

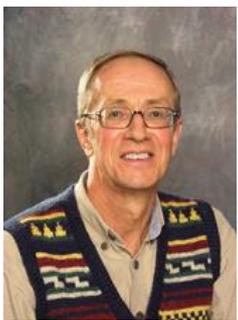
IAVCEI News 2015 No: 2

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Colleagues,

In this final IAVCEI NEWS from the current IAVCEI Executive Committee, there are some very important announcements and news items to report.



Ray Cas
President of the
IAVCEI

1. Results of the Election for the IAVCEI Executive Committee (2015-2019)

The Chair of the Nominating/Election Committee, Oded Navon, and his committee (Anita Grunder, Jocelyn McPhie, Toshitsugu Fujii, Hugo Moreno) have confirmed that the election, the first on-line IAVCEI election, was conducted as required, with 493 IAVCEI members voting. This is twice the number that voted in the previous "snail mail" election,

justifying the switch to an on-line voting process, which is easier and quicker for everyone. All candidates polled strongly for their positions, so the unsuccessful candidates were unfortunate not to be elected. We thank them for nominating. The elected committee members for 2015-2019 are:

- *President* (only 1 candidate was nominated):
Donald Dingwell (Germany) - 454 votes
- *Secretary General* (only 1 candidate was nominated):
Roberto Sulpizio (Italy) – 451 votes

- *Vice Presidents* (3 candidates were nominated for 2 VC positions):

Patrick Allard (France) – 367 votes
Shan de Silva (USA) – 319 votes

- *Committee* (7 candidates were nominated for 4 positions):

Eliza Calder (UK) – 350 votes
Jan Lindsay (New Zealand) – 297 votes
Michael Ort (USA) – 262 votes
Lizette Rodriguez (Puerto Rico) – 301 votes

In addition, the outgoing President, Ray Cas, will remain on the EC in an ex-officio role, to provide continuity and advice when needed.

On behalf of the IAVCEI community, and the outgoing EC, we congratulate the new committee members and wish them well for their term of office.

The new committee will officially take over management of IAVCEI at the end of the *IAVCEI General Assembly and Awards meeting*, at 6pm, Saturday 27th June, in South Hall 1, Floor 3, Prague Convention Centre. (Those attending the Prague meeting are asked to come to this meeting to acknowledge and celebrate the presentation of the IAVCEI Awards, and to meet the new committee.)

Finally, thank you to the Nominating/Election Committee for monitoring the election, and Adelina Geyer, the Assistant-Secretary, and Joan Marti, Secretary_General, for organising the user-friendly, IAVCEI on-line voting system.

2. Thank you to the outgoing IAVCEI Committee

I personally want to thank the outgoing IAVCEI Executive Committee for their enthusiasm and willingness to work hard together during the last 4 years. We have had some interesting and difficult issues to work through, but we hope that we leave IAVCEI in a healthy state for the next committee. We have debated a number of issues internally, but have always arrived at a consensus view supported by the committee. We have introduced a number of initiatives that we hope will be carried forward, including:

- Introduction of an **on-line voting process** that was foreshadowed by the previous EC. The development of the on-line site was overseen by Assistant Secretary Adelina Geyer and Secretary General Joan Marti.
- Achieved **greater representation of women** on the new IAVCEI committee than ever before.
- Significantly **increased membership** of IAVCEI from 714 in 2011 to 2,174 in 2014. Again, thank you to Adelina for managing membership records. However, to remain vibrant IAVCEI's *membership numbers must continue to grow and be renewed* by new young scientists signing up for membership. Every current member is encouraged to urge new young scientists, who may little about IAVCEI, to go on-line to the IAVCEI website to sign up to become IAVCEI members at <http://www.iavcei.org>. Membership is currently free, unless members want to become donor members.
- Maintained IAVCEI's **sound financial status**, that has allowed us to support an unprecedented number of conferences, workshops, courses and participation by individuals at conferences and workshops. This has been possible at a difficult time when IAVCEI was directed by IUGG to cease charging membership fees. Thank you Secretary General Joan Marti (see financial report below) for maintaining financial health.
- However, to sustain this situation, the current EC recommends that **modest membership fees should be reintroduced for all members**, and we suggest an AGU-EGU model and fee scale, including compulsory annual membership fee (50 Euros) to attend and present papers at IAVCEI conferences and an abstract fee (30 Euros per abstract). Members should receive a reduced conference registration fee to compensate. This way the financial load will be shared by the entire IAVCEI community, not just by some benevolent individuals. Currently, with free membership, IAVCEI's finances are declining (see Finance Report below).
- Initiation of an **Early Career Researchers Network**, that is still in its infancy (see report from inaugural ECR meeting in Kagoshima, 2013, and the "wish-list" below), guided by EC member Greg Valentine, and led by Charlotte Vye-Brown and Sam Poppe.
- **Review and revision of the Research Commissions** program by Vice-Presidents Stephen Self and Hugo Delgado, resulting in termination of some inactive commissions and formation of new ones. In addition, guidelines for the operation and annual reporting requirements of commissions have been introduced.
- Requirement that IAVCEI **Research Commissions must include at least one early career researcher as a co-leader**.
- Requirement that whenever possible **at least one co-convenor of symposia at IAVCEI conferences be an early career researcher**.
- Requirement that **all commissions must contribute to the scientific program of IAVCEI's two major conferences**, the IAVCEI General Assembly (e.g. Prague 2015 GA) and IAVCEI Scientific Assembly (e.g. Kagoshima SA, 2013)

- **Resurrection of the Volcanic Hazards and Risks Commission** under the leadership of Eliza Calder, Jan Lindsay (both now also new IAVCEI EC members), and Jo Gottsman. Without a Volcanic Hazards and Risks Commission IAVCEI would not be a credible international volcanological organisation.

- **Introduction of a new Springer-IAVCEI book series**, that has several volumes in preparation, initiated by EC member Karoly Nemeth.

- Production of **informative IAVCEI NEWS-letters**. Thank you again Karoly for a great effort!!.

- Introduction of a **IAVCEI Field Guide Series** (see IAVCEI website), consisting of fieldguides produced by IAVCEI members for previous IAVCEI conferences and field workshops. Thank you to Adrian Pittari for being the editor of this new series.

- **Continuation of the IAVCEI-Geological Society of London Special Publications series** of collected papers, mostly from symposia at IAVCEI conferences. Thank you to Lucy Porrit for acting as IAVCEI's Liaison person with GSL.

- Establishment of a **IAVCEI Protocols and Practices Task Group** to produce **new guidelines for volcanologists involved in volcano hazard and risk assessment**, led by Guido Giordano. Its deliberations will include consideration of increasing the awareness of professionals about their vulnerability as professionals and the need to better understand the level of their responsibilities and accountability during volcanic crises. This follows the prosecution, conviction and finally, acquittal of scientists involved in monitoring the L'Aquila earthquake crisis in Italy. (See attached introduction from Guido, and the new guidelines for consideration below).

- Organisation of the **most successful IAVCEI conference to date, the 2013 Kagoshima Scientific Assembly**, with 1,100 attendees, and even an erupting volcano. The Organising Committee was chaired by Toshitsugu Fujii and included IAVCEI EC members Setsuya Nakada (Scientific Program Committee Chair), and Hiroshi Shinohara, who provided the important links between the Japanese organizing committee and the IAVCEI EC and played major roles in the conference organisation.

- Initiation of a research project to document in detail the **history of IAVCEI**, since its formation in 1919 as a "section" of IUGG, by EC member Patty Mothes (see March 2015 IAVCEI NEWS for a preliminary summary).

- Development of a strong **collaboration and partnership with the Global Volcano Model Network (GVM)**, whereby IAVCEI has contributed financially to GVM, IAVCEI has two EC members, Hugo Delgado and Greg Valentine, on the GVM Advisory Board, and IAVCEI members contribute to major GVM initiatives, including the recent GAR15 Report on Global Hazards and Risks to the United Nations UNISDR organization (see reports below).

- **Tackling the archaic bureaucracy of IUGG to modernize it**, make it more inclusive and democratic, and thereby allowing IAVCEI to maintain its inclusive and democratic governance practices within the IUGG community of eight geophysical associations (see update below).

- **Preparation of new statutes for IAVCEI** that reflect its actual governance practices rather than the outdated, undemocratic practices demanded by IUGG in the past (see New Statutes below for consideration).

3. Commonsense prevails - IUGG Executive Committee recommends modernization proposals submitted by IAVCEI

- At an extra-ordinary meeting of the IUGG Executive Committee held on the 18th April, immediately after the EGU meeting in

Vienna, the principal topics for discussion were the various proposals for modernizing IUGG governance processes proposed by IAVCEI over the last 3.5 years.

• Contrary to the expectations of not only the IAVCEI EC, but also many people associated with IAVCEI and IUGG for many years, common sense prevailed in IUGG, and the IUGG EC agreed to recommend to the IUGG Council, the following:

1. The eight IUGG associations can introduce individual membership if they wish. (Some associations will, others won't.)
2. Associations can charge membership fees if they wish. (Some associations will, others won't.)
3. Scientists from all countries can now become individual members of the IUGG associations.
4. All members of associations, irrespective of country, can be nominated for and vote for association committee positions, except for the position of President.
5. The President of an association must come from a member country of IUGG. The reason for this is that IUGG member countries pay fees to IUGG that are the basis of the IUGG budget, and they demand the right that associations presidents at least come from member countries. (It used to be that all committee members had to come from IUGG member countries, but now it will only be the President, so this represents considerable progress. IAVCEI still does not agree with this point, but will wait until it needs to cross that bridge in the future before making an issue of it, because all candidates for the presidency at least in recent times have come from IUGG member countries.)
6. The President-elect must be endorsed by the national correspondents from IUGG member countries, after each association has completed its internal nomination and assessment processes. This is because member countries of IUGG pay fees that are the basis of the IUGG budget, and since Presidents have the overall responsibility for the use of the money given to the associations by IUGG, member countries want their representatives to give the final approval to appointment of presidents of associations.

• HOWEVER, although these proposals are 90% along the lines of what IAVCEI has been proposing, and are endorsed by the IUGG Executive Committee, they must still be endorsed by IUGG Council, which consists of one national representative from each of the 60 financial member countries to IUGG. This is one final hurdle to jump before we can fully celebrate. The meeting of Council to consider these recommendations is likely to occur next year, as an e-meeting.

• *Given the major breakthrough and progress on these issues at the 18th April meeting, the current IAVCEI EC recommends that IAVCEI remains within IUGG, now that we have almost achieved all our goals. If the IUGG Council rejects the recommendations of the IUGG Executive Committee, the new IAVCEI Committee has an overwhelming mandate from the recent members plebiscite on these issues to take action.*

• Some members might wonder why IAVCEI doesn't just walk away from IUGG, as we could do following the overwhelming mandate from the members plebiscite to do so *if we could not resolve the issues with IUGG*. First, we have now resolved almost all differences with IUGG, subject to a positive vote on the preceding proposals by the IUGG Council. Secondly, there are many IAVCEI members who are also involved in research in the discipline areas of the other seven IUGG associations (e.g. geodesy, seismology, climate impacts, magnetism, ice science, natural hazard and risks), which enriches volcanology, and creates opportunities for collaboration for those scientists. Third, those IAVCEI members who are involved in volcano monitoring and

volcanic hazards and risks assessment and management benefit from opportunities to contribute to global policy decisions and link into global natural hazard organisations such as the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and UNESCO. This is infinitely easier through IUGG because of its linkages, than if we became an independent association. IAVCEI has perhaps not used this opportunity as much as it could have in the past, but a recent example is the joint contribution by GVM and IAVCEI to the UNISDR GAR15 Report on natural hazards and risks facing the globe (see below). Significant numbers of IAVCEI members have made representations to me on these matters, and I respect the importance of these matters to them. However, we have the mandate to reconsider our position in IUGG should the IUGG Council reject the proposals for modernizing the governance of IUGG associations.

4. KEY DATES for the IAVCEI 2015 General Assembly, Prague, Czech Republic, 26th June to 2nd July, 2015

The IAVCEI2015 General Assembly to be held in Prague, Czech Republic, as part of the IUGG2015 General Assembly, has a great program of symposia, workshops and fieldtrips. Information about the comprehensive IAVCEI scientific program is available on the IUGG2015 website at: www.iugg2015prague.com Over 500 abstracts were received for the IAVCEI scientific program, which is an excellent response for an IUGG conference compared with previous ones. This response ensures that the IAVCEI program will be an excellent one. The IAVCEI scientific symposium program begins on 26th June and finishes on 1st July. However, workshops and fieldtrips both precede and postdate this period, so please check details on the IUGG website.

