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This monthly newsletter is intended to keep IUGG Members and individual scientists informed about the activities of the Union, its Associations and interdisciplinary bodies, and the actions of the IUGG Secretariat, Bureau, and Executive Committee. Past issues are posted here. E-Journals may be forwarded to those who will benefit from the information. Your comments are welcome.

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1. IUGG – The People at the Forefront (XLIII): Berit Arheimer, President of the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS), 2021-2025

Berit Arheimer is a renowned hydrologist and professor at the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI). Her research focuses on catchment hydrology and modelling at different levels (local, regional, global), hydrological forecasting and prediction, and assessing the hydrological impacts of climate change, water management and water quality degradation. She has contributed significantly to the development of climate services, particularly for the water sector.

Water is essential to life and all societies, says Berit, I am so happy for the opportunities my work has given me to see the world and collaborate with people from different countries.

I am Professor of Hydrology, Hydrological Research, SMHI (since 2021). My focus is on scientific coordination and communication in the areas of: climate change impacts on water resources, global catchment modelling, hydrological forecasting, water quality management and governance. Further engagement is on project management and supervision of doctoral students. I was head of Hydrological Research, at SMHI between 2000 and 2022, with responsibility for leading a research

group of 5–45 staff. Earlier positions were researcher, at SMHI (1997–2000), and PhD student and research assistant, Linköping University (1991–1996).

Berit Arheimer at several mission sites

I got a Bachelor of Science in Earth Sciences from Lund University (1991) and a Doctor of Philosophy in Water and Environmental Studies from Linköping University (1999). My Associate Professor (Docent) in Water and Environmental Studies I received from Linköping University in 2007.

In 2021 I was awarded the Henry Darcy Medal from the European Geosciences Union (EGU) for outstanding contributions to hydrological research. In 2025 I received a Doctor Honoris Causa, from the University of Córdoba in Spain. Both occasions were amazing and I am so grateful for these

recognitions of hard work and community engagement in applied hydrological sciences at the global scale.

Contributions in applied science:

- Developing the HYPE model for large-scale policy-relevant applications and sharing open data and open-source codes.
- Leading development of operational water and climate services with public access to open data.

I have published over 105 peer-reviewed publications and have a H-index of 45 (as of Feb. 2025 in Web of Science). I have been leading several large international projects on behalf of the EU research and the ECMWF Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S), as well as national collaborations within Sweden.

During my career I have participated in various international working groups for the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (IHP), the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR), the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM) and the Global Energy and Water Exchanges program (GEWEX).

My leadership role in the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS) began in 2024 when I became Swedish representative on the IAHS Council. I have been a member of several initiatives of the 3 IAHS 'Scientific Decades'. IAHS coordinates Scientific Decades to, amongst other things, set the research agenda worldwide through collaborative forces. Their overall aim is to accumulate knowledge and streamline research efforts so that coherent engagement, sharing and focus accelerate scientific knowledge and understanding of a specific hydrological problem or phenomena, and to stimulate discussions between young and senior scientists globally.

I have also been member of working groups, such as the IAHS Commission on Water Quality (ICWQ), and was a LOC member for the Scientific Assembly in Gothenburg in 2013. I am the first female IAHS President in its 100-year history, from 2021–2025, having been President-elect 2019-2021, and will become past-President this year until 2027.

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2. ISC – Global Challenges on Science

International Science Council

In response to global challenges on science, the International Science Council (ISC) has issued the following letter:

Dear Members,

We are writing to you when many of you are looking to the International Science Council for guidance on responses to global challenges to science.

It is only a decade since the Sustainable Development Goals were launched, the Sendai Framework agreed, and the Paris climate accord reached. In the early years of this last decade we saw a remarkable growth in global scientific collaboration, a growing focus on the issues affecting the

global commons, an increasing contribution of science from less developed and emerging countries, a far greater diversity within the research community, enhanced moves to open science and open data, and the emergence of transdisciplinary research bringing the natural and social sciences and other forms of knowledge closer together. There was a sense that while there were many challenges, scientists across the world could work with governments, foundations, business and societies to tackle these urgent issues, especially those of the global commons.

In one sense the COVID-19 pandemic was a demonstration of what could be done but it also accelerated perceptional change. The previous investments in life sciences had allowed for remarkable and unprecedented cooperation to develop new effective class of vaccine. But on the other hand it increased tensions between the major technopoles, there was discord between the global north and south related to technology and intellectual property, the multilateral system was seen by some to have been ineffective or politicized, and in some countries, science became a political tool and the tension between science as a source of knowledge and a tool of power became obvious. COVID had financial and social consequences that are still playing out.

