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IPCC MEDIA ADVISORY

26 October 2021

The IPCC at COP26 in Glasgow

GENEVA, Oct 26 - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will be taking part in the 26th Conference of the Parties (COP26) organised by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Glasgow from 31 October to 12 November 2021, with a broad programme of events.

On 4 November, IPCC experts will present the findings of the most recent Working Group I report entitled *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis* ([released on 9 August](#)) during a special event organised together with UNFCCC's Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). This [three-hour-long event](#) is scheduled to begin at 10.30 am GMT.

Details on how to follow livestreams of this and other events listed in this advisory will be shared closer to the time.

On 1 and 2 November, the IPCC experts will be taking part and presenting the findings of the Working Group I report in the so-called [Second meeting of the Structured Expert Dialogue](#), a platform of the COP where discussions on scientific knowledge and evidence-based climate policy formulations take place. In line with the COP request to consider information as it becomes available, the discussions will be centred around IPCC's latest report, the Fourth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows and other recently published reports by international organizations.

[Earth Information Day](#) at COP26 is on 3 November and IPCC will present under the "Updates on Earth observation of the climate system and climate change" theme.

On 9 November, the IPCC will hold a side event entitled *IPCC scientific assessments in a pandemic world* starting at 10.00 am GMT.

For the duration of the conference, the IPCC, the World Meteorological Organization and the UK Met Office supported by the UK COP26 Presidency, are jointly hosting the COP26 Science Pavilion. IPCC events at the Pavilion will mainly showcase the latest scientific findings about global warming and climate change specific to the world's regions. Additional events will be organized with partners, such as the Chilean foundation [Filantropía Cortés Solari](#), whose support is gratefully acknowledged. Another partner is the Union of Economic and Social Councils of Similar Institutions of Africa (UCESA) which is a regional organization that brings together 19 economic and social councils on the African continent. More details about IPCC events at the COP26 Science Pavillion can be found here : <https://apps.ipcc.ch/outreach/viewevent.php?e=1> .

To request an interview with the IPCC Chair, Vice-Chairs, Co-Chairs or other IPCC authors present at COP26 please email ipcc-media@wmo.int.

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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 (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, IPCC scientists volunteer their time 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 estimating emissions and removals of greenhouse gases.

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 Sixth Assessment Cycle

Comprehensive scientific assessment reports are published every 6 to 7 years; the latest, the Fifth Assessment Report, was completed in 2014 and provided the main scientific input to the Paris Agreement.

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.

The Working Group I contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report [Climate Change 2021: the Physical Science Basis](#) was released on 9 August 2021.

The Working Group II and III contributions are expected to be finalized in February and March 2022 respectively. The concluding Synthesis Report is due in 2022.

The IPCC has published three special reports in this assessment cycle.

[Global Warming of 1.5°C](#), an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius 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 launched in October 2018.

[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 was launched in August 2019.

The [Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate](#) was released in September 2019.

In May 2019 the IPCC released the [2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories](#), an update to the methodology used by governments to estimate their greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

For more information please visit <http://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 the IPCC [YouTube channel](#).

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