REPORT OF THE SIXTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE IPCC BUREAU

Electronic session, 16– 17 May 2022

1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

Mr Hoesung Lee, Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), welcomed the members of the Bureau and government representatives.

The Chair noted that since the last Bureau session in March 2021, the IPCC had successful approval sessions for reports produced by three IPCC Working Groups. This demonstrated IPCC's ability to deliver its work even in challenging circumstances. The Chair thanked the Secretariat as well as the Working Group Co-Chairs, Technical Support Units (TSUs) and Bureau members for their hard work and commitment. The Chair also thanked the Bureau and government representatives for support.

The Chair pointed out that three Working Group reports provided important and most up-to-date scientific knowledge to the policymakers worldwide about our planet's climate system and climate change, its impacts, and humanity's ability to adapt and mitigate these changes and that the IPCC enjoys unprecedented global visibility as its reports are the authoritative scientific voice of the United Nations.

The Chair noted that the IPCC has received 19 new requests from organizations for observer status, showing the increased interest and awareness about the work of the IPCC, adding that the Bureau will also receive progress reports about the work of the Working Groups, the Synthesis Report, the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI), the Task Group on Data Support for Climate Change Assessments (TG-Data), updates on communications, reports on the work of the Gender Action Team, IPCC Scholarship programme and an update on publications and translations.

The Chair then declared the 61st Session of the Bureau open.

Moving to the first agenda item, the Chair asked for the adoption of the provisional agenda. The Chair invited the Secretary of the IPCC Abdalah Mokssit to introduce this agenda item.

The Secretary, Mr Abdalah Mokssit, welcomed delegates and explained the guidelines for running of the Bureau session.

The Secretary introduced the agenda as presented in document BUR-LXI/Doc. 1.

Mr Andy Reisinger, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, asked for an item to be added under Any Other Business that would cover substantive plans for the 57th (bis) Session of the IPCC (IPCC-57bis), in view of the upcoming elections in 2023 noting the range of decisions that the governments will have to take, formally agreeing that there will be a Seven Assessment Report (AR7), the structure and scope of Working Groups, the duration of the AR7 cycle and the regional composition of the Bureau.

Thanking Mr Reisinger for this proposal, the Secretary noted that this matter will be considered under Agenda item 5, Update on forthcoming meetings.

The Chair then asked the Bureau to adopt the provisional agenda. The Bureau adopted the provisional agenda as contained in document BUR-LXI/Doc. 1. The Agenda is attached as Annex 1.

2. APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT REPORTs OF THE SIXTIETH SESSION OF THE BUREAU AND SIXTIETH (BIS) SESSION OF THE BUREAU

The Chair invited the Secretary to introduce this agenda item.

The Secretary, recalled that the Draft Reports of the 60th Session of the Bureau contained in document BUR-LXI/Doc. 2 and the 60th (bis) Session of the Bureau conrtained in document BUR-LXI/Doc.3 were open for comments on the Bureau Portal in advance of the 61st Session of the Bureau.

The Bureau approved the draft reports of the 60th Session of the IPCC Bureau and the 60th (bis) Session of the IPCC Bureau.

3. ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

The Chair recalled that this agenda item was open for comments in advance of the Electronic Session and invited the Secretariat to introduce the relevant document BUR-LXI/Doc. 4, Rev.2 and summarize the views received in the Bureau Portal.

The Secretariat informed the Bureau that since the last Bureau Session, the 60th (bis) Session of the Bureau (6-7 April 2021, electronic session), nineteen organizations had requested IPCC observer status and were included in document BUR-LXI/Doc. 4, Rev.2. The following bodies and organizations have requested IPCC observer status:

1) United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS);
2) United Nations secretariat of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects (Regular Process);
3) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
4) AJEMALEBU Self-Help (AJESH);
5) China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF);
6) League of Women Voters of the US (LWV);
7) Minerals Council of Australia (MCA);
8) Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science (MPS);
9) Save the Children International (SCI);
10) Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS);
11) University of California, San Diego (UCSD);
12) Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL);
13) University of Bonn (Uni Bonn);
14) ProVeg International ((ProVeg Int);
15) University of Eastern Finland (Uni E Finland);
16) Green Orbit Standard System (GOSS);
17) Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Cooperation (LVRLAC);
18) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO);
19) Human Rights and Forest Brain Africa (HURIFBA).

The first three organizations on the list,namely: the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea , the United Nations secretariat of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects (Regular Process), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development , are each part of the UN system. In accordance with Rule I.4 of the IPCC Observer Policy, these are considered participating organizations of the IPCC and are not requested to submit an application or other documentation.

Twelve of the organizations, AJEMALEBU Self-Help, the China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation, the League of Women Voters of the US, the Minerals Council of Australia, the Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science, Save the Children International, the Union of Concerned Scientists, the University of California at San Diego, the Center for International

Environmental Law, the University of Bonn, ProVeg International, and the University of Eastern Finland, are already accredited as observer organizations with the UNFCCC. In accordance with Rule I.5 of the IPCC Observer Policy, they are considered as observers of the IPCC upon request, subject to acceptance by the Panel, and do not need to submit additional documentation concerning their organizations.

The remaining four organizations on the list, namely: the Green Orbit Standard System, the Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Cooperation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Human Rights and Forest Brain Africa have submitted necessary background documentation concerning their organizations, in accordance with Rule II.1.

Mr Panmao Zhai, Co-chair of Working Group I, Ms Debra Roberts, Co-chair of Working Group II, Mr Gregory Flato, Vice-Chair of Working Group I, Mr Noureddine Yassaa, Vice-Chair of Working Group I, Mr Andreas Fischlin, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Mr Mark Howden, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Mr Sergey Semenov, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Mr Taha Zatari, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Mr Andy Reisinger, Vice-Chair of Working Group III, Ms Diane Urge-Vorsatz, Vice-Chair of Working Group III and United States of America took the floor.

Ms Diana Urge-Vorsatz, Vice-Chair of Working Group III expressed surprise at the long list of observer organizations requesting IPCC observer status and felt that perhaps there was a need to rethink IPCC policies for admission and also limiting the number of observer organizations.

Some Bureau members expressed reservations about admitting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as an observer organization. The reasons cited include (a) lack of clarity as to how the IPCC would benefit from NATO's admission as an observer organization, (b) NATO is mainly a political and military organization and (c) admission of this non-scientific organization could jeopardize some aspects of the IPCC that need to be kept intact. United States of America cautioned that it would not be advisable to start adding new critieria to rule out NATO, at this stage, as the Secretariat had already carried out the necessary due diligence to clear it for admission. Several Bureau members concurred with this statement. Mr Andy Reisinger, Vice-Chair of Working Group III added that there was a link between climate change and the potential for conflict and therefore felt that NATO should not be excluded. Mr Gregory Flato, Vice-Chair of Working Group I further added that the decision to admit NATO was up to the Panel to make. It was proposed by some Bureau members to review the critieria for admitting observer organizations at a future Plenary session.

The Legal Officer clarified that in judging whether an organization is qualified, the Secretariat was guided by the Principles of the IPCC work. Therefore, all organizations presented on the list are in line with these principles.

The Chair concluded that the applications of the nineteen organizations that applied for IPCC Observer Status would be presented for a decision for admission at the next available Session of the Panel.

4. PROGRESS REPORTS

4.1 Working Group I Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report

The Chair of the IPCC invited Working Group I Co-Chairs to introduce document BUR-LXI/INF.8. Ms Valérie Masson-Delmotte, Co-Chair of Working Group I (WGI) thanked everyone who contributed to the finalization of the AR6 WGI particulalry the task team, authors, WGI TSU and IPCC Secretariat. She also reported on activities and milestones in the lead up to and after the AR6 WGI approval process sumarised as follows: the AR6 WGI report which is available online together with a dedicated microsite; ongoing internal review of the initial translation; WGI report key messages used in communication and aoutreach activities; videos produced in collaboration with the IPCC Secretariat,

outreach activities as well as those held during the UNFCCC COP26 supported by the WGI TSU and the Secretariat; development of the sectorial fact sheets; a summary for Actuaries prepared in collaboration with the International Actuarial Association and launched through a webinar in April 2022; there was WGI-related work done by the TG-Data and the Data Distribution Centre (DDC) such as the implementation of the FAIR[1] Data Principles which aim at enhancing transparency and access to data and code that were used in the AR6 WGI particularly the Interactive Atlas; WGI continued to contribute to cross-Working Group activities and supporting the preparation of the the AR6 Synthesis Report (SYR); a letter was received from the SYR CWT authors which required serious attention by the Bureau; a debriefing of the AR6 WGI preparation was ongoing and involves a survey of the WGI assessment process to take stock of the lessons learnt to inform the AR7 and the implementation of inclusive and participatory practices in support of the assessment work.

