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Intergovernmental report on climate change Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change IPCC Assessment Report: First (1990) Supplementary Report 1992 Second (1995) Third (2001) Fourth (2007) Fifth (2014) Sixth (2022) Special Report IPCC: Emissions Scenarios (2000) Renewable Energy Sources (2012) Events and Extreme Disasters (2012) Global Warming of 1.5 °C (2018) Climate Change & Land (2019) Ocean & Cryosphere (2019) UNFCCC | WMO | UNEP The IPCC was founded in 1988 by the World Meteorology Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to evaluate scientific, technical and socio-economic information regarding climate change, its potential effects and options for adaptation and mitigation. The Fifth Evaluation Report was finalised in 2014. As had been the case in the past, the profile of the AR5 was developed through a process of purposeng that involved climate change experts from all disciplines and relevant users of IPCC reports, especially government representatives. The governments and organizations involved in the fourth report were invited to submit observations and observations in writing with the comments analysed by the group. [1] The report was delivered in phases, starting from the Group I report on the basis of physical science, based on 9,200 peer-reviewed studies. [2][3]for political leaders were released on 27 September 2013 for the first report,[4] on 31 March 2014 for the second report entitled "Impatti, Adequamento e Vulnerabilities",[5] and on 14 April 2014 for the third report entitled "Mitigation of climate change". [6] The Summary Report was released on November 2, 2014,[7] in time to pave the way for negotiations to reduce carbon emissions to the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris at the end of 2015. The Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) consists of three Working Group Reports (WG) and a Summary Report. The first report of the working group was published in 2013 and the rest was completed in 2014. WG I: The Physical Science Basis – September 30, 2013, Summary for political leaders published September 27, 2013. [4] WG II: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability – 31 March 2014 WG III: Climate Change Mitigation – April 15, 2014 AR5 Synthesis Report (SYR) – November 2, 2014 The AR5 provides an update of knowledge on the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of climate change. More than 800 authors, selected by about 3,000 nominations, were involved in drafting the report. Meetings were held by the main authors and a series of workshops and meetings of experts, in support of the evaluation process. A program of meetings, revision periods and other important dates has been published. [8] On December 14, 2012, the Group of Labour Report projects 1 (WG1) were leaked and published onThe release of the summary for political leaders occurred on 27 September 2013. [4] Halldór Thorgeirsson, a United Nations official, warned that, because large companies are known to finance climate science reduction, scientists should be prepared for an increase in negative advertising at the moment. "The interests sold pay for the discreditation of scientists all the time. We have to be ready for this," he said. [10] Reporting the finalization of Physics Science Basi Secretary General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon addressed the IPCC in Stockholm on 27 September 2013. He said "heat is on. Jennifer Morgan, from the World Resources Institute, said: "Hopefully the IPCC will inspire leadership, from mom to corporate leader, to mayor to head of state. "[11] American Secretary of State John Kerry responded to the report saying "This is another call of alarm: those who deny science or choose excuses for action are playing with fire. " [12] Authors and publishers In March 2010, the IPCC received approximately 3,000 nominations of authors by experts from all over the world. In the presidency session held in Geneva, from 19 to 20 May 2010, the three working groups presented their authors and editors of revision selected for the AR5. Each of the selected scientists, specialists and experts has been appointed in accordance with IPCC procedures, their respective IPCC national focal points, approved observer organisations or office. The IPCC has received 50% more of the nomination of experts to participatethat he did for AR4. A total of 559 authors and review editors had been selected for AR4 by 2,000 candidates. On June 23, 2010, the IPCC announced the release of the final list of selected authors of coordination, including 831 experts who were extracted from fields including meteorology, physics, oceanography, statistics, engineering, ecology, social sciences and economics. In comparison with the fourth evaluation report (AR4,) the participation of developing countries has been increased, reflecting ongoing efforts to improve regional coverage in the ARC5. About 30% of the authors came from developing countries or transition economies. More than 60% of the selected experts were new to the IPCC process, bringing new knowledge and perspectives. Climate change 2013: overview of reports On June 23, 2010, the IPCC announced the release of the final list of selected coordinating authors, which includes 831 experts. The reports of the working group will be published during 2013 and 2014. These experts will also provide contributions to the Summary Report published at the end of 2014. [1] The Fifth Assessment Report (Climate Change 2013) will be published in four separate sections: Working Group I Report (WGI): Focusing on the basis of physical science and including 258 experts. Report of the Working Group II (WGII): Evaluate impacts, adaptation strategies and vulnerabilities related to climate change and involve 302 experts. Working Group III Report (WGIII): Covering mitigation response strategiesintegrated framework of risk and uncertainty and its evaluations carried out by 271 experts. The Summary Report (SYR): Final summary and overview. Working group The contribution The full text of Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis was released in unmodified form on Monday, September 30, 2013. It was over 2,000 pages long and cited 9,200 scientific publications. [3] The complete and curated report was published online in January 2014 and published in physical form by Cambridge University Press later in the year. [13] Summary for policy makers A conscios overview of Group I's results has been published as a Summary for political leaders on September 27, 2013. The level of trust in each result has been evaluated on a scale of trust, qualitatively from very low to very high and, if possible, quantitatively from exceptionally unlikely to virtually certain (determined according to statistical analysis and expert judgment). [14] Possibility balance used in the ratio Probability of the result virtually certain 99–100 % Probability of 95–100 % Probable probability of 90-100 % Probability of 66-100 % More likely than likely to be the probability of 50-100 % Probable as not 33-66% probability Unlike 0–33 % Very unlikely 0–10 % Extremely unlikely 0–5 % The general heating of the atmosphere and the ocean system is unequivocal. Many impacts such as the