Timeline - highlights of IPCC history



- 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 IPCC publishes its First Assessment Report (Working Group I <u>Climate Change: The IPCC Scientific Assessment</u>; Working Group II <u>Climate Change: The IPCC Impacts Assessment</u>; Working Group III <u>Climate Change: The IPCC Response Strategies</u>).
 - The UN General Assembly notes the report findings and decides to initiate negotiations for a framework convention on climate change.
- The IPCC publishes Supplementary Reports (Working Group I <u>Climate Change 1992: The Supplementary Report to the IPCC Scientific Assessment;</u> Working Group II <u>Climate Change 1992: The Supplementary Report to the IPCC Impacts Assessment;</u> Climate Change: The IPCC 1990 and 1992 Assessments).
 - The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) opens for signature at the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro.
- The IPCC publishes its Second Assessment Report (Working Group I Climate Change 1995: The Science of Climate Change; Working Group II Climate Change 1995: Impacts, Adaptations and Mitigation of Climate Change: Scientific-Technical Analyses; Working Group III Climate Change 1995: Economic and Social Dimensions of Climate Change; IPCC Second Assessment: Climate Change 1995 (includes Synthesis Report)).
- 1996 The IPCC issued the <u>Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</u>.
- **1997** The UNFCCC's Kyoto Protocol is adopted. It comes into force in 2005.
- 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.
- The IPCC issues the <u>Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</u>.
- The IPCC publishes its Third Assessment Report (Working Group I <u>Climate Change 2001: The Scientific Basis</u>; Working Group II <u>Climate Change 2001: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability</u>; Working Group III <u>Climate Change 2001: Mitigation</u>; <u>Climate Change 2001: Synthesis Report</u>).
- 2003 The IPCC issues the <u>Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry.</u>
- **2006** The IPCC issues the <u>2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</u>.
- The IPCC publishes its Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) (Working Group I Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis; Working Group II Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability; Working Group III Climate Change 2007: Mitigation of Climate Change; Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report).
 - 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.
- 2013 The IPCC approves <u>Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis</u>, the Working Group I contribution to Fifth Assessment Report.
 - The IPCC approves two Methodology Reports: <a href="mailto: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).
- The IPCC approves <u>Climate Change 2014</u>: <u>Impacts Adaptation and Vulnerability</u> and <u>Climate Change 2014</u>: <u>Mitigation of Climate Change</u>, the Working Group II and Working Group III contributions to Fifth Assessment Report. The Fifth Assessment Report was completed in 2014 with the <u>Synthesis Report</u>.
- The IPCC approves the <u>Special Report of Global Warming of 1.5°C</u> 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 <u>2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</u>.
 - The IPCC approves the <u>Special Report on Climate Change and Land</u> 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.
- The IPCC approves <u>Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis</u>, the Working Group I contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report.
- The IPCC approves <u>Climate Change 2022: Impacts Adaptation and Vulnerability</u> and <u>Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change</u>, the Working Group II and Working Group III contributions to the Sixth Assessment Report.
- **2023** The IPCC approves <u>Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report.</u>
 - The seventh assessment cycle begins with the election of the new IPCC and Task Force Bureaus

Revised January 2024

For more information, *please contact:*

IPCC Secretariat c/o World Meteorological Organization 7 bis, avenue de la Paix P.O. Box 2300 CH-1211 Geneva 2 Switzerland

Stay in touch

ipcc.ch

ipcc-media@wmo.int

Stay connected

in @ipcc

@ipcc

@ipcc