But even before COVID came, we had seen the emergence of the so-called 'post-truth era'. Trust in many of the institutions of society had declined. Rapid sociological, demographic, geopolitical, environmental and technological change was unsettling. Dissatisfaction was fueled by many unresolved issues and growing inequalities in many societies.

The changed information environment with the explosion of social media did not help and allowed people to reinforce their biases and ignore inconvenient evidence. It has fueled the transmission of disinformation and conspiracy theories. These have helped undermine the capacity of societies to use scientific knowledge well. It altered public decision making. The pandemic further fueled the populist turn impacting on the role of science. For at its heart, populism rejects organized science from having any privilege in defining truths and from having any privilege in decision making.

As the geopolitical landscape has changed, countries are now rapidly shifting resources to support defense and security. This shift, combined with the economic challenges that flow from the pandemic, from emerging tariff barriers and a retreat from globalization, may drive countries to be less committed to funding the needed global efforts, because they are now focused more on their own more utilitarian needs. In this context international science cooperation has been put at a greater risk.

At the same time and driven by the same factors, we have seen a growing assault on science, universities and academic freedom, not only in one country or in one continent. Sadly, much of that attack is on the issues and science that matters most: climate change, pandemic risks, social science, environmental sustainability, natural capital and more. These are the very domains which are most relevant for society and the global challenges. There has been a growing rejection of evidence in informing policy in some countries.

The global support for international science cooperation has been shifting. Science is defined by its principles, principles that make it a universal language. And science is needed to address so many of the issues we face at every level from local to global. It is critically important at this time that the science community comes together and does not let short-termism and nationalism get in the way of providing the evidence to address those issues that will determine our future on this planet.

The International Science Council is the most comprehensive international science organization and unique in its composition and mission. Its priorities must be shaped by this changing milieu.

Firstly, while the multilateral system may be weakened, it remains the only structure by which global policies can be influenced and effected. Over the past two years the ISC has been investing to ensure that the voice of the global science community can better assist both the policy and technical agencies in using science in these challenging and urgent times. A critical part of this is helping to shape the global research agenda. We will continue to expand our efforts here – it must be a core priority.

Secondly, as an organization uniquely placed because of our global membership to play a role in informal or so-called track 2 science diplomacy where science helps promote peaceful dialogue between countries, we are working with other partners to try and promote science as a global public good and where possible, as a way to reduce tensions. We need to renew our efforts for countries to understand that it is in the direct national interests to support urgent action on the issues of the global commons.

Thirdly, the importance of promoting international science cooperation remains, both because the world needs it and because it is a glue to help keep the world from fracturing further. We are doing so in multiple ways: promoting the values and principles that allow scientists to cooperate across cultures and contexts, defending open science, and supporting our Affiliated Bodies who play such a critical role in the organization and coordination of international science. Some of these now face real challenges because of recent events and this changed milieu and the ISC is working to help protect and develop them. We will be making further internal changes to be more effective in these roles. Our expanded platform of regional offices is a further step we have taken to promote regional cooperation.

Fourthly, we must reexamine the social contract for science and recognize that greater efforts are needed to protect trust in science and for it to be perceived as trustworthy. There are gaps in the normative framework for scientific research that must be addressed, and we need to better understand why scientific knowledge can be rejected rather than used.

And in that context, we must be clear: science has a unique and critical capacity to give knowledge about our world. As a universal knowledge system, we know that science can contribute so much to finding a safer and better path for all of us on this planet and protect the planet's biota. We have a responsibility to focus on where we can make a difference.

Addressing the worrying and multifaceted named above issues is a complex and sensitive agenda for a small international organization, even with our extensive and influential membership. But we must. For we are uniquely placed and therefore have large responsibilities. How we do so, must be nuanced and principled. Our membership in every country and across every scientific discipline gives us a unique asset. But the ISC will be most effective when every eligible scientific organization becomes a member.

Like other parts of the science system, we are resource limited so we must prioritize. Protecting global science for the global public good, enabling international science cooperation, using our capacities to assist the vulnerable international system and promoting diplomacy towards a better

planet must be our primary goals. This sharpens our strategic framework even more than we suggested in Oman.