Key dates for the **IAVCEI2015 General Assembly** are:

- Final deadline for all registrations: 15th June, 2015. Go to www.iugg2015prague.com
- IAVCEI scientific symposia program: 26th June to 1st July, but fieldtrips and workshops occur either side of these dates; check IUGG15 website for these dates. See the conference website, under IAVCEI scientific program, and separately field trips for the details of the IAVCEI scientific program.
- Important IAVCEI business meeting dates during the conference, and locations *in the Prague Convention Centre* are as follows:
 1. *Current IAVCEI Executive Committee meeting* (EC members only): Friday 26th of June, from 12h-13h30 (lunch time), Room 248, floor 2, 25 seats.
 2. *IAVCEI General Assembly Business Meeting and Awards Ceremony (ALL IAVCEI members and National Correspondents* are invited): Saturday 27th of June, from 18h to 20 h (South Hall 1, floor 3)
 3. *IAVCEI Research Commission Leaders meeting* with outgoing and incoming Vice Presidents: Monday 29th June, lunch time (12h-13h30), Terrace II (2nd floor).
 4. *IAVCEI Dinner, for all members.* Monday 29th June, ~ 8.30pm at:
RESTAURANT KOLKOVNA OLYMPIA
Vítězná 7
110 00 Prague 1
The cost will be about 45 Euros per person. Information about booking places and payment will be provided by Joan Marti shortly/
 5. *New IAVCEI Executive Committee meeting* (EC members only): Wednesday 1st of July, 12h-13h30 (lunch time), Room 248, floor 2.

6. *Early Career Researchers meeting*, and possible dinner. To be announced.

Finally, thank you to Joan Marti (IAVCEI SG), Ales Spicak and Vladislav Rapprich (IUGG LOC) for helping to organize various aspects of the IAVCEI2015 General Assembly.

5. New Statutes and By-Laws for IAVCEI for consideration and endorsement by all IAVCEI members

Triggered by the differences with IUGG over governance practices, the IAVCEI Executive Committee has been reviewing its own statutes since 2011. It became obvious that IAVCEI's existing statutes, which largely reflected the outmoded statutes of IUGG, did not reflect the actual democratic and inclusive governance practices that IAVCEI has in fact been using for almost 20 years. We have therefore drawn up new statutes and by-laws that reflect our own practices, and also incorporate proposed changes to the membership of the IAVCEI EC.

The new proposed Statutes and By-Laws are attached to the end of this issue of IAVCEI NEWS for the consideration of all IAVCEI members. As required by our statutes, these changes have to be endorsed by IAVCEI members at the **General Assembly and Awards meeting** at the IUGG2015 General Assembly in Prague, to be held on Saturday 27th of June, from 18h to 20 h (South Hall 1, floor 3, Prague Convention Centre).

Best wishes to all IAVCEI members,



Ray Cas
President of IAVCEI,
On behalf of the IAVCEI Executive Committee.
Monash University, and the University of Tasmania, Australia.

ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 2011-2014 OF THE

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR

<http://www.IAVCEI.org>

Members

- In 2011 the number of IAVCEI individual members was of 714, 74 of them being Life Members, while in 2014 the number of IAVCEI individual members was of 2174, 82 of them being Life Members, 1676 non-donor members, and 498 donor members.

Webpage

- In the period 2011-2014 the IAVCEI web page has been updated several times, adapting it to the corresponding evolution of the associations and constantly updating its contents.

Newsletters

- Thirteen issues of the newsletter "IAVCEI News" have been published through the website, during the 2011-2014 period, two in 2011, four in 2012, four in 2013 and three in 2014

Meetings, workshops and courses

During the 2011-2014, IAVCEI supported activities in clue a large number of workshop, conferences, meetings, meeting and summers schools, all supported by at least one of the IAVCEI associations or directly by its EC. These are:

IAVCEI General Assembly, held during the XXV-IUGG General Assembly, Melbourne, Australia, 28th June – 7th July 2011.

Workshop on Submarine and emergent volcanic arcs and associated volcano-sedimentary basins: facies models, petrology and volcano-tectonics 2-7 May, 2011, Cabo de Gata, Spain
<http://www.ija.csic.es/cabodegata>

The XVIII. Congress of INQUA (International Union for Quaternary Research) Bern (Switzerland), 21-27 July, 2011

Conference on Remote Natural hazards and Environmental Change, 28 - 29 July 2011, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Volcano Observatory Best Practices Workshop: Eruption Forecasting, Erice, Italy, 11-15 September, Sponsored by IAVCEI 11th Field Workshop on Volcanic Gases Kamchatka, Russia September, 2011. Organised by the Commission on Volcanic Gases

IAVCEI - IAS 4th International Maar Conference: a multidisciplinary congress on monogenetic volcanism 2012: Auckland, New Zealand 20 – 24 February, 2012 Auckland, New Zealand
<http://www.cvent.com/events/4th-international-maar-conference/event-summary-8da8b43ec50c46f3ad4276879992c4aa.aspx?i=90ac4a22-0aa2-4d9f-a5df-63c4c154bbb9>

1st International Congress on management and awareness in protected volcanic landscapes
21-25 May, 2012, Olot, Spain,
http://www.volcandpark1.com/images/documents/abstracts_vp_2012.pdf

AGU Chapman Conference on Volcanism and the Atmosphere
11– 15 June, 2012 Selfoss, Iceland
<http://www.agu.org/meetings/chapman/2012/bcall/program/index.php>

4th International Workshop on Collapse Calderas (Vulsini, Italy)
23 – 29 September 2012 Vulsini, Italy
http://www.iavcei.org/documents/CCW2012_ABSTRACT_BOOK.pdf

EMSEV-2012 in Japan 1-5 October 2012 Japan
<http://www.emsev-iugg.org/gotemba/>

Hopi Buttes Volcanic Field Workshop: Interpreting maar-diatreme volcanism using base to top exposures, syn-eruptive surface deposits and country-rock strata 21–27 October 2012, New Zealand
http://www.otago.ac.nz/geology/calendar/hopi_buttes_2012/index.html

Cities on Volcanoes 7 - Colima 2012 18-23 November 2012 Mexico <http://www.citiesonvolcanoes7.com>

BASALT 2013: Link between rift, tectonism and intracontinental volcanism – May 2013, Saxony, Germany
www.senckenberg.de/basalt2013, Sponsored by the IAVCEI Commission on Monogenetic Volcanism and Volcanogenic Sediments

International workshop Pan-American Advanced Studies Institute: Magma-Tectonic Interactions in the Americas, León, Nicaragua, 5-17 May 2013

8th Workshop on Volcanic Lakes, Japan 2013, Aso volcano, Kumamoto and Noboribetsu spa, Hokkaido Japan, 25th July to 31st July 2013,
<http://www.sc.u-tokai.ac.jp/ohbalab/English/CVL2013/index.html>

IAVCEI Scientific Assembly - 2013: Forecasting Volcanic Activity: reading and translating the messages of nature for society (Kagoshima, Japan) Date: 20-24 July, 2013, Venue: Kagoshima Public Access Center, Kagoshima City, Japan, website: <http://www.iavcei2013.com>

2nd VOBP – Volcano Observatory Best Practices workshop “Communicating Hazards” Erice, Sicily, 2 – 6 November, 2013

2nd workshop on Ash Dispersal Forecast and Civil Aviation, (with support and sponsoring from Univ. of Geneva, IAVCEI, IUGG, WMO, ICAO and U.K. Met. Office) WMO headquarters, during 18-20 November 2013.
<http://www.unige.ch/sciences/terre/mineral/CERG/Workshop2.html>

2nd International Conference on Active Volcanism & Continental Rifting with special focus on the Kivu rift zone (AVCOR2013) - November 12-14, 2013, Hotel Serena, Gisenyi, Rwanda.

Course: Italian Association for Volcanology (AIV) 2013 International School in Volcanology: The Explosive Volcanism of Mafic-Alkaline Magmas

2nd International Post-graduate Course of Volcanology, Olot, Girona, Spain, 14-27 October, 2013
http://www.gvb-csic.es/CURSO/CURSO_OLOT/Home.html

XX Central Andes Volcanological Field Course, Universidad Nacional de Salta – Salta – Argentina, November, 11-21, 2013,
<http://www.unsa.edu.ar/~geonorte/cursos/curvol2013.htm>

1st International Workshop on Volcano Geology 7-11 July, 2014, Madeira, Portugal
http://www.iavcei.org/IAVCEI_meetings/MADEIRA/Workshop_Volcano_Geology/Welcome.html

Tephra 2014 - Maximizing the potential of tephra for multidisciplinary science 3-7 August 2014 Portland State University, Portland, Oregon, USA,
<http://www.geohazards.buffalo.edu/documents/Tephra2014.shtml>

Cities on Volcanoes 8, 9-13 September 2014 Yogyakarta, Indonesia, <http://www.citiesonvolcanoes8.com>

12th Field Workshop on Volcanic Gases, 17-25 November 2014, Atacama, Chile <http://iavcei12.campoalto.cl/>

Georisk 2014: “IMPROVING GEOPHYSICAL RISK ASSESSMENT, FORECASTING, AND MANAGEMENT”, 18-21 November 2014 Madrid, Spain,
<http://www.georisk2014.com>

5th International Maar Conference (Mexico) 17-22 November 2014, Queretaro, Mexico
<http://maar2014.geociencias.unam.mx/>

5th V Collapse Caldera Workshop "Caldera Volcanism and Society" 7-11 December 2014, Taupo, New Zealand

3rd Course: Italian Association for Volcanology (AIV) 2014 International School in Volcanology: The Explosive Volcanism of Mafic-Alkaline Magmas

3rd International Post-graduate Course of Volcanology, Olot, Girona, Spain, 13-26 October, 2014
http://www.gvb-csic.es/CURSO/CURSO_OLOT/Home.html

XX1 Central Andes Volcanological Field Course, Universidad Nacional de Salta – Salta – Argentina, November, 11-21, 2014,
<http://www.unsa.edu.ar/~geonorte/cursos/curvol2014.htm>

Forthcoming meetings, workshops and courses in 2015:

4th INTERNATIONAL POST-GRADUATE COURSE IN VOLCANOLOGY (in Spanish), Date: 12-25 October 2015
Venue: Olot, Spain e-mail: ageytraver@gmail.com, website: <http://www.gvb-csic.es/CURSO/Home.html>

IAVCEI General Assembly - 2015 (Prague, Czech Republic), Date: June 22 - July 2, 2015, Venue: Prague Congress Centre, website: <http://www.iugg2015prague.com>

2nd VOLCANDPARK Conference, Lanzarote, Canary Islands, Spain, 16-20 November 2015, organised by the IAVCEI Commission on Volcano Geoheritage and Protected Volcanic Landscapes (VGPL), <http://www.volcandpark2.com>

IAVCEI Executive Committee activities 2011 - 2015

Election of new Executive Members for the period 2011-2015 resulting elected the following IAVCEI members:

President: Ray Cas (Australia)
Past-President: Setsuya Nakada (Japan)
Secretary General: Joan Martí (Spain)

Vice-President: Stephen Self (USA/UK)
Vice-President: Hugo Delgado (México)
Member: Patricia Mottes (Equador)
Member: Karoly Nemeth (New Zealand)
Member: Greg Valentine (USA)
Member: Hiroshi Shinohara (Japan)
Editor-in -Chief Bulletin of Volcanology: James White

Revision and updating of the IAVCEI Statutes and by-Laws, which were approved by the IUGG Council during the IUGG GA held in Melbourne in June/July

Meetings of the past EC and the new EC during the IUGG GA held in Melbourne in June/July

Revision of IAVCEI Finances, funding support, and potential funding sources and strategies.

Publication in the IAVCEI website of the new regulation to become member, in which the obligation of contributing with a membership has been removed

The President (past and new) and the SG participated in the IUGG EC meetings held in Melbourne (Australia) in June/July where IUGG matters for the next period were discussed.

A revision of the IAVCEI Commissions and Working Groups has been conducted by the two Vice-Presidents an approved by the EC, in which active commissions have been identified and several inactive commissions have been deactivated.

The Editorial Board of Bulletin of Volcanology has been completely re-organised

Informal meetings of EC members who attended the different IAVCEI meetings organised during this period attended to discuss IAVCEI matters and future plans

Full revision of IAVCEI Finances, funding support, and potential funding sources and strategies.

Official EC meeting during the IAVCEI Scientific Program for the Scientific Assembly that was held in Kagoshima (Japan) in June 2013.