Mr Panmao Zhai, Co-chair of Working Group I added that the WGI TSU coordinates the proof reading by volunteers from the WGI community of material produced by WMO translators. Certain challenges were identified and being addressed.

Ko Barrett, IPCC Vice-Chair; Andreas Fischlin,Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Noureddine Yassaa, Vice-Chair of Working Group I, Taha Zatari, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, France, Germany and United Kingdom took the floor.

WGI Co-Chairs, their Bureau members, WGI TSU and authors were congratulated for the succesful AR6 WGI which received multiple media coverage. Other comments and suggestions included the need to improve the translation process; the section on inclusive working processes was commended and would be advisable for the Gender Action Team (GAT) to adopt a similar approach; the WGI experience with SHIFT[2] and training with their authors on respectful interactions and code of conduct had informed the work programme of the GAT; the regional balance in the approval processes and the fact sheets were welcomed; the planning and conduct of the WGI virtual approval session were groundbreaking and their success built confidence for the next sessions; the cross-WG coordination in AR6 was commendable; some links included in the summary for Actuaries were not working.

Ms Valérie Masson-Delmotte, Co-Chair of Working Group I, concluded that the report on inclusive practices was submitted to the GAT and an expert meeting on these practices would be recommended as means to take stock of lessons learnt and best practices which could then inform future work of the IPCC; the DOIs[3] for elements of the AR6 WGI were a challenge which should be coordinated better in future; soliciting the views of the volunteers who were reviewing the translated reports to ensure the scientific integrity of translations would be recommended to identify means to improve the process; experience showed that an efficient way of conducting the virtual approval process was to formulate packages of text to be approved contigent on the availability of relevant authors instead of a sequential section-by-section and line-by-line approach; a diverse team of authors for the regional fact sheets was assembled from the same authors who worked on the WGI assessment of climate information for regions to ensure that the required rigor, scientific intergrity and review processes were upheld.

The Bureau took note of the WGI progress report.

4.2 Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report

The Chair of the IPCC invited Working Group II Co-Chairs to introduce document BUR-LXI/INF.7.

Ms Debra Roberts, Co-Chair of Working Group II, congratulated the other two Working Groups for the successful completion of their AR6 and gratefully acknowledged the cross-Working Group collaboration and support from the IPCC Secretariat, TSUs, authors and Bureau members. She also reported on activities and milestones in the lead up to and after the approval session of the AR6 WGII

[1] Findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable
[2] SHIFT Collaborative (https://shiftcollaborative.ca/
[3] Digital Object Identifiers

SPM and acceptance of the underlying scientific report sumarised as follows: WGII eLAM4 was virtually hosted by the government of Guatemala in March 2021; WGII SPM Writeshop was held in June 2021; the Final Government Distribution of the final draft AR6 WGII and the government review of the SPM which took place from 1st October until 26 November 2021; about 5700 review comments submitted by 40 governments were addressed; thanked the government of Germany for hosting the WGII-12 approval session and for supporting WGII alongside the government of South Africa during the AR6 process; ongoing outreach and communication activities and thanked the collaborative support provided by the IPCC Secretariat; developed regional cross-cutting fact sheets, FAQs[4] were used as an important tool, SPM and Atlas figures with associated indices and a microsite; internal WGII key messages used as a main tool for communication; practical training sessions were held to help WGII authors prepare for the approval session; a list of Q&As[5] was developed that authors could use as training and/or outreach material and for responding to interviews; practical training sessions for WGII authors were held to help WGII authors prepare for the approval session; joint WGII/WGIII communication webinars were convened for authors' home institutions which facilitated local media coverage; WGII worked with four Science Media Centres to organize regional embargoed media briefings that were attended by more than 100 of the world's leading science reporters; preparations were ongoing for special events to be held at SBSTA[6] 56 dedicated to the AR6 WGII to inform a structured dialogue, research dialogue and the Global Stocktake; WGII was involved in the IPCC-UN HABITAT-GCoM Co-Sponsored Innovate4Cities Conference, which was held virtually in October 2021, and the ICOMOS-UNESCO-IPCC Co-Sponsored Meeting on Culture, Heritage, and Climate Change, which was held virtually in December 2021. She added that WGII was contributing to the AR6 SYR and the letter received from the SYR CWT deserved a discussion in the Bureau meeting.

France took the floor.

They congratulated WGII and WGIII Co-Chairs, their Bureau members, TSUs, authors and IPCC Secretariat for the success in producing the Working Group II contribution to the AR6.

The Bureau took note of the WGII progress report.

4.3 Working Group III Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report

The Chair of the IPCC invited Working Group III (WGIII) Co-Chairs to introduce document BUR-LXI/INF.9.

Mr Jim Skea, Co-Chair of Working Group III reported on activities and milestones in the lead up to the approval session of the AR6 WGIII Summary for Policymakers (SPM) and acceptance of the underlying scientific report sumarised as follows: eLAM4 was held virtually in April 2021; a decision was made to delay the submission of the Final Government Distribution (FGD) to 29 November 2021; the FGD submission was preceded by a major internal review of the AR6 WGIII by authors and Bureau members; a virtual Light Touch Stocktake Meeting was held in September 2021 and a virtual WGIII SPM Writeshop took place in October 2021; the FGD was reviewed from 29 November 2021 to 30 January 2022; governments were invited to participate in webinars in January 2022 to build awareness on major issues and to obtain informal comments; meetings were held during the week before the WGIII approval session which took place from 21 March to 4 April 2022 and lasted two and a half days more than originally scheduled; He said that the approval session was successful thanks to the WGIII TSU and other WG TSUs who supported the process, WGIII Vice-Chairs Messrs Nagmeldin Mahmoud and Ramón Pichs-Madruga who stood in for Mr Priyadarshi Shukla, Co-Chair of WGIII , who could not participate in the session due to health problems, IPCC Vice-Chairs and the Task Team that supported the scheduling, planning and detailed arrangements of the session, Bureau members particularly those who were able to travel to the United Kingdom, the IPCC Secretariat, the governments of the United Kingdom and India for their support, particularly the former government

[4] Frequently Asked Questions
[5] Questions and Answers
[6] Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

for providing exceptional facilities during the approval session. He further remarked that the collaboration with the other WGs was the hallmark of the AR6 as *inter alia* evidenced by the shared glossary and cross-WG boxes; WGIII Bureau members and some TSU staff were actively involved in the preparation of the AR6 SYR; their communication and outreach activities incuded continued engagement with the business community through the International Chamber of Commerce and the environmental non-governmental organizations through the Climate Action Network International; authors underwent training on effective communication with policy makers facilitated by the TSU and the UN Foundation also helped in the outreach and communication work; WGIII was at the report production stage; the WGIII TSU implemented the FAIR data principles in respect of the SPM and would also implement the principles in the Technical Summary; WGIII faced issues of translations; the WGIII TSU was at the exit phase and expressed good wishes to all staff members as they move on to the next stages of their careers.

Mr Priyadarshi Shukla, Co-Chair of Working Group III thanked Mr Jim Skea, IPCC Chair, Mr Abdalah Mokssit and the WGIII TSU for their support, and gratefully acknowledged the close collaboration with the other Working Group TSUs.

Diriba Dadi, Vice-Chair of Working Group III, Andreas Fischlin, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Gregory Flato, Vice-Chair of Working Group I, Valérie Masson-Delmotte, Co-Chair of Working Group I, Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, Vice-Chair of Working Group III, Germany, Norway, Republic of Tanzania, Switzerland and UNFCCC[7] took the floor.

