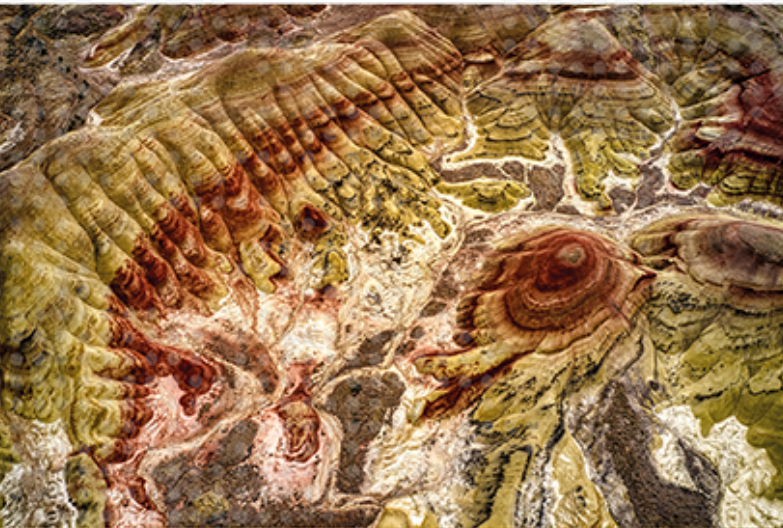


ICDP Status and Future

Status as of December 31st, 2025



ICDP Projects with drilling operations in 2025

- Sensitivity of the West Arctic Ice Sheet to 2 Degrees Celsius of Warming (SWAIS2C), to be continued in 2026
- Bushveld Drilling Project (BVDP)
- Gabon and Oxygenation of Earth - Drilling Early Earth Project (GOE-DEEP), to be continued in 2027
- Weihe Basin Drilling Project (WBDP) Phase I, to be continued in 2026

ICDP Projects with drilling operations scheduled for 2026

- Paleogene Earth Perturbations, U.S. Atlantic Coastal Plain (PEP-US)
- Deep Dust Drilling Project (DeepDUST)
- Drilling Overdeepened Alpine Valleys – Phase 2 (DOVE-2)

ICDP Workshops

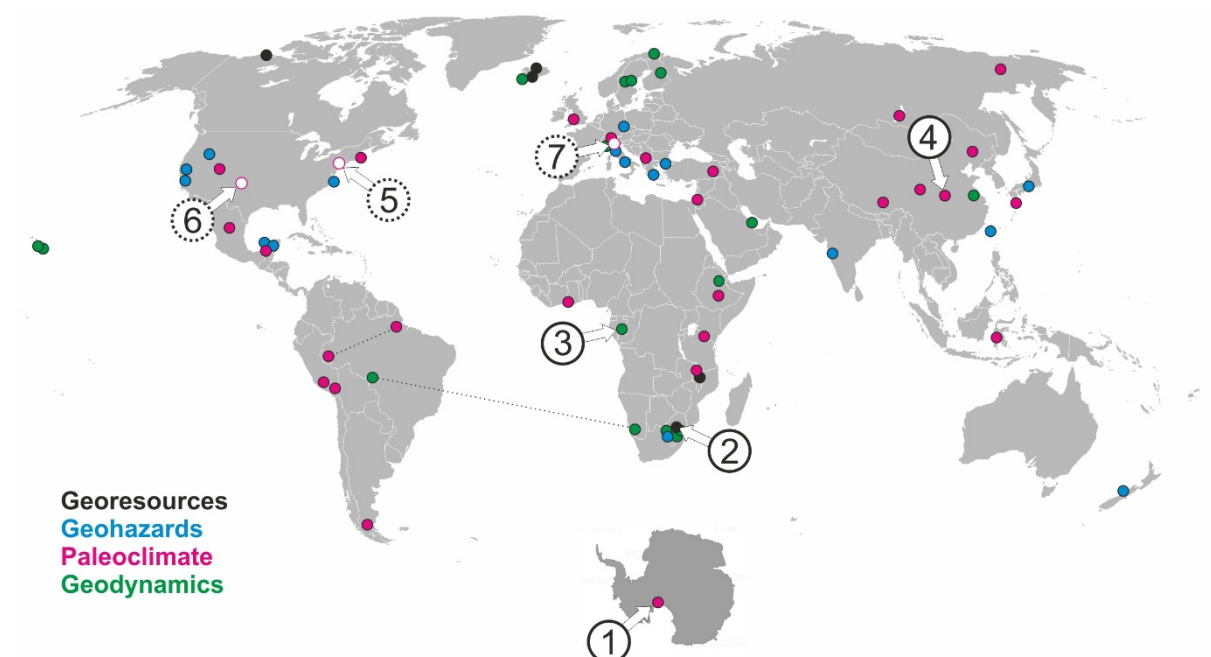
Early Career Researcher Network

Proposal Submissions 2025

Journal SCIENTIFIC DRILLING

ICDP Profile

ICDP Project Schedule 2025/2026



ICDP Projects with drilling operations in 2025

1 SWAIS2C	October 2023 – January 2026	Antarctica
2 Bushveld	May 2024 – August 2025	South Africa
3 GOE-DEEP	June – August 2025	Gabon
4 Weihe Basin	July 2025 – September 2026	P.R. China