Preparation of the Scientific Program for the IAVCEI GA to be held In Prague 2015 during the IUGG GA

Nomination process (2014-2015) for new members of the EC for the period 2015-2019

Discussion on the current state of IAVCEI and its relationships with IUGG

- Adoption of the Principle of Freedom of Participation in Learned Societies
- Submission of Proposal to Modernise IUGG and ICSU to IUGG and ICSU, focussing on adoption of self governance of the associations
- Agreement to modernise and completely revise IAVCEI Statutes
- Agreement of the need to reintroduce compulsory individual membership fees along the lines of the AGU

membership fee structure, to ensure the dramatic decline in financial reserves between end 2013 and 2014 is arrested - Conducted plebiscite on the future affiliation be IAVCEI and IUGG should differences between the two organisations on the right to self-governance not be resolved. Remarkably 664 members voted in this voluntary plebiscite and even more remarkably 90% voted to leave IUGG if necessary if the differences were not resolved by the Prague IUGG GA.

Call for nominations for Wager Medal and George Walker Award to be presented at IAVCEI 2015 GA

Foreseen activities for 2015:

Election of the new EC members for the period 2015-2019

Publication of 4 IAVCEI newsletters

Revision of Statutes and By Laws

The senior members of the IAVCEI EC will draft new statutes for IAVCEI that accurately reflect the current governance practices of IAVCEI, which will be submitted to the members of IAVCEI at the IAVCEI Awards and Business meeting at the IAVCEI GA during the IUGG2015 GA in Prague in 2015.

IAVCEI awards

During the IAVCEI Scientific Assembly – 2013 held in Kagoshima, Japan, in July 20-24, 2013, we celebrated the awarding ceremony

IAVCEI Medal Awardees

Kraft Medal: Shigeo Aramaki (Japan)
Thorarinsson Medal: Barry Voight (USA)
Wager Medal: Antonio Costa (Italy) and Fidel Costa (Singapore)
George Walker Award: Heather Wright (USA)

New IAVCEI Honorary members

Prof. Servando de la Cruz-Reyna (Mexico)
Prof. Sergei Fedotov (Russia)
Prof. Grant Heiken (USA)
Prof. Izumi Yokoyama (Japan)

Barcelona, January 31, 2015

Joan Martí
SG of IAVCEI



**THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S
INTERIOR (IAVCEI)**

**STATUTES AND BY-LAWS
(6th May, 2015)**

STATUTES

I. Objectives of IAVCEI

1.
 - a) To promote the study of volcanoes, volcanic processes and their deposits, past and present, and of the chemistry of the Earth's interior;
 - b) To encourage, initiate, and coordinate research and to promote international cooperation in these studies;
 - c) To arrange for the dissemination and discussion of research results and policy matters on volcanology at major conferences (IAVCEI General Assemblies, IAVCEI Scientific Assemblies, Cities on Volcanoes Conferences), and Research Commission Workshops and Field Workshops;
 - d) To arrange for the publication of the results of scientific research on volcanology and on the chemistry of the Earth's interior through its dedicated journal, *Bulletin of Volcanology*, and book series;
 - e) To encourage volcanologists to alert appropriate authorities to the importance of adequate surveillance of active and potentially active volcanoes and of volcanic risk assessment;
 - f) To be the international reference body for advice on scientific policies relating to volcanic processes, hazards and risks;
 - g) To provide guidelines to professional volcanologists on protocols and principles in the conduct of their work, and to help them understand their responsibilities, the expectations and consequences of their actions, in their countries of employment and service

II. Relationship of IAVCEI to IUGG

2. IAVCEI is a constituent association of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), but is autonomous in its governance structure and processes, as defined below.
3. IAVCEI will contribute to IUGG through the IUGG Bureau, Executive Committee and Council through nomination of office bearers for the Bureau, participation of its President, and by invitation, Secretary General, in IUGG Executive Committee meetings, and their attendance at IUGG Council meetings when invited, to contribute the views of IAVCEI and its members, to the business of IUGG.
4. IAVCEI will receive from IUGG an annual capitation fee, based on the number of IAVCEI delegates who register and attend IUGG General Assembly conferences as IAVCEI members.

III. Membership of IAVCEI

5. In accordance with the Principle of Freedom of Participation in Learned Societies (see Appendix), anyone who has interests in volcanology or geochemistry can become a member of IAVCEI, irrespective of country of origin, and participate in the governance of IAVCEI.

6. Those wishing to become members of IAVCEI must apply on-line for membership through the IAVCEI website, and must pay the annual fee to maintain membership.

IV. Administration of IAVCEI

7. IAVCEI will be managed by a democratically elected Executive Committee, that is elected every 4 years, immediately prior to the IAVCEI General Assembly.

8. The Executive Committee will consider business brought to it by members of the Committee, individual members of IAVCEI and the IUGG Bureau and Executive Committee.

9. The IAVCEI Executive Committee will conduct its business progressively during its 4-year term through meetings of the Committee at IAVCEI Scientific and General Assemblies, and in the interim as e-business and video conferences.

10. The IAVCEI Executive Committee is empowered to make policy decisions on behalf of IAVCEI and its members, but major policy decisions should be ratified by members through an on-line plebiscite, or at meetings of members during IAVCEI General and Scientific Assemblies.

11. The Executive Committee of the Association shall consist of 11 members. Candidates for the following 9 positions are democratically nominated by, and elected by, IAVCEI members:

- President
- Secretary General
- two Vice-Presidents
- four Ordinary Committee Members
- an Early Career Researcher, aged 35 or less at the time of nomination

12. In addition, the immediate past-President will be an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee for one term to provide continuity and offer advice to the new committee.

13. The Editor of *Bulletin of Volcanology* is invited to be a non-voting observer on the Executive Committee to provide insight from his/her dealings with IAVCEI members through the association's publication processes. She/he may also be nominated to become an elected member of the Executive Committee.

14. The President may only serve for one term as President.

15. The Secretary General is elected for two 4-year terms.

16. All other members of the Executive Committee are elected to serve for one term of 4 years in the first instance, but may serve one extra term if nominated and elected for a second term at the next election.

17. No more than two members from the same country can be elected to the Executive Committee during one 4---year term of office.

18. An Assistant Secretary may be appointed by the Secretary General to help with his/her duties, including the role of web---master for the IAVCEI website.

19. The Executive Committee shall have the power to fill any vacancy that arises on the Executive Committee during the interval between successive elections for the IAVCEI Executive Committee.

20. The Executive Committee shall have the power to appoint the Executive Editor of the Bulletin of Volcanology, as well as of other publications of the Association.

21. The Executive Committee shall have the power to create and disband Research Commissions and Task Groups of the Association.

22. Only members of IAVCEI can present papers at IAVCEI conferences, but scientists wanting to present papers at IAVCEI conferences can join IAVCEI at the time of registering for the conference. Distinguished invited keynote speakers may be exempted from this requirement.

23. Countries that are represented by individual members may apply to the IAVCEI Executive Committee to have a National Correspondent for IAVCEI to represent their national volcanological community.

24. National Correspondents are also appointed by the IUGG adhering scientific organisations in each IUGG financial member country, but it is recommended that appointments of such member country National Correspondents be done in consultation with the IAVCEI Executive Committee.

25. National Correspondents are required to act as conduits of information flow between IAVCEI and national volcanological communities, and may make representations on behalf of their national volcanological communities to the IAVCEI Executive Committee.

V. Nomination and Voting for the IAVCEI Executive Committee

26. Only individuals who are members of IAVCEI can be nominated for election to the IAVCEI Executive Committee.

27. Only members of IAVCEI can nominate another member for election to the IAVCEI Executive Committee.

28. Candidates for election to the IAVCEI Executive Committee can be from any country, except candidates for the Presidency, who must come from IUGG member countries, according to IUGG Statutes.

29. Only members of IAVCEI can vote in the election for the IAVCEI Executive Committee.

30. Nominations for candidates for election to the IAVCEI

Executive Committee, must be seconded by three other current individual members, each from countries other than that of the candidate.

31. The outgoing Executive Committee has the power to nominate candidates for particular positions on the Executive Committee, when only one, or no candidates are nominated by members.

32. Nominations must be called for and submitted to the Chairperson of the IAVCEI Nominating or Election Committee no later than six months before the General Assembly.

33. The voting process will be anonymous and conducted electronically through the IAVCEI web site and will be initiated by the Secretary General and President at least three months before, and must close no later than one month before, the IAVCEI General Assembly.

34. The Secretary General and Assistant Secretary are responsible for establishing a secure on---line voting site and process, that ensures that only IAVCEI members registered as members at a defined date can vote, and that members can only vote once.

35. A Nominating or Election Committee will be responsible for overseeing the voting process to ensure that it is undertaken in accord with the current IAVCEI statutes and by---laws.

36. The members of the Nominating Committee will be proposed by the President and endorsed by the Executive Committee no later than nine months before the IAVCEI General Assembly.

37. The Nominating Committee will consist of no less than five current individual members of IAVCEI, one of whom, usually the Past President bar one, will be nominated to be the Chairperson.

38. All nominations of candidates for election to the IAVCEI Executive Committee shall be considered by the Nominating or Election Committee, which will produce a shortlist of at least one, but no more than three candidates for each of the positions on the new Executive Committee, except for the 4 general committee positions, for which no more than 12 candidates should be proposed.

39. Not more than two candidates from the same country, can be proposed by the Nominating Committee as candidates for election to the Executive Committee as a whole.

40. The Nominating Committee is also responsible for scrutinising the results and reporting the results to the President and Secretary General within a month following the close of voting.

41. The candidate(s) with the largest number of votes for each position will be elected.

42. The President---elect must be endorsed by a majority of IAVCEI National Correspondents from IUGG member countries. A non---response from a National Correspondent will be taken to be an endorsement for the President---elect.

43. In case of a tie the Executive Committee at the time of the election will elect the candidate from among those with the same number of votes.

44. The Secretary General will communicate through the website to all IAVCEI members the results of the elections before the General Assembly, and the new officers of the Executive Committee will be officially appointed during the General Assembly.

VI. IAVCEI Awards

45. To honour outstanding achievements in research and contributions to volcanology and to IAVCEI, IAVCEI will make awards at the General Assembly and Scientific Assembly to the most suitable candidates who have been nominated.

46. The awards to be made are:

a) The George Walker Award is for an early career researcher within 7 years of being awarded the PhD degree at the time of nomination. This is awarded every 2 years at each General and Scientific Assembly. Detailed criteria are available on the IAVCEI website.

b) The Wager Medal is for a mid-career researcher within 15 years of being awarded the PhD degree at the time of nomination. This is awarded every 2 years at each General and Scientific Assembly. Detailed criteria are available on the IAVCEI website.

c) The Thorarinsson Medal is awarded to a senior researcher with an outstanding international research record. The medal is awarded only at the Scientific Assembly. Detailed criteria are available on the IAVCEI website.

47. Candidates for IAVCEI awards must be members of IAVCEI.

48. Candidates for IAVCEI awards can only be nominated and supported by IAVCEI members.

49. Nominations for all IAVCEI awards must be made in writing by one member, and supported with supporting letters by no more than 3 other members.

50. The principal nominator and the 3 supporting members must be from different countries to ensure that all candidates have international profiles, and have contributed to volcanology at the international level.

51. An Awards Sub-Committee will be established by the President 6 months before a General Assembly or Scientific Assembly. The President will be Chairperson of the Awards Committee and will invite at least 4 other members with significant international research profile and experience, representing different geographic regions around the world and ensuring gender balance, to join the committee. Each member of the Awards Committee will have an equal say in the outcome for each award.

52. In addition, at each Scientific Assembly, the IAVCEI Executive Committee may decide on and award Honorary Life Membership to up to 3 members for their contributions and services to volcanology and IAVCEI over an extended period of time.

VII. Alteration and Interpretation of Statutes

53. These statutes shall be changed only by a majority of at least two thirds of votes by members in attendance at the General Assembly business meeting for members, or through an on-line plebiscite for members.

54. Any individual member may propose in writing an alteration, or alterations, to the Statutes, provided the proposal is supported by three other, current individual members in writing.

55. The Executive Committee may also propose changes to the Statutes.

56. The Executive Committee shall have the power to decide whether the proposal will be distributed to members to vote on through an on-line plebiscite or at a General Assembly.

BY-LAWS

I. National Volcanological Communities/Organisations, and National Correspondents

1. Individual countries are encouraged to establish national volcanological communities/organisations, with the following functions:

a) To foster volcanological research within their own country, and encourage membership of IAVCEI;

b) To nominate through their National Committee a National Correspondent who will act as the principal contact between IAVCEI and their national community and have the power to represent their country's views at IAVCEI General Assemblies;

c) To submit topics for discussion at the General Assemblies of the Association. Topics so submitted should be notified to the Secretary General of the Association at least three months before the General Assembly;

d) To facilitate and coordinate, as appropriate and necessary, the dissemination of IAVCEI NEWS, correspondence and other information relating to the affairs of IAVCEI.

2. National Correspondents of IUGG member countries are asked to endorse the IAVCEI President-elect at the General Assembly.