The three Working Groups were once again congratulated for the successful completion of their reports and the extensive media coverage. There were recommendations that the lessons learnt, experiences and best practices in the establishment, funding and operations of the TSUs, cross-WG collaboration and conducting virtual IPCC meetings could be documented in the form of guidance notes to facilitate a transfer to future similar entities. Other comments included a concern regarding the excessive number of working hours for staff during the 56th Session of the IPCC (IPCC-56) and the 14th Session of Working Group III (WGIII-14) which could cause stress and burn out and were inconsistent with internationally acceptable working conditions such as those stipulated by the United Nations; the webinars which were run in preparation of the approval sessions were commendable; the recommendations made by the Informal Group on Publications were not fully implemented by the Working Groups; the availability of the Working Group reports in different microsites potentially creates confusion; the lessons learnt in the planning process for the virtual Working Groups' approval sessions could be propagated forward to the AR6 SYR and the AR7; participants from developing countries experienced some technical difficulties during the approval sessions; the IPCC should endeavor to ensure transparency, credibility and accessibility of its products; expected input of the IPCC at the upcoming UNFCCC SB56 mandated events such as the structured Expert Dialogue at the periodic review, the Research Dialogue, the launch of the 1st Global Stocktake Technical Dialogue and the Global Goal on Adaptation.

Mr Skea in his concluding remarks mentioned that the AR6 has been the most dramatic and impactful cycle in the history of the IPCC featuring 7 reports which were already approved; althought the TSUs were winding down, some work streams would be pursued over the next few months such as production and printing of the actual reports, outreach and communication activities, the tricky issues of translation, preparation and convening an IPCC Workshop on Scenarios and the production of a handover package to the AR7; WGIII Co-Chairs and TSU members would be available to share their experiences with their successors.

The Bureau took note of the Working Group III progress report.

[7] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

4.4 Synthesis Report of the Sixth Assessment report

The Chair of the IPCC introduced document BUR-LXI/INF.6, Rev. 1. He noted that Bureau members are involved in the SYR process either as Scientific Steering Committee (SSC) member or Review Editors and are therefore aware of some of the developments in the process. He clarified his decision to replace the Head of SYR TSU, thanked Ms Noëmie Leprince-Ringuet for her valuable contributions and introduced Mr José Romero, the new Head of the SYR TSU, highlighting his educational background and work experience, and then invited him to provide a rolling plan for the finalization of the SYR.

Mr Romero mentioned that the rolling plan outlined the needs of authors and a schedule, and would be revised as needed. The options included keeping the dates of the review of the SYR FGD and the approval session as is with the time shortened for the authors to incorporate review comments, and shifting the approval session to the end of October 2022. He further mentioned that the SYR TSU was ready to respond to requests and needs of the authors and provide support they require; the plan of actions which were developed at the Third Core Writing Team meeting (CWT-3), including the roles and responsibilities assigned to the Section Facilitators, individual authors, the SSC, and the Review Editors would be implemented; the SYR TSU was consulting the WG TSUs to collaborate with them for the finalization of the SYR and its approval; all review comments were to be addressed; the SYR TSU was ready to provide additional support for the work on figures; and the SYR TSU would adopt best practices learnt from the WG approval processes for SYR approval.

Edvin Aldrian, Vice-Chair Working Group I, Ko Barrett,IPCC Vice-Chair, Andreas Fischlin, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Gregory Flato, Vice-Chair of Working Group I, Jan Fuglestvedt, Vice-Chair of Working Group I, Mark Howden, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Thelma Krug, IPCC Vice-Chair, Valérie Masson-Delmotte, Co-Chair of Working Group I, Carlos Méndez, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Joy Pereira, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Andy Reisinger, Vice-Chair of Working Group III, Debra Roberts, Co-Chair of Working Group II, Roberto Sanchez Rodriguez, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Sergey Semenov, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Youba Sokona, IPCC Vice-Chair, Jim Skea, Co-Chair of Working Group III, Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, Vice-Chair of Working Group III, Carolina Vera, Vice-Chair of Working Group I, Taha Zatari, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Norway, Republic of Tanzania, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America took the floor.

There were concerns regarding the recent changes in the SYR TSU and the letter which was sent by the CWT to the SSC communicating that they had stopped working and expressing their worries about possible repercussions for the SYR writing process and delays; this was perceived as an unprecedented crisis that needed an immediate and serious response. The consultation with the authors and the SSC as mentioned by the new Head of SYR TSU was supported as means to possibly rebuild trust, confidence and momentum for the SYR TSU to work with the authors at multiple levels of technical support and engage with the Working Group TSUs and Bureau members; nevertheless, a credible plan of rebuilding the trust with the authors would require acknowledgment of the issues, transparency and accountability about the decisions that have been taken, genuine consultation about the way forward, being explicit about expectations, having a commitment to change, and monitoring and readjustment.Concerns were raised about the options presented by the Head of SYR TSU which implied cutting the time the authors have to accomplish their work and might overburden them thereby exacerbating the existing situation and a shorterned timeline could potentially compromise the scientific quality and rigor of the SYR; there were suggestions to give the former Head of TSU a role to allow her expertise and the knowledge she has accumulated to be passed over to the new team; recommendations were made to have another Bureau meeting to further discuss the SYR schedule and feasible options; an inclusive, equitable, trusting and respectful relationship between the authors, SYR TSU, SSC and IPCC leadership in decision making is vital to ensuring the completion of a high quality SYR and the integrity of the IPCC process; there would be a need for a structured request and clear plan of work to the Working Group TSUs who were in the process of winding down; there will

be global appreciation and policy relevance of the IPCC reports if the SYR is approved before the COP27; an approval session held just before the UNFCCC COP27 could be problematic for countries engaging in pre-COP consultations; at the CWT-3 it was concluded that there was a substantial amount of work required to address the review comments by the authors and work on the figures to produce a revised SYR; the IPCC faces a reputational risk owing to the limited information about the dismissal of the former Head of the SYR TSU with whom authors had established trust, respect and an effective working relationship; if resources were the fundamental cause of the recent changes, the government of Switzerland would be willing to provide additional financial support to rectify the situation; the IPCC in collaboration with its host organizations should have a way to protect TSU staff in order to attract highly competent, young and female staff to work for IPCC on a science role in future; there was a need to develop a plan for the consultative process with the authors as well as to deal with some immediate and longer-term communication and reputation risks the IPCC was facing emanating from the current situation; in order to bring the AR6 to a successful completion, the entire IPCC community should work collectively and swiftly in an atmosphere of collaboration to formulate a strategy and concrete actions to ensure a timely delivery of the SYR without compromising the scientific quality of the report; the establishment of the gender policy and implementation plan expects the IPCC to live up to its commitment to promote a gender inclusive environment and enhance gender equality; it is important that the timelines for the 57th (bis) Session of the IPCC (IPCC-57bis) and elections are maintained; the preparation of guidance notes for governments who fund and/or host future TSUs was suggested; there is need for a governments-led long-term process that would take into account the experiences and concerns of the authors and that would require submitting a document for the consideration of the Panel at its next session; prior to the SYR approval, it would be helpful to organize webinars for government delegates to explain some of the SYR contents particularly complex figures.

The Chair concluded that the schedule options would be further discussed with the CWT and then the IPCC Executive Committee (ExCom) before the Bureau and the Panel consider them; the TSU staff change was an internal personnel management decision made by the Chair; this SYR TSU for the first time in IPCC history is hosted entirely by a developing country, and doubting the capabilities of the SYR TSU team at this moment was unfair and an attempt to micromanage and intervene in the work of the TSU; and the SYR TSU was doing its utmost to facilitate the task of the CWT who are working voluntarily.

The Bureau took note of the Synthesis Report progress report.

4.5 Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

The Chair of the IPCC invited TFI Co-Chairs to introduce document BUR-LXI/INF.1.

