High speed streams (HSSs) in the solar wind that originates from coronal holes (CHs), are one of the important drivers of geomagnetic disturbances (such as geomagnetic storms – GSs). Any new scientific result that could contribute to a better understanding of the causal chain that leads to such associations is of great interest for solar, heliosphere and magnetosphere communities. In the frame of the Presto Pillar 1 – Sun, planetary space, and geospace – we have prepared a database that is available online at http://observer.astro.ro/inproch/. This database contains coronal holes (CHs) observed during the descending phase of solar cycle 24 (SC24), specifically the period from Apr 2015 to Jul 2017, extended by three months before and after this interval.

Our database is built on the CHs detections that are obtained using CHIMERA (https://github.com/...
The association of the HSS with CH(s) was realised using a time restriction and a position evaluation. The time restriction was computed as the duration in which solar wind would travel from the CH to 1 AU, in a raw approximation as a straight line trajectory, with the velocity equal to the maximum speed of the stream. The CH position was considered overlapping the information given by SOLEN (https://solen.info/solar/coronal_holes.html) and SpaceWeather (https://spaceweather.com/) with the CH computations from CHIMERA. Thus, during the period covered by this database (Jan 2015 – Oct 2017) there are 3722 detected CHs, out of which 134 have HSSs associated. Amongst these, there are 28 HSSs with multiple CHs sources (associated with two or three CHs).

Figure 1 shows the number of CHs, normalised values, for all CHs (blue stars) and CHs associated with HSSs (red triangles). One can see that CHs tend to have a maximum distribution around the ± 30° latitudes, but the maximum number of CHs associated with HSSs is around −15° latitude.

Our database uses the same designation of the column names for CHs properties as the list from Garton, Gallahher and Murray (2018) (columns 1 to 16 in our table), but missing a few measurements from the original database for readability reasons.

In order to have a better representation of the CHs we have added a couple of coronal images. In columns 17 and 18 the table displays coronal images with PFSS model (downloaded from https://suntoday.lmsal.com/) and the SolarMonitor’s coronal hole segmentations performed by CHIMERA (https://solarmonitor.org/chimera.php).

This new database resulted from this coordinated investigation based on the complex HSSs catalogue for SC24 will be used to improve the logistic regression model proposed by Besliu-Ionescu and Maris Muntean (2020) helping us increase the prediction accuracy of the probability that a HSS will be associated with a geomagnetic storm or not. We mention that we already obtained a 61% success rate, not yet considering any properties of the CHs source. This database could improve our understanding of the causal chain CHs-HSSs-GSs.

Acknowledgements:
This work was supported by the SCOSTEP/PRESTO Database award 2023.

References:
Article 2:

**STP (Solar Terrestrial Physics) activities in Senegal (Space Weather and GNSS)**

Idrissa Gaye¹, Modou Khabane Diouf², Amath Ndao² and Diogoye Diouf³

¹UFR-Sciences and Technologies, Iba Der Thiam University of Thiès, Senegal
²LAB Energy, Mechanics, Materials and Aerospace (LE2MA), Polytechnic School of Thies, Senegal

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**Introduction**

In Senegal, the space sector is booming, with initiatives aimed at strengthening national capabilities and harnessing space applications for the country's economic, social and scientific development. Activities linked to space weather and GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) in Senegal play an important part in various fields such as navigation, cartography, environmental monitoring and natural resource management. Space science and technology activities in Senegal are essential for understanding, monitoring and exploiting space phenomena. This work provides an overview of the status of space-related activities in Senegal.

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**1. Senegalese Spatial Reference System (SSRS):**

Managed by the National Agency for Regional Planning through the Geographic and Cartographic Works Department (GCWD), the SSRS is the basis of Senegal's geo-spatial data infrastructure, as embodied in the 2004 Senegal Geodetic Reference Network (RRS04). [1]

Most of GNSS stations which are designed to improve positioning accuracy and enable Senegal to participate actively in the International Terrestrial Reference System.