ICDP Projects with drilling operations scheduled for 2026

5 PEP-US	Fall 2026	U.S.A.
6 DeepDUST	Fall 2026	U.S.A.
7 DOVE-2	Fall 2026-Summer 2027	Slovenia, Italy, France

ICDP Projects with drilling operations in 2025



Sensitivity of the West Arctic Ice Sheet to 2 Degrees Celsius of Warming SWAIS2C

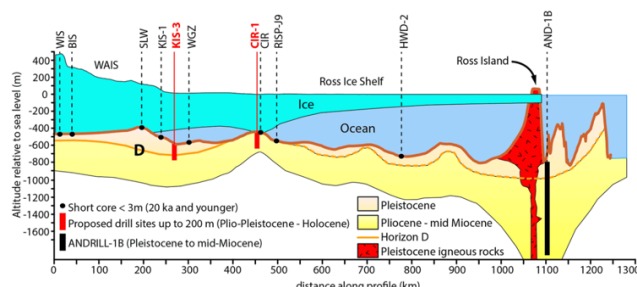
In the last interglacial period, ~125,000 years ago, global temperatures were 1°C warmer than pre-industrial times, similar to what we see today. SWAIS2C aims to determine 1) whether the West Antarctic Ice Sheet has advanced and retreated during the Holocene, a period of relatively stable climate that has characterized the last 10,000 years prior to the industrial revolution and the onset of the Anthropocene, 2) how marine-based ice sheets respond to a world that is 1.5°–2°C and >2°C warmer than pre-industrial times, and 3) the local, regional, and global impacts and consequences of the response of the Antarctic Ice Sheet to this warming. For these purposes, geological ice and sediment records were taken from the center of West Antarctica by scientific drilling at two different sites on the Ross Ice Shelf.

Two sites (Kamb Ice Stream, KIS-3 and Crary Ice Rise, CIR-1) have been identified to drill and recover sediment cores beneath the sea floor along the Siple Coast of West Antarctica, where land ice begins to float and form the Ross Ice Shelf. Drilling at these different sites will allow to compare how the ice shelf behaves at different temperatures.

During the Antarctic summer 2023/24, hot-water drilling through ~580 m of ice at the KIS-3 site proceeded well. A total of eight gravity cores and three hammer cores were retrieved from the seafloor, yielding 7.6 m of sediment in total. No rotary coring was conducted due to technical challenges during deployment of the sea riser pipe made of glass-reinforced epoxy.

Drilling resumed at the KIS-3 site during the Arctic summer 2024/25 using a steel sea riser pipe. However, due to the loss of drilling equipment in the borehole, drilling operations could not be completed.

The second site, Crary Ice Rise, was scheduled for drilling in the Arctic summer 2025/26. At this location, where the ice shelf is grounded and exceeds 500 m in thickness, the plan was to drill through both the ice and the underlying Antarctic crust to recover sediment cores. Drilling operations proceeded exceptionally well, with nearly 100 m of core recovered by 31 December 2025 (in total, 228 m of core had been recovered by 9 January 2026—28 m more than originally proposed).



The SWAIS2C team at the KIS (Kamb Ice Stream) camp in Arctic Summer 2025/26

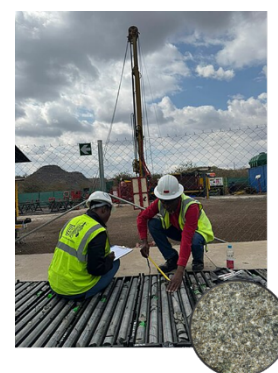
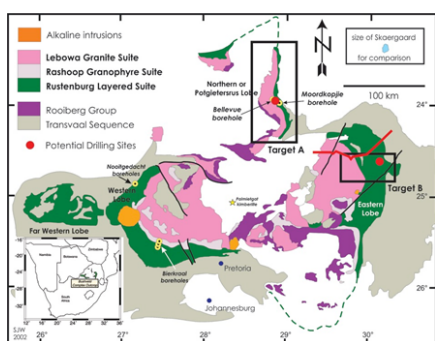
Bushveld Drilling Project BVDP



With about 1 million km³ of igneous rocks, the Bushveld Complex in South Africa constitutes by itself a Large Igneous Province that poses first-order questions about how such vast volumes of magma can be generated from the mantle. However, apart from its size, the Bushveld has several other features that make it remarkable. The Bushveld Complex is bimodal in composition, with subequal proportions of mafic and felsic igneous rocks, providing an opportunity to study relationships between mantle and crustal sources of magmatism in detail. The complex also holds an enormous wealth of mineral resources including ores of strategic importance.

