guidance on other coastal wetlands types not in previous IPCC Guidelines.

Chapter 12 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines – HWP and other durable biomass products

- Additional guidance in relation to other durable biomass products for CDR: Develop factors for other durable products (e.g., biochar products) and guidance for higher tier methods, and transfers from other pools.

Volume 5: Waste

Chapter 5 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines - Incineration and Open Burning of Waste

- Placeholder: Depending on the decisions made in relation to CCU (in volume 6), there might be a need for additional guidance on emissions arising from incineration of CO_2 containing products

Volume 6 Carbon Dioxide Capture, Removal, Transport, Utilization, and Storage

Chapter 1. Introduction

The basic concepts and terms and definitions.

Chapter 2. Carbon Dioxide Capture from combustion and process gases

Chapter 3. Direct Air Capture

Chapter 4. Carbon Dioxide Utilization

- Possible ways of CO_2 utilization

- Tracking of captured/removed CO_2, national carbon dioxide balance matrix (CO_2 captured/removed vs. use and life time).

Chapter 5. Carbon Dioxide Transport

- Additional guidance in relation to all sub-categories (CO_2 transport (ship/rail/pipeline/truck) and cross-border transfers)

Chapter 6. Carbon Dioxide Injection and Geological Storage

- Additional guidance in relation to all sub-categories (injection, storage, other)
- Mineralisation (subsurface)

Chapter 7. CO_2 removal through direct capture of CO_2 from water already processed by inland and coastal facilities

2027 IPCC Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Additional guidance)

1. Work on a Methodology Report will be guided by the IPCC procedures for the Preparation, Review, Acceptance, Adoption, Approval and Publication of the IPCC Reports (Appendix A to the Principles Governing the IPCC Work[2]). This document is consistent with the IPCC procedures and applies to all experts engaged in the production of a new Methodology Report.
2. In this document the term "experts" covers Co-Chairs, members of the TFI Bureau (TFB), technical support unit (TSU) Staff, Coordinating Lead Authors (CLAs), Lead Authors (LAs), and Review Editors (REs) as well as Contributing Authors (CAs) and Expert Reviewers.
3. These notes are intended as guidance to experts contributing to a new Methodology Report. They are intended to ensure a consistent and coherent approach across all the volumes or chapters and to promote common terms used.

Confidentiality

4. Authors meetings are closed meetings. Any discussions are confidential except for any published report of the meeting. This is to ensure that experts participating in the meetings can express themselves and discuss issues freely and openly.
5. The IPCC considers the drafts of a new Methodology Report, prior to acceptance, to be pre-decisional, provided in confidence to reviewers, and not for public distribution, quotation or citation.
6. The TSU will keep drafts of a new Methodology Report sent for the IPCC review, any comments received on them and the responses by authors. All written expert and government review comments will be made available to reviewers on request. These will be made available on the IPCC website as soon as possible after the acceptance by the Panel and the finalisation of the report.

Conflict of Interest

7. It is important that all experts involved in the IPCC activities avoid any conflict of interest or the direct and substantial appearance of a conflict of interest. It is recognised that many experts in Emission Inventories are employed by, or funded by, parties with some interest in the outcome (e.g. most inventory compilers are funded by national governments or industry). It is therefore important to be open and transparent about financial and other interests.
8. The IPCC implements a Conflict of Interest (COI) Policy[3] that applies to all individuals directly involved in the preparation of IPCC reports, including senior IPCC leadership (IPCC Chair and Vice-Chairs), other Bureau and Task Force Bureau members, authors with responsibilities for report content (CLAs, LAs), Review Editors and staff of the TSU. The overall purpose of this policy is to protect the legitimacy, integrity, trust, and credibility of the IPCC and of those directly involved in the preparation of reports, and its activities.
9. Before an individual is appointed as a CLA, LA and RE for a new Methodology Report, the TFB will request the individual to complete a Conflict of Interest Disclosure Form ("the COI Form") contained in Annex B to the COI Policy which will be submitted to the TSU. The TFB will then evaluate the form to determine whether the individual has a conflict of interest that cannot be resolved.

