



IPCC symposium “Let’s think of climate change and our future in the light of IPCC AR6” (30 November 2022)

Kiyoto Tanabe (Co-Chair, IPCC TFI)

What is the IPCC?

- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- Established by WMO and UNEP, which was endorsed by the UN General Assembly in 1988
 - In 1980s, climate change drew attention of policy makers as one of the important issues that need to be addressed by internationally cooperative and concerted action.
 - International community recognized the necessity of scientific, technological and socio-economic advice to policy makers by independent scientists.
- 195 member governments
- Supported by scientists and experts from all over the world on a voluntary basis
 - They are not “employed” by the IPCC.

Feature of IPCC

- Unique mechanism to connect scientists and policy makers on a global scale – unprecedented and unparalleled
- Regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation
 - The IPCC does not conduct its own research.
- **IPCC Reports are policy-relevant but not policy-prescriptive.**
- In order to cover various aspects of climate change issues, it has three Working Groups and one Task Force.



IPCC Plenary

IPCC Bureau

IPCC Executive Committee

IPCC Secretariat
(in Geneva,
Switzerland)

Working
Group I

The Physical
Science Basis

TSU

(France/China)

Working
Group II

Climate Change
Impacts,
Adaptation and
Vulnerability

TSU

(Germany/South Africa)

Working
Group III

Mitigation
of
Climate Change

TSU

(UK/India)

Task Force
on
National
Greenhouse
Gas
Inventories
(TFI)

TSU

(Japan)

Authors, Contributors, Reviewers

GHGs are generated and released
by human activities

WG1

Increased GHGs in the atmosphere enhance the radiative
forcing of the climate system

TFI

How much GHGs
from what
sources?

Climate changes on a global scale – global averaged
surface temperature rises, sea level rises, global
precipitation pattern changes, ...

Social and economic systems are affected by
climate change – economic loss caused by
floods and droughts, increased incidence of
death and serious illness, ...

WG2

Need for Adaptation

WG3

Need for Mitigation

IPCC leaders (AR6 cycle)

Chair

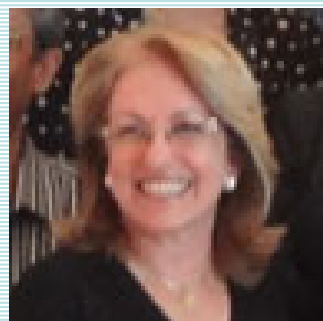


Hoesung Lee

**Vice
Chairs**



Ko Barrett
(USA)



Thelma Krug
(Brazil)



Youba Sokona
(Mali)

WG1 Co-Chairs



**Valérie
Masson-
Delmotte**

(France)



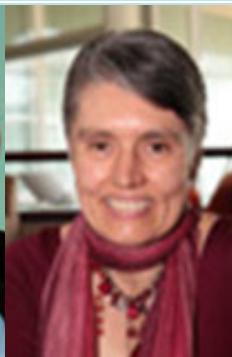
**Panmao
Zhai**

(China)



**Hans-
Otto
Pörtner**

(Germany)



**Debra
Roberts**

(South Africa)



Jim Skea

(UK)



**Priyadarshi
R. Shukla**

(India)



**Eduardo
Calvo
Buendía**

(Peru)



**Kiyoto
Tanabe**

(Japan)

WG2 Co-Chairs

WG3 Co-Chairs

TFI Co-Chairs

IPCC Secretariat and TSUs



Technical Support Units during AR6 cycle (2015-2023)

Assessment Reports

- Composed of the full scientific and technical assessment of climate change, generally in three volumes by three Working Groups.

IPCC		UNFCCC
First Assessment Report (FAR: 1990)	⇒	UNFCCC (1992)
Second Assessment Report (SAR: 1995)	⇒	Kyoto Protocol (1997)
Third Assessment Report (TAR: 2001)	⇒	Marrakesh Accord (2001)
Fourth Assessment Report (AR4: 2007)	⇒	Bali Action Plan (2007) Copenhagen Accord (2009) Cancun Agreements (2010)
Fifth Assessment Report (AR5: 2013-14)	⇒	Paris Agreement (2015)
Sixth Assessment Report (AR6: 2021-23)	⇒	?????

Special Reports, Methodology Reports

➤ Special Reports

Assessment of a specific issue by Working Group(s) and generally follows the same structure as a volume of an Assessment Report

- Aviation and the Global Atmosphere (1999)
 - Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage (2005)
 - Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation (2011)
- /etc.

➤ Methodology Reports

Practical guidelines for the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories produced by TFI

- 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- /etc.

IPCC Reports during AR6 cycle

Oct
2018

Global Warming of 1.5°C
(SR15)



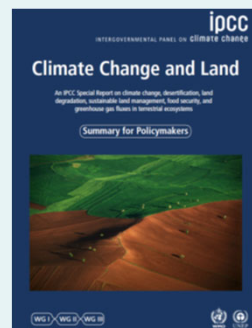
May
2019

2019 Refinement to
the 2006 IPCC Guidelines
for National
Greenhouse
Gas Inventories



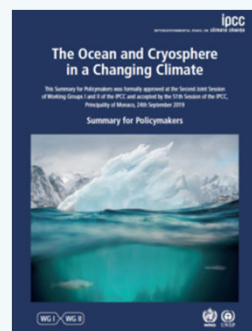
Aug
2019

Climate Change and Land
(SRCCL)



Sep
2019

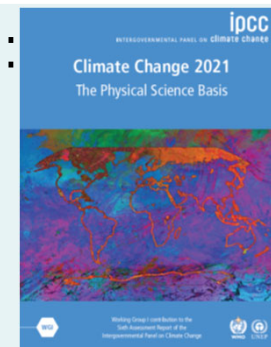
The Ocean and
Cryosphere
in a Changing Climate
(SROCC)



IPCC Reports during AR6 cycle

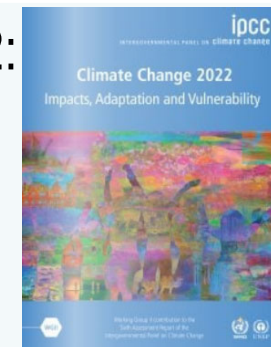
Aug
2021

AR6 Climate Change 2021:
The Physical Science
Basis (WGI)



Feb
2022

AR6 Climate Change 2022:
Impacts, Adaptation and
Vulnerability (WGII)



Apr
2022

AR6 Climate Change 2022:
Mitigation of Climate
Change (WGIII)



Mar
2023

AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate
Change 2023

In preparation...

Future of the IPCC : 7th Assessment Cycle (AR7 cycle)

- At the 59th Session of IPCC in July 2023, members of IPCC Bureau and Task Force Bureau for the AR7 cycle will be elected. Then, the AR7 cycle starts.
- The length of AR7 cycle shall be between 5 and 7 years. (Decision IPCC-LVII- 6)
- Work plan for the AR7 cycle will be considered by the newly elected Bureau, and decided by the Panel. However, it was already decided to produce the following two IPCC Reports during the AR7 cycle.
 - Special Report on Climate Change and Cities
 - Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers (SLCF)

ipcc

REPORTS

SYNTHESIS REPORT

WORKING GROUPS

ACTIVITIES

NEWS



FOLLOW



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CALENDAR

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.

Thank you for your attention.

For details of IPCC, please visit:

<http://www.ipcc.ch/>