Mr Kiyoto Tanabe, Co-Chair of the TFI reported that: as part of the preparatory work for the Methodological Report on Short-lived Climate Forces (SLCF) that will be prepared in AR7, the TFI held two joint virtual Expert Meetings in October 2021. The outcomes included a sectoral list of source categories for SLCF's national emission inventory and a list of gaps that should be addressed in the future. The report for the Expert Meetings including the outcomes is available on the TFI website; the third virtual Expert Meeting which was held in April 2022 considered issues such as definitions and relevance of SLCF species for national emissions inventory, application of general good practice guidance to national SLCF inventories, and further elaboration of list of source categories and knowledge gaps. The report for the third Expert Meeting which concluded the preparatory work for the Methodological Report on SLCF would be published around August 2022; improvements of the IPCC Inventory Software and support for its users by the TFI TSU were ongoing. There is growing interest in the software from parties to the UNFCCC[8]. A decision which was taken at the CMA.3[9] relevant to enhanced transparency framework, referred to the software as an important tool for the

[8] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

[9] Third Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, Glasgow, United Kingdom, 31 October – 13 November 2021

implementation of the Paris Agreement. Consequently, the TFI TSU under the guidance of the Task Force Bureau (TFB) initiated work in collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat to facilitate inter-operability between the reporting tools under the Paris Agreement and the inventory software; collaboration between the FAO[10] and the TFI to enhance the usefulness of the inventory software was ongoing. The FAO was developing an add-on to the inventory software to help inventory compilers to collect land-use data and compile them in consistent time series of land representation according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; the TFI held 18th Expert Meeting on data with focus on the energy sector and the 19th meeting of the Editorial Board for the IPCC Emission Factor Database (EFDB) in April and May 2021, respectively; the TFB completed the selection of members of the EFDB Editorial Board from the list of nominations which were received from governments and IPCC Observer Organizations; the TFI would organize an Expert Meeting on the Use of Atmospheric Data in Emission Inventories; and corrigenda for the 2019 Refinement[11] were issued in Septmber 2021 following the IPCC Error Protocol.

Japan and Germany took the floor.

To ensure that the work on the SLCF and Inventory Software continues seamlessly from AR6 to AR7, the government of Japan offered to continue its support for the TFI TSU in the AR7 contigent on availability of resources. Germany thanked the TFI for their work and the government of Japan for their continued support.

The Bureau took note of the TFI progress report.

4.6 Task Group on Data Support for Climate Change Assessments

The Chair of the IPCC invited TG-Data Co-Chairs to introduce document BUR-LXI/INF.3.

Mr David Huard, TG-Data Co-Chair reported that: the Task Group held two virtual outreach events where the AR6 WGI Interactive Atlas and main findings from the AR6 WGI. The first event which focussed on Europe was held on 18 March 2022 and about 150 people participated, the second one focussing on Central and South America was held on 29 April 2022. Similar outreach events would be held for Africa, Oceania, Asia, Middle East and North America. The regional events feature presentations of AR6 WGI findings in the regional context, with the help of authors involved in the regional chapters and training sessions on the Interactive Atlas which are done in United Nations language(s) widely spoken in those particular regions; final datasets underlying figures in AR6 WG reports, particularly the SPMs were archived by the IPCC Data Distribution Centre (DDC). These include 21 datasets for WGI, 14 for WGII and 9 for WGIII. About 5 SYR datasets were expected to be curated; monthly status reports which summarize some statistics such as the number of downloads and visits on the websites of United Kingdom and Germany nodes of the DDC were available; there were challenges with the identification of CMIP6[12] input data used in the AR6; some source and final data used in the previous IPCC Assessment Reports were being added to the DDC data catalogue. Other data were curated through Zenodo by individual authors and IIASA[13] who work with the scenario database. These data would be linked to the DDC catalogue; the FAIR guidelines were published which contains protocols and recommendations to the TSUs and authors on how to produce and curate data used in IPCC reports; the document presenting the licensing recommendations would be adopted by the TG-Data in its next meeting; the funding for the United Kingdom node of the DDC, which plays an important role in activities such as the maintenance of the data catalogue and the curation of DOIs[14], is expected to end in 2023. The German DDC node was also experiencing some funding constraints. The Bureau was requested to provide guidance and recommendations on how to ensure that the services offered by the DDC are sustained or enhanced; TG-Data would hold an

[10] The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
[11] 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
[12] Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6
[13] The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
[14] Digital object identifiers

in-person meeting around October 2024; FAIR data guidelines for the AR7 would be prepared building upon the AR6 lessons learnt and experiences.
Ms Anna Pirani, Head Working Group I Technical Support Unit, added that the funding of the DDC was critical in collaborating with TSUs to develop the FAIR implementation practices and quality control on data and metadata.

Valérie Masson-Delmotte, Co-Chair of Working Group I and Germany took the floor.

They thanked the TG-Data Co-chairs for the valuable work the Task Group was doing. Germany mentioned that there were internal discussions about future funding for the German DDC node although they needed additional information such as the plans for CMIP7 and AR7. It was suggested that the three countries currently hosting the DDC, TG-Data members and representatives of the WG TSUs could have a teleconference to discuss the pertinent issues.

Mr Huard appreciated the remarks and support, and gratefully welcomed the suggestion to have discussions with representatives of the countries currently hosting the DDC.

The Bureau took note of the TG-Data progress report.

4.7 Communications and outreach activities

Mr Andrej Mahecic, Senior Communications Manager of the IPCC Secretariat, presented the progress report on Communications and Outreach Activities (document BUR-LXI/INF.5).

Mr Mahecic reported that in period from March 2021 to April 2022[15], the IPCC communications and outreach activities intensified media relation strategic planning, coordination and preparations of a variety of communications assets in support of the release of the Working Group I report in August 2021, the COP26 in November 2021, followed by releases of the Working Group II and III reports in February and April 2022 respectively. The three Working Group contributions to the Sixth Assessment Report were the main features of this period. Set against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, these major launches had to be delivered in virtual settings and in challenging operational context imposed by public health measures.

Mr Mahecic presented some additional knowledge that came after this progress report (document BUR-LXI/INF.5) was submitted related to the overall statistics for the three Working Groups reports launches with a 30 day-time range starting 15 days before the publication of the report until the two weeks post the launches. For Working Group I there were a total number 87,600 articles (26 July-23 August 2021), for Working Group II 41,100 articles (14 February-13 March 2022) and for WGIII 48,400 articles (21 March-17 April 2022).

During the reporting period, the Communications Action Team (CAT), a subsidiary body to the IPCC Executive Committee set up under the Communications Strategy, has met 12 times by teleconference. Meetings in this reporting period focused on strategic preparations for the release of the reports by the three Working Groups, lessons learned from earlier releases, conducting regular meetings between the internal and external communications specialists; the AR6 videos and microsites; AR6 common branding; planning and preparations for COP 26; engagement with youth and work with media in developing and developed countries; and the newsletter for IPCC focal points.

Despite the pandemic, the communications team maintained the momentum of the outreach programme with a large number of virtual events. These included the two regional events for Africa focused to the special reports with a dedicated regional presentation. Work on developing regional outreach materials will continue provided there will be resources available.

The progress report contains a non-exhaustive list, including the above mentioned and other outreach activities with the participation of IPCC speakers, as well as the planned ones with a focus on the success of IPCC at the COP26. Despite the challenging circumstances IPCC had high visibility at the

[15] Period between the 60th and the 61st Sessions of the IPCC Bureau.

COP26 from 31 October to 12 November with a broad programme of events. These were mostly held at the COP26 Science Pavilion. IPCC Bureau members and authors were also participating in events prepared by other entities and organizations.

Progress continues on the implementation of several other communications-related projects with a focus on the launch of the Synthesis Report in collaboration with the communications colleagues at the TSUs. Preparations for COP27 are also under way with the plan to focus on reports of the Working Groups II, III and the SYR.

The report includes also social media statistics, media coverage and website statistics.

Mr Mahecic highlighted that these results reflect meticulous, long-term coordination and planning, development and production of communications assets for use across all platforms as well as overall careful strategic media relations and communications approach to these releases. He expressed gratitude to all colleagues at the Secretariat and the TSUs for making this possible.

Ms Ko Barrett, Vice-Chair of IPCC; Mr Andreas Fischlin, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Ms Valérie Masson-Delmotte, Co-Chair of Working Group I, Ms Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, Vice-Chair of Working Group III, as well as France, Germany, Norway, South Africa and the United States of America took the floor.

The speakers expressed appreciation for the communications and outreach work highlighting the tremendous achievements delivered especially in the aftermath of the three Working Groups reports releases.

It was emphasized with appreciation that a smooth transition process from the former to the current Senior Communications Manager was ensured. Other points included that it would be useful to take stock of the advances that have been made in this cycle, especially as it regards a communications strategy that is focused on developing countries. It was highlighted that the launches of the Working Groups' reports and especially of the Working Group II contribution to the AR6 had a major coverage in developing countries. This is a great advance and provides the base for learning from and building on further in the future.

