

2024/08/PR

9 August 2024

IPCC PRESS RELEASE

IPCC calls for nominations of authors for 2027 IPCC Methodology Report on Inventories for Short-lived Climate Forcers

GENEVA, Aug 9 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is calling for nominations of the authors for the *2027 IPCC Methodology Report on Inventories for Short-lived Climate Forcers*. Scheduled to be considered by the Panel in the second half of 2027, the outline and timeline of the Methodology Report were agreed on by the Panel during its 61st Session held from 27 July to 2 August 2024 in Sofia, Bulgaria.

NbœnG rbi i f as L j i l n q d f o h l j d l h q i l m n i m l k o j f f a i p l h g h m d r b q i l f to estimate high-quality emission data on short-lived climate forcers not covered in recently published IPCC Guidelines, m c Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Co-Chair Takeshi Enoki.

Coordinating Lead Authors and Lead Authors are responsible for drafting the different chapters of the Methodology Report and revising it based on comments submitted during the review process. Hundreds of experts around the world volunteer their time and expertise to produce the reports of the IPCC. It is important that the author teams aim to reflect a range of scientific, technical and socio-economic views and backgrounds. The IPCC also seeks a balance of men and women, as well as between those experienced with working on IPCC reports and those new to the process, including younger scientists.

"Bringing together diverse voices, expertise, and regional perspectives is crucial to producing a globally relevant and well-informed report," said Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Co-Chair Mazhar Hayat.

The [2027 IPCC Methodology Report on Inventories for Short-lived Climate Forcers](#) is being prepared by the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The Task Force Bureau will select Coordinating Lead Authors, Lead Authors and Review Editors from the list of nominations.

Those interested in being nominated as part of the author team should contact their relevant Focal Point. A list of Focal Points for IPCC member governments and observer organizations is available [here](#).

Governments, Observer Organizations, and IPCC Bureau Members have been requested to submit their nominations by **13 September 2024 (midnight CEST)**.

Nominations are submitted through a dedicated online nomination tool by **Focal Points and IPCC Bureau Members only**.

More information on the nomination process is [here](#) and how the IPCC selects its authors is available [here](#).

For more information, please see the [Frequently Asked Questions on nominations](#) or contact:

IPCC Press Office, Email: ipcc-media@wmo.int

IPCC Secretariat

c/o WMO · 7 bis, Avenue de la Paix · C.P. 2300 · CH-1211 Geneva 2 · Switzerland

telephone +41 22 730 8208 / 54 / 84 · fax +41 22 730 8025 / 13 · email IPCC-Sec@wmo.int · www.ipcc.ch

What is 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 political leaders with periodic scientific assessments concerning climate change, its implications and risks, as well as to put forward adaptation and mitigation strategies. In the same year the UN General Assembly endorsed the action by the WMO and UNEP in jointly establishing the IPCC. It has 195 member states.

Thousands of people from all over the world contribute to the work of the IPCC. For the assessment reports, experts volunteer their time as IPCC authors to assess the thousands of scientific papers published each year to provide a comprehensive summary of what is known about the drivers of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and how adaptation and mitigation can reduce those risks.

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 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.

About the Seventh Assessment Cycle

Comprehensive scientific assessment reports are published every 5 to 7 years. The IPCC is currently in its seventh assessment cycle, which formally began in July 2023 with the elections of the new [IPCC and Task Force Bureaus](#)

At its first Plenary Session in the seventh assessment cycle - the 60th Plenary Session in Istanbul, Türkiye, in January 2024 - the Panel agreed to produce in this cycle the three Working Group contributions to the Seventh Assessment Report (AR7), namely the Working Group I report on the Physical Science Basis, the Working Group II report on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability and the Working Group III report on Mitigation of Climate Change. The Synthesis Report of the Seventh Assessment Report will be produced after the completion of the Working Group reports and released by late 2029.

The Panel decided already during the previous cycle to produce a Special Report on Climate Change and Cities and a Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers during AR7. Scientists have also been asked to deliver a Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage. At the 61st Session, the Panel agreed upon the outlines for the [Special Report on Climate Change and Cities](#) scheduled for approval and publication in March 2027 and for the [2027 IPCC Methodology Report on Inventories for Short-lived Climate Forcers](#) scheduled for publication in the second half of 2027.

In addition, a revision of the 1994 IPCC Technical Guidelines on impacts and adaptation as well as adaptation indicators, metrics and guidelines, will be developed in conjunction with the Working Group II report and published as a separate product.

Q mf n ml ji In rb [Sixth Assessment Report](#), was completed in March 2023 with the release of its Synthesis Report, which provided direct scientific input to the first global stocktake process under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at COP28 in Dubai.

The Sixth Assessment Report comprises three Working Group contributions and a Synthesis Report. The Working Group I contribution [Climate Change 2021: the Physical Science Basis](#) was released on 9 August 2021. The Working Group II contribution, [Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability](#), was released on 28 February 2022. The Working Group III contribution, [Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change](#), was released on 4 April 2022 and the [Synthesis Report](#) on 20 March 2023. The [Synthesis Report to the Sixth Assessment Report](#), distils and integrates the findings of the three Working Group assessments as well as the three Special Reports released in 2018 and 2019.

The special reports were on [Global Warming of 1.5°C](#) (October 2018.), [Climate Change and Land](#) (August 2019) and [the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate](#) (September 2019).

For more information visit www.ipcc.ch.

The website includes [outreach materials](#) including videos about the IPCC and video recordings from [outreach events](#) conducted as webinars or live-streamed events.

Most videos published by the IPCC can be found on our [YouTube](#) channel.

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