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Selection of Authors for IPCC Sixth Assessment Report

GENEVA, April 6 – The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has invited 721 experts¹ from 90 countries to participate in the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as Coordinating Lead Authors, Lead Authors and Review Editors. This allows work to start on the next comprehensive assessment of the science related to climate change.

The Sixth Assessment Report will inform policymakers, international climate negotiators and other stakeholders about the latest knowledge on all aspects of climate change.

The bureaux of the three IPCC Working Groups selected the authors from 2858 experts representing 105 countries, following a call to governments and IPCC observer organisations for nominations. Working Group I is responsible for the physical science basis, Working Group II looks at impacts, adaptation and vulnerability and Working Group III covers mitigation of climate change.

"The Sixth Assessment Report will update our knowledge on climate change, its impacts and risks, and possible response options, and play an important role in implementing the Paris Agreement," said IPCC Chair Hoesung Lee.

"These author teams, drawn from the hundreds of excellent nominations the IPCC was fortunate to receive, provide us with the necessary expertise across a range of disciplines to conduct the assessment. I am gratified that we have also raised the proportion of women and scientists from developing countries involved in our work," he added.

Following their selection, the authors will now review the existing scientific literature and prepare drafts of the report on the basis of the outlines of the Working Group contributions already agreed by the Panel.

The three IPCC Working Groups will finalize their respective contributions to the AR6 report in 2021. A Synthesis Report will complete the AR6 cycle in early 2022, integrating all the Working Group contributions and the findings of the three special reports that are currently underway. The conclusions will be available in time for the first Global Stocktake, a periodic review of collective progress towards achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

The outlines of the Working Group contributions to AR6 were agreed at the 46th session of the IPCC in Montreal in September 2017 and can be found here:

Outline of the [Working Group I](#) contribution to the IPCC AR6

Outline of the [Working Group II](#) contribution to the IPCC AR6

Outline of the [Working Group III](#) contribution to the IPCC AR6

Of the selected experts, 44% come from developing countries and countries with economies in transition, 53% are new to the IPCC process and 33% are women.

¹ Numbers may be subject to further minor changes.

For the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), the IPCC selected 829 authors from over 80 countries. Of these, 37% were from developing countries and countries with economies in transition, 68% were new to the IPCC process and 21% were female.

The full list of Coordinating Lead Authors, Lead Authors and Review Editors is available here:

[Working Group I](#)
[Working Group II](#)
[Working Group III](#)²

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Notes for editors

What is the IPCC?

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations 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 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.

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.

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.

² List of authors who have accepted invitations to participate in the Working Group III contribution to the AR6. Working Group III list is subject to completion of conflict of interest procedures.

The first of these special reports, to be finalized in September 2018, is *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*.

The Methodology Report, entitled *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, will be delivered in May 2019.

The *Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* will be delivered in September 2019. It is being prepared under the joint scientific leadership of IPCC Working Groups I and II, with support from the Working Group II Technical Support Unit.

In September 2019 the IPCC will also finalize *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*.

The IPCC will approve the outlines of AR6 in September 2017. The three working contributions will be released in 2021 and the Synthesis Report in April 2022.