The IPCC and the Sixth Assessment Cycle

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the UN body for assessing the science related to climate change. It was set up in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and United Nations Environment Programme to provide policymakers with regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation. The IPCC does not conduct its own research. It identifies where there is agreement in the scientific community, where there are differences of opinion and where further research is needed. It is a partnership between scientists and policymakers and it is this that makes its work a credible source of information for policymakers. IPCC assessments are produced according to procedures that ensure integrity, in line with the IPCC's overarching principles of objectivity, openness and transparency. IPCC reports are policy-relevant, but not policy-prescriptive.

Since 1988 the IPCC has produced five comprehensive Assessment Reports and several Special Reports on specific topics. IPCC has also produced Methodology Reports, which provide practical guidelines on the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories for the inventory reporting requirements of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) was finalized between 2013 and 2014. Its key findings are:



- Human influence on the climate system is clear
- The more we disrupt our climate, the more we risk severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts
- We have the means to limit climate change and build a more prosperous, sustainable future

The IPCC is currently in its Sixth Assessment Cycle, during which it will produce three Special Reports, a Methodology Report and the Sixth Assessment Report.

During its 43rd Session (Nairobi, April 2016), the Panel accepted the invitation from the UNFCCC to produce a Special Report by 2018 on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, and to prepare it in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

At the same Session, the Panel decided to produce two other Special Reports, namely one on climate change and oceans and the cryosphere, and one on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems.

The Panel also decided to refine the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories in order to update and provide a sound scientific basis for future international climate action especially under the Paris Agreement. The Methodology Report on this will be finalized in May 2019.

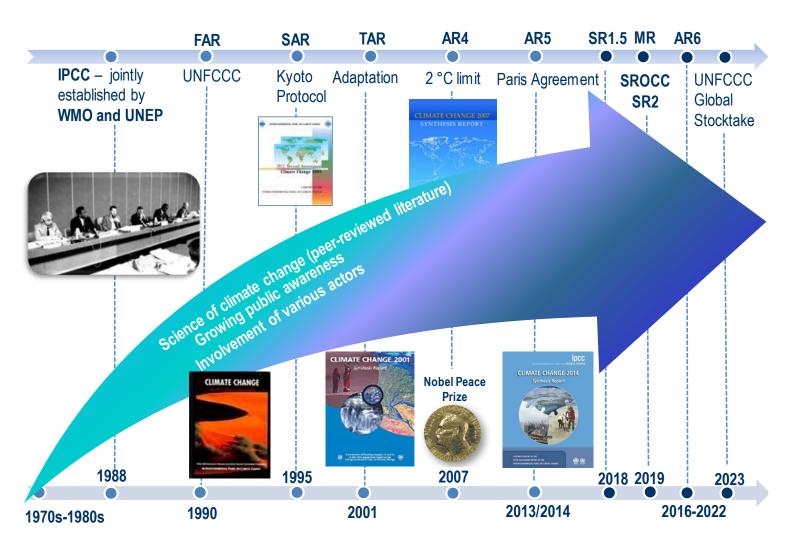
The Special Report on global warming of 1.5°C will be ready for the facilitative dialogue of the UNFCCC at the end of 2018. The Sixth Assessment Report will be ready for the first UNFCCC global stocktake to take place in 2023.



The Sixth Assessment Cycle

Special Reports	September 2018 September 2019	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 develop- ment, and efforts to eradicate poverty Special Report on climate change and oceans and the cryosphere (provisional title)
	September 2019	Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems (provisional title)
Methodology Report	May 2019	2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Sixth Assessment Report	April 2021 July 2021	Working Group I contribution The physical science basis Working Group III contribution Mitigation of climate change
	October 2021	Working Group II contribution Impacts, adaptation and vulnerability
	April 2022	Synthesis Report
Others	Cities	A conference on cities and special attention to cities in the Sixth Assessment Report with the intention of a Special Report on climate change and cities in the Seventh Assessment Cycle
	Expert Meetings	Several Expert Meetings and workshops are held to support the preparation of the Sixth Assessment Report. Reports of these meetings are published as supporting materials
	Outreach	Communication and outreach of the IPCC process and its findings

IPCC contribution το climate science and policymakinę



Abbreviations

FAR: First Assessment Report

SAR: Second Assessment Report

TAR: Third Assessment Report

AR4: Fourth Assessment Report

AR5: Fifth Assessment Report

AR6: Sixth Assessment Report

UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

WMO: World Meteorological Organization

SR1.5: 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

SR2: Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems

SROCC: Special Report on climate change and oceans and the cryosphere

MR: Methodology Report. 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories



How does the IPCC produce reports?

Approval of Outline

The Panel then

approves the outline

DOC

Expert Review -

1st Order Draft

Authors prepare a

1st draft which is

reviewed by experts



The outline is drafted and developed by experts nominated by governments and observer organizations



Government and Expert Review - 2nd Order Draft

The 2nd draft of the report and 1st draft of the Summary for Policymakers (SPM) is reviewed by governments and experts



Authors prepare final drafts of the report and SPM which are sent to governments

and SPM





Government review of final draft SPM

Governments review the final draft SPM in preparation for its approval

Peer reviewed and internationally available scientific technical and socio-economic literature, manuscripts made available for IPCC review and selected non-peer reviewed literature produced by other relevant institutions including industry

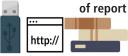


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Approval & acceptance of report





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February 2017