Other points were relevant to agenda item 4.4 on the SYR. Clarifications were required as to communicating potential implications to the timeline, handling possible reputational risks for the IPCC and the next steps in the situation of a crisis communication. It was highlighted that there is an unprecedented attention to IPCC reports, and therefore any material prepared should be also focused on young people and young women. Speakers emphasized on the importance to focus all efforts into preventing potential reputational risks and possible crisis communication situation.

Responding to the comments, Mr Mahecic informed that the communications team is monitoring media and social media platforms daily. Based on the monitoring, the situation is analysed, assessed and further course of action in that regard can be taken. He also informed the Bureau that an initial briefing to a firm on crisis communications, with which the IPCC has a standby agreement, has taken place. The firm will formulate its potential services, which currently may include possible scenario development, as well as the adequate messaging. Based on this information and on the daily monitoring and assessments, it would be decided what would be the trigger point to activate this standby agreement with the firm.

Mr Mahecic explained that in crisis communications, the way to respond should be centralized in order to ensure the quality control, as well as the consistency of what is being said. He pointed to the guidance in the Implementation Plan of the Communications Strategy which says that for complex or contentious queries on organizational matters, the Senior Communications Manager will consult with the Secretary, and consult the Chair and/or Vice-Chairs and/or Co-Chairs. The CAT may be consulted if necessary. The Secretary and Senior Communications Manager prepare responses jointly. The Secretary authorizes the response; the Senior Communications Manager informs the CAT.

Mr Mahecic informed, that there has been development of speaking points, as well as of possible holding statement to be used as guidance for the authorized spokespeople to respond to potential incoming queries. He stressed that such queries on the organizational matters of the IPCC should be directed to the IPCC Secretariat to be dealt with by the authorized spokespeople.

As it regards the question about communicating to possible timeline implications, Mr Mahecic stressed that when there is a clarity about the plan, based on the deadlines to be observed relevant communications will go out as to the planned session, approval session and then the sequencing of other public facing elements that there are in relation to any approval session. He concluded that work continues the preparations for the Synthesis Report launch.

The Bureau took note of the progress reports on Communications and Outreach Activities (document BUR-LXI/INF.5).

4.8 IPCC Scholarship Programme

The Chair invited the Secretariat to present the progress report on the IPCC scholarship programme.

Mr Mxolisi Shongwe, IPCC Programme Officer took the floor and noted that the progress report covers the period since the 49th Session of the Bureau in May 2019.

In response to the Panel's request to increase resources for IPCC scholarships, the Board of Trustees (BOT) contacted 35 potential funding agencies with a request to consider funding the IPCC scholarship programme. The AXA Research Fund offered to support the Scholarship Programme by providing direct funding to the Scholarship Programme Trust Fund and generously contributed €200,000 (Two Hundred Thousand Euros; approximately CHF 205,948).

In order to establish partnerships with academic and research institutions, and other organizations that could host and provide co-funding for graduate, post-graduate and post-doctoral fellows to research specific fields of climate studies, the BOT contacted nineteen potential partner organizations which were suggested.

The University of Oxford and the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA) accepted to partner with IPCC. Preliminary discussions are ongoing with The World Academy of Sciences (TWAS) which would like to partner with the IPCC Scholarship Programme.

Other institutions which expressed interest in partnering with the IPCC Scholarship Programme contingent on the availability of funds included: the Centre for Marine Socioecology, co-hosted by the University of Tasmania and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), Australia; the Grantham Institute – Climate Change and the Environment, Imperial College London; the Faculty of Bioscience and Aquaculture, Nord Universitet, Norway; and Mercator Ocean International, Toulouse, France.

Mr Shongwe said that during the Fifth Round of Awards (2019-2021), twelve students were awarded scholarships. The students who were awarded scholarships are listed in Annex 2 of document BUR-LXI/INF. 2 .

During the current, Sixth round (2021-2023), The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation (FPA2) and the Cuomo Foundation extended their generous support for the IPCC Scholarship Programme. Moreover, the FPA2 obtained additional financial support for the Scholarship Programme from Moët Hennessy. So far 33 students were awarded scholarships in the Sixth round. This is the largest number of scholarships awarded in a single cycle so far.

The Progress report also provided a detailed statement of income and expenditure from the start of this project until 31 March 2022. The balance in the Scholarship Trust Fund was CHF 1.159,021 (one million, one hundred fifty-nine thousand and twenty-one Swiss Francs).

Tanzania, Germany, South Africa, Mr Taha Zatari, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Mr Abdalah Mokssit, Secretary of the IPCC, and Ms Ko Barrett Vice-Chair of IPCC and Chair of IPCC scholarship programme took the floor.

Speakers expressed their appreciation of the scholarship programme and wish that this initiative is sustained and enhanced noting the capacity-building aspect of the programme, especially in developing nations. Germany also pointed to other entities that may be better placed to support capacity-building and stressed the importance of partnerships. The point was made about the management of the programme which could be administered elsewhere rather than having it as an additional task for overstretched Secretariat. However, it was also stressed that IPCC should have a strong role in promoting climate science in the developing world. Mr Mokssit pointed to IPCC's TORs vis-à-vis support for the BOT and activities and stressed the decisions from the 47th and 52nd IPCC plenaries sessions in support of the scholarship programme.

Ms Barrett stressed the importance of partnerships and expanding into the expertise of other organisations. She pointed to the interest to link scholarships to the activities of IPCC and the role of the chapter scientists in bringing the young scientists into IPCC's work and processes in AR7. Ms Barrett also mentioned a developing partnership with a prestigious world science organization to collaborate in providing scholarships to the least developed countries.

In response to a question about the gender balance of recipients, Mr Shongwe said that out of 33 recipients of IPCC scholarships in the last round, 10 were women and 23 were men.

During this agenda item, a question was raised about a continuation of the discussion about an agenda item from the day before and the Chair that this may be taken up in the AOB segment.

The Bureau took note of the Progress Report on IPCC Scholarship Programme.

4.9 Gender Action Team

The Chair invited the Chair of the Gender Action Team (GAT), Ms Ko Barrett, to provide an update.

Ms Ko Barrett, the Chair of the GAT, presented document BUR-LXI/INF. 10 on behalf of the GAT and its Vice-Chair Ms Thelma Krug. In her presentation she informed the Bureau of the progress made since the 60th Session of the Bureau. She said that since the last Bureau meeting the GAT has streamlined its membership in order to advance its work. The membership includes representatives of all three Working Groups and TFI and representatives of the parent organizations.

She added that the GAT has identified a few priority actions that required funding and submitted a request to the Panel. The request included: a survey in 2022 to take stock of the lessons learned from the current cycle; training on diversity, equity, and inclusion to start at the beginning of the cycle and be held consistently through-out; and an expert meeting on gender diversity and inclusion in 2023 based on the survey results. She informed the Bureau that the Panel approved CHF 40,000 in 2022 for a diversity, equity and inclusion survey. The GAT has since developed Terms of Reference for the Survey and set up a Steering Committee to oversee work on the survey. The GAT together with the Secretariat are working to procure consultancy services to conduct and analyze the survey. In her conclusion, she explained that this comprehensive approach adopted by the GAT recognizes that gender inequalities do not occur in isolation but are a part of a broader set of structural and social-economic imbalances that interact with and exacerbate gender-related challenges and we are doing all we can to set the stage for the close of the AR6 cycle and beginning of the next with gender issues and gender equality at the core of the work of the IPCC.

The United Kingdom and France took the floor. They congratulated the GAT and were pleased to see the progress made despite the demanding work programme in 2022. They appreciated the inclusion of broader economic issues within the survey.

In closing, Ko Barrett thanked everyone for acknowledging the work of the GAT. She further noted that it was a team effort from all GAT members and acknowledged the GAT Vice-Chair Thelma Krug whose knowledge and his experience has been essential to the process. She added that the GAT looks forward to the survey and hopefully set the stage for the expert meeting that could advance the way IPCC considers gender issues in the way IPCC does its work and the actual assessments.

The Bureau noted the GAT progress report.

4.10 Update on Publications and Translations

The Co-Chair of the Informal Group on Publications and the Co-Chair of the Working Group III Jim Skea reported that the Group has made no progress since the Sixtieth Session of the Bureau. The Group is co-chaired by Mr Taha Zatari, Vice-Chair of Working Group II.

This is due to the pressure of work from finalizing the Working Group II and Working Group III reports and the inability to identify suitable meeting dates.