[2] https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/09/ipcc-principles-appendix-a-final.pdf
[3] https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/09/ipcc-conflict-of-interest-2016.pdf

10. All CLAs, LAs and REs will inform the TSU annually of any changes in the information provided in their previously submitted COI Form. The TFB will evaluate the revised information.
11. All COI Forms and any records of the deliberations of the COI Expert Advisory Group, deliberations and/or decisions of the COI Committee in relation to conflict of interest issues in respect of specific individuals and any information disclosed by individuals for the purposes of the COI Policy will be transferred to the Secretariat after they have been reviewed and will be securely archived by the Secretariat and retained for a period of five years after the end of the assessment cycle during which the relevant individual contributed, after which the information will be destroyed. Subject to requirement to notify the existence of a conflict of interest to others, the information referred to above will be considered confidential and will not be used for any purpose other than consideration of conflict of interest issues under these Implementation Procedures without the express consent of the individual providing the information.

Responsibilities of authors and other experts

12. The role of authors is to impartially assess ALL the available literature and to describe the best methodologies available. Experts should be impartial. Authors should review all literature available up to a cut-off date to be decided by the TFB as part of the agreed work plan.
13. After drafting the report authors will be asked to consider all comments received on the drafts and to adjust and revise the text accordingly. They should document their responses. If they do not accept a comment this should be explained. Review Editors should check whether the accepted changes were fully incorporated in the revised text.
14. Responsibilities and duties of authors and other experts are currently explained in more detail in the IPCC procedures for the Preparation, Review, Acceptance, Adoption, Approval and Publication of the IPCC Reports (Appendix A to the Principles Governing the IPCC Work).

Literature

15. The use of literature should be open and transparent. In the drafting process, emphasis is to be placed on the assurance of the quality of all cited literature. Priority should be given to peer-reviewed scientific, technical and socio-economic literature if available.
16. It is recognized that other sources provide crucial information for IPCC Reports. These sources may include reports from governments, industry, and research institutions, international and other organizations, or conference proceedings. Use of this literature brings with it an extra responsibility for the author teams to ensure the quality and validity of cited sources and information as well as providing an electronic copy. In general, newspapers and magazines are not valid sources of scientific information. Blogs, social networking sites, and broadcast media are not acceptable sources of information for IPCC Reports. Personal communications of scientific results are also not acceptable sources.
17. For any sources written in a language other than English, an executive summary or abstract in English is required.
18. All sources will be integrated into a reference section of an IPCC Report.
19. For more details of the procedure on the use and referencing of literature in IPCC Reports, see Annex 2 to the IPCC procedures for the Preparation, Review, Acceptance, Adoption, Approval and Publication of the IPCC Reports (Appendix A to the Principles Governing the IPCC Work).

Principles of the new Methodology Report

20. Guidance in the new Methodology Report should be understandable and easy to implement. Lead authors should make efforts to balance the need to produce a comprehensive self-contained report with reasonable limits to the length and detail of the guidance. In particular:
    - ✓ The guidance should follow a cookbook approach by providing clear step by step instructions. It should not try to be a textbook. Detailed background information on emission processes, scientific studies, etc. is generally referenced rather than included.
    - ✓ Lead authors must consider relevant scientific developments and national methods used by countries in their inventories.
    - ✓ Authors should bear in mind that the target audience is a diverse group of readers who are primarily concerned with the elaboration of national inventories. For this reason, the emphasis should be on ensuring clear communication of practical and understandable guidance.
21. This work aims to cover all IPCC inventory sectors with categories where the science is considered to be robust enough to provide guidance for a Tier 1 methodological approach and have a relative[4] contribution to the global/regional emissions of the species, using the significance and prioritization criteria as shown below.