II. Duties of Officers of the Association

3. The function of the Executive Committee is to exercise general oversight of the affairs of the IAVCEI. It should meet during each General Assembly and Scientific Assembly, and when possible during other IAVCEI meetings. At other times the Executive Committee will conduct the affairs of the Association by email exchange among its members. Its duties include the following:

a) To consider proposals for changes to the Statutes and By-Laws

b) To fill committee vacancies arising between elections for the Executive Committee.

c) In the event of the President's position becoming vacant between General Assemblies, the Executive Committee shall appoint one of the Vice Presidents to act as President until the next General Assembly.

d) To assist in preparing the agenda and making arrangements for General Assemblies and other meetings

- e) To appoint a Nominating Committee for the short-listing of candidates for election as new office bearers and the conduct of the election
- f) To appoint the Executive Editor and Associate Editors of the Bulletin of Volcanology and other publications
- g) To endorse Commissions and Working Groups proposed by the Vice-Presidents.
- h) To consider applications for funding to the Executive Committee by Commissions, IAVCEI Conference organizing committees, individual members seeking support to attend conferences, and special purpose grants from affiliated organisations
- i) To determine the membership fee structure and membership fees
- j) To promote the interests of the Association.

4. The Executive Committee will also conduct the business of the Association between General Assemblies and take on the particular responsibility of pro-actively fostering the objectives and interests of the Association, the Commissions and Task Groups. The Executive Committee is responsible also for establishing Sub-committees to deal with specific aspects of the work of the Association.

5. The duties of the President are to
- a) Preside at General Assemblies and Scientific Assemblies of the Association and, in consultation with the Secretary General, to regulate the business of the Association.
 - b) Sign documents on behalf of the Association.
 - c) Select and chair the Awards Committee.
 - d) To appoint Task Groups to address specific issues and to liaise and work with them to ensure the goals of the Task Group are achieved in a timely manner.
 - e) Be responsible for all protocol aspects related to the Association.

6. The duties of the Vice-Presidents are to
- a) Preside at General Assemblies and Scientific Assemblies in the absence of the President.
 - b) Be prepared to become President should the presidency become vacant between elections.
 - c) Foster pro-actively the objectives and interests of the Association.
 - d) Manage the IAVCEI Commissions and Task Groups program, and have the responsibility for ensuring that all Commissions and Task Groups are active and functioning effectively.

7. The duties of the Secretary-General of the Association are:

- a) To carry on all correspondence relating to the affairs of the Association;
- b) To maintain and preserve the records of the Association;
- c) To maintain a mailing list of members of the Association, and to receive and process membership applications;
- d) To administer the funds of the Association, to prepare at the end of the calendar year preceding a General Assembly the accounts of the Association, and to arrange that they shall be properly audited
- e) To prepare annual Financial and Activities reports for members and for IUGG
- f) To ensure that the annual reports of the Association are published and distributed;

- g) To prepare a budget for the ensuing four-year term.
- h) In consultation with the President and members of the Executive Committee, to prepare the agenda and make arrangements for the next General Assembly, and
- i) To cooperate with the other Associations of IUGG in arranging the scientific program for IUGG/IAVCEI General Assembly conferences, and with the local organising committee for the IAVCEI Scientific Assembly conferences.

8. The duties of the Assistant Secretary, in the case where one has been appointed, are to assist the Secretary-General in carrying out the duties of the Secretary General, especially in maintaining the membership register, email address list of members, and the Association website. The Assistant Secretary may be appointed Secretary-General in the event of that position becoming vacant between General Assemblies.

9. The duties of the webmaster, in case of one having been appointed, are to assist the Secretary-General in managing the website of the Association.

10. The Executive Editor of the Bulletin of Volcanology shall normally be appointed for no more than 6 years, and shall:

- a) Administer the process of receipt of manuscripts and their distribution to the Associate Editors for review and acceptance (or otherwise).
- b) Be responsible for maintaining high standards of content and presentation of the Bulletin of Volcanology.
- c) Be empowered to sign documents on behalf of the Association that are pertinent to the Bulletin of Volcanology.
- d) Appoint Associate Editors, with the approval of the Executive Committee; AEs will normally serve for periods not exceeding four years.

III. Commissions, Working Groups, Task Groups, and other committees

11. The Executive Committee, on the advice of the Vice Presidents, may establish any Research Commission devoted to the international promotion of research in any speciality of volcanology and chemistry of the Earth's interior.

12. Commissions are usually initiated by submission of an application to the Vice-Presidents and Executive Committee by a group of members with common, but well-defined research interests, which can be presented as an important research theme. Commissions may also be initiated by the Executive Committee to fill a need or gap in the research activities of IAVCEI, by contacting groups of members to encourage them to form a Commission.

13. Each Commission will have one or more leaders.

14. At least one leader should be an early career researcher.

15. The leaders will present proposals for the objectives, program, and membership of the Commission for approval by the Executive Committee.

16. Leaders normally will serve for periods not exceeding four years.

17. Leaders are expected to solicit interest and participation from IAVCEI members who may be interested in the research

theme(s) of the Commission, and build up a contact list of such members.

18. Leaders should regularly provide information to and solicit suggestions from their network of members on proposed activities, and make arrangements to organize Commission activities.

19. Every Commission is required to propose and organize at least one symposium research theme for every IAVCEI General Assembly and Scientific Assembly.

20. The convenors of every Commission hosted symposium must include at least one Early Career scientist.

21. Commissions are also encouraged to organize workshops and field workshops affiliated with the major IAVCEI conferences, or outside of these, or jointly with other commissions within IAVCEI, or with Commissions from other IUGG Associations, which have related research interests.

22. Commissions may propose the formation of Working Groups to explore research interests that represent a sub---theme of related research theme to that of the Commission.

23. Working Groups should also submit an application to the Vice---Presidents, with the endorsement of the Commission leaders, with a specified life---span and clearly enunciating the goals of the Working Group.

24. At the end of the term of the Working Group it is expected to submit a report to the Vice Presidents, summarizing the outcomes.

25. At the end of the term of a Working Group, it may be terminated, or if the members of the Working Group feel there is continuing momentum, then the Working Group may submit an application to become a Commission.

26. All Commissions and Working Groups are required to submit a brief one to two page report of activities annually to the Vice---Presidents.

27. The President in consultation with the Executive Committee may establish Task Groups devoted to the short---term completion of specific scientific tasks, at the end of which term, a report(s) will be submitted to the President and the Executive Committee.

28. The President in consultation with the Executive Committee may also establish small committees devoted to the completion of specific administrative tasks.

29. These will include the Awards Committee whose responsibility, under the chairmanship of the President, is to prepare recommendations for the IAVCEI Awards at the time of the Association's General Assemblies or Scientific Assemblies, and the Election Nominating Committee, which will oversee the election process.

IV. Alteration and Interpretation of By---Laws

30. These By---Laws shall be changed only by a majority of at

least two thirds of votes by members in attendance at the General Assembly business meeting for members, or through an on---line plebiscite for members.

31. Any individual member may propose in writing, alteration, or alterations, to Statutes and By---Laws, provided the proposal is seconded (in writing) by three other current individual members.

32. The Executive Committee may also propose changes to the By---Laws.

33. The Executive Committee shall have the power to decide whether the proposal will be distributed to members to vote on through an on---line plebiscite, or at a General Assembly.

APPENDIX

Principle of Freedom of Participation in Learned Societies

IAVCEI adheres to the Principle of Freedom of Participation in Learned Societies for all

scientists:

a) All scientists should be able to apply for, and be accepted for, individual membership of scientific learned societies or associations, and should be able to participate freely irrespective of age, cultural background, race, religion, political or scientific views, disability, gender, gender orientation, country of origin, country of residence, or financial status of those countries in the learned society or association.

b) All scientists who become individual members of scientific learned societies or associations should be able to participate in the activities of such societies or associations, including attendance at conferences and other activities, voting on matters that are brought to the membership, nominating others for committee positions, being nominated for committee positions and serving in those capacities if voted in by the membership.

c) Membership of a learned society or association may only be rejected or cancelled if the candidate or member has been guilty of (i) professional malpractice, (ii) discrimination against others on the grounds of age, cultural background, race, religion, political or scientific views, disability, gender, gender orientation, country of origin, country of residence, or financial status of those countries in the learned society or association, or (iii) bringing the society or association into disrepute by unfairly maligning it.

d) Disagreeing with the policies of the association or society in good faith is not deemed to malign the learned society or association, but represents the democratic right of any member of an enlightened learned society or association to state their views.

BULLETIN OF VOLCANOLOGY

News and Updates

It has been some time since I wrote something for the newsletter, so there are a number of things to communicate about the *Bulletin of Volcanology*.

The journal is performing well, manuscript handling times remain varied but continue to decrease, and the number of articles submitted and published is stable or slightly increasing. In 2011 the *Bulletin* shifted to a standard online submission and editorial system, and we ceased publication of special issues and topical collections, along with publication in print format, at the end of 2013. From 2013, Springer has more strongly highlighted in alerts and on their web pages that the *Bulletin* is published for IAVCEI, the journal's owner. This is especially helpful since we no longer have the IAVCEI advertisement that always appeared in the print version.

Below are the *Reuters / ISI* journal impact metrics for *Bulletin of Volcanology*, 2009-2013 (the latest year currently available). In general the *Bulletin* now publishes about twice as many papers as it did in 2008. The surge in papers published in 2012 cleared a backlog before making the transition to continuous publication in 2013, which eliminated the lag time between online publication and appearance in print.

Year / #papers published / *IF

2008 / 59 / n.a.

2009 / 75 / 3.063

2010 / 81 / 2.463

2011 / 92 / 2.205

2012 / 142 / 2.653

2013 / 99 / 2.667

2014 / **100 / n.a.

* impact factors calculated for preceding years

** our records

In early 2014 Springer shifted to a system of online proof editing, which significantly speeds production for the many papers needing only minor changes in proof. It is now common for papers, once approved by the Executive Editor, to appear online in final format within 3 weeks. From when authors return proofs, the time is typically about 12 days.

With regard to the editorial board, there are a number of changes to report. In keeping with the agreed plan to rotate editors out incrementally, rather than repeat the nearly complete replacement of the board that took place after I became executive editor, I have reached agreement with some editors about retiring this year. There have also been appointments this year that haven't been well-publicised yet, and one editor will be switching roles.

Appointments in 2014-2015:

The editorial board has gained a number of new associate editors, who sustain and extend the breadth and depth of expertise on the board. Andy Harris will return to the *Bulletin's* editorial board after some years away, and is enthusiastic about taking on the role of review-article editor, in which he will solicit and handle topical reviews.

Costanza Bonadonna (July 2014)

Gert Lube (November 2014)

Rich Brown (February 2015)

Judy Fierstein (February 2015)

Andy Harris – (June 2015) review-article editor

Changing status in 2015:

Steve Self has been review-article editor since the position was created in 2011 and been involved with a number of excellent reviews. He will hand off that role to Andy later this year and join in handling the main group of research article papers that are the main submissions to *BV*.

Retirements in 2015:

Both I and Linda, our Editorial Administrator, would like to thank each of these editors for their work with the *Bulletin*. They have provided excellent editorial handling for many manuscripts, and with the reviewers have helped our authors to strengthen both science and presentation across a range of topics. We wish them all well with their next "spare time" projects! Being an editor, for the *Bulletin* or any other serious journal, is a serious commitment that periodically absorbs sizeable chunks of an editor's time, and there are always other chores competing for attention. The high conscientiousness with which they undertake the work, financially uncompensated, shows their commitment to the volcanology research enterprise, and they deserve our gratitude.

Sara Fagents

Michael Manga

Jim Gardner

Eliza Calder

Vern Manville

David Peate

Best regards,

James White

Executive Editor, *Bulletin of Volcanology*

ADVANCES IN VOLCANOLOGY

Springer Book Series

Editorial Manager for *Advances in Volcanology* is now fully operational. Book chapters from books accepted to be included in the book series now can be uploaded through the Editorial Manager via the following link:

<http://www.editorialmanager.com/avol>

The first volume of the AiV book series – **Volcanic lakes** – has been published and can be accessed as electronic book or printed volume via the following link:

<http://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783642368325>

Karoly Nemeth Series Editor – *Advances in Volcanology*

IAVCEI TASK GROUP ON CRISIS PROTOCOLS

The IAVCEI Task Group on Crisis Protocols was launched at the 2013 IAVCEI General Assembly in Kagoshima with the aim of providing updated guidelines to practising volcanologists involved in volcanic hazards and risk mitigation. The starting point was the document issued by the IAVCEI Sub-committee for Crisis Protocols in 1999 (Bulletin of Volcanology, 60, 323-334), broadened as scopes in view of the aftermath of the L' Aquila earthquake and trial which involved scientists in charge of crisis management (see IAVCEI Newsletter 2012, No. 4, p. 2-9; 2013, No.1, p. 2-3 and No. 2, p. 11-13).