Most of the 8 km-thick layered sequence of the Bushveld Complex is below the surface. Mining operations or fortuitous outcrop reveals only parts of the sequence in detail and without vertical continuity. However, understanding how the Bushveld magmas accumulated and crystallized into layers and how ores formed within them, requires studying a continuous vertical sequence including the roof and floor zones. Furthermore, some of the most interesting science topics require techniques or conditions such as oriented core, or fluid and biological sampling, which will be provided by dedicated new scientific drilling boreholes.

The first phase of the Bushveld Complex Drilling Project, BVDP, was launched at the University of the Free State in Bloemfontein in April 2021 with logging and description of a pre-existing 6-km-long drill core section, provided by the company Impala Platinum Ltd as in-kind contribution. This core section covers the upper two-thirds of the 9 km-thick Bushveld layered intrusion. Active drilling of a scientific borehole that targets the lower section and the base of the intrusion began in April 2024 and was completed in August 2025 with a final depth of 1877 m and >90% core recovery. Downhole logging, fluid & hydrogeological testing and sampling as well as microbiological sampling has been successfully conducted during the on-site operational phase. The core has been shipped to the National Core Library at Donkerhoek, core opening is scheduled for June 2026.



BVDP setting (left), pipe tripping (mid) and initial core logging and description

Gabon and Oxygenation of Earth - Drilling Early Earth Project (GOE-DEEP)

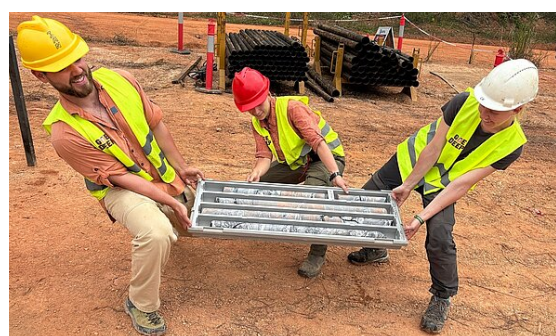
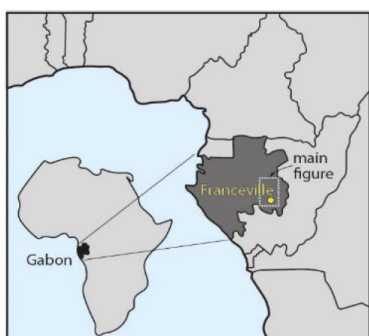


The GOE-DEEP project aims to expand our understanding of Paleoproterozoic Earth history by recovering a near-complete, kilometer-scale drill core archive from ~2.1-billion-year-old sedimentary rocks of the Franceville Basin in Gabon for sedimentology, paleontology, geochronology, and geochemistry studies, helping to resolve uncertainties about ancient geochemical proxy signals and reconstruct environmental conditions. The project focuses on understanding the development of Earth's hydrosphere-atmosphere-biosphere system, the evolution of life, and environmental changes during early Paleoproterozoic time. Key questions include the controls on Proterozoic biogeochemical cycles, the timing of atmospheric and oceanic redox changes, the relevance of meteorite events, and the potential for early eukaryotic life in the region.

GOE-DEEP successfully completed Phase 1 by recovering a near-complete, kilometer-scale drill core archive over a three-month period between June and August 2025, during which eight boreholes were drilled at eight separate sites across the basin. In total, 2,618 meters of high-quality core were produced, with an outstanding core recovery rate exceeding 99%, ensuring excellent stratigraphic continuity. The deepest borehole reached a depth of 512 meters.

Following recovery, all cores were transported to the Geological Survey of Norway (NGU), where they are being curated for long-term storage and detailed scientific investigation. They are currently being analyzed using a range of advanced methods, including high-resolution core scanning, geochemical and isotopic profiling, and sedimentological characterization, in close collaboration with universities in Gabon and other international project partners.

Phase 2 drilling is scheduled for 2027 and will expand both the spatial and stratigraphic coverage of the Franceville Basin successions, further strengthening the dataset and improving constraints on early Earth oxygenation processes and biosignature preservation.



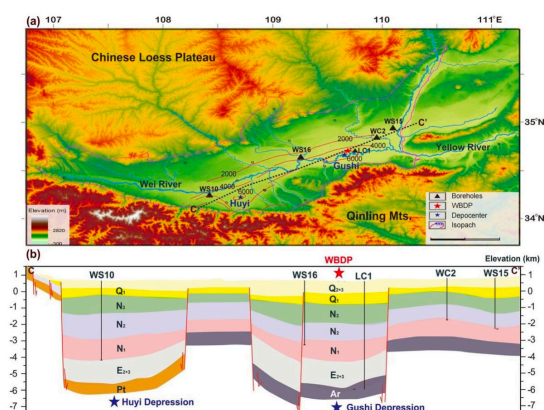
GOE-DEEP Phase 1 setting (left), finalizing the 8th hole at Lebaye (mid), and core handling