Clearly, the ISC's effectiveness would be enhanced by access to more resources. We hope, even in these difficult times, that donor countries, foundations or private donors can see the value of what the ISC is doing. In the meantime, we will be undertaking internal change to focus on the highest priority tasks.

While the ISC is uniquely placed, it has a unique burden. These are very challenging times for international science. It is critical that we find ways to be more effective. We are confident we are on the right path to do so.

Sir Peter Gluckman, ISC President
Prof. Robbert Dijkgraaf, ISC President-elect

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3. IUGG – Joint Earth Day Statement

IUGG celebrates Earth Day on 22 April 2025 together with its partners and published the following statement. This year more than 20 societies and unions support the statement.

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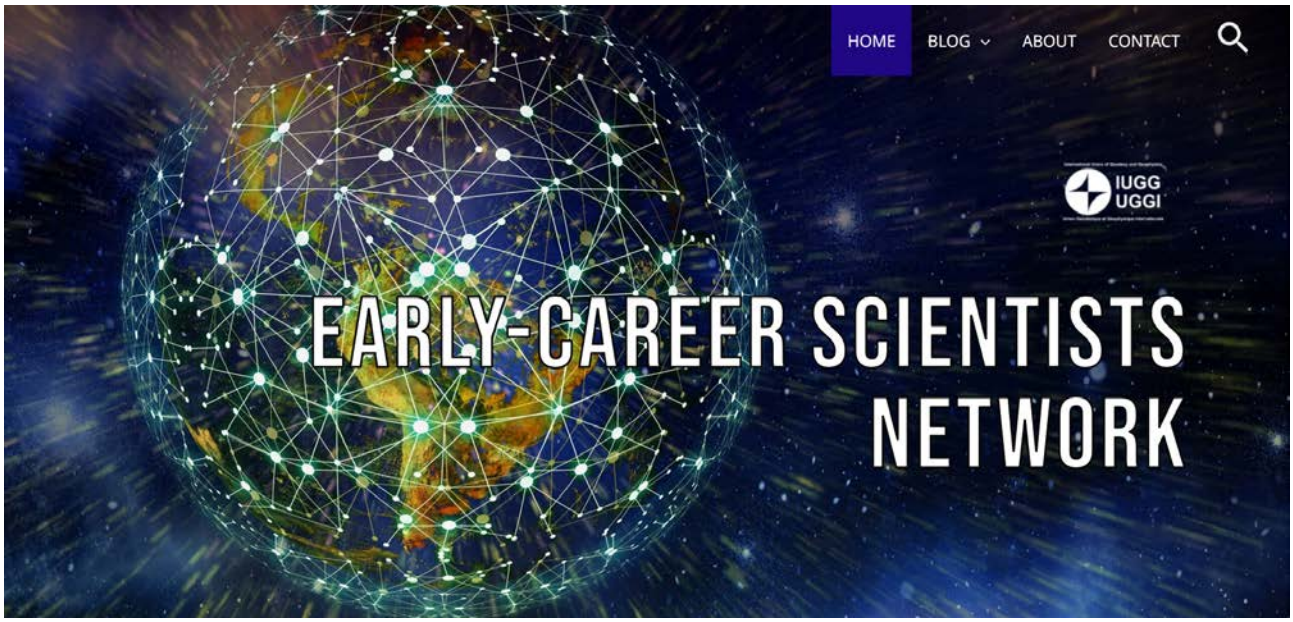
4. IUGG – ECSNet: The IUGG Early-Career Scientists Network

We are launching the ECSNet website and blog to connect Early-Career Scientists (ECS) across all IUGG Associations! The goal is to unify ECS communities, foster international collaboration, and inspire the next generation of scientists. Each Association has already contributed two blog posts: one on how to get involved and another introducing ECS representatives, their careers, research, and how they got involved in their Associations.

ECSNet, led by Katia Pinheiro, offers a platform for ECSs to share their work and grow within and beyond academia. Join us at https://iugg-ecs.org and contribute to building a stronger, more connected community of early-career scientists!

ECSNet is funded by the IUGG Grants Program 2024-2027.