At Cities on Volcanoes 8 in Yogyakarta the Task Group became affiliated to the recently formed Commission on Volcanic Hazards and Risk. The Task Group has now completed, as scheduled, its deliberations and a document for IAVCEI in the form of Guidelines.

The document is written as recommendations and principles useful not only for practitioners but for the whole volcanological community and calls for further actions by IAVCEI Commissions and Workgroups.

The document will be also available on the IAVCEI website. All IAVCEI members are invited to consider the document and provide comments to **Guido Giordano, Chair of the Task Group** at guido.giordano@uniroma3.it and/or at the IAVCEI2015 General Assembly in Prague from 26th June to 1st July, this year.

TOWARD IAVCEI GUIDELINES ON THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SCIENTISTS' INVOLVED IN VOLCANIC HAZARD EVALUATION, RISK MITIGATION AND CRISIS RESPONSE

Foreword

The International Association for Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI), as the representative international association of scientists working on volcanic hazard evaluations and risk mitigation, promotes sustained open discussion amongst the scientific community on many relevant issues, including:

- how to best understand and forecast volcanic activity, the associated hazards, and contribute to risk evaluations;
- the appropriate roles and responsibilities of scientists prior to, during and after crises;
- the nature of scientists' relationships with government authorities, populations at risk, and the media;
- the manner and extent of involvement of scientists in processes that eventually lead authorities to make decisions, the extent of the liability or vulnerability of scientists to outcomes of these decisions, and the way that scientists' input may be perceived and judged by others;
- the role of national and local culture and perception of risk in both mitigation policy and communication of hazard and risk;
- the effectiveness of descriptions of forecasted volcanic phenomena and associated hazards, and of their related

uncertainties;

- how to best increase the awareness, preparedness and empowerment of individuals, and society as a whole, in order to reduce the impact of volcanic phenomena on society.

In particular, IAVCEI, as a modern learned society wants to offer through its media (e.g. its website, archives, documents, recommendation notes) informative material, which can help members and others to fulfill these roles and responsibilities. In particular, scientists have a role in protecting populations and societies from harm due to volcanic phenomena, within the context of, and being cognizant of, diverse cultural needs and settings.

Furthermore, IAVCEI wants to develop frameworks within which relationships and communication with local communities, media and authorities can be fostered and improved.

Principles and Recommendations

1 – IAVCEI complies with UN-ISDR guidelines on natural hazards and risk management (<http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/hfa>; <http://www.preventionweb.net/posthfa>), and stresses that scientific activities in this regard, with the purpose of evaluating volcanic hazards and contributing to mitigation of risks, should address with highest priority those phenomena with potentially the highest impact on lives, and should also give high priority to protecting livelihoods, cultural, environmental and property assets. No discrimination should exist in protecting lives based on ethnic, gender, religious, economic, cultural or any other grounds.

2 – IAVCEI reminds scientists, whether they are directly involved with governmental agencies and civil protection authorities or not, that their conduct and actions, both during inter-eruptive periods and during volcanic crises, can have broad and potentially unintended consequences. Such actions could and may be subject to public and/or legal scrutiny. Therefore, IAVCEI recommends that scientists: i) fulfil their responsibilities in good faith and to the best of their abilities, working to facilitate informed decisions by civil protection authorities and at-risk individuals; ii) safe-guard not only their own legal status, but also the status and credibility of their advice which should be independent, neutral, objective, unbiased and value-free; iii) when communicating volcano hazard information be aware and respectful of applicable protocols and procedures, and all relevant legal requirements and cultural issues.

3 – IAVCEI advises scientists to fully evaluate whether the environment within which they work is subject to external or internal pressures on the outcomes of the volcanic hazard evaluations that may deviate from the principles stated in point 1, for political, economical or other reasons.

4 – IAVCEI, while acknowledging that different cultures require different types of civil protection chains of command, endorses structures that allow:

- a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of the scientific community, and specifically of scientists from volcano observatories, government agencies or institutions, universities or consultancies;
- a clear distinction between scientific activities that inform civil protection decisions (such as the preparation of a volcanic hazard

evaluation or a volcanic hazard map) and civil protection decisions and actions per se;

- the direct involvement of scientists in risk evaluation, management and civil protection actions only when based on a common agreement and acceptance of respective roles and responsibilities;

- a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities of scientists in communicating hazards and, where and if applicable, risks;

- strong and effective working collaborations between scientists from volcano observatories and the wider scientific communities, as well as government officials, community representatives and the media, based on full respect and acknowledgement of the role of volcano observatories as the primary source of data and information on volcanic hazards.

5 – IAVCEI promotes dialogue at all levels within the local scientific community and stakeholders during inter-eruptive periods. Developing a co-operative, united, and well-trained local scientific and stakeholder community is the strongest and most effective way to deal with volcanic crises. Toward this aim, IAVCEI promotes the implementation of training programs that focus on fully collaborative approaches between inter-disciplinary teams of scientists, civil protection authorities, government officials, community representatives and the media.

6 – IAVCEI at the same time supports international research cooperation, so that during volcanic crises, local scientific communities can immediately find external support, if needed. IAVCEI encourages integration and collaboration of scientists before, during and immediately after volcanic crises. International and independent national scientists should seek out and co-operate with the local scientific organization that is officially responsible for monitoring and hazard evaluation. This works if the official team is open to independent input, and independent/international scientists agree to be part of the official team rather than competing with it.

7 - IAVCEI supports open sharing of monitoring and other scientific databases, with due respect of national laws and rules for discretion with regards to sensitive data. IAVCEI at the same time cautions scientists not to use such open-access data improperly. An example of improper use would be to use these data to undermine those charged with the responsibility for hazard management during crises. For an example of the implications of this type of situation, see IAVCEI Subcommittee for Crisis Protocols (1999).

8 – IAVCEI supports efforts aimed at developing a range of modes for communication of volcanic hazards (e.g. hazard maps, hazard evaluation reports, etc.) that are rigorous, fit for purpose and end-user friendly, i.e. clear, effective, complete, understandable and referenced. That information must be founded on robust science, and the results must be fully accountable and defensible. IAVCEI accepts that such modes of communication cannot be standardised, as cultural diversity and disparate settings require different approaches. At the same time IAVCEI promotes sharing of best practices to form a common framework and background for further developments of volcanic hazard communication activities.

9 – IAVCEI promotes the publication and sharing of best practices in hazard studies and crisis management. Best practices, while non-prescriptive, are essential bench-marks for scientists to match or surpass. At the same time, IAVCEI encourages

publication and sharing of both successful and unsuccessful cases related to hazard evaluation and crisis management so that lessons can be learnt by the whole volcanological community from past experiences.

10 – IAVCEI promotes inter- and multi-disciplinary studies and scientific programs aimed at improving the understanding of the multi-faceted nature of volcanic environments, their hazards, and volcanic crisis management, including the scientific aspects and also the social, cultural, political, economic and legal perspectives.

11 – IAVCEI acknowledges that prior to and during volcanic crises, the stakeholders playing fundamental roles, aside the scientific community, for the effectiveness of civil protection actions include governmental and civil administrations, the public and the media. IAVCEI notes that there have been cases where lack of proper communication and reciprocal understanding among stakeholders and the scientific community has greatly increased the toll of human lives and other losses in volcanic crises. IAVCEI promotes any initiative aimed at strengthening relationships with all stakeholders involved in, and affected by volcanic crises, particularly initiatives aimed at promoting mutual understanding of the respective needs and points of view. IAVCEI acknowledges that scientists can learn a lot from local communities living with volcanoes. In particular, IAVCEI notes that, in the absence of ongoing collaborative activities during inter-eruptive periods, it will be harder to develop a full and reciprocal understanding once a crisis commences, thereby undermining the subsequent effectiveness of civil protection actions.

12 – IAVCEI promotes the public dissemination of scientific knowledge about hazards, risks, and their inherently associated uncertainties. IAVCEI acknowledges that recipients may have different cultural views and perceptions of volcanic phenomena, and associated hazards and risks. IAVCEI advises scientists to not simply impose their own views. IAVCEI supports exchange programs aimed at facilitating mutual understanding.

13 – IAVCEI promotes initiatives aimed at the empowerment of people and societies against the consequences of volcanic disasters. These initiatives include scenario-based or other types of emergency simulations and exercises.

14 – IAVCEI endorses initiatives by its members through dedicated commissions and their websites, aimed at developing, publicizing and archiving documentation on volcanic hazard studies and practices, on any of the topics outlined in previous points. These activities are aimed at facilitating access to relevant informative material by members and other interested parties.

Proposed Actions

Based on the above Principles and Recommendations, IAVCEI urges its members, through networking of Commissions, workgroups and taskgroups, to:

- 1) create and maintain open-access checklists and guidance notes that may serve as non-prescriptive assistance for scientists;
- 2) use and populate the IAVCEI website(s) with relevant informative and scientific material;
- 3) implement activities aimed at fulfilling the aspirations

presented in the Principles and Recommendations above, especially regarding the improvement of relationships and mutual understanding with all stakeholders involved in civil protection activities and operations.

IAVCEI acknowledges that a lot of work on these matters has already been done by many dedicated workgroups, research projects and individuals, and invites them to share the main outcomes via IAVCEI media.

Further Reading

Aspinall, W. P., Loughlin, S.C. et al. (2002). The Montserrat Volcano Observatory; its evolution, organization, role and activities. In: The eruption of Soufriere Hills Volcano, Montserrat from 1995 to 1999 (eds. Druitt, T. H. and Kokelaar, B.P.); The Geological Society of London, Memoir 21: 71-91.

Haynes, K., Barclay, J. and Pidgeon, N. (2008). Whose reality counts? Factors affecting the perception of volcanic risk. *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research*, 172, 259-272.

Donovan A. and Oppenheimer C. (2012). Governing the lithosphere: Insights from Eyjafjallajökull concerning the role of scientists in supporting decision-making on active volcanoes. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 117, B03214, doi:10.1029/2011JB009080,2012

Fearnley, C.J. (2013). Assigning a volcano alert level: negotiating uncertainty, risk, and complexity in decision-making processes. *Environmental and Planning*, 45(8), 1891-1911, doi: 10.1068/a4542

Fearnley, C.J., McGuire, W.J., Davies, G. and Twigg, J. (2012). Standardisation of the USGS Volcano Alert Level System (VALS): analysis and ramifications. *Bulletin of Volcanology*, 74, 2023-2036, doi: 10.1007/s0445-012-0645-6

Giordano, G., Cas, R. and Martí, J. (2014). Document in preparation of the IAVCEI meeting on Best Practices and Communication of Volcanic Risk at Cities on Volcanoes 8. *IAVCEI News* 2014 No.2, 11-13, http://www.iavcei.org/documents/newsletters/2014/2014%20IAVCEI_News_2.pdf

IAVCEI Subcommittee for Crisis Protocols (Newhall, C., Aramaki, S., Barberi, F., Blong, R., Calvache, M., Cheminee, J.-L., Punongbayan, R., Siebe, C., Simkin, T., Sparks, R.S.J., and Tjetjep, W.) (1999). Professional conduct of scientists during volcanic crises. *Bulletin of Volcanology*, 60, 323-334.

Lavigne, F., De Coster, B., Juvin, N., Flohic, F., Gaillard, J.-C., Texier, P., Morin, J. and Sartohadi, J. (2008). People's behaviour in the face of volcanic hazards: Perspectives from Javanese communities, Indonesia. *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research*, 172, 273-287.

Newhall, C.G. (2000). Volcano Warnings. In: Sigurdsson H., Houghton B., McNutt B., Rymer H., Stix J. (eds.) *Encyclopaedia of Volcanoes*. 1st edition. Academic Press, New York, 1185-1197

Newhall, C.G. and Punongbayan, R.S. (1996). The narrow margin of successful volcanic-risk mitigation. In: Scarpa, R. and Tilling,

R.I. (eds.) *Monitoring and Mitigation of Volcano Hazards*. Springer, Berlin, 807-838

Phillipson, G., Sobradelo, R. and Gottsmann J. (2013). Global volcanic unrest in the 21st century: An analysis of the first decade. *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research*, 264, 183-196
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster UN/ISDR (1994) *Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World: Guidelines for natural disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation*. United Nations secretariat of the UN/ISDR, Geneva, Switzerland

UN/ISDR (2005) *Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disaster: An Introduction to the Hyogo Framework for Action*. Online at: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/8007_59610307.pdf (accessed February 2015)

UN/ISDR (2015) *Towards a post-2015 framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: BUILDING THE RESILIENCE OF NATIONS AND COMMUNITIES TO DISASTERS*. Online at <http://www.preventionweb.net/posthfa/> (accessed May 2015)

by the IAVCEI Task Group on Crisis Protocols¹

¹*IAVCEI Task Group on Crisis Protocols, affiliated with the Commission on Volcanic Hazards and Risks*
G. Giordano, R. Bretton, E. Calder, R. Cas, J. Gottsmann, J. Lindsay, C. Newhall, J. Pallister, P. Papale, L. Rodriguez

GLOBAL VOLCANO MODEL

A new initiative in volcanology is the formation of the Global Volcano Model (GVM) network, which was launched in November 2011. This article describes what GVM is about, explains its relationship to IAVCEI and invites members and Commissions of the IAVCEI community to become involved.

