



# **IPCC MEDIA ADVISORY**

28 November 2019

### The IPCC at COP 25

GENEVA, Nov 28 - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will be present at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP 25) in Madrid on 2-13 December 2019, with a broad programme of its own events as well as taking part in the official activities of the meeting.

The IPCC Chair, Vice-Chairs and Co-Chairs will present the findings of the IPCC Special Reports launched in 2019 on Climate Change and Land and The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate at events held with the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on 4 and 5 December at 15:00-18:00.

The IPCC will also hold a side event on "Science for Policymaking" on 4 December at 13:15-14:45. 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 on 5 December at 13:15-14:45.

The IPCC Chair, the IPCC Vice-Chairs, Co-Chairs and Secretary will give a press conference on 4 December at 11:30-12:00 on the Sixth Assessment Report cycle.

The IPCC will again have a pavilion (Hall 6) at the climate conference, where it will present around 20 events showcasing the Special Reports, the 2019 Refinement, the Sixth Assessment Report work programme, and other IPCC activities. The IPCC-WMO Science Pavilion is shared with the World Meteorological Organization and the Chilean foundation Filantropía Cortés Solari, whose support is gratefully acknowledged.

The pavilion programme can be accessed at http://bit.ly/IPCC\_COP25\_Pavilion and full details of the IPCC at COP25 are at http://bit.ly/IPCC\_at\_COP25.

To request an interview with the IPCC Chair, Vice-Chairs, Co-Chairs or other IPCC authors present please email interviews@ipcc.ch.

For more information contact:

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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 (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, Climate Change and Land in August 2019, and The Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate in September 2019.

The three Working Group contributions to AR6 will be released in 2021, with the Synthesis Report completing the cycle in April 2022.

More information about the AR6 Synthesis Report is available here: <a href="https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-cycle/">https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-cycle/</a>

For more information go to www.ipcc.ch