Significance and prioritization criteria

• Significance of the category and the species within the sector on a global/regional scale. Categories significant only for a limited number of particular countries, currently or in the foreseeable future, may not meet this criterion.
• Sufficient data availability and maturity of scientific advances to provide a basis for methodological development, including:
  o Ability to develop default emission and removal factors and parameters
  o Feasibility of obtaining the necessary data to implement the methods

22. The general structure, approach and definitions used in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines*, such as tiered approach and decision trees will be followed. Annexes may be used where necessary to contain additional data to support the methodologies, although large numbers of annexes will probably not be necessary. Appendices are not ruled out where scientific knowledge is insufficient for countries to agree full methodologies, but please avoid as far as possible work on areas that have to be relegated to an appendix. Appendices should be sub-titled by “Basis for future methodological development”.
23. The general structure should include the following elements: Methodological issues (Choice of method, Choice of emission factors, Choice of activity data), Completeness, Developing a consistent time series and Recalculations, Uncertainty assessment, Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) and Reporting and Documentation, Worksheets.
24. Only Chapters identified in the draft Table of Contents are to be additional or new guidance should be provided, as proposed. However, authors should develop modifications for those Chapters, if deemed necessary to ensure consistency with additional or new guidance made in the other Chapters.

[4] i.e. not insignificant

Definitions

25. The following terms will be used throughout the new Methodology Report, and it is essential that all Lead Authors have a common understanding of their meaning and relevance.
26. Tier A - Tier refers to a description of the overall complexity of a methodology and its data requirements. Higher tier methods are generally more complex and data-intensive than lower tier methods. The guidance for each category should contain at least a Tier 1 method, and in many cases there will be a Tier 2 and Tier 3. The general expectation is that Tier 2 and Tier 3 methods will both be consistent with good practice guidance for key categories, although in some cases Tier 3 will be preferred.
27. Tier 1 approaches are simple methods that can be applied by all countries in all circumstances. Default values for the emission and removal factors and any other parameters needed must be supplied (see below for documentation needed).
28. Tier 2 methods should in principle follow the same methodological approach as Tier 1 but allow for higher resolution country specific emission and removal factors and activity data. In some categories, this may not be the case. These methods should better replicate the parameters affecting the emissions. Country specific emission and removal factors are needed and possibly more parameters will also be needed.
29. Tier 3 methods give flexibility either for country specific methods including modelling or direct measurement approaches, or for a higher level of disaggregation, or both. This is a more complex method, often involving a model. This will replicate many features of nation emissions and require specific parameters for each country.
30. Default information is data that is appropriate for use where there is no better detailed, country specific information. If appropriate, authors may specify regional default data. Users of the guidelines should be encouraged to try to find better country specific data. Default data are appropriate for Tier 1 methods and the guidelines should contain all the default values needed. Emission and removal factors for higher tiers need not be specified because it is a function of higher tier methods to find data reflecting national circumstances. Default information is included primarily to provide users with a starting point from which they can develop their own national assumptions and data. Indeed, national assumptions and data are always preferred because the default assumptions and data may not always be appropriate for specific national contexts. In general, therefore, default assumptions and data should be used only when national assumptions and data are not available.
31. Decision Trees. A decision tree is a graphical tool to assist countries in selecting from the IPCC methods.
32. Key categories are inventory categories which individually, or as a group of categories (for which a common method, emission and removal factors and activity data are applied) are prioritised within the national inventory system because their estimates have a significant influence on a country's total inventory in terms of the absolute level, the trend, or the level of uncertainty in emissions. Key category analysis should be performed species by species. The appropriate threshold to define key categories should be considered by authors.
33. Sector refers to the sectors of the guidelines, these are divided into categories and subcategories.
    - ✓ Sector 1
      - ✓ Category 1.A
        - ✓ Sub-category 1st order 1.A.1
          - ✓ Sub-category 2nd order 1.A.1.a
            - ✓ Sub-category 3rd order, 1.A.1.a.i

34. Worksheets. These will be printed versions of spreadsheet tables, that, when filled in, enable the user to perform the emission estimation. They should contain all the calculations and written text with any formulae. Additional worksheets may be required to compile the results of the worksheets into the reporting tables.

35. Reporting Tables are tables that present the calculated emission inventory and sufficient detail of other data used to prepare the inventories for others to understand the emission estimates.