GVM aims to create a sustainable, accessible information platform on volcanic hazard and risk. GVM will provide systematic evidence, data and analysis of volcanic hazards and risk on global and regional scales, and support Volcano Observatories at a local scale. GVM will develop capabilities to anticipate future volcanism and its consequences. GVM is based on institutional membership rather than individuals, as is the case for IAVCEI. So far 31 Partners and sponsors have joined GVM from around the globe involving some 20 countries at the time of writing, including many major volcanological research centres, three insurance sector partners and other international organisations, notably WOVO. The governance structure of GVM has been agreed with a Management Board and Steering Committee. The Board includes mandatory representation of IAVCEI and the Smithsonian Institution and the Steering Committee including representatives from all partners.

A major goal of GVM is the translation of volcano science into forms that are useful and accessible to the public, researchers, decision makers, governments, international agencies, NGOs and commerce. Database development is a core activity and currently includes the Quaternary Large Magnitude Explosive Volcanic Eruption (LaMEVE), which has reached a mature form and is online. As well as the development of databases GVM aims to provide tools for forecasting, assessment of hazard and risk, and dealing with complications associated with volcano information at global, regional and local scales.

A brief word on the name which some may find odd as GVM is not a model in the usual sense. The reason for the name is more strategic and pragmatic. Several years ago Global Earthquake Model (GEM) was funded with similar mission. The concept of a global community of scientists dedicated to a particular natural hazard gained currency with international agencies like the UN, World Bank and OECD. GEM became an important source and the concept developed of “Global Models” for each kind of hazard. GVM was founded at the right time because of the increasing interest in disasters that led to the Hyogo Framework for Action in which Governments pledged to work more closely together and use science much better for disaster risk reduction (DRR). Thus Model should be understood as an overall understanding of the hazard and to put this knowledge into forms that are useful. The strategy GVM paid off because UN ISDR commissioned GVM and IAVCEI to make a global assessment of volcanic risk for their 2015 global assessment of DRR.

GVM has agreed an approach of undertaking specific projects and tasks. GVM has been commissioned together with IAVCEI by the UN ISDR Office for Disaster Risk Reduction to carry out an assessment of global volcanic hazard and risk for its 2015 report (GAR15) and delivers the first comprehensive assessment of global volcanism from such a perspective. This has never been done before and will provide a benchmark assessment of the state of knowledge on volcanoes in relation to their hazards and risks. As a consequence of the GAR15 work there is now volcano information available at a national-level as a series of country profiles for every country in the world. GVM has received superb support and engagement from WOVO and other 80 individual scientists from over 50 institutions worldwide. Four background papers have been delivered to the UN ISDR. The four papers under the joint auspices of IAVCEI and GVM have been converted into an open access ebook published by Cambridge University Press. This study provides a benchmark synopsis of what we currently understand about volcanoes, volcanic hazard and volcanic risk. The book and components of the book can be downloaded from:

<http://www.cambridge.org/us/academic/subjects/earth-and-environmental-science/mineralogy-petrology-and-volcanology/global-volcanic-hazards-and-risk?format=HB>

GVM is developing its own initiatives through the partnership by forming three task forces to address knowledge gaps. One is developing volcanic hazard and risk indices, another is preparing a database on volcano deformation recorded by satellite data (principally radar) as well as managing the global assessment of volcanic risk for the UN’s GAR15 report. GVM is also supporting the second Volcano Observatory Best Practices workshop on communication, which is in the planning stage.

Each partner of GVM offers different expertise in developing models, methods, information and tools to analyse and monitor hazard risk and impacts. The development work of GVM includes databases such as the Global Volcanism Program, Smithsonian Institution, WOVodat (a database on precursors to volcanic eruptions by the World Organization of Volcano Observatories), VHub (a US-led effort to develop an online collaborative environment for volcanology research and risk mitigation) and the Volcanic Global Risk Identification and Analysis Project (VOGRIPA). GVM is complementary to IAVCEI and wants to complement the work of the Commissions and not duplicate. This is why IAVCEI has a seat on the Board and GVM already works

closely with some key IAVCEI Commissions.

The current funding for GVM has been extended by the Natural Environment Research Council until August 2015. There has also been support from the European Research Council and the private sector, notably Munich Re. Additionally, the BGS has been awarded £20k to support the development of a business model for the long-term sustainability of GVM.

GVM has many potential users spread across the world. These include citizens living on or near volcanoes; governments; the humanitarian aid sector and development organisations interested in disaster risk reduction; the insurance sector; aviation; national, regional and local authorities; civil protection; international agencies such as the UN and World Bank; businesses and critical facilities affected or threatened by volcanic hazards; as well as a number of research institutions around the world.

What of the future? There is much work to do. GVM is only at the beginning of creating databases. If you are reading this article and in any way are involved in or know of databases being developed then you are encouraged to let us know or develop the database within GVM, which are underpinned by the Smithsonian VOW4 database. The GAR15 study has revealed many knowledge gaps in volcano information, issues on definitions (such as how an eruption is defined), and considerable room for improving the quality as well as quantity of volcanological data. Thus GVM will have a future focus on developed standards and ontological questions related to how databases are constructed. The task forces will continue their work and its already clear that there is a need update the GAR15 assessment in a few years from now. The issue of volcano data is becoming very prominent and GVM proposes to involve the community in key questions relating to data: how its collected, how definitions effects how data are represented, improving data quality, filling data and database gaps, standards for collecting data and how data are best analysed. We expect to announce a major workshop on this theme in Washington DC hosted by the Smithsonian Institution in April 2016.

How can you get involved? The only rule for GVM membership is that it is based on institutions rather than individual researchers. To join GVM only requires a letter to Dr Sue Loughlin (as Chair of the GVM Board) outlining why membership is requested and what the institution wants to contribute. There are no fees. Find out more about GVM at: <http://globalvolcanomodel.org/>

Sue Loughlin and Steve Sparks

IAVCEI EARLY CAREER RESEARCHERS NETWORK: REPORT OF THE INAUGURAL MEETING AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

Background

During the IAVCEI 2013 conference in Kagoshima, Japan, an open invitation evening meeting was held as an inaugural event for the IAVCEI Early Career Researchers Network. Upon this

well-attended event, early-career scientists were invited to discuss how IAVCEI could improve the support for this part of the community. It was Prof Ray Cas, in his role as IAVCEI president, who gathered few enthusiastic ECRs to lead this discussion, supported by Dr Greg Valentine as the IAVCEI Committee Early-Career Advisor.

Program

The evening event started with presentations by Ray, Greg, Kathy Cashman and Steve Self, and was chaired by Charlotte Vye-Brown with the support of Koji Kiyosuki, Sam Poppe and Jozua van Otterloo. The participants then formed a dozen breakout groups to discuss questions on:

1. Are you interested in the formation of an Early-Career Scientist Program in IAVCEI?
2. What would you like this to achieve?
3. How can IAVCEI support early-career scientists?
4. Are there specific events or activities that you would like IAVCEI to host?

Following the meeting, 66 of the participants went out for dinner and drinks in Kagoshima. We are very grateful for the contributions from the IAVCEI Committee to this event and the purpose is to make this the first of many similar events in the future.

The following document presents a summary of the discussions at that event and represents the views of ~90 participants. We would like to solicit the views of the community, especially those that were not able to attend. A VHub IAVCEI Early-Career discussion forum and facebook group were set up in order to gather input from anyone who wishes to contribute to the discussion. We will continue to run this discussion thread so that we can shape the development of this group and activities for the future.

Outcome and recommendations

1. Are you interested in the formation of an Early-Career Scientist Program in IAVCEI?

The resounding feedback from the Early-Career evening event in Kagoshima was that there is a desire for the formation of an Early-Career Scientist Program or Working Group under the umbrella of IAVCEI to support early-career scientists whether engaged in study, academic research or teaching positions, industry or operational positions. It was suggested that the working group is formed of regional representatives that could act as a point of contact for members, provide input to the group, and promote IAVCEI generally.

2. What would you like this to achieve?

Several work areas were identified as needs by this community that they would like an Early-Career Scientist Program to assist with or directly deliver:

Support career-development

- Hold workshops at meetings offering the opportunity to ask questions to higher level scientists in small groups or an online forum where questions can be asked in a blog
- Provide tips on CVs, job opportunities and writing a (successful) grant proposal
- Offer mentoring opportunities - with conference buddies/mentor for first timers at main conferences and an online forum

- Help to identify community relevant job opportunities - with a dedicated website advertising or linking to adverts for jobs and a post-doc advertising board at IAVCEI main and supported conferences

Form an active network to share resources

- Use facebook and twitter as informal ways to get practical information for this working group
- International funding opportunities and partnership information
- Produce an early career newsletter (ideally just before an IAVCEI conference) highlighting some research projects (in IAVCEI newsletter)
- Google hangout regularly
- Provide more information on the structure of IAVCEI with the commissions/unions (e.g., IAVCEI, AGU, EGU etc)
- Subject related listservs, websites and journals

Co-ordinate early-career specific activities and involvement in IAVCEI

- Push for opportunities for discussion after talks and an identifiable early-career poster slot – there is currently a lack of time in the schedule
- Involve early career scientists in convening sessions and commissions (note: this is now an adopted IAVCEI recommendation at any IAVCEI-affiliated assembly)
- Hold an IAVCEI early-career specific workshop pre-conference to network and get feedback/advice on presentations

3. How can IAVCEI support early-career scientists?

Support can be provided by in-kind support of the activities mentioned in answer to question 2 and more tangibly to:

Support attendance of early-career scientists on fieldtrips through keeping mid-conference fieldtrips at conferences and supporting cheaper rates for longer, pre- and post-conference trips (and ensuring there is a choice of short duration trips) to encourage and enable early-career scientists to attend.

Provide grants to support travel and subsistence for early-career scientists to attend conferences.

Develop a mentoring network and encourage mid- and senior-career scientists to mentor and advise early-career scientists on topics from:

- dealing with the insecurity of short-term contracts
- career options and transferability between industry, academia and government careers
- maintaining a career in research and advice/support for young families, dealing with re-location and balancing family and work
- providing impartial career advice for difficult situations
- and to share experiences on career development

Develop resources such as an accessible database of IAVCEI PhD theses and a listing of early-career scientists to facilitate networking with specific research interests and links to VHub.

Encourage participation at conferences with language support for foreign students at meetings, support for people in countries with small in-country networks, identification of regional

chapters or representatives to support networking and prizes for Early-Career posters and presentations.

4. Are there specific events or activities that you would like IAVCEI to host?

Specific *networking events* could be organised at conferences:

- **Social meetings** for IAVCEI Early-Career scientists at big conferences such as AGU, EGU, IMC, to provide networking and continuity in between IUGG and IAVCEI Science Conferences e.g. early-career scientist breakfast at IAVCEI
- **Career advice** at IAVCEI-hosted events including: Interaction with industry and how to build links, how to transition from academia to industry and back, women in science and career breaks e.g. through networking lunches
- Something like the AGU pizza and beer sessions with 30 seconds to stand up and introduce yourself / a problem from your research/say that you are looking for a job / advertise a post-doc
- **Web conferences** to support communication between early-career scientists and live participation in IAVCEI conferences and meetings
- Silent Disco!

In addition, the following events and activities were suggested:

- **Workshops** at IAVCEI meetings with presenters that are a mix of early-, mid- and late-career on: Public speaking tips, proposal writing, writing workshops, successful publishing (interfacing with journal representatives), supervisor relationships, networking tips, time management, project management, job vacancies, very early career tips
- **Outreach** at university level – regional or local chapters
- **Teaching** - TED analogue for IAVCEI; class material online
- **IAVCEI early-career prize/awards**

Summarized recommendation

We propose that a new Early-Career Researchers Network is established under the umbrella of IAVCEI. Early-career would not be defined strictly (but is generally viewed as within 10 years of completion of PhD) and will be open to all IAVCEI members who view themselves as early-career i.e. have yet to secure or are in the early years of holding a permanent job. We suggest that the working group be formed of a co-ordinator and team of regional representatives who collectively organise events, facilitate networking among members and support web-based dissemination of information.

