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IPCC MEDIA ADVISORY

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Updates on revisions to the schedule of the IPCC Synthesis Report

GENEVA, June 6 - The schedule for the Synthesis Report, the final installment of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), is expected to be revised for operational reasons.

It is anticipated that the Synthesis Report, which was scheduled to be released in early October 2022, will be rescheduled for release in late 2022 or early 2023.

Exact changes to the schedule are to be considered by the IPCC and announced in a due course.

The Synthesis Report follows the release of three major reports over the past 10 months – the three Working Group contributions to the Sixth Assessment Report – despite the challenges to the work programme raised by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Synthesis Report will integrate the findings of the three Working Group assessments as well as the three Special Reports released earlier in the cycle in 2018 and 2019 to provide policymakers with a high-level, up-to-date understanding of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for addressing it.

For more information contact:

IPCC Press Office, Email: <u>ipcc-media@wmo.int</u> Andrej Mahecic, +41 22 730 8516 or Werani Zabula, +41 22 730 8120



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, 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: <u>Working Group I</u>, dealing with the physical science basis of climate change; <u>Working Group II</u>, dealing with impacts, adaptation and vulnerability; and <u>Working Group III</u>, dealing with the mitigation of climate change. It also has a <u>Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</u> 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 Sixth Assessment Cycle

Comprehensive scientific assessment reports are published every 6 to 7 years; the latest, the <u>Fifth</u> <u>Assessment Report</u>, 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 <u>Sixth Assessment Report</u> (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 <u>Climate Change 2021: the Physical</u> <u>Science Basis</u> was released on 9 August 2021. The Working Group II contribution, <u>Climate Change</u> <u>2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability</u>, was released on 28 February 2022. The Working Group III contribution, <u>Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change</u>, was released on 4 April 2022.

The IPCC is currently working on the final installment to the Sixth Assessment Report, the Synthesis Report, which will integrate the findings of the three Working Group assessments as well as the three Special Reports released in 2018 and 2019.

<u>Global Warming of 1.5°C</u>, 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.

<u>Climate Change and Land</u>, 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, and the <u>Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in</u> <u>a Changing Climate</u> was released in September 2019.

In May 2019 the IPCC released the <u>2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines on National</u> <u>Greenhouse Gas Inventories</u>, an update to the methodology used by governments to estimate their greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

For more information visit <u>www.ipcc.ch</u>.

The website includes <u>outreach materials</u> including videos about the IPCC and video recordings from <u>outreach events</u> conducted as webinars or live-streamed events.

Most videos published by the IPCC can be found on our <u>YouTube</u> channel. -ENDS-