The Co-chairs have consulted informally with the Secretariat and some of the Working Groups but see no potential for reconciling different perspectives offline without convening a meeting. Mr Skea said that in his view the distance was too great to be resolved through correspondence and meetings would be needed to progress the issue of translation and arrive at a shared understanding. He also said that the differences between different languages and the challenges are quite distinct. For some UN languages, it is possible to identify country leads, but for other languages such as Spanish and Arabic in particular, there are linguistic differences within regions and countries speaking a particular language.

Given that all Working Group reports have been approved, further attempts will be made to schedule a meeting of the Informal Group. The meetings would take place after the Subsidiary Boday for Scientific and Technological Advise (SBSTA) session in Bonn in June.

Mr Skea also mentioned Andreas Fischlin's query about the progress made in the implementation of recommendations made so far.

Mr Taha Zatari, the Co-Chair of the Informal Group and the Vice-Chair of Working Group II took the floor. He supported Mr Skea's points and concerns. Regarding Arabic translations, Mr Zatari noted that there is a formal Arabic language. He flagged consultations with the Arab Meteorological Association and environmental groups and scientists in the Arab region and expressed hope about finding a solution for translations into the Arabic language. He noted the low quality of the translation of the WGI report and the challenges this posed in understanding and distribution of the report. He supported further meetings on this matter and encouraged finding a systemic solution for translations of IPCC reports.

Ms Fatima Driouech, Vice-Chair of Working Group I, took the floor. Ms Driouech queried the challenge regarding Arabic translations. She pointed to classical Arabic used across all Arab-speaking nations. While there are distinctive country dialects, derivates from Arabic, she stressed that with classical Arabic there is no problem to communicate throughout the Arab region.

Ms Valerie Masson-Delmotte, Co-Chair of Working Group I, took the floor. Concerning a discussion about translations during the first day of the Bureau session and their scientific integrity, Ms Masson-Delmotte agreed that a dedicated meeting would be relevant. She noted that WGI TSU was involved in the review process, identifying best practices, including the use of reliable glossaries.

Ms Masson-Delmotte noted the personpower associated with translations and stressed the need for this aspect to be included in the planning of Working Groups.

On publications, Ms Masson-Delmotte noted that in May the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (SROCC) was ready for print and that the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C (SR15) was scheduled for June and flagged a challenge that was encountered during preparations for printing. All figures of the SR15 have been prepared in a style called “three colours” but the publisher requires all files four colours and solid black. This change took substantial time to process figures so they are compliant with the publisher. For the SR15 it took a week for one person.

For the WGI report with 550 figures, this has been two months of work to make figures compliant. This was important information for other Working Groups. Masson-Delmotte urged the Secretariat for the AR7 to prepare and inform TSUs about such requests.

Ms Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, Vice-Chair of Working Group III took the floor. Regarding discussions during the first day of the Bureau session, she queried how many of the existing recommendations were implemented. Concerning citations of IPCC reports, Ms Ürge-Vorsatz stressed the past and future aspects. Regarding the future, she noted that most Working Groups already implemented those recommendations which means that all the reports should appear in different citation databases. She stressed it was also important that previous reports appear in citation databases. This is important for the recognition of the past work of the participating scientists and to further strengthen the academic and scientific standing of the IPCC. Ms Ürge-Vorsatz noted that from informal discussions with Secretariat, it appears that many of these recommendations have been implemented, but it would be helpful to have a short progress report from the Secretariat for one of the next Bureau sessions.

Mr Taha Zatari, Vice-Chair of Working Group II stressed the difficulties of translating scientific language and terminology into Arabic using the term “vulnerability” as an example. He noted that institutions such as the Arabic Meteorologic Association and others can help in standardising the language and building a system.

Tanzania expressed concern about the time it takes for the publication of reports and stressed the need to double efforts. Tanzania also sought clarification about the need for authors to rework the figures for publishing. Publishers are receiving the technical specifications for the publication from IPCC, so the request for authors to rework the figures was not very clear.

Mr Abdalah Mokssit, Secretary of the IPCC said the Secretariat has held meetings with relevant WMO colleagues dealing with publications and translations. On publications, Mr Mokssit said that that the Cambridge University Press (CUP) currently selected as the publisher was looking to fix all related DOIs. The Secretariat also facilitated direct contact between CUP and Working Group TSUs. He also noted that the challenges in selecting the publisher and called for close consultations on the selection of a publisher at the beginning of the AR7. On translations, Secretariat held consultations with WMO on practical solutions that can provide excellent translations, through an introduction of Science Editors.

Mr Andreas Fischlin, Vice-Chair of the Working Group II took the floor. With reference to earlier interventions by Mr Skea, Ms Ürge-Vorsatz and Mr Mokssit, Mr Fischlin observed that most of the recommendations on publications and translations have not been fully followed through. E.g. already the DOIs are not resolving to a home page on the IPCC website as was recommended for the phase after approval until the publisher takes over. Mr Fischlin emphasized that not only DOIs matter, but that also all the reports and their parts are listed in commonly used citation databases such as Web Of Science and that all recommended citations are also offered for download at all websites that offer the reports. He also proposed that a revision of some of the recommendations may be appropriate, if an analysis of their currentimplementation is performed and if that would call for such revisions.

Mr Noureddine Yassaa, Vice-Chair of Working Group I took the floor. Mr Yassaa noted the difficulties in the progress of Arabic translations, including implementing revisions of the text. He recommended that reviewers from the three Working Groups come together and adopt the same terminology. In

some translations, the same terminology has been translated differently for each of the Working Groups. Mr Yassa stressed the urgency for the Informal Group to engage on this before the end of the cycle and publication, and to have a common system for all IPCC reports.

Mr Panmao Zhai, Co-Chair of Working Group I took the floor. Mr Zhai pointed out that revision work on translations is voluntary and overwhelming. For Chinese translations, there are all the reports and the glossary and SPMs, which require a whole team. Mr Zhai also noted the lack of direct interaction with translators and proposed having a mechanism to communicate with translators.

Valerie Masson-Delmotte, Co-Chair of Working Group I, took the floor. Ms Masson-Delmotte stressed publications as a critical aspect of making IPCC reports broadly available. Ms Masson-Delmotte noted that scientific terms evolve as used in the scientific community. Speaking of examples, she pointed out that WGII SPM is using the term “overshoot”, a term difficult to translate adequately in different languages. WGIII SPM uses the term “sufficiency” which is quite difficult to translate. This was reviewed when new terms were added to the cross-WG glossary. Ms Masson-Delmotte consulted with the specialists on the term and stressed that the term in French does not have the same meaning as in English. She suggested requesting translators to ensure consistency with the previous AR6 reports and ensuring consistency in every part of the document given that several translators are involved. There is value in having someone overlooking this and ensuring consistency within the cycle and across all reports. Concerning the procurement process, Ms Masson-Delmotte said it was important to start early in the next cycle. Once the number of reports has been decided by the Panel in the AR7, the procurement process should start, reflecting all the technical specifications including the figures. This should be coordinated in a clear process. For any procurement in the future, the academic ranking of publishers and the ability to address the DOIs should be given a core priority in how the procurement terms are defined. Working with a prestigious academic publisher is recognition for authors. IPCC should be recognized as a scientific body and these scientific aspects are core to the publication process. Ms Masson-Delmotte also supported the point about hiring professional copy editors in each language. In closing, Ms Masson-Delmotte noted that given the approaching end of the cycle, it could be relevant to coordinate across the Working Groups and the Secretariat through an operational action team to take stock of any challenge and ensure the institutional memory at the Secretariat.

Fatima Driouech, Vice-Chair of Working Group I, took the floor. Ms Driouech noted that in translation it was not the problem of the language but the problem of the meaning of technical terms. She agreed with earlier speakers that it was not easy to ensure a continuous translation process based voluntarily. Collaboration with WMO could be helpful with the translation of technical terms.

Secretary of the IPCC Abdalah Mokssit took the floor and reiterated collaboration with WMO in publication and translation matters. He stressed Secretariat´s effort to avoid voluntary aspect as it means less contractual, quality and deadline controls. WMO is open to having the scientific editor overseeing incoming translations. In addition, in addressing the interpretation during the approval plenary session, the Secretariat requested involvement to the extent possible those interpreters capable of also delivering the translation given their exposure to the SPM, the wording and specificities involved. They would then, together with the scientific editor (proposed by the Informal Group), complete the work on a contractual basis. At the next stage, another review by an editor group composed by volunteers, TSU members, IPCC Focal Points will be united to proceed with a final review.