36. Usage:

- ✓ “Good Practice” is defined in the 2019 Refinement as follows: “a key concept for inventory compilers to follow in preparing national greenhouse gas inventories. The key concept does not change in the 2019 Refinement. The term "good practice" has been defined, since 2000 when this concept was introduced, as "a set of procedures intended to ensure that greenhouse gas inventories are accurate in the sense that they are systematically neither over- nor underestimates so far as can be judged, and that uncertainties are reduced so far as practicable". This definition has gained general acceptance amongst countries as the basis for inventory development and its centrality has been retained for the 2019 Refinement. Certain terms in the definition have been updated based on feedback from the statistics community, such that this definition can be also understood as "a set of procedures intended to ensure that greenhouse gas inventories are accurate in the sense that they are systematically neither over- nor underestimates so far as can be judged, and that they are precise so far as practicable" in the context of refinement of Chapter 3 of Volume 1”. The concept mentioned above should be applied to all species dealt with in this report.
- ✓ Good Practice covers choice of estimation methods appropriate to national circumstances, quality assurance and quality control at the national level, quantification of uncertainties and data archiving and reporting to promote transparency.
- ✓ “Shall” should not be used. Either say “Good Practice is…” or say what needs to be done or what should be done. These all indicate what needs to be done to comply with Good Practice.
- ✓ "Be encouraged to" indicates a step or activity that will lead to higher quality inventory but are not required for ensuring consistency with the IPCC Guidelines.
- ✓ “Recommend” should not be used. In the GPG2000, the word “recommend” was avoided and “Suggested” was used instead.
- ✓ “Inventory agency” is the body responsible for actually compiling the inventory, perhaps from contributions from a number of other bodies while “inventory compiler” is the person actually compiling the inventory,

Reporting Tables and worksheets

37. Worksheets reflect the application of tier 1 methods only, due to the varied implementation of higher tier methods by countries. Lead authors should stress the importance of documentation and archiving of particular types of information of relevance to each category, although advice may be given of what needs to be reported for transparency at higher Tiers.

Emission and Removal factors and methods

38. Authors should provide default emission or removal factors and parameters. In doing this work, they should draw on the widest possible range of available literature, scientific articles and country reports. Methods and default emission factors for carbon dioxide removal should be based upon sufficient data such as observational validation data for relevant elements of the process. Where default values for emission and removal factors or ancillary parameters cannot be provided for a robust methodology set to be a Tier 1

method, authors may decide to add the methodology as a higher tier method rather than Tier 1 setting the good practice for inventory compiler to use their own data.

39. All data reported in the guidance as IPCC default values shall be justified by authors by providing TSU with all background data used, and the source of those data, as well as all information on the method applied to derive the default values from the background data, as needed to replicate the calculation, in a timely manner as drafts are being developed. Background data should be compiled in the attached form (Appendix 1) to facilitate the upload in the Emission Factor Database (EFDB). Lead authors should be familiar with the draft cross-cutting guidance on data collection in Volume 1 and the guidance on cross-cutting issues in this note on terms, data types, data demands of methods and stratification requirements. Default data should also meet the EFDB evaluation criteria – robustness, documentation, and applicability[5].
40. Authors should develop guidance to provide additional information on rationale, references and background information on parameters used for estimating of default values where such information is available (similar to Annexes in Chapter 10, Volume 4, of the 2019 Refinement), with a view to enhancing the transparency and applicability of default values presented in the new Methodology Report.
41. Single IPCC default emission and removal factors might not be ideal for any one country, but they can be recommended provided that regional factors are unavailable, and the defaults are representative of typical conditions as far as can be determined. It may be necessary or appropriate to provide a range of default emission and removal factors along with clear guidance about how countries should select from within the range. Lead authors may also provide multiple default emission and removal factors, disaggregated by region, technology (including abatement and removal technologies), or another relevant classification scheme.
42. It is important to provide more default emission and removal factors that reflect the unique conditions of developing countries. In general, default emission and removal factors for Tier 1 should represent emissions without category-specific mitigation measures, as well as relevant abatement technologies for which data are available.
43. Users of the guidelines should be encouraged to develop and use country specific data. Emission and removal factors for higher tiers need not be specified in the Methodology Report. Default information is included primarily to provide users with a starting point from which they can develop their own national assumptions and data. Indeed, national assumptions and data are always preferred because the default assumptions and data may not always be appropriate for specific national contexts.
44. The basic principle concerning national methods will continue to apply – countries are encouraged to use national data or methods so long as they are consistent with the IPCC Guidelines.
45. National GHG inventories estimate carbon capture utilization and storage as congruent with the *2006 IPCC Guidelines*
46. Authors should provide guidance to ensure consistency in treatment by the exporting and the importing country on reporting of national total net emission when imported biomass is used in BECCS, biochar and other biomass products as well as for imported captured CO_2 stocks and derived products taking into consideration avoidance of double counting and completeness across inventories of importing and exporting country, including when transiting.
47. Authors should exclude natural background when estimating GHG emissions/removals that are not carbon stock changes in C pools listed in Table 1.1 (Volume 4, AFOLU) and in the HWP pool.
48. Methods and emission factors for CO_2 removal through direct capture of CO_2 from water already processed by inland and coastal facilities and enhanced weathering should consider downstream storage of inorganic carbon.

