

2019/30/MA

IPCC MEDIA ADVISORY

24 September 2019

Arrangements for live-stream of IPCC press conference on 25 September 2019

MONACO, Sept 24 – The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will hold a press conference in Monaco on Wednesday 25 September 2019 to present the Summary for Policymakers of the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, subject to approval.

The press conference, which will start at 11:00 a.m. local time (CEST) (05:00 EDT (New York), 09:00 GMT, 10:00 BST (London), 12:00 EAT (Nairobi), 16:00 ICT (Bangkok)), will be live-streamed in English at <https://www.youtube.com/ipccgeneva> and <http://www.facebook.com/IPCC>.

The press conference is taking place at the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco, Avenue Saint-Martin, Monaco.

This information will also be posted on our social media channels on the day of the press conference.

Media representatives not attending the press conference in person can submit questions remotely through www.sli.do entering the event code SROCC on the [sli.do](http://www.sli.do) page. To submit questions, open www.sli.do

- Enter the event code (SROCC) then click join
- A window will open where you can submit your questions
- Type in the question up to 300 characters.
- In the name section, type your name and in brackets your organization i.e First Name, Surname (Organization). It is important to include your organization as anonymous questions will not be accepted.
- Click send to submit your question.

Please note that because of limited time, it may not be possible to answer all questions that are submitted.

Information about booking interviews with IPCC authors is available here: <https://www.ipcc.ch/2019/09/04/srocc-interviews-p51/> and for media registration here: <https://www.ipcc.ch/2019/08/14/media-registration-srocc-p51/>

A factsheet on the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate is available here: <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2019/09/SROCC-factsheet.pdf>.

For more information contact:

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About SROCC

For the IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (SROCC) about 130 scientists from more than 37 countries are assessing the physical processes and impacts of climate change on ocean, coastal, polar and mountain ecosystems. It also assesses consequences for human communities and options for people to adapt to climate-related changes for a more sustainable future. SROCC is being prepared under the joint scientific leadership of IPCC Working Groups I and II, and supported by the WG II Technical Support Unit. The report references more than 7,000 scientific publications.

The word “cryosphere” – from the Greek kryos, meaning cold or ice – describes the frozen components of the Earth system, including snow, glaciers, ice sheets and ice shelves, icebergs and sea ice, ice on lakes and rivers as well as permafrost and seasonally frozen ground.

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 (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988 to provide policymakers with regular scientific assessments concerning climate change, its implications and potential future risks, and to put forward adaptation and mitigation strategies. It has 195 member states. In the same year the UN General Assembly endorsed the action by WMO and UNEP in jointly establishing the IPCC.

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 inform policymakers about the state of knowledge on climate change. The IPCC identifies where there is agreement in the scientific community, where there are differences 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 (the physical science basis of climate change); Working Group II (impacts, adaptation and vulnerability); and Working Group III (mitigation of climate change). It also has a Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories that develops methodologies for estimating 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 a shorter assessment of specific cross-disciplinary issues that usually span more than one working group.

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.

The Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C was released in October 2018. The Methodology Report 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories was

released in May 2019. The Special Report on Climate Change and Land was released on 8 August 2019.

The three Working Group contributions to the AR6 will be finalized in 2021 and the AR6 Synthesis Report will be completed in the first half of 2022.

For more information go to www.ipcc.ch