

Policy/Science Interface

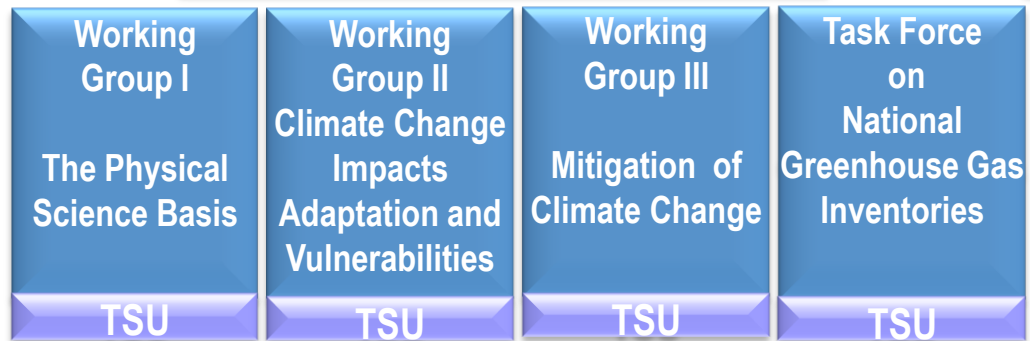
- UN body

- Intergovernmental Panel (195 member States)

- International scientists and experts



IPCC Secretariat



The role of the IPCC is ...

“... to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation.”

“IPCC reports should be neutral with respect to policy, although they may need to deal objectively with scientific, technical and socio-economic factors relevant to the application of particular policies.”

Principles Governing IPCC Work, paragraph 2

Source: <http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/ipcc-principles/ipcc-principles.pdf>

IPCC Reports

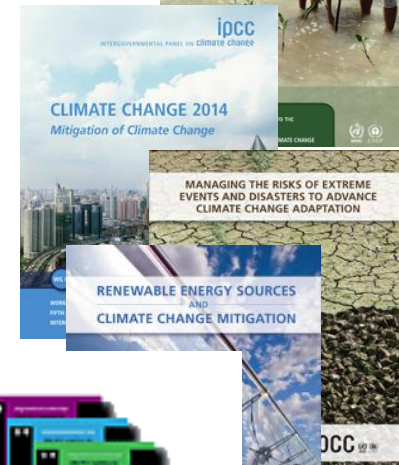
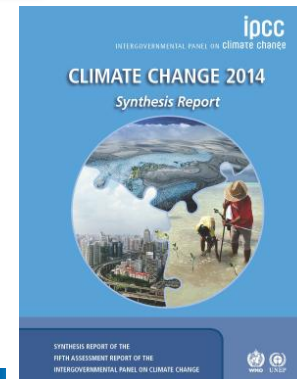
Five assessment reports (1990, 1995, 2001, 2007, 2013-14)

1992 supplementary report and 1994 special report

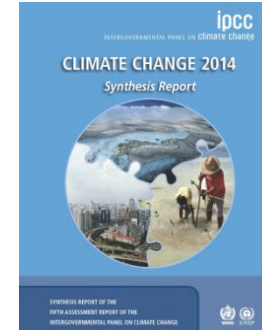
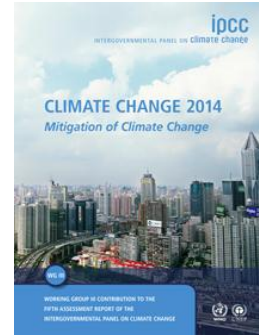
Nine special reports (1997, 1999, 2000, 2005, 2011, 2012)

Guidelines for national GHG inventories, good practice guidance (1995, 2006, 2013)

Six technical papers (1996-2008)



