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IPCC MEDIA ADVISORY

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The IPCC at COP24

GENEVA, Nov 27 – The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change IPCC will be present at the Katowice Climate Change Conference (COP24) in Poland on 2-14 December 2018, with a broad programme of its own events as well as taking part in the official activities of the meeting.

Co-Chairs of the three IPCC Working Groups will present the findings of the new IPCC report at a special event held with the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) entitled *Unpacking the new scientific knowledge and key findings in the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C*, on Tuesday 4 December at 15:00-18:00.

This report is the key scientific input into COP24, when Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will review the goals and progress of the Paris Agreement in a process called the Talanoa Dialogue. Parties invited the IPCC to prepare the report at COP21 in 2015 when they adopted the Paris Agreement.

The Co-Chairs of the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories will hold a side event on the *2019 Refinement to the 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, due to be released in May 2019, on Friday 7 December at 18:30-20:00. The IPCC will also hold a side event on climate science and policy, together with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Programme, on Wednesday 5 December at 13:15-14:45.

For the first time, the IPCC will have a pavilion (H3) at the climate conference, where it will present around 30 events showcasing the report on 1.5°C, the Sixth Assessment Report work programme, and other IPCC activities. The pavilion is shared with the WMO. The programme of events at the pavilion may be found at www.bit.ly/ipccatcop24.

IPCC Chair Hoesung Lee and the Co-Chairs will give a press conference on Thursday 6 December at 14:00-14:30 on the three IPCC reports to be issued in 2019.

The IPCC Chair and the rest of the scientific leadership in Katowice will be available for interviews.

For more information and interview requests contact:

IPCC Press Office, Email: ipcc-media@wmo.int

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Notes for editors

About the IPCC

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the UN body for assessing the science related to climate change. It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988 to provide policymakers

with regular scientific assessments concerning climate change, its implications and potential future risks, as well as to put forward adaptation and mitigation strategies. It has 195 member states.

IPCC assessments provide governments, at all levels, with scientific information that they can use to develop climate policies. IPCC assessments are a key input into the international negotiations to tackle climate change. IPCC reports are drafted and reviewed in several stages, thus guaranteeing objectivity and transparency.

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.

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 IPCC has three working groups: Working Group I, dealing with the physical science basis of climate change; Working Group II, dealing with impacts, adaptation and vulnerability; and Working Group III, dealing with the mitigation of climate change. It also has a Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories that develops methodologies for measuring emissions and removals. All of these are supported by Technical Support Units guiding the production of IPCC assessment reports and other products.

IPCC Assessment Reports consist of contributions from each of the three working groups and a Synthesis Report. Special Reports undertake an assessment of cross-disciplinary issues that span more than one working group and are shorter and more focused than the main assessments.

About the 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 and AR6.

In October 2018 the IPCC released *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 Methodology Report to refine the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories will be delivered in May 2019. Besides *Global Warming of 1.5°C*, the IPCC will finalize two other Special Reports in August and September 2019 respectively:

- *Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems* (SRCCL);
- *Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* (SROCC).

The AR6 Synthesis Report will be finalized in the first half of 2022.

For more information go to www.ipcc.ch

For more information on SR15 go to <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/sr15/>