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IPCC MEDIA ADVISORY

30 March 2017

Streaming of the IPCC press conference

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, March 30 – The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is considering the draft outlines of two *Special Reports*; one on climate change and oceans and the cryosphere and another on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems, at its 45th Session in Guadalajara, Mexico.

A press conference will be held on 31 March 2017 around 18.00 pm Guadalajara time (**20.00 EDT, 00.00 GMT, CEST 02.00am and 09.00am JST**) to discuss the results of the meeting. The time of the press conference will depend on the time the meeting ends. The exact time will be announced on our social media channels shortly before the start.

The press conference will be streamed live on our Facebook page: [@IPCC](http://www.Facebook.com/IPCC). Media following the press conference can submit questions via email to ipcc-questions@wmo.int.

The draft outlines of the Special Reports that were submitted to the meeting are available [here](#) and [here](#). The full agenda of the meeting and other documents are available here: http://ipcc.ch/scripts/_session_template.php?page=45ipcc.htm

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What is the IPCC?

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the UN body for assessing the science related to climate change. It was set up in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly, to provide policymakers with regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation.

The IPCC assesses the thousands of scientific papers published each year to tell policymakers what we know and don't know about the risks related to climate change. The IPCC identifies where there is agreement in the scientific community, where there are differences of opinion, and where further research is needed. It does not conduct its own research.

Thus the IPCC offers policymakers a snapshot of what the scientific community understands about climate change rather than promoting a particular view. IPCC reports are policy-relevant without being policy-prescriptive. The IPCC may set out options for policymakers to choose from in pursuit of goals decided by policymakers, but it does not tell governments what to do.

To produce its reports, the IPCC mobilizes hundreds of scientists. These scientists and officials are drawn from diverse backgrounds. Only a dozen permanent staff work in the IPCC's Secretariat.

The members of the Panel are its 195 member governments. They work by consensus to endorse the reports of the IPCC and set its procedures and budget in plenary meetings of the Panel. The word "Intergovernmental" in the organization's name reflects this.

IPCC reports are requested by the member governments and developed by authors drawn from the scientific community in an extensive process of repeated drafting and review. Scientists and other experts participate in this review process through a self-declaration of expertise. The Panel endorses these reports in a dialogue between the governments that request the reports and will work with them and the scientists that write them. In this discussion the scientists have the last word on any additions or changes, although the Panel may agree by consensus to delete something.

Sixth Assessment Cycle

At its 41st Session in February 2015, the IPCC decided to produce a Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). At its 42nd Session in October 2015 it elected a new Bureau that would oversee the work on this report and Special Reports to be produced in the assessment cycle. At its 43rd Session in April 2016, it decided to produce three Special Reports, a Methodology Report to update guidelines on national greenhouse gas inventories and the AR6.

At its session in Guadalajara in March 2017, the IPCC is considering the draft outlines of the Special Report on climate change and oceans and the cryosphere, and the Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems. The two special reports are expected to be finalized in September 2019.

In September 2018 the IPCC will also finalize *Global warming of 1.5°C, an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty* (SR15). The *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* will be delivered in May 2019. The AR6 Synthesis Report will be finalized in the first half of 2022.

For more information, including links to the IPCC reports, go to:

www.ipcc.ch