Weihe Basin Drilling Project – Phase I: Mio-Pleistocene Asian Hydroclimate Variability and Dynamics (WEIHE)



The Weihe Basin, located in central China, offers a unique opportunity to sample thick, continuous sedimentary layers for studying Cenozoic climate change. These layers provide a terrestrial record of Asian hydroclimate changes, rendering the Weihe basin an ideal location for high-resolution environmental studies. A two-phase international drilling program was proposed to extract these sediments. In Phase I, scheduled for 2025, drilling will focus on the upper 3000 meters, spanning the Late Miocene to Holocene, and Phase II will aim to retrieve the full 7500 meters. Initial pilot cores confirm the presence of fine-grained sediments ideal for studying long-term climate variability and its impact on mountain erosion and basin filling. The project will also explore how the deep biosphere has responded to past environmental changes. This research will create a detailed stratigraphy, chronology, and paleoclimate record, and lay the groundwork for the more extensive Phase II drilling.

The WEIHE-I drilling campaign officially began on 30 July 2025 in the central Weihe Basin of China. Drilling has progressed steadily, with continuous core recovery, routine geological logging, and the installation of on-site analytical facilities, including the ICDP online gas analyses system OLGA geochemical investigations. The recovered cores contain well-preserved sedimentary sequences with numerous lithological transitions and fossil-bearing intervals that are expected to provide a high-resolution record of climate variability and basin evolution. By the end of December 2025, drilling had reached a depth of approximately 1,230 m, and operations continued into 2026. In direct conjunction with the WEIHE drilling campaign, the ICDP Training Course 2025 was held in Weinan from 14–20 September 2025. Detailed laboratory analyses, chronological framework development, and comprehensive paleoclimate reconstructions are expected to follow after the drilling campaign is completed presumably in September 2026.



WEIHE -I setting (left) and drill site impression

ICDP Project with drilling operations scheduled for 2026

Paleogene Earth Perturbations, U.S. Atlantic Coastal Plain (PEP-US)

PEP-US aims to drill expanded deep-sea sections in the U.S. Coastal Plain to better understand the Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum (PETM) and other Paleogene hyperthermal events, which serve as analogs for modern anthropogenic climate change. The research will focus on thick sections (>10 m) of the PETM and related events in regions where prior drilling has left gaps or insufficient data, such as in New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. By analyzing the Marlboro Clay, which has high sedimentation rates, the project aims to assess the speed of carbon release and its relationship with temperature rise and sedimentation changes during the PETM. PEP-US will also study the potential connection between extraterrestrial impacts and climate change during this period and the biological consequences of PETM. PEP-US will employ state-of-the-art analytical methods and will involve public outreach, training for early career researchers, and collaboration with government agencies, universities, and museums.

The Deep Dust Drilling Project: Earth-System Responses to the Penultimate Icehouse Collapse and Greenhouse Intensification

DeepDUST seek to constrain paleoclimatic conditions, climate forcings, and biospheric responses through Permian time in a key region of the paleoequatorial zone ranging from sub-millennial to Milankovitch and beyond by acquiring cores in a continental lowland preserving stratigraphically complete records dominated by loess and lacustrine strata, and an adjacent upland. Drilling locations in the U.S. (Anadarko Basin and adjacent Wichita Uplift, Oklahoma) will capture high-resolution continental Permian facies that span the entire Permian, and yoked paleo-uplands preserving hinterland environments. The target sections include evaporite strata housing inclusions that trap Permian surface- and groundwater, enabling exploration of diurnal surface temperatures, atmospheric compositions and— potentially— remnants of the fossil microbial biosphere. In addition, DeepDUST plans exploration of the modern deep microbial biosphere in a region known to harbor complex microbial ecosystems from basinal fluid seeps.



Drilling Overdeepened Alpine Valleys (DOVE) Phase 2

DOVE aims to investigate the origin, timing, and environmental significance of glacially overdeepened valleys in the European Alps. These valleys, carved by repeated Quaternary glaciations and subsequently filled with thick sedimentary sequences, preserve one of the most complete terrestrial archives of Alpine climate and landscape evolution. By recovering continuous sediment cores from multiple overdeepened valleys, the project aims to reconstruct the history of Quaternary glaciations, changes in atmospheric circulation, vegetation dynamics,

and the evolution of Alpine ecosystems. The project combines drilling with geophysical imaging, downhole logging, sedimentological and geochemical analyses, paleontological investigations, and a broad suite of dating methods.

The project is designed in two phases: DOVE Phase 1 focused on the Northern and Eastern Alps and included scientific drilling at Tannwald (Germany) and Basadingen (Switzerland), with analyses of existing deep cores from additional sites in Germany and Austria. Drilling in Germany and Switzerland has been completed in 2021. DOVE Phase 2 drilling is planned for 2026/2027 to extend investigations to the Southern and Western Alps with drilling in France, Slovenia, and Italy, providing a complete transect across the Alpine chain. This multi-site strategy allows researchers to compare glacial histories across different Alpine glacier lobes and reconstruct regional variations in ice extent and environmental change.