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5. IUGG ASSOCIATIONS – Scientific Assemblies 2025: Important Deadlines

In 2025, our eight Union Associations will organise the following (some joint) Scientific Assemblies in chronological order:

Geneva, Switzerland
29 June-4 July 2025

Busan, Rep. of Korea
20-25 July 2025

Lisbon, Portugal
31 August-5 September 2025

Early Bird Registration Deadline:
21 May 2025

Rimini, Italy
1-5 September 2025

Early Bird Registration Deadline:
31 May 2025

Roorkee, India
5-10 October 2025

6. IACS – Vanishing Glaciers: Call for Papers

The International Association of Cryospheric Sciences (IACS) is contributing to a special issue of the Annals of Glaciology with the theme 'Vanishing Glaciers' in 2025. Deadline for submitting papers is 1 June 2025.

More information is also given in the International Glaciological Society's bi-weekly seminar on 15 January: 'Vanishing glaciers & 2025 International Year of Glaciers' Preservation' consisting of five short talks by Liss Andreassen, Dominic Boyer, Hrafnhildur Hannesdottir, Bruce Raup and Hester Jiskoot.

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7. SCAR – Fellowship 2025: Call for Applications

The Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) launched its 2025 Fellowship Scheme, offering early-career researchers the opportunity to collaborate with institutions in SCAR member countries. In 2025 SCAR will award four or five Fellowships of USD 15,000 each, with one Fellowship supported by the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation.

The deadline for the SCAR Fellowship applications is **31 July 2025**.

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8. Awards and Honours

International Association of Cryospheric Sciences (IACS)

Marie Bouchet (France) and ***Giacomo Traversa*** (Italy) were awarded the IACS Early Career Scientist Award 2025.

International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS)

John Pomeroy (Canada; Dooge medal) and ***Giuliano Di Baldassarre*** (Sweden; Volker medal) were awarded the 2025 IAHS-UNESCO-WMO International Hydrology Prize.

International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Oceans (IAPSO)

Nadia Pinardi (Italy) was awarded the Prince Albert I Medal 2025.
Adele K. Morrison (Australia) was awarded the IAPSO Early Career Scientist Medal 2025.

Congratulations!

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9. Important IUGG Deadlines

30 September 2025: Submit Applications for IUGG Meeting Support 2026.

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10. Obituary

With great sadness IUGG reports the death of

Zana Ndontoni André, President of the IUGG National Committee for the D.R. Congo (2003-2025).

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11. Meeting Calendar

This calendar includes meetings which are planned to be organised under the umbrella of IUGG, and major conferences of IUGG's partner organisations (in *italics*). The calendar is updated regularly and is also available online. If you would like to add a meeting, or report changes, please contact the IUGG Secretariat.

May

- 8-9, IUGG, IAMAS, ESA, ITU, Frascati, Italy, 2nd Meeting of the Global Initiative on Resilience to Natural Hazards through AI Solutions
- 4-9, IUGG, IASPEI, Castasegna, Switzerland, QuakeHack: A Statistical Seismology Hackathon for Early Career Scientists
- 5-16, IUGG, ICTP, Trieste, Italy, 6th Summer School on Theory, Mechanisms and Hierarchical Modelling of Climate Dynamics: Artificial Intelligence and Climate Modelling
- 12-16, IUGG, IAGA, L'Aquila, Italy, Course on Cross-Scale Coupling of Heliophysics System
- 13-15, IAG, Wuhan, China, 3rd International Symposium of IAG Commission 4: Positioning and Application
- 18-24, IAVCEI, Iceland, Field Workshop of the Volcano-Ice Interactions Commission
- 19-30, IACS, Karthaus, Italy, Summerschool on Ice Sheets and Glaciers in the Climate System
- *25-30, JpGU, Chiba, Japan, JpGU Meeting 2025*

June

- 2-6, IACS, IAG, IASPEI, Sidney BC, Canada, 2025 Glacial Isostatic Adjustment Workshop: Advancing Models and Observational Constraints
- 3-12, IAG, IAGA, Online, School on 'Terrestrial Reference Frame. Geodynamic and Atmospheric Monitoring 2025'
- 8-16, IAVCEI, Lipari, Vulcano, Stromboli, Italy, International School of Volcanology 'Working on Active Volcanoes: Learning the Tools of Modern Volcanology'
- *9-13, UN, Nice, France, 2025 UN Ocean Conference*
- 24-27, IAG, Covilha, Portugal, EUREF Symposium 2025 and AC Workshop
- 25-28, IUGG, UCPS, Shanghai, China, Science Symposium of the Union Commission on Planetary Science
- Tbc, IAVCEI, Catania, Italy, Workshop of the Commission on Tephra Hazard Modelling
- 29 June – 4 July, IAVCEI, Geneva, Switzerland, IAVCEI Scientific Assembly 2025
- 30, IAHS, Vienna, Austria, Summer School - Runoff Predictions in Ungauged Basins (PUB)

