<table>
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| 1988 | - The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) establish the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.  
- The United Nations General Assembly endorses the action of UNEP and the WMO in setting up the IPCC. |
- The UN General Assembly notes the report findings and decides to initiate negotiations for a framework convention on climate change. |
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) opens for signature at the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. |
| 1998 | - The IPCC sets up the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) to oversee the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme. Since 1999 the Task Force has been supported by the Government of Japan. |
| 2000 | - The IPCC issues the Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. |
| 2003 | - The IPCC issues the Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry. |
- The IPCC shares the Nobel Peace Prize which is awarded for its “efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge of man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change”.


Timeline - highlights of IPCC history

2010 - The IPCC starts a review of its processes and procedures, completed in 2012, based on recommendations from the InterAcademy Council.

- The IPCC approves two Methodology Reports: the 2013 Supplement to 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands (Wetlands Supplement) and the 2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidelines Arising from the Kyoto Protocol (KP Supplement).


2018 - The IPCC approves the Special Report of Global Warming of 1.5°C 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.

- The IPCC approves the Special Report on Climate Change and Land on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems.
- The IPCC approves the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate.

2021 - The IPCC approves Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis, the Working Group I contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report.

2022 - The IPCC approves Climate Change 2022: Impacts Adaptation and Vulnerability and Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change, the Working Group II and Working Group III contributions to the Sixth Assessment Report.

- The seventh assessment cycle begins with the election of the new IPCC and Task Force Bureaus.

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