On publications, Mr Mokssit clarified that the preparation of technical specifications takes place before the procurement process. Specifications for this cycle were shared with all TSUs. Once the procurement process began, it had to adhere to its confidentiality rules. For the future, Secretariat is already working with Procurement on a draft tender, incorporating inputs from the Informal Group and other colleagues. The Secretariat is working on solutions that are practical, pragmatical and safeguard the scientific quality of any translation and publication.

Germany took the floor. Given that the issue of translations and publications is repeatedly coming up, Germany proposed to implement a process so that the same issues would not occur again in the next cycle. Germany stressed it was undertaking translations into German together with Switzerland and Austria, sharing the common document of technical terms. The first draft translation is a machine translation. Germany supported discussion in the next Bureau meeting about lessons learned and what processes need to be established to avoid the same problems in the next cycle.

France took the floor. In support of Germany´s comments, France stressed the importance of translations. Many people around the world want to see the IPCC´s findings in their language. France noted that the outcome of this matter in the AR6 was not very positive. The translation coming from official translators is very good in terms of literature but it is not always faithful to the scientific message.

Mr Skea, the Co-Chair of the Informal Group on Publications and the Co-Chair of Working Group III took the floor. Concerning Tanzania´s query about compliance with publishers' requests, Mr Skea said that it was a general practice that the authors follow the formats specified by the publisher. This underlines the importance of getting contracts established with the publisher quite early in the AR7 so that authors and TSUs know what the requirements are. Mr Skea also said that the breadth and the nature of this discussion show how much work the Informal Group on publications has to do.

Mr Skea also picked up on comments made by France and Germany about getting lessons learned established very early. Having that knowledge would be helpful at the beginning of the cycle and handing that over to the next Bureau is going to be important.

On differences in UN languages, Mr Skea noted that this was not so much about the linguistics but the institutions. With Chinese, French and Russian languages, it is known who needs to be contacted, but with Arabic and Spanish, the languages are spread through a wider range of countries, a challenge as to who can be the custodian of the process.

Mr Skea also stressed the importance of the translation of a glossary taking place at the beginning of the cycle so that technical terms are well established. He said it helped to get the cross-WG glossary going in the AR6. Starting with the translation of that is an important process for underpinning the translation of the text that follows. In discussions with the IPCC Secretariat and WMO, there was always the intention to get the glossary translated before the texts were translated and to use the same translators for the text that were used for the glossary so that there is a follow-through.

Mr Skea concluded that there were many issues to follow up on and that this was the task of the Informal Group on publications.

Mr Abdalah Mokssit, Secretary of the IPCC, took the floor. Mr Mokssit expressed trust in the work of the Informal Group and invited an implementation plan that should start as soon as possible. IPCC Secretariat will provide necessary support and facilitation of contact with WMO.

Mr Taha Zatari Vice-Chair of Working Group II took the floor. Mr Zatari supported the points made by Mr Skea and acknowledged the support of the Secretariat in communications with WMO. He noted that the scope of IPCC themes goes beyond meteorology, into the environment, economy, finance, etc. and various institutions can offer expertise and support on relevant terminology. He said IPCC should go beyond the translators at WMO and start processes with other institutions.

The Bureau took note of the Progress Report on Informal Group on Publications.

5. UPDATE ON FORTHCOMMING MEETINGS

The Chair asked the Secretary to present this item.

The Secretary, Abdalah Mokssitt, made a presentation that was based on the assumption that the dates of the Synthesis Report approval Session remain unchanged. If there are any changes to this schedule it will be adjusted accordingly. He noted that the last week of September was for IPCC-57 back-to-back with IPCC-57bis in the first week of October. IPCC-57bis would be dedicated to normal business with some focus on the structure and composition of the IPCC Bureau for the seventh cycle. He informed delegates that the IPCC-57 and IPCC-57bis venue had been confirmed for the planned dates and the contract between the host country and the venue is at the final stages but notes that this has to be adapted if there are any changes. Also he informed delegates on the plan to have IPCC-58 in December 2022 in written format to deal solely with the budget.

He further informed delegates on the election process as per the IPCC Procedures noting that the invitation for nominations will be launched two weeks after IPCC-57bis, then 5-6 months of collecting nominations. Nominations to be concluded about a month before the IPCC-59 which is the Session dedicated to elections. IPCC-59 would be 6 months after the launch of the nominations letter. IPCC-60 will be focused on the future of the IPCC. He highlighted that if there is change on the schedule for this year, there will be some difficulty in maintaining the hosting facility at the venue and we may need to consider other options. Switzerland is the host county and has provided the funding for these.

Ms Valérie Masson-Delmotte Co-Chair of Working Group I, Mr. Kiyoto Tanabe, Co-Chair of the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Mr Edvin Aldrian, Vice-Chair of Working Group I, Mr Andreas Fischlin, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Mr Taha Zatari Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Mr Andy Reisinger, Vice-Chair of Working Group III, Ms Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, Vice-Chair of Working Group III, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America took the floor.

They thanked the Secretary for the presentation. In case the Synthesis Report approval session is delayed, it was proposed that the IPCC-57bis is maintained in order to start the process of discussing the composition and structure of the Bureau for the next cycle, budget and other IPCC business. Other suggestions were to separate the IPCC-57 and IPCC-57bis in order to have a productive IPCC-57bis. It was further suggested that the length be re-considered. The necessity of an in person discussion of the Financial Task Team (FiTT) as several of the last meetings were virtual due to the pandemic was suggested. There were also suggestions for the Secretariat to prepare several options for the approval of the Synthesys Report in case the meeting has to be virtual because of the pandemic. Some Bureau members reminded the Bureau of previous discussions on the sequence of the approval of the Synthesis Report and the election process as is outlined in the IPCC Processes and Procedures. Regarding this, it was noted that the initial discussions on the size and composition of the next Bureau could start before the approval of the AR6 Synthesis Report, but the launch of nomination process could start after to be, in his view, in line with the procedures. There was a suggestion for the Chair to invite the Gender Action Team to provide some recommendations on the elections as this is best practice in some international organizations.

Bureau members wanted to hear more on the Chair's substantive plans about how the current Bureau can contribute to the work of the Ad-hoc Task Group on the size, structure, and composition of the IPCC Bureau and Task Force Bureau for the Seventh Assessment cycle. This is because the current Bureau can provide input based on their experience in this cycle. They further wanted to get an update on the work of the Ad-hoc Group on Elections. Bureau members suggested having a meeting just before IPCC-57 in order to, among other things, coordinate the approval process of the AR6 Synthesis Report, and reflect on the cycle that could be input into the discussions on elections. Bureau members also wanted to note that a discussion on a review of the IPCC processes and procedures is also due especially as it may have an impact on the way reports are prepared. It was further noted that these discussions need to happen before starting work on the planned special report on cities, and the methodology report on short-lived climate forces.

It was noted that the Republic of Korea has offered to host the session that would approve the Synthesis Report as a backup. The host country Switzerland confirmed that they would still host both IPCC-57 (the session to approve the Synthesis Report) and IPCC-57bis even in the event that the sessions are not back-to-back.

Some Bureau members wanted confirmation if the continuation of the work of the Informal Group on Publications will also cover the outstanding issues that were highlighted under that agenda item in addition to the issue on translations. The Co-Chairs of the group confirmed that they will do their best to consider the outstanding items as much as possible taking note that there is also a mandate from the Panel.

Regarding the schedule of the Synthesis Report, there was agreement to come together to solve the issues with the delay. It was noted that there is a need to copy the Working Group Co-Chairs in communication on the preparation of the Synthesis Report, especially that which includes involvement from the Working Groups. There was a request for another session of the Bureau in two weeks that would finalize the schedule of the Synthesis Report and to communicate the delays on the schedule of the Synthesis Report with the governments.

The Secretariat provided an update on the Ad-hoc Group on the Size, Structure and Composition of the IPCC Bureau and any Task Force Bureau for the Seventh Assessment cycle (AHGE). Delegates were informed that the Co-Chairs of the AHGE have started their work. A letter on membership was sent out to Focal Points and following a reminder a good membership has been established. The Co-Chairs are now working on a roadmap of the work ahead in preparation for input to the IPCC-58bis. This will be shared with IPCC Focal Points. A Bureau member requested that Bureau members are able to contribute to the work of the AHGE.

