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**IPCC calls for nomination of experts
to Scoping Meeting for Synthesis Report of Sixth Assessment Report**

GENEVA, May 1 – The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is calling for nominations of experts to take part in the Scoping Meeting of the Synthesis Report of the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) to be held in Singapore on 21-23 October 2019.

This is the initial step in the preparation of the report that will conclude the IPCC's Sixth Assessment cycle in 2022 in time for the Global Stocktake – a review in 2023 by governments of their goals to address climate change under the Paris Agreement.

Experts attending scoping meetings prepare a draft outline for IPCC reports. Nominations for participation are solicited from IPCC National Focal Points, observer organizations and Bureau members. Details can be found at <https://apps.ipcc.ch/nominations/scoping/syr2/public/>.

The Synthesis Report integrates material in the Assessment Report and Special Reports of the respective assessment. This Synthesis Report will build on and complement the three Special Reports and the three Working Group contributions prepared during the Sixth Assessment cycle.

The AR6 Synthesis Report is due to be completed in the first half of 2022 and will provide policymakers at all levels with scientific information they can use to develop sound climate policies and serve as a key input into international negotiations to tackle climate change.

A preliminary scoping meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May 2017 developed an initial broad outline of the Synthesis Report, which was considered by the IPCC in September 2017. This preliminary outline will be further developed in Singapore by the selected experts and presented to the Panel for consideration.

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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 (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.

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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.

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, the IPCC accepted an invitation from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to provide a special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, and decided to produce two other Special Reports, a Methodology Report and the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).

AR6 will assess scientific findings that have been published since the IPCC's last comprehensive report, the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), completed in 2014. AR6 will consist of contributions from each of the three IPCC Working Groups and a Synthesis Report.

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.

The IPCC will finalize three reports in 2019:

- *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* in May 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, and
- *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, integrating all the products in this assessment cycle, will be finalized in the first half of 2022.

For more information go to www.ipcc.ch.