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**Table 1: Example of GNSS-CORS network mapping in Senegal.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country: SEN- EGAL/Région</th>
<th>Ownership and/or management body</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dakar</td>
<td>ANAT/DTGC</td>
<td>DAKR</td>
<td>237333</td>
<td>1628915</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>CORS integrated in the IGS network, provides only raw data</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dakar</td>
<td>ANAT/DTGC and SOMEL</td>
<td>DATG</td>
<td>239337</td>
<td>1623907</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>public, provides only raw data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Figure 1. Distribution of existing GNSS-CORS stations**
Concerning the situation of GNSS stations in Senegal, we can note: GPS station (DAKA) at UCAD; the second GNSS station, called DAKR, and a third GNSS station has been installed since 2017. [2]

2. Evolution of geodetic and altimetric systems in Senegal:

In the 20th century, Senegal carried out several geodetic operations, resulting in various geodetic systems with different parameters.

The first national, three-dimensional geodetic system of the 21st century is RRS04, characterized by centimetric accuracy and first- and second-order points.[3]

The National Civil Aviation and Meteorology Agency is the civil aviation authority in Senegal enshrined in law no. 2015-10 of May 04, 2015 on the civil aviation code. [4]

3. ISWI (International Space weather initiative) Project

Senegal is taking part in the ISWI project, which aims to deploy measuring instruments on the African continent.

The aim is to monitor space weather conditions, such as solar flares and geomagnetic storms, and their effects on communication and navigation systems. [5], [6]

4. Ground instrument network:

Senegal has set up networks of ground-based instruments, GPS stations and magnetometers to collect essential data for studying the ionosphere, magnetic disturbances and variations in the space environment.

5.1. Other major projects
- Creation of the Senegalese Space Studies Agency (Agence Sénégalaise d’études Spatiales, ASES);
- Nanosatellite launch project (scheduled for March 2024); This first satellite, called GAINDESAT-1, is dedicated to environmental data collection and spatial imaging. Senegalese technicians and engineers under the supervision of the Centre spatial university of Montpellier (CSUM) are building a partner in the project [7].

5.2. Main research topics
- Studies of the ionosphere and troposphere with GNSS signals and consideration in the development of the ANGA system;

5.3. Partenariat:

Iba Der Thiam University of Thiès has signed a partnership agreement with JPO SatNav Africa. The JPO's mission is to coordinate and support the development of satellite navigation in key sectors in Africa. The specific objective is to consolidate the development of SBAS, as well as the adoption and use of GNSS services in Africa. [9]

Conclusion:

In short, Senegal continues to develop its capabilities in space weather and GNSS to improve the accuracy of geo-spatial measurements and support the country's sustainable development. The many initiatives noted over the past few years will further strengthen activities and opportunities in the space sector in Senegal.

References:

Historically, variations in ionospheric plasma have been linked to solar energy and geomagnetic activity. Recent research suggests that extreme weather events such as tropical cyclones, thunderstorm, typhoons, tornadoes, deep convections, and tsunamis may contribute to the formation of Gravity Waves (GWs) which further produces perturbations in the ionosphere [1], [2], [3]. Possible causes of the fluctuations in ionosphere include Atmospheric Gravity Waves produced when convective thunderstorm activity overshoots the tropopause, electrical effects, density bubbles and thunderstorm-triggered Perkins instabilities [4], [5], [6], [7].

We have examined the impact of thunderstorms on ionospheric perturbation activities in the low-latitude Indian region, where ionospheric variability is more dynamic and complex than in midlatitudes. The first primary data set we employed is lightning flash count and magnitude, provided by Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, India. The second primary data set used is the ionospheric TEC, computed from ground-based GPS observations at low latitude station located at India. This GPS station is operated by the International GNSS Service network (http://www.igs.org/network). We have used Savitzky-Golay filter to de-trend the extract the perturbation component from the measured VTEC.

Our results show that thunderstorm-induced variations in the ionosphere correlates positively with enhanced TEC variations over that region. Our future work will focus the statistical study of correlation of these two parameters.

I thank the SCOSTEP Visiting Scholar Program for giving me the opportunity to work with Dr. Yuichi Otsuka and his team at Nagoya University, Japan.

References:


I onospheric irregularities like, equatorial plasma bubbles manifest as total electron content depletions (TECD). Traditional methods for detecting TECD based on GNSS TEC data have been studied. These are fourth-order polynomial fit, band-pass filter (FT), rolling barrel algorithm etc [1]. The efficacy of such methods depends upon the assumptions and thresholds used. To address this, machine learning (ML) technique, notably the Random Forest Method (RFM), is explored for TECD detection. Mumbai and Hyderabad stations from the GNSS network were chosen.

To prepare the training dataset, FT is used and assigned binary value 1 at the instances of TECD and 0 at no TECD. A cut off frequency of 3-20 and 10-50 minutes is used to detect narrower and wider depletions.