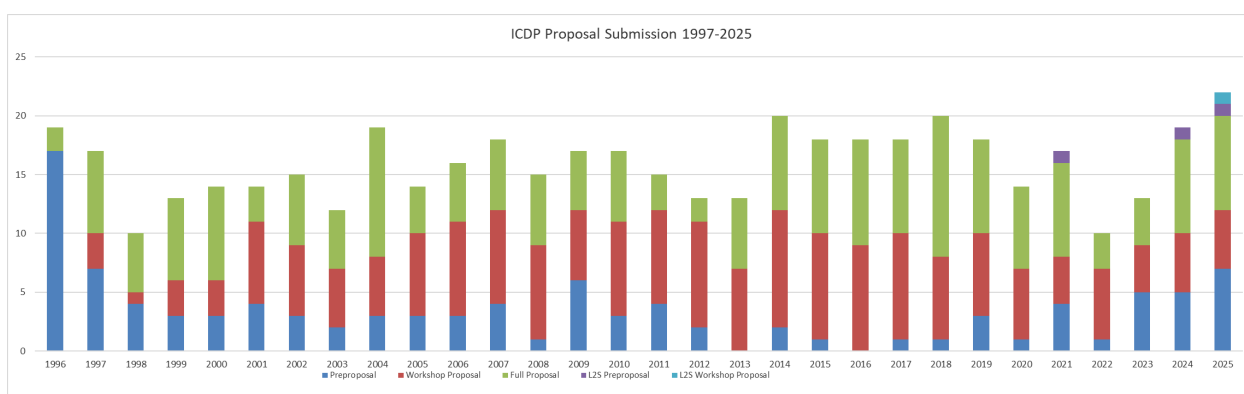
ICDP Workshops

ICDP funds workshops to support groups of international scientists with an outstanding scientific theme of socio-economic relevance that requires continental drilling. The workshops serve to form a broad and competent Science Team and to develop full drilling proposals to ICDP and other co-funding agencies or industry. The following Table summarizes recently held or upcoming ICDP-funded workshops.

Workshops 2025	Date and Venue	Participants	Countries
Inaugural ICDP Early Career Researcher network meeting "The Next Generation"	25-27 April 2025, Vienna, Austria	34 (26 ECRs)	14
Middle Jurassic Earth system and Timescale (M-JET)	2-6 June 2025, Figueira da Foz, Portugal	45	16
Lake Kinneret Drilling: reconstructing Pliocene-Quaternary hydroclimate and seismic history of the Levant	12-15 July 2025, Potsdam, Germany	70	20
Probing the Lithosphere Under Samoa (PLUS) to explore hotspot-trench interactions, continental recycling, the deep biosphere, and geothermal resources	12-16 August 2025, Samoa----> postponed to 2027	-	-
Drilling the deforming eastern flank of Mount Etna (FlankEd)	24 -27 September 2025, Catania, Italy	71	22
Deep geothermal energy exploration in crystalline rock (DeepEGS)	30 September – 2 October, Espoo, Finland	45	14
Probing the heart of an earthquake and life in the deep subsurface (PROTEA)	16 - 17 October 2025, Klerksdorp, South Africa	98 (including 35 online)	11
Workshops 2026			
ICDP Early Career Researcher Network meeting	May 21-23, Chiba, Japan	-	-
Deep Chew Bahir Drilling Project: Getting to the bottom of the Quaternary (Deep CHB)	30 June – 03 July 2026, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	-	-
Horoman Mantle Drilling & Carbon Injection (Horoman DC)	25 - 28 August 2026 in Hokkaido, Japan	-	-

ICDP proposal submission 2025

By the annual deadline of January 15, ICDP had received 22 proposals, including eight Full Proposals, six Workshop Proposals (including one Land-to-Sea Workshop Proposal), and eight Pre-Proposals (including one Land-to-Sea (L2S) Pre-Proposal). This record number of proposals underscores that the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic—including limited opportunities to hold workshops and develop new project ideas and collaborative studies, such as through on-site surveys—have been overcome.



ICDP proposal statistics for the years 1996-2025.

Inaugural ICDP Early Career Researcher Network meeting

The first ICDP Early Career Researcher (ECR) meeting, held April 25-27, 2025 in Vienna at the Austrian Academy of Sciences with 34 participants from 14 countries, marked an important step toward strengthening the involvement of early career scientists within the ICDP community. Key outcomes of the workshop included 1) launch of an ICDP ECR mentor–mentee program to facilitate knowledge transfer, professional development, and career guidance, 2) establishment of an ICDP Early Career Researcher (ECR) Group, including a steering team to coordinate networking activities and disseminate information within the ECR community, and 3) promotion of joint research ideas and the strengthening of collaborations among early career researchers across disciplines and institutions, fostering future ICDP scientific drilling initiatives.