The Secretariat also clarified that the sequence of meetings was based on IPCC processes and procedures with dates of the approval of the AR6 Synthesis Report being the key ones affecting most of the upcoming events, activities and milestones. Noting the suggestions for a physical FiTT meeting, the Secrtetary said that the FiTT could meet during the Session to be held at the end of September or early October 2022. He added that if there is no Synthesis Report approval Session it will also be possible to have an in-person Bureau session.

The Chair thanked the Bureau for their interventions and the Secretariat for the presentation.

The Bureau took note of the presentation from the Secretariat.

6. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

The Bureau continued discussions on agenda item 4.4 Update on the Synthesis Report.

The Chair invited Mr Jose Romero, Head of the SYR TSU to present this item.

Mr José Romero informed the Bureau on the plan to conduct consultations on the schedule. He stressed that the Chair would like a broad and transparent consultation process.These consultations will also communicate and take into account all the comments and input that has been provided by the Bureau. The schedule will then be revised based on these consultations and input from the Bureau.

Ms Valérie Masson-Delmotte, Co-Chair of Working Group I, Ms Debra Roberts, Co-Chair of Working Group II, Mr Gregory Flato, Vice-Chair of Working Group I, Mr Jan Fuglestvedt, Vice-Chair of Working Group I, Ms Joy Pereira, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Mr Roberto A. Sánchez-Rodríguez, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Mr Taha Zatari, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, Mr Ramon Pichs-Madruga,

Vice-Chair of Working Group III, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Norway and the United States of America took the floor.

The Bureau thanked the Head of the SYR TSU for his remarks. They agreed that all would like to end the cycle with a high quality Synthesis Report and it was important to build trust with the authors. It was further confirmed that the authors are motivated and committed to working on the report. They are working in a cross working group format that has never been seen in the IPCC which is a great opportunity to produce a highly quality policy relevant Synthesis Report. The authors have however expressed some concerns that have been communicated and need to be addressed in order to establish the needed trust. Some Bureau members expressed concern for a need to have one central place dealing with the issue and urged the other members who are in touch with the authors to assure them that the full Bureau has heard their concerns and that these will be addressed.

Bureau members expressed the need to include representation from global north and south in any consultations on the revised schedule. Government representatives stressed the importance of having an agreed on revised schedule as that would reassure them that the process is moving. The importance of planning and ensuring that all Bureau members are involved in order to make sure that the necessary resources at TSU level are available was stressed. They further expressed the need for guidance on communicating this situation to be sent to authors and Bureau members in order for all to be speaking from a common basis. Some noted that the best will be to forward the inquiries on this issue to a central place like the Secretariat. The Bureau noted the need to establish dates for the next Bureau session which was important that it happens before the start of the Subsidiary Body meetings of the UNFCCC taking place from 6 June 2022 and the need for Bureau's closer involvement at this juncture in order to help move the process given the special circumstances.

In wrapping up Mr Jose Romero noted Bureau members' valuable input and suggestions on transparency and communicating the situation, the need for planning, and revised schedule. He informed the Bureau that he will be meeting with Section Facilitators the following day. This will be followed by a meeting with the Core Writing Team and Extended Core Writing Team by the end of the week. He added that the allocation of responsibilities will be based on what was agreed at the CWT-3 meeting. He further added that the planning will have clear indication of the support that will be needed from the Working Group TSUs while noting that their staffing levels are reducing as the cycle concludes. He concluded by assuring the Bureau that the SYR TSU is ready to work and will take into account all the advice and suggestions from the Bureau over the last two days.

In his concluding remarks the Chair assured the Bureau that all their advice and suggestions will be incorporated into a rolling plan to be communicated to the author team. This will be revised through iterations until to come up with a solid plan.

6.1 IPCC Carbon Foot print

Ms Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, Vice-Chair of Working Group III, suggested this item. She noted that with the end of the AR6 cycle and as the IPCC is preparing for the next cycle, it is a good time to reflect and consider the issue of the IPCC's Carbon footprint as it is important for IPCC to show its institutional integrity. She suggested formulating an informal group that could consider some principles and actions that IPCC can adopt to minimize its Carbon foot print over the course of 2023. A suggested item here could be having IPCC activities in the future as hybrid or virtual. Ms Valérie Masson-Delmotte Co-Chair of Working Group I agreed adding that the informal group could consider the experience in the AR6 cycle where because of the pandemic there were a lot of virtual meetings. In its recommendations the informal group could especially consider the findings of the Working Group III contribution to AR6.

The Secretary informed the Bureau that the Secretariat already plans to assess the advantages and disadvantages of virtual, hybrid and in-person plenaries.

The Chair appreciated this idea and welcomed proposals to present for consideration of the Panel.

7. PLACE AND DATE FOR THE 61ST SESSION OF THE IPCC BUREAU

The Chair asked Abdalah Mokssit, Secretary of the IPCC, to introduce this item.

The Secretary noted the comments and suggestions from Bureau members and government representatives including on having the next Bureau session as soon as possible to consider the schedule of the Synthesis Report. Based on these he proposed a virtual meeting on 1 June 2022. He further sought the support of Bureau members and government representatives, many of whom are in contact with the Core Writing Team members with the view to allow the Synthesis Report TSU to work and produce a detailed schedule by the time of the next meeting.

Mr Jan Fuglestvedt, Vice-Chair of Working Group I, and Mr Taha Zatari, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, took the floor.

Bureau members thanked the Secretariat for the quick accommodation of the proposal for the next Bureau session. They noted that the preparatory meetings for 56th SB meetings of the UNFCCC will be held from 30 May to 5 June and developing countries do not have many experts to split themselves between meetings, therefore, some may not be able to attend the Bureau session. They asked about the possibility of having the meeting earlier. The Secretariat shared the reasons behind choosing these dates including allowing enough time for the SYR Technical Support Unit to consult with authors and come up with a detailed schedule, the IPCC-SBSTA Joint working group meeting taking place in the week of 25 May, and health reasons for key staff members of the Secretariat. In light of the above, the Bureau agreed to have the meeting on 2 June 2022.

There was also an inquiry on the timing of the next meeting of the Scientific Steering Committee (SSC).

The Chair said that he wishes to have an SSC meeting as soon as possible but the date will depend on the consultations with the authors. Once these have taken place a date for the SSC meeting can be communicated to SSC members.

8. CLOSING OF THE SESSION

In closing the meeting the Chair thanked Bureau members and government representatives for the progress made during the productive meeting. He further thanked Bureau Members and government representatives for their hard work and their contributions which is a reflection of IPCC's ability and commitment to deliver the best climate science to the world. He noted that at the core of this commitment and vision is a sense of shared values and vision rooted in the spirit of respect, consensus, and inclusivity.

He noted that there remained intensive work needed to finalize the Synthesis Report and conclude the Sixth Assessment cycle. He added that he is confident that with the collegial, consultative, and positive approach the IPCC will achieve a successful completion of the cycle. He said he will continue to consult the Bureau in the process of finalizing the Synthesis Report.

The Chair thanked the TSUs and the Secretariat for preparing this meeting and expressed hope to meet everyone in person for IPCC-57.

The Chair declared the session closed at 19.03 p.m.

ANNEX 1

IPCC BUREAU – SIXTY-FIRST SESSION
Electronic Session, 16 – 17 May 2022

BUR-LXI/Doc. 1
(31.III.2022)
Agenda Item: 1
ENGLISH ONLY

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

2. APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT REPORTS OF THE SIXTIETH SESSION OF THE BUREAU AND SIXTIETH (BIS) SESSION OF THE BUREAU

3. ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

4. PROGRESS REPORTS

4.1 Working Group I Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report
4.2 Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report
4.3 Working Group III Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report
4.4 Synthesis Report of the Sixth Assessment report
4.5 Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
4.6 Task Group on Data Support for Climate Change Assessments
4.7 Communications and outreach activities
4.8 IPCC Scholarship Programme
4.9 Gender Action Team
4.10 Update on Publications and Translations

5. UPDATE ON FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

6. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

7. PLACE AND DATE FOR THE SIXTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE IPCC BUREAU

8. CLOSING OF THE SESSION

ANNEX 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS 61st SESSION OF THE IPCC BUREAU
Electronic session, 16 – 17 May 2022

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