Figure 1. Comparison: TEC depletion detection via Filter (FT) versus ML. Sub-figures show TEC(i), narrow-band (ii), wide-band filter outputs(iii), and FT(iv)/ML(v)detected depletions.


as shown in panel two and three (figure 1). Seven features including latitude and longitude, day of year, Dst, F10.7, PRN, TEC, and labelled data (0/1) are utilized.

In case (e) ML outperforms FT as cycle slip detected similarly and not a TECD like FT. ML shows improvement over FT in approx. 85% cases with training accuracy of 97.6% and minimal classification error of 0.023%, also checked visually from plots (Figure 1).

Acknowledgement:
I express gratitude to the SCOSTEP committee and IAP for giving the chance to be a as SVS visiting scholar at IAP, Germany. I also acknowledge IIG, DST (India) for granting Ph.D. fellowship.

References:

Meeting Report 1:

Geomagnetic influence on climate at the Earth

Ilya Usoskin1, 3, Kseniia Golubenko2, 3 and Pekka Verronen1, 4
1SOC member
2LOC member
3University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland
4Finnish Meteorological Institute, Helsinki, Finland

The workshop, held from March 5th to 8th, 2024, at the University of Oulu in Finland, brought together 20 international experts from 5 countries in solar, cosmic-ray, magnetospheric, and atmospheric physics. The primary goal was to deepen our understanding of how changes in the geomagnetic field influence Earth’s climate. The event comprised key sections: a Theoretical Overview aimed at comprehensively understanding processes affected by geomagnetic field changes, and discussions on Climate Models and High-Performance Computing Resources. The collaborative atmosphere fostered by expert presentations and discussions significantly contributed to future developing models and methodologies exploring the intricate relationship between geomagnetic field changes and Earth’s climate. The SCOSTEP/PRESTO Grant 2024 played a crucial role in the success of this workshop, and the insights gained are anticipated to significantly advance our knowledge in relevant scientific fields.
Meeting Report 2:

The International Space Weather Initiative School

Chigomezyo Ngwira\(^1,2\) and the ISWI School Organizing Committee
\(^1\)Catholic University of America, Washington, DC, USA
\(^2\)NASA GSFC, Greenbelt, MD, USA

The International Space Weather Initiative (ISWI) School was successfully held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 26th to 30th September 2023. Participants mainly included MSc and PhD students, although a small number of undergraduates also attended. A total of 93 unique applications were received from 20 different countries, but only 32 were selected due to limited funding. The school program was composed of topical presentations and hands-on activities delivered by a carefully selected team of experts. Students appreciated the content of the school, as they may either not have taken a space weather course, or the content was not to the level of the ISWI school. Attendees had the opportunity to network and to attend and present at the AGS conference that immediately followed the school. The ISWI school was a good platform for capacity building through training, collaboration, research, and innovation that can transform the field of space weather.

Chigomezyo Ngwira

Figure 1. Some of the ISWI School participants and lecturers attending a cultural event at the Show grounds in Lusaka, Zambia.

Meeting Report 3:

The AGS International Conference on Space Weather and Technology Applications

Chigomezyo Ngwira\(^1,2\) and the ISWI School Organizing Committee
\(^1\)Catholic University of America, Washington, DC, USA
\(^2\)NASA GSFC, Greenbelt, MD, USA

The African Geophysical Society (AGS) International Conference on Space Weather and Technology Applications was held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 2-4 October 2023. Around 70 participants that included scientists, students, and government representatives attended the conference in-person. A total of about 60 talks were delivered over 3 days and 11 student posters presented during the student poster session. The conference offered an opportunity for the AGS executive team to engage attendees and extend the membership base. Most of the attendees joined AGS officially and plans for future AGS conferences and engagements were discussed. A major outcome of the AGS conference was community engagement and development of new collaborations among participants, which will enhance capacity building efforts, especially in developing countries. The Organizing Committee is grateful to SCOSTEP/PRESTO, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, and other sponsors/partner for supporting the conference activities.