Charlotte Vye-Brown and Sam Poppe

REFLECTIONS ON SENDAI

I was privileged to attend the UN 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) at Sendai, Japan (13 to 18 March). The WCDRR is a UN process in which the world's

countries get together to cooperate, collaborate and improve their resilience to natural hazards.

I was there as part of the ICSU delegation, which represented Science and Technology, and to present the joint study by Global Volcano Model (GVM) and IAVCEI on Volcanic Hazard and Risk to the conference. Indeed the presentation of this study is somewhat of a landmark for volcanology in that a major synoptic assessment of volcanic risk had never before been presented within a UN forum as a contribution to the development of a new intergovernmental agreement on Disaster Risk Reduction. The joint GVM/IAVCEI study was delivered as four background papers to the 2015 Global Assessment Report (GAR15) of UN ISDR. Look out for these papers in the form of an Open Access e-book published by Cambridge University Press in the near future. Volcanology thus figured prominently for the first time in a GAR15 report. Volcanologists and especially volcano observatories are already working within communities and with governments to build resilience. The GVM/IAVCEI reports draw attention to the successes and progress being made by our community, particularly where scientists are working across disciplines with emergency managers and others to ensure the best science meets societal needs. Nevertheless, I suspect many volcanologists are not that familiar with the UN and UN processes and how science is fed into policy and international agreements. I certainly wasn't and so I have written this short article to raise awareness in the volcanology community about the UN system and the growing importance of DRR in the development of global strategies to address the impact of natural hazards in the context of sustainable development and climate change.

WCDRR is quite unlike a conventional science conference so was a new experience; sometimes bewildering, sometimes invigorating and occasionally frustrating. There were at least 6,500 participants, all of whom have to be associated with either an official government delegation or a major stakeholder group, such as Business, NGOs and the Science & Technology Group. With 187 governments and a huge range of groups there was great diversity. To give a flavour I met people from the insurance sector, space agencies, religious charities, Save the Children, World Vision, consultants, grass-roots community leaders, World Bank lawyers, mayors of cities, advocacy groups for disabilities, human rights and gender issues, as well as an array of academics across numerous disciplines. There were also many parallel sessions that were typically panels where a group of experts discussed a particular topic and then responded to questions from the audience. There were numerous side events on a whole variety of more specialised topics; I participated in one on extreme weather and presented in the GAR15 technical session where I presented the GVM/IAVCEI study. Of course I tended to go to science focussed sessions but I could have gone to sessions for example on epidemics, rural health, safe schools, microfinancing and resilient communities. Certainly this diversity simultaneously engendered bewilderment and enthusiasm with many people passionate about the state of the World and the commitment to improve it. The conference got off to an exciting and impressive start with the Emperor and Empress of Japan, the Japanese Prime Minister Abe and UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon in attendance.

Why is this conference so important and what was it trying to achieve? There are some major issues that in a very general sense unite the United Nations. Broadly told, the issues relate to concern about the future and include sustainable development, climate

change, biodiversity and disasters. The UN strives to develop international agreements that promote co-operation and frameworks to address these issues, such as reducing risk from natural hazards. The agreements range from binding to non-binding and aspirational. WCDRR was the first of an 18-month period of global processes relevant to poverty, vulnerability, crisis and risk including the International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa (July 2015), the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda in New York (September 2015), the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris (December 2015) and the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul (May 2016). Getting 187 nations to agree on anything is a formidable task and of course it's the politics that creates much of the challenge. The way this is done is extraordinary. There were two giant rooms with every country having a desk. In one room there are national statements and statements from many other major organisations (e.g. WHO, development banks, the EU). In another room each country is represented by two or three people and a pre-prepared text of an agreement is gone through word by word. The dialogue goes on most of the night and for almost 4 days in seven official languages, although most of the negotiations are in English. Wrangles on wording are often tense when they have political cadence. A paragraph which mentions "occupied states" triggers fierce impassioned responses. This agreement though will frame national policies and international co-operation for the next 15 years to avert disasters. At midnight 18 March, after a 30 hours final session, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) was signed.

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in 2005 was the last UN agreement to address DRR and had the aspiration to reduce disaster risk around the World. There is some evidence of success with large reductions of risk for some kinds of events, such as greatly reduced fatalities for typhoons affecting Bangladesh. Volcanology can claim some success as there has been no mass fatality event (many thousands of deaths or more), yet this decade has seen several significant eruptions. However, the HFA decade also saw huge disasters like the Haiti earthquake in 2010 and the Great East Japan earthquake and tsunami in 2012, while myriad small extensive disasters showed no sign of diminishing. The new framework agreement aims at building on HFA and making much more substantial inroads into reducing disaster risk.

Science feeds in principally through the GAR process. UN ISDR produce their biennial reports on disasters related to natural hazards. The 2015 report (GAR15) is the last of four reports over the HFA decade and is the most significant because its findings inform how the new agreement has been framed. A major success at WCDRR is that science and technology feature much more prominently in the new document, a reflection of skilful lobbying and influence by some key scientists and science organisations such as the Academies and ICSU. Volcanic risk features for the first time in GAR15 as a consequence of the GVM/IAVCEI effort involving 85 volcanologists from 34 institutions. Volcanology thus demonstrated that it is a collaborative and organised community, and so is well positioned to make significant contributions within the new framework.

It is not possible here to provide more than the barest outline of the GAR15 report. It's a long but very well written report and provides a new perspective on DRR, so I recommend getting a copy. Some key ideas and issues though are worth highlighting as they represent key messages for science and frame the role of

science. Foremost is an emergent change of paradigm. The key message of the conference is the need to factor future losses that are bound to accrue due to natural hazards into development. The HFA promoted a shift from reactive responses to disasters to investments in a more proactive response, which makes communities more resilient to the effects of these natural phenomena. A key outcome of SFDRR is the need to integrate and mainstream disaster risk reduction into economic development and a sustainable future. This new approach is a major shift in emphasis in how the world coordinates efforts to reduce disaster risk by attempting to integrate DRR firmly into Sustainable Development. Natural hazards and associated disasters have been viewed as acts of God that society had to protect itself from. Natural hazards, however, are always going to happen, and so we need to build more resilient societies at local to international scales.

What does this all mean for volcanology? In some respects the kind of science we do to enhance basic understanding of volcanic processes and to provide early warning, hazard assessment and advice to decision-makers won't be so different. However, how we develop and present the science is due for change. UN ISDR in the GAR15 was pointedly critical of science as spending too much of its time doing research and publishing papers that are inaccessible to those who want to use the science. Much of scientific knowledge is buried in learned technical journals and is often scattered through a complex literature with, in many cases, lack of synthesis of this knowledge. Transforming the science into accessible forms, useful tools and understandable information for the users of science will be a key demand. The language that is understood in the outside world is in terms of losses, cost-benefit analyses and demonstrating that investment in DRR is much better than reacting to emergencies and disasters that could have been prevented. We will need to transform some of the science into new forms that express risk in terms of effects on lives, livelihoods, supply chains, health, economic indicators, human well being etc. GAR15 came up with a new metric of "life years lost" which measures the combined effects of a disaster in terms of lives lost, injuries, affected populations and economic losses. So using life years lost may become a key metric to understand. Can we evaluate, for example, that by monitoring a volcano to a certain technical standard reduces the life years lost for future eruptions?

Within SFDRR volcanology needs to both demonstrate and realise its value in reducing risk in the context of sustainable development. We will also need to work more closely together, being more ready to share data and ideas, sign up to the principles of open access, and display community co-ordination and cohesion. The SFDRR emphasizes voluntary contributions and development of simple metrics to monitor progress and indeed help characterise natural hazard risk. The lingua franca of DRR is turning to resilience building and risk management. Risk assessment requires a systematic and scientific approach so a certain reluctance of some scientists to move from hazard to risk assessment and forecasting may prove to be unsustainable. Working with other disciplines for risk assessment, notably in the social sciences, will become essential.

GVM and IAVCEI can provide the platforms for the volcanological community to work together to contribute to SFDRR. One outcome of the GAR15 work by GVM/IAVCEI is to identify many issues relating to volcano data and knowledge gaps. As a community we have a responsibility to provide the best

evidence to inform DRR through collection and analysis of data and transforming this information into useful forms. The GAR15 work suggests that the quality of data needs to be improved, that there are major knowledge gaps, a need for more harmonisation of data collection and data analysis, systematic collations of data in databases that are more consistent with one another with moves towards agreement on database formats, issues of ontology (how is an eruption defined) that effect how data are collected and classified, handling of big data particularly in geophysics and how data are used in models. These issues suggest in turn that a focus on volcano data might be a very good theme for GVM and IAVCEI as major improvements in volcano data will be a significant contribution to the early stages of SFDRR.

Steve Sparks

INVITATION: IAVCEI-CVL9 WORKSHOP, YAOUNDÉ, CAMEROON

Supported by the IAVCEI Commission on Volcanic Lakes, the IAVCEI Commission on Monogenetic Volcanism and the IAVCEI Commission on Volcanogenic Sediments

On behalf of the CVL Steering Committee we are delighted to invite you to participate on the 9th Workshop of the Commission on Volcanic Lakes, CVL9, to be held in March 2016 in Cameroon, Western Africa. Needless to say that the volcanic lakes Nyos and Monoun have played a kickstarting role in the history of volcanic lake researches in our scientific community. The groundbreaking research during the past 30 years at Lake Nyos and Monoun has traced the track many geochemists and limnologist still follow. We will be happy to have our 3-yearly appointment, this time at the shores of the Cameroonian lakes, in early 2016.

“30 years after the Lake Nyos disaster”

Date of the conference: 14th - 20th March, 2016

Venue of the conference: Conference Centre, Yaoundé

Main focuses of the 9th CVL Workshop

- Thirty years of Lake Nyos gas disaster: before and after,
- Outcomes of SATREPS-NyMo project (2011-2016): the joint project between Japan and Cameroon will come to an end in 2016. Many outcomes from these 5 years of international collaboration and scientific research will take a central role during CVL9,
- Field work: comparison and knowledge exchange on field methods.

Scientific themes

- Theoretical and practical aspects on Nyos-type disaster and degassing,
- Gas-water-rock interactions in volcanic lakes,
- Volcanic lake dynamics and their impact on the human and natural environment,
- Hydrology of volcanic lake catchments,
- Geology of volcanic lake hosting craters,
- Assessment and mitigation of hazards posed by volcanic lakes.

Provisional scientific sessions and potential contributors

1. How the volcanic lake basins form: geology of volcanic lake settings

Key note talk: Karoly Nemeth

Session Chairs

- Festus Aka
- Boris Chako Tchamabe
- Karoly Nemeth

2. Precursors for unrest and phreatic eruptions: the speed of water and chemical compounds

Key note talk: Dmitri Rouwe

Session Chairs

- Takeshi Ohba
- Bruce Christenson
- Dmitri Rouwet

3. Storage and release of gas from depth: Nyos-type lakes and how to mitigate

Key note talks: Minoru Kusakabe and Takeshi Ohba

Session Chairs

- George Kling
- Bertram Boehrer
- Bill Evans
- Greg Tanyileke

4. The fluid sound: geophysical approaches translated to volcanic lakes

Key note talks: Corentin Caudron and Jean Vandemeulebrouck

Session Chairs

- Corentin Caudron
- Jean Vandemeulebrouck
- Nico Fournier

5. The reigning reservoir: hydrology around volcanic lakes and indirect hazards and utilities

Session Chairs

- Issa
- Wilson Fantong
- Raul Mora

6. Swirling steam devils: how do we measure them and what do they tell us?

Key note: Bruno Capaccioni

Session Chairs

- Agnes Mazot
- Giancarlo Tamburello
- Bruno Capaccioni

7. Bio-activity lakes

Session Chair

- Franco Tassi

Workshop fieldtrips

Participants will visit Lakes Nyos and Monoun.

Post CVL9 excursion will offer field visit to Barombi Mbo, and Mt Cameroon.

For further information please contact

Greg Tanyileke, CVL Secretary and chief organiser of CVL9:
gtanyileke@yahoo.co.uk

Dmitri Rouwet, CVL Leader: cvl.dmitri@gmail.com!