[5] EFDB evaluation criteria: https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/EFDB/documents/EFDB_criteria.pdf

49. For methods on CO_2 removal through direct capture of CO_2 from water already processed by inland and coastal facilities and enhanced weathering, authors should provide EF that estimate the consequential removal of CO_2 from the atmosphere
50. Examples of coastal wetland systems that have not yet been considered in previous IPCC Guidelines are Tidal flats; tidal marsh-coastal sabkhas, seaweeds (macro-algae), subtidal sediments, and clarify definitions with consideration of Ramsar classes.
51. Coastal and inland wetlands guidance may consider management for CDR including restoration and other activities.
52. Enhanced weathering may include adding rock, mine tailings and other alkaline materials to land.
53. Consider including carbonate lime additions in soils in the additional guidance on enhanced weathering for soil inorganic carbon.

Boxes

54. Consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the new Methodology Report may contain Boxes, which should not be used to provide methodological guidance, but for information purposes or providing examples.

Decision trees

55. Consistent with the format and structure of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines*, the new Methodology Report may contain a decision tree for some sub-categories to assist countries in selecting from the IPCC methods. These decision trees link the choice of IPCC methods to national circumstances via specific questions about data availability and status as a key category[6].
56. To ensure consistency in decision tree logic and format across categories, lead authors should adhere to the following requirements:
    - ✓ The decision trees should be based on a series of questions with clear yes/no answers, and two subsequent branches along yes/no paths.
    - ✓ The decision trees should start with assessing data availability for the highest tier method, and then direct countries step-wise towards lower tier methods if activity data, emission and removal factors or other parameters are not available.
    - ✓ The decision tree should indicate the lowest tier method that is judged to be appropriate for estimating emissions from a key category.
    - ✓ If data are not available for the method referred to in c, the 'No' response should direct the reader to the question "Is this a key category?" If the answer to this is 'Yes', the decision tree should recommend that the country collect the necessary data to implement a higher tier method. If the answer is 'No', then the decision tree can recommend a lower tier method. There is no need to deal with the case for a key category where a country does not have the resources to gather additional data needed to implement higher Tier methods. This is dealt with in Volume 1 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
    - ✓ The branches of the decision trees should end in 'out-boxes' that correspond to specific tiers identified in the guidance for that category and are labelled by Tier. Lead authors may also recommend out-boxes for hybrid tiers.
    - ✓ Lead authors may develop separate decision trees for different sub-categories. Alternatively, they may include decision tree options for selecting different tiers for different sub-categories. This

[6] The most appropriate choice of estimation method (or tier) may also depend on national circumstances, including the availability of resources and advice on this will be given in the cross-cutting volume.