ICDP Training Course 2025

The ICDP Training Course 2025 was held in Weinan, China, from 14–20 September 2025 in direct conjunction with the WEIHE drilling campaign. The course brought together early-career and experienced scientists and drilling engineers from around the world for an intensive, hands-on training program covering drilling and coring techniques, downhole logging, data and sample management, seismic monitoring, project planning, and science communication. A central component of the course was a visit to the active WEIHE drill site, where participants observed drilling operations, core handling, and field workflows, providing a unique opportunity to combine classroom instruction with practical experience at an active ICDP project.



Journal SCIENTIFIC DRILLING

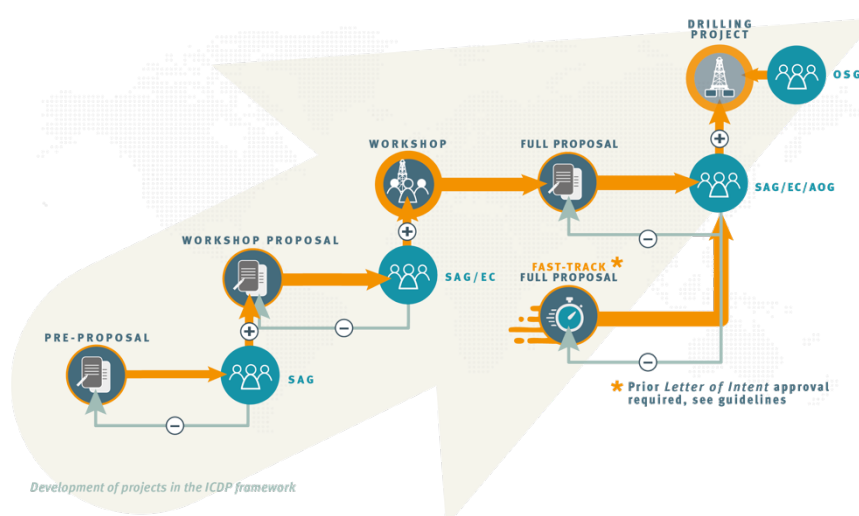
The open access ICDP-IODP program journal SCIENTIFIC DRILLING serves to communicate developments from current projects as well as workshop reports and announcements for future scientific-drilling related activities.

SCIENTIFIC DRILLING is published on behalf of ICDP by Copernicus Publications, in collaboration with the International Ocean Drilling Program (IODP³) and U.S. Scientific Ocean Drilling. Since 2024, is published purely online under the diamond open access model, i.e. with

no publication costs for authors. The Journal Impact Factor (JIF) of SD was 2.8 by 31. December 2025, with a 5-Year JIF of 1.7.

New ICDP Funding Mechanism ‘Fast Track Proposals’

In 2025, the ICDP introduced a Fast-Track Proposal mechanism to enable rapid evaluation of exceptional scientific opportunities that cannot wait for the regular proposal cycle. The scheme is intended primarily for time-critical projects linked to externally funded or industry-led drilling operations, where ICDP participation must be decided quickly. Unlike the standard proposal process, Fast-Track Proposals bypass the pre-proposal and workshop stages and proceed directly to a full proposal, subject to prior approval by the ICDP Operational Support Group and Executive Director. Proponents first submit a letter of intent and, subject to a positive pre-evaluation by the OSG and ED, are invited to submit a full proposal in the next submission round. As with all ICDP projects, funded Fast-Track projects must address questions of broad international scientific significance and ensure open access to data and samples.



ICDP Profile

Scientific Drilling is an indispensable tool of modern Earth Science research, because it provides the only means of obtaining direct information about on-going processes below the surface of the Earth and at depth. Drilling allows determining *in-situ* properties of solid materials and fluids, and permits testing of hypotheses and models derived from surface and remote sensing observations. Drill holes may be used as a natural laboratory for experiments and observatories for long-term monitoring of ongoing active geological, microbiological processes. Earth drilling, therefore, plays a critical role in scientific research directed towards

improving our understanding of the workings of our planet and has a key role in solving urgent societal problems.

Multinational efforts in continental scientific drilling have been coordinated by ICDP since its foundation in 1996. The concept for this program was developed in response to the geosciences community's need for scientific drilling as an essential tool to achieve a better understanding of fundamental Earth processes and structure. The program is based on comingled funding and international cost contribution, joint efforts of international science teams, as well as technology and knowledge sharing. The program concentrates on topics of high international priority and drilling projects are conducted at locations of global geological significance. The organization is simple and flexible, comprises an independent science review board, and executive and oversight committees. Administrative assistance and substantial operational support are provided by the GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences in Potsdam. Funding is provided by a growing number of member countries, usually through corresponding national funding agencies.