Suggested readings

Aka FT, Yokoyama T, Kusakabe M, Nakamura E, Tanyileke G, Ateba B, Ngako V, Nnange J, Hell J (2008) U-series dating of Lake Nyos maar basalts, Cameroon (West Africa): Implications for potential hazards on the Lake Nyos dam. *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research* 176(2):212-224

Ayonghe SN, Mafany GT, Ntasin E, Samalang P (1999) Seismically activated swarm of landslides, tension cracks, and a rockfall after heavy rainfall in Bafaka, Cameroon. *Natural Hazards* 19(1):13-27

Bang HN (2012) Disaster management in Cameroon: the Lake Nyos disaster experience. *Disaster Prevention and Management* 21(4):489-506

Bang HN, Few R (2012) Social risks and challenges in post-disaster resettlement: the case of Lake Nyos, Cameroon. *Journal of Risk Research* 15(9):1141-1157

Barberi F, Chelini W, Marinelli G, Martini M (1989) The gas cloud of Lake Nyos (Cameroon, 1986) - Results of the Italian technical mission. *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research* 39(2-3):125-134

Baxter PJ, Kapila M, Mfonfu D (1989) Lake Nyos Disaster, Cameroon, 1986 - The medical effects of large-scale emission of carbone-dioxide. *British Medical Journal* 298(6685):1437-1441

Fletcher H (1992) Degassing Lake Nyos. *Nature* 355(6362):683-683

Issa, Tongwa FA, Mouliom AG, Rouwet D, Fantong WY, Tchamabe BC, Ohba T, Yoshida Y, Sighomnou D, Nkamdjou S, Kusakabe M (2015) delta O-18 and delta D variations in some volcanic lakes on the Cameroon Volcanic Line (West-Africa): generating isotopic baseline data for volcano monitoring and surveillance in Cameroon. *Journal of Limnology* 74(1):95-113

Lockwood JP, Rubin M (1989) Origin and age of the Lake Nyos maar volcano, Cameroon. *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research* 39(2-3):117-124

Ngwa CN, Suh CE, Devey CW (2010) Phreatomagmatic deposits and stratigraphic reconstruction at Debunsha Maar (Mt Cameroon volcano). *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research* 192(3-4):201-211

Pourchet M, Pinglot JF, Maley J, Melieres MA, Zogning A (1990) Lake Bambuluwe (Cameroon) - Building-up the same scenario as Lake Nyos. *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research* 42(4):397-400

Tassi F, Rouwet D (2014) An overview of the structure, hazards, and methods of investigation of Nyos-type lakes from the geochemical perspective. *Journal of Limnology* 73(1):55-70

Tchamabe BC, Youmen D, Owona S, Issa, Ohba T, Nemeth K, Ngapna MN, Asaah ANE, Aka FT, Tanyileke G, Hell JV (2013) Eruptive history of the Barombi Mbo Maar, Cameroon Volcanic Line, Central Africa: Constraints from volcanic facies analysis. *Central European Journal of Geosciences* 5(4):480-496

Varekamp JC, Pasternack GB, Rowe GL (2000) Volcanic lake systematics II. Chemical constraints. *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research* 97(1-4):161-179

GAME

As this IAVCEI News is the last newsletter prepared by the IAVCEI EC elected for the period of 2011 to 2015, here we offer a small game to commemorate the issues of the IAVCEI News published between 2011 and 2015. In each IAVCEI News we have used an artistically modified image of a volcano, volcanic site or impression of volcanism. Now you can guess the name of the volcano, location or theme illustrated in the front page of the IAVCEI News in the past 4 years. You can submit your answers by referring to the IAVCEI News Issue number (e.g. 2011 No 1-3) by email (knemeth@xtra.co.nz) OR by in person during the IUGG conference in Prague, by 26 June (Friday) 12.00 noon. The winner will be selected on the basis of the highest and most accurate answers and will be announced in the next IAVCEI News. The winner will receive a copy of the first volume published in the IAVCEI Advances in Volcanology book series (Volcanic Lakes).



IAVCEI News 2011 No: 1-3

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR



IAVCEI News 2011 No: 4

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR



IAVCEI News 2012 No: 1

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR



IAVCEI News 2012 No: 2

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR



IAVCEI News 2012 No: 3

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR



IAVCEI News 2012 No: 4

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR



IAVCEI News 2013 No: 1

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR



IAVCEI News 2013 No: 2 - 3

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR



IAVCEI News 2013 No: 4

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR



IAVCEI News 2014 No: 1

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR



IAVCEI News 2014 No: 2

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR



IAVCEI News 2014 No: 3-4

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR



IAVCEI News 2015 No: 2

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR

Good luck!

Karoly Nemeth

Outgoing Editor-in-Chief of IAVCEI News

FUTURE EVENTS for IAVCEI member's interest

26th IUGG General Assembly, 2015, Prague, Czech Republic.
A broad range of sessions offered by IAVCEI and several field trips will be arranged to volcanic regions across Europe.
Abstract submission deadline is 31 January 2015
Grant Application deadline is 15 January 2015

Date: 22 June – 2 July 2015
Venue: Prague Congress Centre, Prague, Czech Republic
E-mail: info@iugg2015prague.com
Web: <http://www.iugg2015prague.com/>

31st IAS Meeting of Sedimentology
Krakow, Poland
22 – 25 June 2015

Web: www.sedimentologists.org/ims2015

STRATI 2015
2nd International Congress on Stratigraphy
Graz, Austria
19 – 23 July 2015

During this conference a special session will be dedicated for mapping volcanic rocks and their use for facies analysis and to solve stratigraphy questions. The special session is supported by the **IAVCEI Commission on Volcanogenic Sediment**.

Web: <http://strati2015.uni-graz.at/>

XIX INQUA Congress — Quaternary Perspectives on Climate Change, Natural Hazards and Civilization
Nagoya, Japan
27 Jul - 02 Aug 2015

Web: <http://inqua2015.jp/>

AOGS 2015 — Asia Oceania Geosciences Society
Singapore
02-07 August 2015

Web:
<http://www.asiaoceania.org/aogs2015/public.asp?page=home.htm>

13th International Symposium on Geo-disaster Reduction Volcanic Session
Prague, Czech Republic
9 – 11 August 2015
Web: <http://www.icgdr2015.eu>

Goldschmidt 2015

Prague, Czech Republic
16 – 21 August 2015

Web: <http://goldschmidt.info/2015/>

Society for Geology Applied to Mineral Deposits (SGA)
Nancy Centre Prouvé, Nancy, France
24-27 of August 2015
Web: <http://sga2015.blog.univ-lorraine.fr/>

Various –field trips will be offered to regions of volcanic rock-hosted mineral deposits such as those in Georgia, Armenia, The Balkan, The Carpathians and Northern Africa.

Please check web-site:
<http://sga2015.blog.univ-lorraine.fr/field-trips-2/>

2015 Geological Society of America (GSA) Annual Meeting
31 October – 03 November 2015
Baltimore, Maryland, United States

Web: <http://www.geosociety.org/meetings/2015/>

2nd International Congress on management and awareness in protected volcanic landscapes (VOLCANDPARK)
Lanzarote, Spain
November 2015 (exact date will be announced early 2015)
The congress is the main event of the **IAVCEI Commission on Volcanic Geoheritage and Protected Volcanic Landscapes**

Contact: Joan Martí Molist joanmartimolist@gmail.com

2015 AGU Fall Meeting
San Francisco, California, USA
14 – 18 December 2015

Web: <http://meetings.agu.org/>

CVL9 Workshop,
Cameroon
Mid-March 2016.
Contact: Greg Tanyileke
gtanyileke@yahoo.co.uk

2016 Goldschmidt Conference
Yokohama, Japan
26 Jun 2016 → 01 Jul 2016

Web: <http://www.geochemsoc.org/programs/goldschmidtconference/>

Cities on Volcanoes 9
Puerto Varas, Chile
2016
Exact date, contact and web information will be announced early 2015

The conference is supported by the IAVCEI Commission of
Cities and Volcanoes

6th International Maar Conference

Changchun City, China

August 2016 (exact date will be announced early 2015)

The conference is supported by the **IAVCEI Commissions on
Monogenetic Volcanism, Volcanic Lakes and Volcanogenic
Sediments**

Contact: Jiaqi Liu liujq@mail.iggcas.ac.cn

IAVCEI Scientific Assembly - 2017

Date: 14-18 August, 2017

Venue: Portland, Oregon, USA

7th International Maar Conference

Olot, Spain

2018 (date will be confirmed by end of 2015)

The conference is supported by the **IAVCEI Commissions on
Monogenetic Volcanism, Volcanic Lakes and Volcanogenic
Sediments**

Contact: Joan Martí Molist joanmartimolist@gmail.com



Next Issue of the **IAVCEI News** will be published on **1st September 2015**. Articles, notes, news or any items relevant to the IAVCEI community must be submitted by **15th August 2015** to be published in the next Issue.

**Editor-in-Chief for 2015 – 2019 will be selected during
the IAVCEI – IUGG 2015 Congress in Prague in June:**

Outgoing Editor-in-Chief

Károly Németh

Massey University, Palmerston North

Any correspondence, news items could be sent to:

iavcei_news@yahoo.co.nz

k.nemeth@massey.ac.nz

vHub Coordinator: *Greg Valentine* (University of Buffalo)

IAVCEI FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 2014

RECEIPTS	Payer	euros
	IUGG Annual 2014	17,471
	Members Donations 2014	1,020
	Bank interests	77.24
	Abstracts fees CoV 8	11,330.84
	Royalties GSL	2,195.15
	George Walker Foundation	1,181.02
	Sub-Total	33,275.25
	Cash held in bank account at December 31, 2013	119,256,41
	Total	152,531.66

EXPENDITURES	CLASSES	Subject	euros
	Administration	Personnel	0
		Quarters (Rents & Services)	0
		Supplies and equipment (consumables, computer,	1,227,34
		Communications	0
		Travel (SG, EC, President and webmaster)	2,600
		Website (site rental and maintenance)	15,739.54
		Bank expenses	834.27
		Other	0
		Sub-total	20,401.15
	Publications	Proceedings of Assemblies	0
		Proceedings of Symposia and Workshops	0
		Periodicals	0
		Bulletin of Volcanology	242.01
		Other	0
		Sub-total	242.01
	Assemblies		0
		Sub-total	0

	Symposia, Scientific meetings and courses	CoV8, 5IMC, CVLakes, Andes course, Olot course, Volcano-Geology, Georisk, CVGases, EMEV, 5thCCW, AIV course	48,738.45
		Sub-total	48,738.45
	Grants	IAVCEI Grant	0
		Sub-total	0
	Others	George Walker Award	0
		Sub-total	0
	Total Expenditures	TOTAL	69,381.61
Balance at December 31, 2014		Total Receipts	152,531.66
		Total Expenditures	69,381.61
		Total in IAVCEI account at December 31, 2014	83,150.05
Reserve Balance Difference Between December 2013 and December 2014:			- 36,106

IAVCEI FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 2015 (up to 09/05/2015)

RECEIPTS	Payer	euros
	IUGG Annual 2015	18,466.00
	Members Donations 2014	30
	Bank interests	
	Royalties GSL	406.52
	George Walker Foundation	
	Sub-Total	18,902.52
	Cash held in bank account at December 31, 2013	83,150.05
	Total	102,052.57

EXPENDITURES	CLASSES	Subject	euros
	Administration	Personnel	0
		Quarters (Rents & Services)	0
		Supplies and equipment (consumables, computer,)	723.58
		Communications	0

		Travel (SG, EC, President and webmaster)	2,354.12
		Website (site rental and maintenance)	2,121.14
		Bank expenses	132.12
		Other : IAVCEI contribution to GVM	10,035.00
		Sub-total	15,365.96
	Publications	Proceedings of Assemblies	0
		Proceedings of Symposia and Workshops	0
		Periodicals	0
		Bulletin of Volcanology	
		Other	0
		Sub-total	0
	Assemblies		0
		Sub-total	0
	Symposia, Scientific meetings and courses		
		Sub-total	0
	Grants	IAVCEI Grant	0
		Sub-total	0
	Others	George Walker Award	0
		Sub-total	0
	Total Expenditures	TOTAL	15,365.96
Balance at May 9, 2015		Total Receipts	102,052.57
		Total Expenditures	15,365.96
		Total in IAVCEI account at May 9, 2015	86,686.61

Foreseen expenses for till December 31, 2015:

- webservice (maintenance and software licence for email)	4,000 euros
- SG, System Manager, President to attend IUGG business meetings	10,000 euros
- Contribution to EC members expenses to attend IUGG GA	6,000 euros
- minor expenses (consumables, etc)	1,000 euros
- financial support to meetings, courses and workshops	30,000 euros

Total (provisional): 51,000 euros

Foreseen balance by the end of 2015: 35,686.61 euros Forecast Trend

In IAVCEI Reserves:

The decline in reserves between December 2013 and May 2015 is unsustainable without a new source of income being found. The annual income from IUGG is insufficient to support the range of activities that IAVCEI undertakes. The IAVCEI EC has agreed that compulsory membership fees will have to be reintroduced in the second half of 2015, using the AGU model at a rate of 50 euros per member