The International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Sciences 2024 Report to SCOR
(www.IAMAS.org)

IAMAS is one of the eight associations dealing with the Earth system and its environs that make up the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG). The scope of IAMAS includes the atmospheres of the Earth and other planets.

IAMAS was established in 1919. At the First IUGG General Assembly (Rome, 1922), the Section de Météorologie became one of the constituent sections of the Union. At the IV IUGG General Assembly (Stockholm, 1930) it became the International Association of Meteorology. It took the name of International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics at the XI IUGG General Assembly (Toronto, 1957), which later became the International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Sciences, (Association Internationale de Météorologie et des Sciences Atmosphériques) in 1993.

IAMAS promotes research in all atmospheric sciences, especially programs requiring international co-operation. IAMAS leads the Alliance for Capacity Transfer (ACT) – a joint activity of IUGG, the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), and the U.S. University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR).

IAMAS is made up of ten international commissions and one committee which together play a major role in implementing IAMAS's activities. The ten commissions cover *Atmospheric Chemistry and Global Pollution* (ICACGP), *Atmospheric Electricity* (ICAE), *Climate* (ICCL), *Clouds and Precipitation* (ICCP), *Dynamical Meteorology* (ICDM), the *Middle Atmosphere* (ICMA), stratospheric *Ozone* (IOC), *Planetary Atmospheres and their Evolution* (ICPAE), *Polar Meteorology* (ICPM), and atmospheric *Radiation* (IRC). The *Committee on Nucleation and Atmospheric Aerosols* (CNAA) under ICCP brings together scientists covering the areas of Nucleation Theory and Experiment, Tropospheric and stratospheric aerosols, Cloud Drop and Ice Nucleation and Aerosol-Climate Interactions.

Currently, IAMAS is hoping to add another commission on *Tropical Meteorology* (ICTM) under the founding president Thara Prabhakaran from the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology in Pune. The proposal will be submitted for approval by the IAMAS EC next year in Busan (South Korea).

Many of these commissions play international leadership roles in their specialist areas [see https://www.iamas.org]. The commissions provide an important supplement and extension to the leadership and research role of the *World Meteorological Organization* (WMO), which is the governmental body with a scientific scope that is comparable to that of IAMAS.

The current Bureau of IAMAS consists of:

- President – Andrea Flossmann (France)
- Secretary General – Keith Alverson (Canada/USA)
- Vice President – John Burrows (Germany)
- Vice President – Mary Scholes (South Africa)

The organization also has five Members at Large who promote IAMAS activities:

- Neil Holbrook (Australia)
- Mu Mu (China)
- Marilyn Raphael (USA/Trinida)
- Tirusha Thambiron (South Africa)
- John Turner (UK)

Currently, John Turner is also the chief editor of the IAMAS newsletter.
The current IAMAS bureau was elected during the IUGG General Assembly in Berlin, Germany, from July 11 – 20, 2023.
IAMAS has increased its efforts to associate with and encourage early career scientists (ECS) to become more involved in interdisciplinary research in atmospheric sciences through sessions, social events and short courses e.g. during the assemblies. They are now organized in a "commission-like" section with a chair. It is hoped that a proposal to include the chair of the ECS into the Executive Committee will be approved next year in Busan (South Korea).

From 20-25th July 2025, a joint Assembly of IAMAS-IACS-IAPSO will be organized in Busan, Republic of Korea (BACO-25, initially planned in 2021 and postponed due to COVID-19) http://www.baco-25.org/new/ .
In addition to regular sessions on the scientific subjects of IAMAS, IACS, and IAPSO, themes for joint symposia concerning interactions between two or three of the atmosphere, cryosphere and ocean areas are included but are not limited to:
• Arctic and Antarctic sea ice changes, ice shelf collapse, Arctic amplification, poleward heat transport by ocean and atmosphere, atmosphere-ice-ocean interactions, climate change in the polar regions
• Ice sheet and glacier mass changes and interactions with the atmosphere and ocean, sea-level change
• Lake and river ice changes, planetary boundary layers over snow and ice, wind transport and sublimation of snow, Arctic/Antarctic-midlatitude weather linkages
• Cyclones (Typhoon), Monsoon, coupled atmosphere-ocean modes of variability
• El Niño/Southern Oscillation and inter-ocean Interactions
• Plastic in the ocean and the atmosphere
• Dynamics and variability of the warming hole(s) in the climate system
• Global teleconnections, and climate variability and impacts on the oceans and the cryosphere
• Past and future changes in the atmosphere, oceans, and cryosphere
• Earth System modeling and global biogeochemical cycle
• Data collection including satellite missions and field campaigns

Abstract submission will open on Oct 15, 2024 and SCORs active participation in particular in the joint symposia is encouraged.

The next 29th IUGG General Assembly will be held in Incheon (Rep. of Korea) in 2027.

For more information on IAMAS please contact :

Andrea Flossmann (President andrea.flossmann@uca.fr)
Keith Alverson (Secretary General, iamas.secretary@gmail.com)