ICDP fosters proposals through international workshops that assist researchers in the development of a drilling proposal. To date, 94 ICDP workshops have been funded and have resulted in 64 ICDP-supported and successfully executed drilling projects. Thematically the activities have focused on paleoclimate investigations, earthquake and volcano research, impact events, geodynamics, and potential energy resources (see below for current and future themes). Many scientific results from these drilling and Earth observation projects have been published in high-ranking scientific journals. Training of scientists in engineering, on-site science and data management technologies is also an important component of ICDP's strategy to foster the success of ICDP-related drilling proposals.

Global Partners

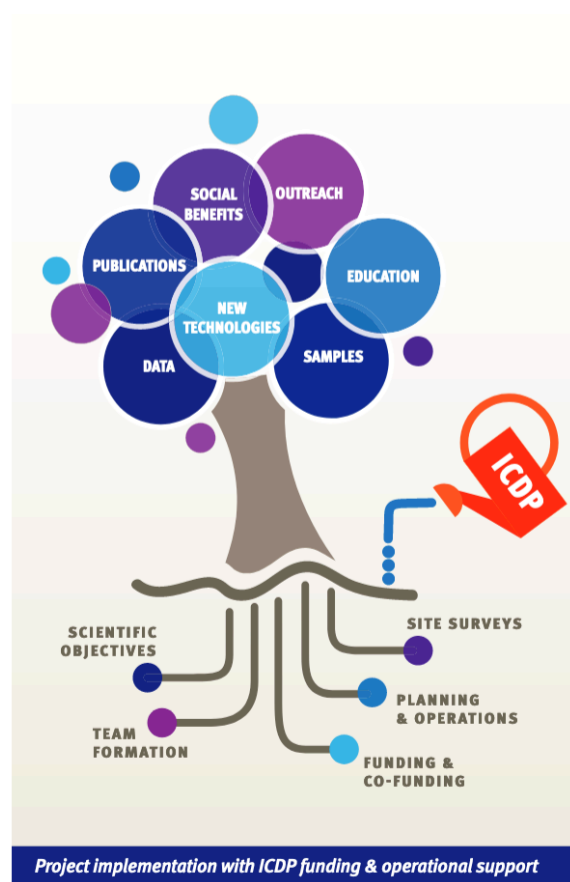
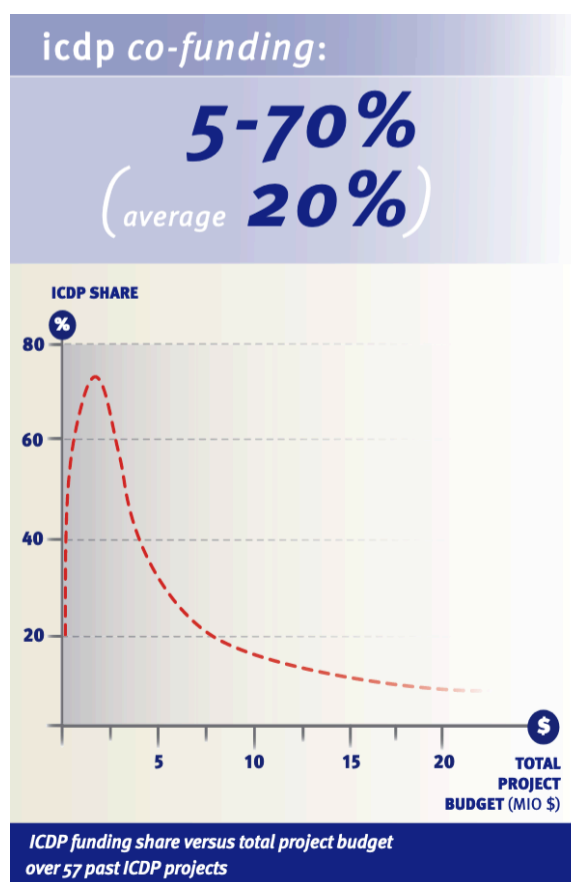
ICDP currently has (as per December 31, 2025) 22 members including 21 countries (Austria, Australia, Belgium, China, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USA) and, in addition, UNESCO as corporate member organization. The GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences in Potsdam is the Executive Agency of the ICDP and acts on behalf of the ICDP members.

Support Level

Drilling projects are an integral component of major geoscience research programs, including comprehensive pre-site investigations, accompanying laboratory studies, drilling (directly supported by ICDP), measurements and tests in the drill hole. Drilling programs are costly and only realizable to a limited extent by any entity acting alone. International cost sharing, optimal utilization of all available resources, incorporation of international leading experts, and application of the existing knowledge combined with selection of optimal drilling locations

(“World Geological Sites”), are all essential elements of the international continental scientific drilling program ICDP.

ICDP is financed through the annual contributions of its members. The membership fees are negotiated between new members and ICDP and vary, based on a number of criteria that include economic factors, scientific impact, manpower and population of the respective country. Low-income developing countries can become ICDP member under the UNESCO membership umbrella.



