

2022/20/MA

## IPCC MEDIA ADVISORY

28 October 2022

### The IPCC at COP27

GENEVA, Oct 28 - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will have a strong footprint during the 27<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP27) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Sharm el-Sheikh in Egypt from 7 to 18 November 2022.

The IPCC has been invited to provide scientific input to several key UNFCCC official events. On 8 November, IPCC's Working Group II will be delivering its findings relevant to assessing adaptation needs. On the same day, IPCC's Working Groups II and III will present the gender-related aspects of climate change as they are reflected in their contributions to the Sixth Assessment Report at a special Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) events.

Scientists from IPCC's Working Groups I and II will be taking part in the Earth Information Day scheduled for Wednesday 9 November. IPCC experts will also be contributing to a series of roundtables and poster sessions of the second Global Stocktake Technical Dialogue scheduled from 7 to 11 November.

Together with the Secretariat of the UNFCCC, the IPCC Taskforce on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories will launch the new generation of IPCC Inventory Software at an official side event on 9 November.

The IPCC will also play a major convening role in a UNFCCC side event on 11 November with several partners focused on a summary of the specific findings of the Sixth Assessment Report relevant for urban policymakers worldwide.

The IPCC together with the World Meteorological Organization and other partners will also run a pavilion named "Science for Climate Action" (#Science4ClimateAction) with a rich program of scientific panels and events. These live-streamed hybrid events will mainly address the key findings of the two major IPCC reports released since the last COP; the Working Group II report on vulnerability, impacts and adaptation released in February, and the Working Group III report on the mitigation of climate change released in April. Detailed information about the overall IPCC activities at COP27 can be found [here](#).

To request an interview with the IPCC Chair, Vice-Chairs, Co-Chairs, or other IPCC authors present at COP27 please email [ipcc-media@wmo.int](mailto: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, 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 of 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. It is scheduled to be released in March 2023.

[\*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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