

Introduction to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

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History & Mandate



IPCC Mandate



IPCC's role is...

to **assess** on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the **scientific, technical and socio-economic information** relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation.

Key Principles

“ IPCC reports should be **neutral with respect to policy**, although they may need to **deal objectively with scientific, technical and socio-economic factors** relevant to the application of policies.

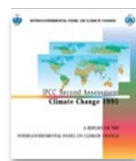
History | Evolution of the IPCC



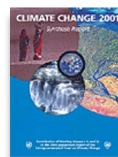
IPCC jointly established by WMO and UNEP



First Assessment Report
Led to creation of UNFCCC in 1994



Second Assessment Report
Kyoto Protocol



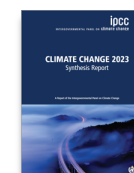
Third Assessment Report
Focus attention on adaptation to climate change



Fourth Assessment Report
2°C Limit
Nobel Peace Prize



Fifth Assessment Report
Paris Agreement - 2015



Sixth Assessment Report
First Global Stocktake - COP28

1988

1990

1995

2001

2007

2014

2023

GROWTH IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

INCREASE IN STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

GROWING PUBLIC AWARENESS

IPCC-60 Key Outcomes | Products of the AR7

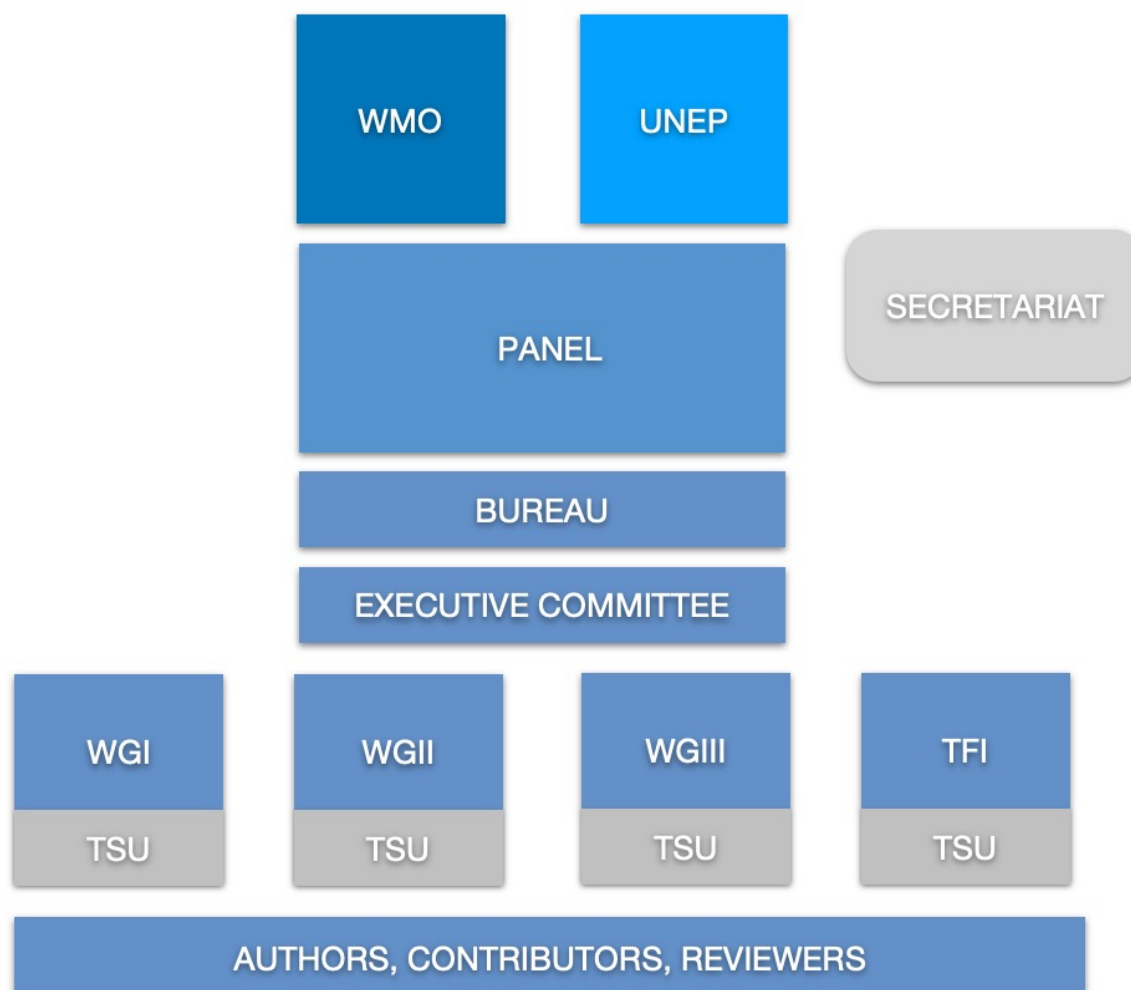
SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE

- **Working Group contributions to the Seventh Assessment Report:**
 - Working Group I report on the Physical Science Basis
 - Working Group II report on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability
 - Working Group III report on Mitigation of Climate Change
- **Synthesis Report (SYR) based on key findings from the three Working Group reports (late 2029);**
- **Special Report on Climate Change and Cities, (March 2027);**
- **Methodology report on Short-lived Climate Forcers (second half of 2027);**
- **Methodology report Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (by the end of 2027);**
- **An update of the 1994 IPCC Technical Guidelines on impacts and adaptation as well as adaptation indicators and metrics, in conjunction with the Working Group II report and published as a separate product.**

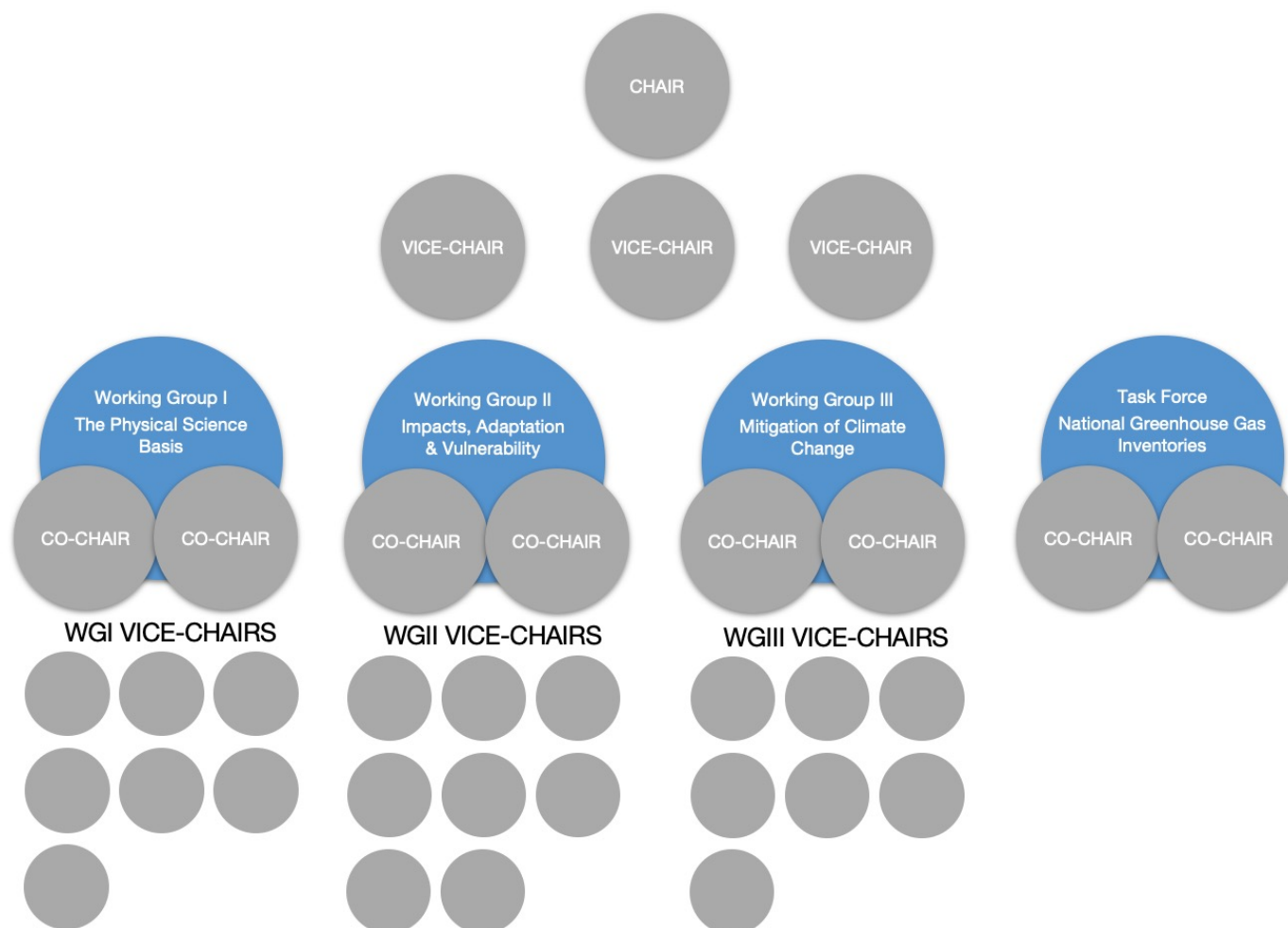
Structure and Report Process



IPCC Structure



IPCC Bureau Structure



Structure and Report Process

Intergovernmental Panel
195 member States appointing
National Focal Points.

The Secretariat
Oversees the process
and provides support.

Hundreds of **scientists and experts**
from around the world are involved
in the preparation of IPCC reports.



PLENARY

BUREAU

EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE

WGI
The Physical
Science Basis

WGII
Impacts, Adaptation
& Vulnerability

WGIII
Mitigation of
Climate Change

TFI
Task Force
on National
Greenhouse Gas
Inventories



Authors &
Scientists



Review
Editors



Expert
Reviewers

Technical Support Units (TSUs)
Each Working Group and the TFI is supported by a TSU.

Report Process | Ten Steps



IPCC Reports

6

Assessment Reports

1990, 1995, 2001, 2007, 2013-14, 2021-23

14

Special Reports

1997, 1999, 2000, 2005, 2011, 2012, 2018, 2019

1992 Supplementary report
1994 Special report

9

Guidelines for national GHG inventories, good practice guidance

1995, 1996, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2013, 2019

6

Technical Papers

1996-2008



Sixth Assessment Reports | Numbers

