

2022/17/MA

## IPCC MEDIA ADVISORY

3 June 2022

### IPCC at the Bonn Climate Conference

GENEVA, June 3 - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will be taking part in the Bonn Climate Conference or the 56<sup>th</sup> session of the Subsidiary Bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) from 6 to 16 June 2022.

The IPCC Secretary Abdallah Mokssit will deliver a statement on behalf of the IPCC at the opening of the 56<sup>th</sup> Session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on 6 June. From 14.00 pm that afternoon, the Co-Chairs, and authors of the IPCC Working Group II will be presenting the findings from the report [Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability](#) at a SBSTA-IPCC special event. On 8 June 2022, the IPCC Working Group III Co-Chairs and authors will present the findings from the report [Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change](#) at a similar event. Both special events will be opened by the Chair of the IPCC Hoesung Lee.

On the morning of 7 June, IPCC experts will be presenting and taking part in an event on the Global Goal on Adaptation. From 16.00 on 7 and 8 June, IPCC will participate in the Structured Expert Dialogue, where the findings of the Working Group II and III contributions to the Sixth Assessment Report will be the main input to the discussions.

At 11.30 am on 8 June, the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) will hold a side event with UNFCCC on *The Next Generation of the IPCC Inventory Software: A key tool to support the Enhanced Transparency Framework Implementation under the Paris Agreement*.

Experts of the three IPCC Working Groups that developed the latest Sixth Assessment Report trilogy (the Physical Science Basis, Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability and Mitigation of Climate Change) will provide input to the Research Dialogue on 9 June.

From the afternoon of 9 June till 14 June, the UNFCCC will host the very first Technical Dialogue on the Global Stocktake. The Global Stocktake is a process where the world's governments would periodically take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess their collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals. The IPCC Chair will provide opening remarks and IPCC Co-Chairs and experts will be taking part in the various round tables over the duration of the Technical Dialogue.

IPCC experts will also be taking part in various other side events and activities. The TFI will have a dedicated space providing an opportunity to learn about its activities, in particular the new generation of inventory software, and the work of the IPCC in general.

Details on the events in this media advisory and other activities with IPCC involvement, including how to follow the relevant livestreams, will be shared [here](#).

For interview requests, please email [ipcc-media@wmo.int](mailto:ipcc-media@wmo.int).

*For more information contact:*

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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, 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 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 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.

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.

[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, and 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 on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories](#), an update to the methodology used by governments to estimate their greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

For more information visit [www.ipcc.ch](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 our [YouTube](#) channel.

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