The ICDP funds are, for the most part, used for co-funding of approved ICDP projects and for executing ICDP workshops and training courses. In addition, funds cover expenditures for the maintenance of the ICDP Equipment Pool which includes the ICDP Drilling Information System (DIS). The annual membership income to support ICDP activities is approximately \$4.5M.

The philosophy of ICDP support for projects is based on the ‘comingled funding’ principle. This means that the ICDP – after an in-depth scientific and strategic evaluation – provides partial funding of a project that then typically serves as a door opener for acquiring matching funds. The financial contribution by ICDP to directly support a drilling project varies between about 5% to about 70% (in rare cases) of the total operational costs.

The program is based on a reliable budget with regular financial contributions by the member institutions, strict expense policies including moderate project funding with no long-term financial commitments and very low program administration costs. This allows to attract new

Earth Science communities through opportunities to get workshop and project proposals funded. ICDP's organization, its financing through commingled funding, and the bottom-up project policy, which relies on unsolicited proposals and thus drives the program at large, serves as a model for other programs.

ICDP Organizational Structure and Management



The Assembly of Governors (AOG) provides financial and scientific oversight of the ICDP. It determines the program policies, decides on EC-recommended full proposals and allocates the amount of commingled ICDP funding for each individual drilling project. In addition, the AOG decides on the annual program plan, associated budget and discusses the long-range plans of the ICDP as they are prepared and proposed by the EC.

The Executive Committee (EC) is responsible for the scientific orientation and objectives of the program. It decides on workshop and technical proposals, reviews the operational, technical, managerial and financial feasibility of full proposals, recommends funding of full proposals to the AOG, assembles the scientifically prioritized projects into an annual and multi-year program plan. The EC is made up of one appointee from each ICDP member country and nominated by the respective funding partners of the program. EC members are typically science managers with expertise in drilling and/or coordination of major research projects.

The Science Advisory Group (SAG) is an independent body of internationally renowned experts in the research fields covered by the program. Its task is to carry out thorough scientific evaluations of all pre-proposals, full proposals and workshop proposals as they are submitted to the ICDP. The SAG also assigns priority to each proposal based on expected scientific impact, outreach and educational potential. The SAG recommendations are the primary input to the EC as it develops projects for both annual and long-range programs. The SAG has developed the following set of evaluation criteria:

- Quality of Science
- Need for Drilling
- Qualifications of Proponent
- Societal Relevance

- Budget
- Responsiveness to Previous Recommendations
- Technical Feasibility
- Adequacy of Site Characterization
- Cost Effectiveness
- Project Organization



Left: ICDP Executive Director Marco Bohnhoff. **Right:** Members of the ICDP Operational Support Group.

The Executive Director (ED) represents the ICDP internationally and has the executive responsibility for carrying out the program. She or he plays a key role as the international spokesperson and ambassador for the ICDP and oversees the OSG during the planning, implementation and termination of ICDP-supported scientific drilling projects. Another key duty is to translate the program plan into annual and long-range program and budget plans.

The Operational Support Group (OSG) plays a major role in supporting the management of the program and in providing expertise and stability to planning and operation of the overall program. The GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences in Potsdam handles the administration of the program, including financial accounting and contractual support. Currently the GFZ finances a group of six scientists, engineers and technicians from its own budget who compose the core of the ICDP Operational Support Group and are based at the GFZ. The OSG serves to support the following functions:

- Providing technical and scientific liaison to SAG and EC
- Developing Joint Research Ventures for each project authorized by the EC
- Managing and supporting the Secretariats for AOG and EC
- Assisting in contracting and permitting
- Supporting scientific and engineering drill-site operations
- Supporting field facility for core and sample description and management
- Providing all data collected during each project through a readily accessible data management system for ICDP projects, the Drilling Information System (DIS)

- Preparing – through ICDP’s DIS - Initial Reports that describe drilling, engineering, sample and core description, and also procedures for each project
- Providing training courses in scientific drilling prior to and during drilling projects
- Organizing outreach activities on major international geoconferences (AGU, EGU, IGC)
- Editing the IODP-ICDP journal ‘Scientific Drilling’
- Developing, purchasing and maintaining an ICDP Equipment Pool comprising scientific-technical instruments and tools for on-site use during ICDP projects
- Providing management support for individual ICDP projects
- Providing and operating ICDP equipment

Management of ICDP activities at the GFZ is conducted by the following personnel:

- Prof. Dr. Marco Bohnhoff (Executive Director)
- Dr. Thomas Wiersberg (Executive Secretary, Head of the ICDP Operational Support Group).



Credits: Titlepage images (clockwise): Cameron Venti_Unsplash, Jean-Guillaume Feignon_imaggeo.egu.eu, Handriyanti Diah Puspitarini_imaggeo.egu.eu, ICDP