796

Authors

33% **67%**

Female

Male

**Regional
representation**

41% **59%**

Economies
in transition

Developed
countries

>100,000

Pieces of scientific literature assessed

>300,000

Review comments addressed



Impact of the IPCC



Impact | Recognition



2007 Nobel Peace Prize

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and **Albert Arnold (Al) Gore Jr.** were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize

“

...for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change.



Sustainable Development

Sustainable development seeks to meet the needs of people living today without compromising the needs of future generations, while balancing social, economic, and environmental considerations.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals

The 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include targets for eradicating poverty; ensuring health, energy and food security; reducing inequality; protecting ecosystems; pursuing sustainable cities and economies; and a goal for climate action.

Crucial data provided by the IPCC

The IPCC provides critical information for understanding how climate change will affect the ability to achieve the development goals and the options to tackle it.



How to get involved



CONTRIBUTE TO EXISTING LITERATURE

IPCC assessments are as good as the literature available. Look out for the various cut off dates for literature for the different reports.



AS AUTHORS OR REVIEW EDITORS

Bureau selects Authors and Review Editors from lists of nominations provided by governments and observer organizations.

Look out for the calls for nomination of authors and contact your IPCC Focal Point if you are interested in being nominated.



AS EXPERT REVIEWERS

Be involved in the two review stages:

Expert Review of the First Order Draft

&

Government and Expert Review of the Second Order Draft

THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION

STAY IN TOUCH



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