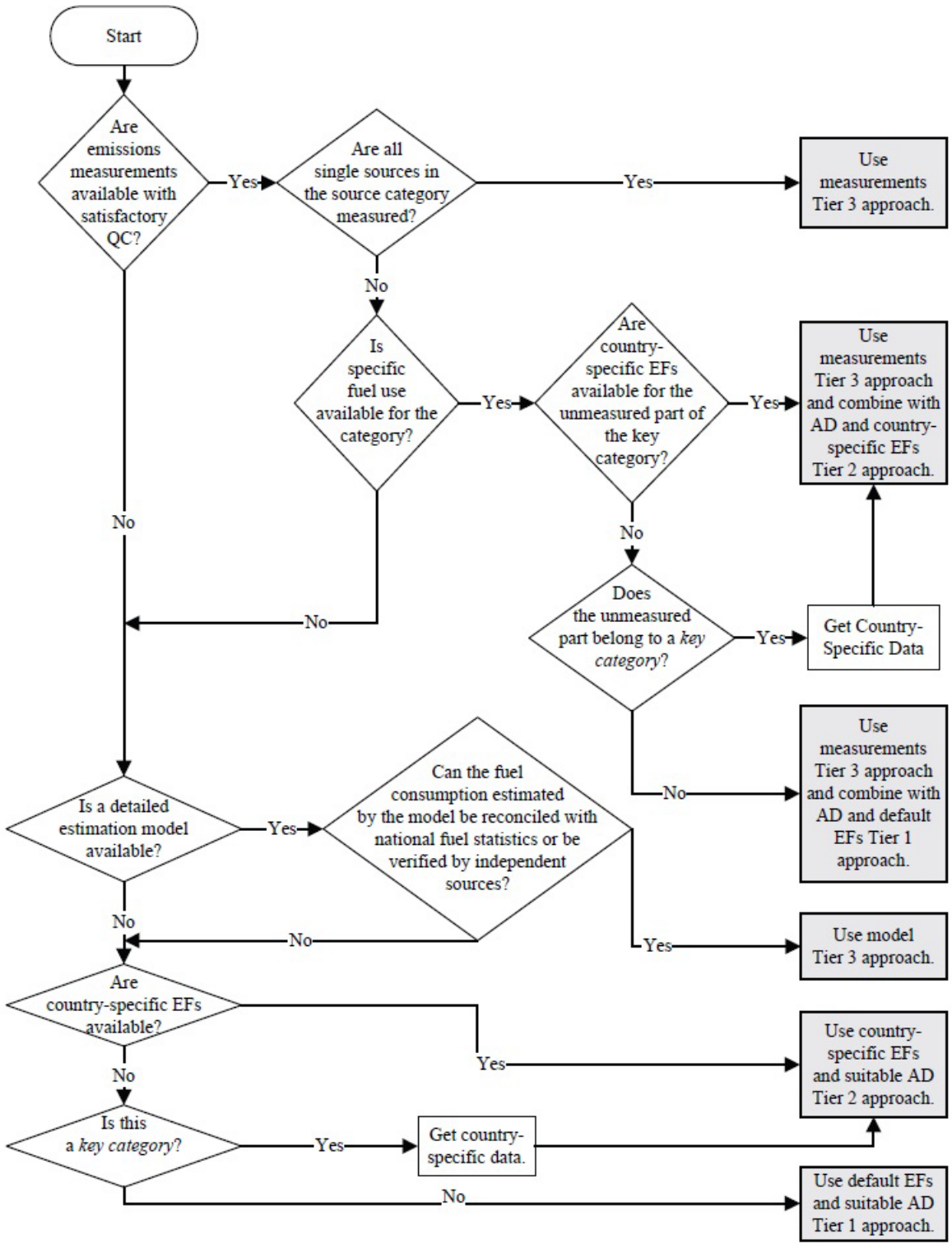
second option is appropriate if it is advantageous to recommend a higher tier method only for significant sub-categories rather than for the entire category. Decision trees that use the 'significance' criterion must include the "25-30% rule"[7], as reassessed by authors.