Figure 1. A group photo of some of the 2023 AGS Conference participants at Grand Palace Hotel in Lusaka, Zambia.
### Upcoming meetings related to SCOSTEP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12th International Workshop on Long-Term Changes and Trends in the Atmosphere</td>
<td>May 6-10, 2024</td>
<td>Galicia, Spain</td>
<td><a href="https://trends2024.uvigo.es/">https://trends2024.uvigo.es/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Combined VCAIS/ANGWIN Meeting</td>
<td>Jun. 2-7, 2024</td>
<td>New Brunswick, Canada</td>
<td><a href="https://www.vcais2024.ca/">https://www.vcais2024.ca/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space Weather and Upper Atmospheric Data analysis Training Workshop for East African Community</td>
<td>Jun. 10-14, 2024</td>
<td>Maseno, Kenya</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>45th COSPAR Scientific Assembly</td>
<td>Jul. 13-21, 2024</td>
<td>Busan, South Korea</td>
<td><a href="https://www.cospar2024.org/">https://www.cospar2024.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Colloquium on Equatorial and Low Latitude Ionosphere (ICELLI) 2024</td>
<td>Jul. 29-Aug. 2, 2024</td>
<td>Ile-Ife, Nigeria</td>
<td><a href="https://arcssste.org.ng/international-colloquium/">https://arcssste.org.ng/international-colloquium/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>XXXII IAU General Assembly</td>
<td>Aug. 6-15, 2024</td>
<td>Cape Town, South Africa</td>
<td><a href="https://astronomy2024.org/">https://astronomy2024.org/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>11th SCAR Open Science Conference</td>
<td>Aug. 19-23, 2024</td>
<td>Pucón, Chile</td>
<td><a href="https://scar.org/scar-news/osc2024-draft-list">https://scar.org/scar-news/osc2024-draft-list</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE ORGANISATION OF A SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE: Second Solar MHD conference: Informing MHD simulations from observations</td>
<td>Aug or Sep, 2024</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESPM-17</td>
<td>Sep. 9-13, 2024</td>
<td>Turin, Italy</td>
<td><a href="https://indico.ict.inaf.it/event/2553/">https://indico.ict.inaf.it/event/2553/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar cycle variability: From understanding to making prediction</td>
<td>Oct. 14-18, 2024</td>
<td>Nainital, India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Space Weather Week</td>
<td>Nov. 4-8, 2024</td>
<td>Coimbra, Portugal</td>
<td><a href="https://esww2024.org/">https://esww2024.org/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please send the information of upcoming meetings to the newsletter editors.
Announcement 1:

2024 awardees of the SCOSTEP Visiting Scholar (SVS) program

Kazuo Shiokawa (SCOSTEP President) and Keith Groves (SCOSTEP Scientific Secretary)

1. Institute for Space-Earth Environmental Research (ISEE), Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
2. Boston College, Boston, MA, USA

The SCOSTEP Visiting Scholar (SVS) program is a capacity building activity of SCOSTEP, which complements its scientific program (PRESTO) and public outreach activities. The SVS program provides training to graduate students in well-established solar terrestrial physics institutes for periods of one to three months. The training will help the awardees advance in their career in solar-terrestrial physics using the skills they learned during their SVS experience. SCOSTEP provides the airfare for the necessary transportation, while the host institute provides living expenses and training facilities. The following 19 students are new awardees of the SVS program in 2024. We are grateful to all members of the SVS Selection Committee for their efforts of selecting these awardees.

- Karla Franchesca Lopez Araujo (Mackenzie Presbyterian University, São Paulo, Brazil) Tenure: Institute for Space-Earth Environmental Research (ISEE), Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
- Amadi Brians Chinonso (National Institute for Space Research (INPE), Brazil) Tenure: Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA, Greenbelt, MD, USA
- Huiting Feng (Tongji University, Shanghai, China) Tenure: Institute for Space-Earth Environmental Research (ISEE), Nagoya University, Japan
- Lynne Githio (Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST), Egypt) Tenure: Dept. of Earth and Planetary Science Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Japan
- Dmitry Grankin (Department of Physics of the Earth, St. Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russia) Tenure: Mackenzie Presbyterian University, São Paulo, Brazil
- Pelin Iochem (German Aerospace Center, Institute for Solar-Terrestrial Physics, Neustrelitz, Germany) Tenure: University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland
- Ipsita Katual (Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), New Panvel, Navi Mumbai, India) Tenure: Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA, Greenbelt, MD, USA
- Akash Kumar (Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India) Tenure: Leibniz Institute of Atmospheric Physics (IAP) at the University of Rostock, Germany
- Samriddhi Sankar Maity (Joint Astronomy Programme (JAP), Indian Institute of Astrophysics and Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, India) Tenure: Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA, Greenbelt, MD, USA
- Ankita Manjrekar (Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), New Panvel, Navi Mumbai, India) Tenure: Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA
- Ryoma Matsuura (University of California, Los Angeles, LA, USA) Tenure: Institute for Space-Earth Environmental Research (ISEE), Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
- Ayushi Nema (Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology Surat, Gujarat, India) Tenure: Institute for Space-Earth Environmental Research (ISEE), Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
- Justice Allotey Pappoe (Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST), Egypt) Tenure: International Research Center for Space and Planetary Environmental Science (i-SPES), Kyushu University, Japan
- Ashutosh Pattnaik (Astronomical Observatory of the Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland) Tenure: Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA, Greenbelt, MD, USA
- Moheb Yacoub Saad (Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST), Egypt) Tenure: Institute for Space-Earth Environmental Research (ISEE), Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
- Trunali Anil Shah (Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), New Panvel, Navi Mumbai, India) Tenure: Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA, Greenbelt, MD, USA
Announcement 2:

Meetings and database constructions supported by the PRESTO grant 2024

Ramon E. Lopez (PRESTO chair)\textsuperscript{1}, Odele Coddington (PRESTO co-chair)\textsuperscript{2} and Jie Zhang (PRESTO co-chair)\textsuperscript{3}

\textsuperscript{1}University of Texas at Arlington, TX, USA
\textsuperscript{2}Boston University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, USA
\textsuperscript{3}George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, USA

SCOSTEP/PRESTO provides support for organizing international scientific meetings, campaign observations, and database constructions which are related to one or more PRESTO Pillars and contribute to PRESTO activities. The PRESTO Steering Committee (chair, co-chair and Pillar co-leaders of PRESTO) has decided to support the following 19 meetings and 4 database constructions in 2024 for the PRESTO program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>title</th>
<th>location</th>
<th>country/region</th>
<th>dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Space Weather Week</td>
<td>São Francisco Congress Centre, Coimbra</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>2024 Nov 4-8</td>
<td><a href="http://esww2024.org">http://esww2024.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Organization of the Ninth International Space Climate Symposium (SC9)</td>
<td>Nagoya University</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2024 Oct 1-4</td>
<td><a href="http://www.iugg.org/IAGA/iaga_ursi/versim/index.html">http://www.iugg.org/IAGA/iaga_ursi/versim/index.html</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>11th VERSIM Workshop</td>
<td>Village at Breckenridge, Colorado (a resort and conference center)</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2024 Sep 30 - Oct 4</td>
<td><a href="http://www.iap-kborn.de/mst16/">http://www.iap-kborn.de/mst16/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>16th International Workshop on Technical and Scientific Aspects of iMST Radar and Lidar(MST16/)</td>
<td>University of Rostock</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2024 Sep 9-13</td>
<td><a href="https://www.iap-kborn.de/mst16/">https://www.iap-kborn.de/mst16/</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Yusha’u Muhammad Sulaiman (Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero, Nigeria) Tenure: South African National Space Agency, Republic of South Africa
- Stephen Tete (Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST), Egypt) Tenure: School of Earth and Space Sciences, University of Science and Technology of China
- Luiz Fillip Rodrigues Vital (National Institute for Space Research (INPE), Brazil) Tenure: Institute for Space-Earth Environmental Research (ISEE), Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Colloquium on Equatorial and Low Latitude Ionosphere (ICELLI) 2024</td>
<td>United Nations African Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education (UNARCSSTEE), Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife</td>
<td>Nigeria 2024 Sep 2-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A COSPAR CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP</td>
<td>Samarkand State University, Samarkand City</td>
<td>Uzbekistan 2024 Aug 19-30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space Weather and Upper Atmospheric Data analysis Training Workshop for East African Community</td>
<td>Maseno University</td>
<td>Kenya 2024 Jun 10-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Combined VCAIS/ANGWIN Meeting</td>
<td>University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick</td>
<td>Canada 2024 Jun 2-7</td>
<td><a href="https://vcai-sangwin2024.flywheelsites.com/">https://vcai-sangwin2024.flywheelsites.com/</a></td>
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<td>12th International Workshop on Long-Term Changes and Trends in the Atmosphere</td>
<td>Universidade de Vigo, Ourense, Galicia</td>
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<td><a href="https://trends2024.uvigo.es/">https://trends2024.uvigo.es/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAU Symposium 388: Solar and Stellar Coronal Mass Ejections</td>
<td>Jagiellonian University, Krakow. (Astronomical Observatory)</td>
<td>Poland 2024 May 5-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>XIV COLAGE 2024</td>
<td>Autonomous University of Nuevo León (UANL)</td>
<td>Mexico 2024 Apr 8-13</td>
<td><a href="https://www.rice.unam.mx/colage2024/">https://www.rice.unam.mx/colage2024/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Geomagnetic influence on climate at the Earth</td>
<td>Helsinki</td>
<td>Finland 2024 Mar 5-7</td>
<td><a href="https://cosmicrays.oulu.fi/geraclis2024/">https://cosmicrays.oulu.fi/geraclis2024/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SCOSTEP’s Next Scientific Program Committee

