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IPCC MEDIA ADVISORY

29 April 2019

Interviews with authors of 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

GENEVA, April 29 – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) experts will be available for interviews following the press conference to present the overview chapter of the *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2019 Refinement)*. The press conference will be held at 10.00 a.m. local time on 13 May 2019 in Kyoto, Japan, and will also present other results of the 49th Session of the IPCC being held on 8-12 May and which is considering the *2019 Refinement*.

The interviews are expected to take place from 12 noon Kyoto time onwards at the press conference venue Grand Prince Hotel Kyoto. Interviews may also be conducted remotely by phone or skype by those not attending in person.

A list of IPCC experts available for interviews can be found [here](#). This list also indicates the country of the expert, languages in which they can be interviewed, and their field of specialization.

Requests for interviews should be submitted using this [form](#).

Please make sure you complete all the relevant fields so that we are able to process your request according to your needs.

To accommodate as many interviews as possible on the day, the IPCC may also suggest an alternative interviewee, based on your needs specified when completing the form. There will be further interview opportunities in the following days and weeks if some interviews are not accommodated on 13 May due to the number of requests.

Please note that only interviews arranged via this process will be considered as confirmed. Any arrangements made directly with IPCC experts may be subject to cancelation.

For more information contact:

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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 (now 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, and 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 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 anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases. 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.

IPCC Methodologies

The IPCC's Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) develops and refines an internationally agreed methodology and software for the calculation and reporting of national greenhouse gas emissions and removals, and encourages the use of this methodology by countries participating in the IPCC and by Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Parties to the UNFCCC regularly report greenhouse gas emissions and removals to the UNFCCC. By communicating information on greenhouse gas emissions and actions to reduce them, this transparency and reporting system helps Parties understand ambition and progress on climate action.

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.

In its [decision](#) on the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) invited the IPCC to provide a special report in 2018 on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways. At its 43rd Session in April 2016, the IPCC accepted the invitation from UNFCCC and decided to produce two other Special Reports, a Methodology Report and the AR6.

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 was released on 8 October 2018.

Besides the methodology report *2019 Refinement*, the IPCC will finalize two Special Reports in 2019:

- *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* in August 2019
- *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, and the AR6 Synthesis Report will be finalized in the first half of 2022.

For more information go to www.ipcc.ch