57. Additional Formatting Guidelines (see example):
    - ✓ Decision trees should be drafted in separate files. The TSU will integrate these files into the main text at a later date.
    - ✓ Decision trees should NOT ask the question: "Does this source occur in the country?" This is because decision trees will only be used for sources which occur.
    - ✓ There should be a "START" box.
    - ✓ "Diamonds" should be used for questions/decisions.
    - ✓ "Squares" should be used for all other information.
    - ✓ The out-boxes should be individually numbered.
    - ✓ The text font should be Times New Roman 10pt.
    - ✓ Text should be centered within the boxes.

[7] As defined in the 2019 Refinement (i.e., a significant sub-category is one that makes up more than 25-30% of emissions from a category).

Example. Decision tree for estimating emissions from fuel combustion

Figure 1.2 Generalised decision tree for estimating emissions from fuel combustion



Note: See Volume 1 Chapter 4, "Methodological Choice and Key Categories" (noting section 4.1.2 on limited resources) for discussion of *key categories* and use of decision trees.

Units

58. SI units shall be used throughout: in text, equations, worksheets and tables. Emissions have to be expressed in mass units and units have to be used consistently within each sector. When similar activity data is used for different sectors same units need to be used (CLAs have to take care about such harmonisation). Conversion factors have to be provided (for example to estimate N_2O from N_2). Where input data available may not be in SI units conversions should be provided.

59. Standard abbreviations for units and chemical compounds are given in Appendix 2.

Appendix 1. Emission and Removal Factors and Parameters Documentation

This form should be used to document all emission and removal factors and parameters used in the new Methodology Report. This gives the minimum information that should be considered by the authors.

Author (the author is the CLA/LA/CA who writes the relevant section and proposes the data)	
IPCC Category	
Name of Emission and Removal Factor / Parameters	
Activity	
Species:	
Value:	
Unit:	
Uncertainty (as +/- % or 2.5 and 97.5 percentiles)	
Applicability (fill in as necessary, if data not generally applicable. Describe appropriate Technologies, Practices, Abatement Technologies, Region, and/or Regional Conditions)	
Source of data (chose one)	Measurement - Scientific Literature Other Measurement National Inventory Report Calculated Based on fuel quality Expert Judgement (attach the elicitation protocol)
Method of derivation of the value (e.g., arithmetic mean, weighted mean, adjustment of a literature data by expert judgment etc.	
Reference	
URL	
Abstract in English (if the abstract is in another language)	

Appendix 2 Units and Abbreviations

Abbreviations of, and how to spell, Species

CH_4	Methane
N_2O	Nitrous oxide[8]
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO	Carbon monoxide
NO_X	Nitrogen oxides
NMVOCs	Non-methane volatile organic compounds
NH_3	Ammonia
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
SF_6	Sulphur hexafluoride
CCl_4	Carbon tetrachloride
C_2F_6	Hexafluoroethane
CF_4	Tetrafluoromethane
S	Sulphur
SO_2	Sulphur Dioxide
BC	Black Carbon
OC	Organic Carbon
PMx	Particulate Matter (x – microns)
H_2	Hydrogen
EC	Elemental Carbon

Units and abbreviations

cubic metre	m^3
hectare	Ha
gram	g
gigagram	Gg
tonne	T
gigatonne	Gt

[8] In the IUPAC N_2O is officially named “Dinitrogen Oxide”. However, “nitrous oxide” is widely used and understood in the emission inventory community and by the UNFCCC and so, to avoid confusion, will be used.

joule	J
degree Celsius	℃
calorie	Cal
year	Yr
capita	Cap
gallon	Gal
dry matter	Dm
atmosphere	atm

Prefixes and multiplication factors

Multiplication Factor	Abbreviation	Prefix	Symbol
1 000 000 000 000 000	1015	peta	P
1 000 000 000 000	1012	tera	T
1 000 000 000	109	giga	G
1 000 000	106	mega	M
1 000	103	kilo	k
100	102	hecto	h
10	101	deca	da
0.1	10-1	deci	d
0.01	10-2	centi	c
0.001	10-3	milli	m
0.000 001	10-6	micro	m