Kazuo Shiokawa (SCOSTEP President)\(^1\) and Bernd Funke (Vice President)\(^2\)
\(^1\)Institute for Space-Earth Environmental Research (ISEE), Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
\(^2\)Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía (CSIC), Granada, Spain

The Scientific Committee on Solar Terrestrial Physics (SCOSTEP) is an Affiliated Body of the International Science Council (ISC). SCOSTEP runs long-term (4-5 years) international interdisciplinary scientific programs of solar-terrestrial physics relevant to ISC scientific bodies. Recent examples of SCOSTEP scientific programs are CAWSES-I and -II (2004-2013), VarSITI (2014-2018), and PRESTO (2020-2024). In order to define the next scientific program (NSP) after PRESTO, SCOSTEP has formed the NSP committee on February 2024.

The NSP committee members are:
- Carine Briand, Paris Observatory, LESIA, France
- John Bosco Habarulema, SANSA, South Africa
- Natalie Krivova, Max Planck Institute for Solar System Research, Germany
- Kanya Kusano, ISEE, Nagoya University, Japan
- Monica Laurenza (chair), INAF, Italy
- Hanli Liu, NCAR, USA
- Maria Graciela Molina, FACET – UNT, Argentina
- Hilde Nesse, University of Bergen, Norway
- Jana Šafráňková, Charles University, Czech Republic
- Jie Zhang, George Mason University, USA
- Qiugang Zong, Macau University of Science and Technology & Peking University, China

The committee will have two face-to-face meetings in June and October 2024 to discuss the next scientific program. We urgently need input from the solar terrestrial physics community to help shape the next scientific program. Please send your ideas and/or concise white papers via the following Google Form, or any other way that may be convenient to you. Please share information of new/current space missions, observing facilities, and modeling efforts planned for 2025-2030, which should be addressed in the next program. All ideas received by the end of May 2024 will receive full consideration by the committee.

Link to the Google Form:
for text input: https://forms.gle/C9ivpCUZBXP8ZHvNx7
for uploading white papers (Google login needed): https://forms.gle/DAQyszEJis4Vz6XJ9
The purpose of the SCOSTEP/PRESTO newsletter is to promote communication among scientists related to solar-terrestrial physics and the SCOSTEP’s PRESTO program.

The editors would like to ask you to submit the following articles to the SCOSTEP/PRESTO newsletter.

Our newsletter has five categories of the articles:

1. **Articles** — Each article has a maximum of 500 words length and four figures/photos (at least two figures/photos). With the writer’s approval, the small face photo will be also added.
   - On campaign, ground observations, satellite observations, modeling, etc.

2. **Meeting reports** — Each meeting report has a maximum of 150 words length and one photo from the meeting. With the writer’s approval, the small face photo will be also added.
   - On workshop/conference/symposium report related to SCOSTEP/PRESTO

3. **Highlights on young scientists** — Each highlight has a maximum of 300 words length and two figures. With the writer’s approval, the small face photo will be also added.
   - On the young scientist’s own work related to SCOSTEP/PRESTO

4. **Announcement** — Each announcement has a maximum of 200 words length.
   - Announcements of campaign, workshop, etc.

5. **Meeting schedule**

Category 3 (Highlights on young scientists) helps both young scientists and SCOSTEP/PRESTO members to know each other. Please contact the editors if you know any recommended young scientists who are willing to write an article on this category.

**TO SUBMIT AN ARTICLE**

Articles/figures/photos can be emailed to the Newsletter Secretary, Ms. Mai Asakura (asakura_at_isee.nagoya-u.ac.jp). If you have any questions or problem, please do not hesitate to ask us.

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