July

- 7-9, IAVCEI, IFRC, UNDRR, WMO, Geneva, Switzerland, Early Warning For All Workshop
- 8, IHFC, IASPEI, IAPSO, IAVCEI, Potsdam, Germany, Global Heat Flow Data Portal Release
- 9-11, IUGG, IAMAS, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 21st Global Emission Initiative Conference
- 13-18, IAG, Guadalajara, Spain, 1st GGOS IA Summer School
- 15-18, IUGG, Incheon, Rep. of Korea, IUGG Business Meetings 2025
- 19-21, IAHS, Tokyo, Japan, 2nd International Sociohydrology Conference
- 20-25, IACS, IAMAS, IAPSO, Busan, Rep. of Korea, IACS-IAMAS-IAPSO Joint Scientific Assembly 2025
- *27-1 August, AOGS, Singapore, AOGS Annual Meeting 2025*
- 31-1 August, IAHS, Munich, Germany, International Workshop on Leveraging Technology and Societal Innovation in Urban Water Management

August

- *16-22, ICA, Vancouver BC, Canada, 32nd International Cartographic Conference*
- 25-29, IUGG, IAGA, IASPEI, Lisbon, Portugal, 1st IAGA/IASPEI Early Career Scientists School
- 25-5 September, IUGG, ICTP, Trieste, Italy, 12th Workshop on the Theory and Use of Regional Climate Models
- 31 – 5 September, IAGA, IASPEI, Lisbon, Portugal, IAGA-IASPEI Joint Scientific Assembly 2025

September

- 1-5, IAG, Rimini, Italy, IAG Scientific Assembly 2025
- *8-12, CTBTO, Vienna, Austria, SnT 2025. CTBT: Science and Technology Conference*
- 9-11, IAVCEI, Hveragerði, Iceland, LASI VII Workshop on 'The Physical Geology of Subvolcanic Systems: Laccoliths, Sills and Dykes'
- 14-18, IACS, Innsbruck, Austria, International Mountain Conference 2025
- *15-19, GFZ, Potsdam, Germany, Potsdam Summer School 2025 – Trajectories and Priorities for a Sustainable Future*
- 23 – 1 October, IUGG, IAVCEI, Vulcano Island, Italy, 10th Training School on Convective and Volcanic Clouds (CVC) Detection, Monitoring and Modelling

October

- Tbc, IUGG, IAMAS, Dakar, Senegal, Workshop on 'Data Science for Weather and Climate Research' and Training School on 'Climate Data Analysis and AI in the Global South'
- 5-10, IAHS, Roorkee, India, IAHS Scientific Assembly 2025
- 13-16, IAG, Cairo, Egypt, The Arab Conference on Astronomy and Geophysics (ACAG 9)
- 13-24, IUGG, ICTP, Trieste, Italy, Workshop on the Deformation at the Intersection Between Physics of Earthquakes and Volcanic Processes
- *19-22, GSA, San Antonio TX, USA, GSA Connects 2025*
- *17-18, CODATA, Brisbane, Australia, 34th CODATA General Assembly*
- 27 – 1 November, IAG, IAGA, San Juan, Argentina, XVI Escuela SIRGAS 'Procesamiento de datos VLBI y SLR'
- *29-31, SCOR, Santa Marta, Colombia, SCOR Annual Meeting 2025*

November

- 3-7, IUGG, GRC, Suva, Fiji, GeTEWS Oceania Joint Workshop
- 12-14, IUGG, Joint Tsunami Commission, Hyderabad, India, International Tsunami Symposium

December

- 1-5, IUGG, IAPSO, Puerto Madryn, Argentina, 20th Oceanography Colloquium and 12th National Marine Sciences Conference
- *15-19, AGU, New Orleans LA, USA, AGU Fall Meeting 2025*

Tbc

- Tbc, IUGG, IAMAS, Paris, France, Titan: 20-year Anniversary of Cassini-Huygens Mission

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Editors: Franz Kuglitsch, Mioara Mandea, Alexander Rudloff (Editor-in-Chief), and Kathy Whaler.