Standard equivalents

1 tonne of oil equivalent (toe)	1 x 1010 calories
10^3 toe	41.868 TJ
1 short ton	0.9072 tonne
1 tonne	1.1023 short tons
1 tonne	1 megagram
1 kilotonne	1 gigagram
1 megatonne	1 teragram
1 gigatonne	1 petagram
1 kilogram	2.2046 lbs
1 hectare	104 m^2
1 calorie^{IT}	4.1868 joule
1 atmosphere	101.325 kPa

2027 IPCC Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Additional guidance)

Date	Action	Comments
October 2024	Scoping Meeting	Prepare ToR, ToC, Workplan and Guidance to authors
October 2024	TFB36 Meeting	Adoption of Outcomes of the Scoping Meeting and Submission to IPCC
2nd half 2025	IPCC-63	IPCC Plenary approves ToR, ToC, Workplan and Guidance to authors
2nd half 2025	Call for Nomination of Authors and Review Editors	IPCC invites nominations from governments and international organizations
2nd half 2025	Establishment of the Steering Committee	TFB select members to join TFI Co-Chairs in the Steering Group *(to ensure consistency across all the volumes and continuity with the earlier IPCC inventory reports)*
1st half of 2026	Selection of Coordinating Lead Authors, Lead Authors and Review Editors	Selection by TFB considering expertise and geographical and gender balance
1st half of 2026	1st Lead Author Meetings	LAM1 to develop zero order draft (ZOD)
2nd half of 2026	Science Meeting	A small meeting of CLAs and some LAs to discuss specific issues that require intensive discussion to reinforce the writing process
2nd half 2026	2nd Lead Author Meeting	To develop first order draft (FOD) for review
2nd half 2026 (7 weeks)	Expert Review	7 weeks review by experts
1st half 2027	3rd Lead Author Meeting	To consider comments and produce second order draft (SOD) for review
2nd half 2027	Literature cut-off date (one week before SOD Review)	Peer-reviewed papers accepted by the cut-off date (even if not yet published) will be considered. Non-peer-reviewed documents which are made publicly available by the cut-off date.
Mid 2027 (7 weeks)	Government & Expert Review	7 weeks review by governments and experts
2nd half 2027	4th Lead Author Meeting	To consider comments and produce final draft (FD)
2nd half 2027 (7 weeks)	Government Review	Distribute to governments for their consideration prior to approval (at least 4 weeks prior to the Panel)

2nd half 2027	Adoption/acceptance by IPCC	Final draft submitted to IPCC Panel for adoption/acceptance
2nd half 2027	Publication	Electronic means

Decision IPCC-LXIII-7 - Workplan for the Seventh Assessment Report

Document: IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 10

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, at its Sixty-Third Session, recalling the Decision IPCC-LXII-8 on Scoping of the IPCC Seventh Assessment Report (AR7) and noting the progress made in the development of the Working Groups' contributions to the Seventh Assessment Report, decides:

(1) To invite Working Groups to continue their work as indicated by the 2026 budget, as contained in the Decision IPCC-LXIII-5, by convening their second lead author meetings, as well as the third Working Group I lead author meeting in 2026.

(2) To defer further consideration of the workplan for the preparation of the Working Group contributions to the IPCC Seventh Assessment Report to future sessions.

Decision IPCC-LXIII-8. Approval of the Draft Report of the Sixty-first Session of the IPCC

Document: IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 3

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at its Sixty-third Session decides to defer the approval of the draft report of the Sixty-first Session of the IPCC to the Sixty-fourth Session of the IPCC.

Decision IPCC-LXIII-9. Approval of the Draft Report of the Sixty-second Session of the IPCC

Document: IPCC-LXIII/Doc. 9

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at its Sixty-third Session decides to defer the approval of the draft report of the Sixty-second Session of the IPCC to the Sixty-fourth Session of the IPCC.

ANNEX 3

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

SIXTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Lima, Peru, 27-30 October 2025

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