Achievements: 2013/2014 Fifth Assessment Report



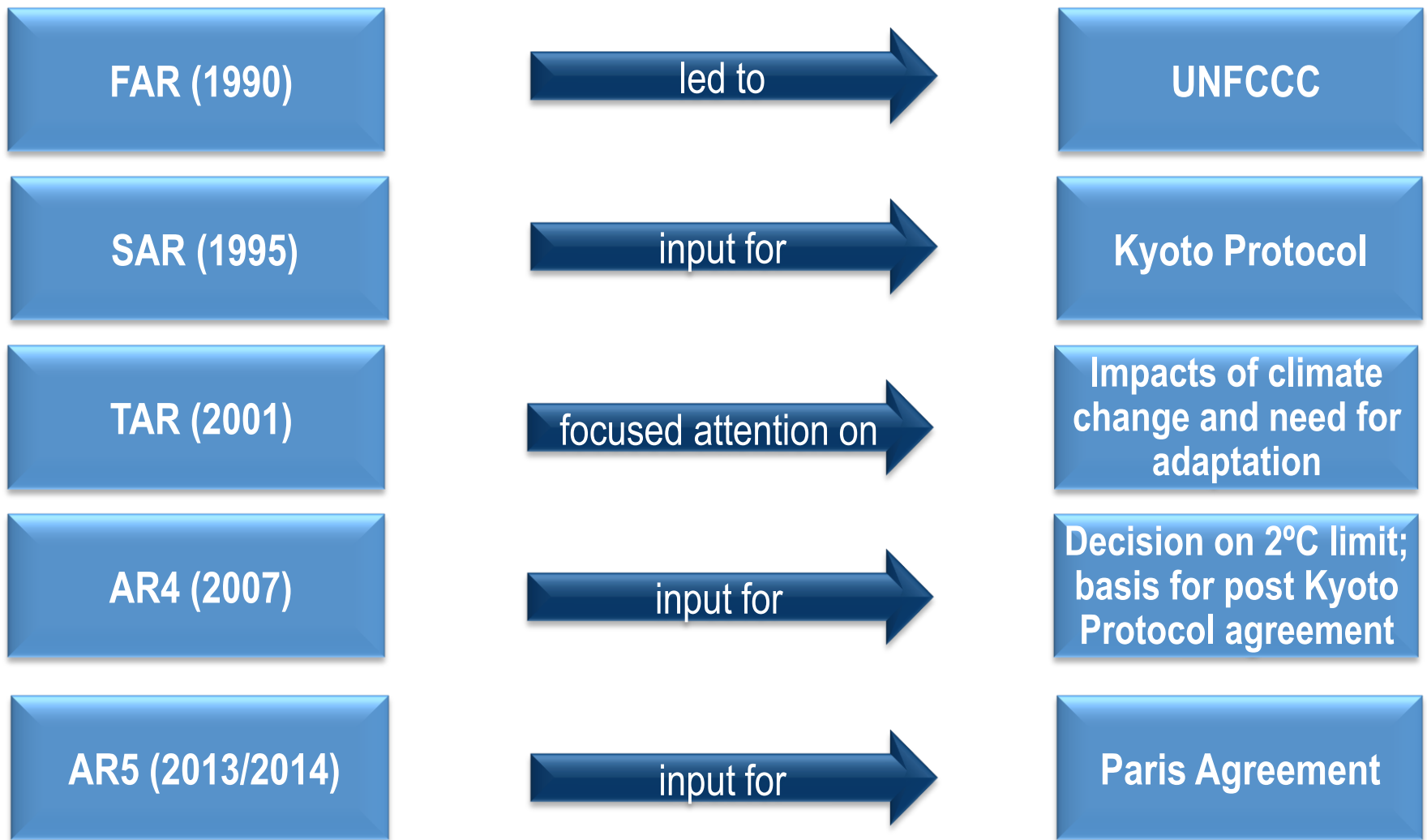
Key messages

Human influence on the climate system is clear

The more we disrupt our climate, the more we risk severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts

We have the means to limit climate change and build a more prosperous, sustainable future

Achievements: The Assessment Reports



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INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change



Other Activities and Achievements

National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
(Publication of IPCC Methodology Reports)



Task Group on Data and Scenario Support for Impact and Climate Analysis (TGICA):
facilitates distribution and application of climate change related data and scenarios)



Organizing expert meetings and workshops to facilitate
discussion on topics relevant to the Assessment process

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