change of sea level (among other metrics) have occurred since 1950 at unprecedented rates in the historical record. There is a clear human influence on climate It is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of heating observed since 1950, with the level of confidence that has increased from the fourth relationship. IPCC has emphasized that longer we expect to reduce our emissions, more expensive will become. [15] historical metrics of the climate It is probable (with average confidence) that 1983-2013 was the hottest period of 30 years for 1,400 years. It is pretty sure that the upper ocean warmed up from 1971 to 2010. This ocean heating represents 90% of energy accumulation between 1971 and 2010. It can be said with high confidence that the ice caps of Greenland and Antarctic in the last two decades have lost the mass and that the Arctic marine ice and the spring snow cover of the northern hemisphere have continued to decrease to a degree. There is high confidence that the sea level rising from the middle of the 19th century has been larger than the average sea level rising from the previous two millennia. The concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere has increased to unprecedented levels on earth in 80,000 years. The total radiative forcing of the Earth system, relating to 1750, is positive and the most significant driver is the increase of the atmospheric concentration of CO2. Models Play media This video presents projections of the 21st centuryand precipitation patterns based on a build-up of greenhouse gases with a combined effect equivalent to 650 ppm of atmospheric CO2, a scenario the IPCC called RCP4.5 The changes shown compare model projections with average temperature and precipitation benchmarks observed from 1971 to 2000. AR5 is based on the Coppiad Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 (CMIP5) an international effort between the climate modeling community to coordinate climate change experiments. [16] Most CMIP5 and Earth System Model (ESM) simulations for AR5 WRI were performed with prescribed CO2 concentrations reaching 421 ppm (RCP2.6,) 538 ppm (RCP4.5,) 670 ppm (RCP6.0,) and 936 ppm (RCP 8.5) within the year 2100. (IPCC AR5 WGI, page 22.) Climate models have improved from the previous report. The results of the models, together with the observations, provide confidence in the magnitude of global warming in response to past and future forcedness. Projections More heating will continue if greenhouse gas emissions continue. The overall increase in surface temperature by the end of the 21st century is likely to exceed 1.5 °C compared to the 1850-900 period for most scenarios, and it is likely to exceed 2.0 °C for many scenarios The global cycle of water will change, with increases in disparities between wet and dry regions, as well as wet and dry seasons, with some regional exceptions. The oceans will continue to heat, with heat extending to the deep ocean, which affects the patterns of circulation. The decrees are most likelymarine ice cover, northern hemisphere spring snow cover, and the global glacier volume the global level of the average sea will continue to increase at a very probable rate to exceed the rate of the last four decades climate changes will cause an increase in the co2 production rate. the increase in the absorption of the oceans will increase the acidification of the oceans. future surface temperatures will be largely determined by cumulative co2, which means that climate change will continue even if co2 emissions are interrupted. the summary also detailed the range of forecasts for heating, and climatic impacts with different emission scenarios. compared to the previous report, the lowest limits for climate sensitivity to emissions were slightly lowered, although projections for the overall increase of the average temperature (compared to pre-industrial levels) of 2100 exceeded 1.5 °C in all scenarios. [17][18] In August 2020 scientists reported that ice sheet losses observed in Greenland and Antarctica trace the worst scenarios of the case scenarios of ipcc fifth assessment report sea level rise projections.[19][21][22] Other climate models supporting Ar5 use a different approach to explain the increase in greenhouse gas concentrations compared to the previous report. instead of the scenarios of the special report on emissions scenarios models are performing simulations for various representative concentration paths. the public debate after the publication of ar4 in 2009 put under control the ipcc, withfor alleged prejudices and inaccuracies in his reports. In 2010, this prompted UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and IPCC chair Rajendra K. Pachauri to ask that the InterAcademy Council (IAC) review the IPCC and recommend ways to strengthen its processes and procedures for preparing AR5. The IAC report has made recommendations to strengthen the IPCC management structure, to further develop its conflict-interest policy, to strengthen the review process, to clarify the guidelines on the use of the so-called grey literature, to ensure consistency in the use of probability for the probability of results, and to improve its communication strategy especially regarding transparency and rapid response. [23] Current documents Group I: Landing page – Full report – Summary for policy makers – Technical summary – Group II's head summary: Landing page – Full Report, Part A, Full Report, Part B – Summary for policy makers – Technical Summary Group III: Landing page – Full Report – Summary for Political Managers – Technical Summary: Landing page – Full report – Summary for policy makers – Summary – Summary – Summary – Summary of policies – Summary of policies – Summary of policies – Summary of policies – Summary of policies – Summary of policies The climate and development knowledge network has produced specific tools for policy makers, professionals, journalists and teachers based on the results of the Fifth Assessment Report. They include summary reports whicthe key results of the IPCC report; as well as multimedia materials such as infographics, presentation presentations and images that can be used for training, education and reporting purposes. The four toolkits that have been developed are: The Fifth IPCC Evaluation Report: What is in it for the small developing states? The Fifth IPCC Evaluation Report: What's inside South Asia? The Fifth IPCC Evaluation Report: What's inside for Africa? The Fifth IPCC Evaluation Report: What's in Latin America? Special report on global warming of 1.5 °C Main article: Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C The IPCC published their "Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C" on 8 October 2018. [24] See also renewable energy sources and climate change Mitigation – Special IPCC Report, 2011 References ^ a b "IPCC website". IPCC. Retrieved 27 September 2013. "Settled Science." ^ a b Readfearn, Graham (September 27, 2013). "Planet Ozblog badge Previous Blog home IPCC climate change report for numbers." The Guardian. Retrieved 27 September 2013. "Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis". ^ "Global heating figures increased in the last United Nations report". Reuters. 31 March 2014. 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