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Intergovernmental Report on Climate Change Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change IPCC Assessment Reports: First (1990) 1992 Supplemental Report Second (1995) Third (2001) Fourth (2007) Fifth (2014) IPCC Special Reports: Emissions Scenarios (2007) 2000) Renewable Energy (2000) Renewable Energy (2007) Renewables 2012) Extreme Events and Natural Disasters (2012) Global Warming by 1.5 Degrees Celsius (2018) Climate Change - Earth (2019) Ocean and Cryosphere (2019) RKICON WMONW Fifth United Nations Report on Climate Change (IPCC) is the fifth in a series such reports. The IPCC was established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to assess scientific, technical and socio-economic information on climate change, its potential impacts and adaptation and mitigation options. The fifth evaluation report was completed in 2014. As in the past, the AR5 sketches were developed as part of a selection process involving climate change experts from all relevant disciplines and users of IPCC reports, particularly government representatives. Governments and organizations participating in the fourth report were asked to submit comments and comments in writing with submissions analysed by the panel. The report was prepared in stages, starting with the report of Working Group I on Physical Science, based on 9,200 peer-reviewed studies. The summary for policy was published on 27 September 2013 for the first report, 31 March 2014 for the second report entitled Influence, Adaptation and Vulnerability, and on 14 April 2014 for the third report entitled Climate Change Mitigation. The synthesis report was released on 2 November 2014 to pave the way for negotiations on reducing carbon emissions at the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris in late 2015. The current status of global emissions for the economic sector The Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) consists of three reports from the Working Group (WG) and a synthesis report. The first report of the Working Group was published in 2013 and the rest were completed in 2014. WG I: Basic Physical Science - 30 September 2013, Summary for Politicians published 27 September 2013. WG II: Impact, Adaptation and Vulnerability - March 31, 2014 WG III: Climate Change Mitigation - April 15, 2014 AR5 Synthesis Report (SYR) - November 2, 2014 AR5 provides an update on the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of climate change. More than 800 authors from some 3,000 nominations participated in the report. Meetings of major sponsors and a number of workshops and expert meetings were held to support the evaluation process. A schedule of meetings related to AR5, periods of and other important dates. At 14 14 In 2012, drafts of the Working Group 1 (WG1) report were leaked and posted on the Internet. The release of the summary for politicians took place on September 27, 2013. Hallder Torgersson, a U.N. official, warned that because big companies are known to fund undermining climate science, scientists should be prepared to increase negative publicity at the time. Self-interest is paid for discrediting scientists all the time. We have to be ready for that, he said. On 27 September 2013, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon addressed the IPCC in Stockholm. He said it was warm on. We must act. Jennifer Morgan, of the World Resources Institute, said: I hope the IPCC will inspire leadership, from mum to business leader, mayor and head of state. U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry reacted to the report by saying, This is another wake-up call: Those who deny science or choose excuses, not actions, are playing with fire. In March 2010, the IPCC received about 3,000 royal nominations from experts around the world. At the bureau's meeting from 19 to 20 May 2010, three working groups presented their selected authors and review editors for AR5. Each of the selected scientists, experts and experts has been appointed in accordance with IPCC procedures, relevant IPCC national coordination centres, approved observer organizations or bureaus. The IPCC received 50% more expert nominations for AR5 than for AR4. A total of 559 authors and reviewers were selected for AR4 out of 2,000 proposed candidates. On 23 June 2010, the IPCC announced the release of a final list of selected co-ordinators, comprising 831 experts from fields such as meteorology, physics, oceanography, statistics, engineering, ecology, social sciences and economics. Compared to the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), the participation of developing countries has been increased, reflecting ongoing efforts to improve regional coverage in AR5. About 30% of the authors came from developing or transition economies. More than 60% of the experts selected were new to the IPCC process, bringing fresh knowledge and perspective. Climate change 2013: A review of the report on 23 June 2010, the IPCC announced the release of a final list of selected co-ordinator authors, comprising 831 experts. The working group's reports will be published in 2013 and 2014. These experts would also contribute to a synthesis report published in late 2014. The Fifth Climate Change 2013 report will be published in four separate sections: The Working Group I (WGI) Report: Physical Focus, including 258 Experts. Working Group II report Assessing the impacts, adaptation strategies and vulnerabilities associated with climate change and bringing in 302 experts. Working Group III (WGIII) report: Coverage of mitigation response strategies through a comprehensive risk and uncertainty system and its assessments by 271 experts. Synthesis Report (SYR): Final summary and review. Working Group I to Contribute The Full Text of Climate Change 2013: The Physical Basis of Science was released in a non-beneficial form on Monday, September 30, 2013. It has totaled more than 2,000 pages and cited 9,200 scientific publications. The full redacted report was published online in January 2014 and published in physical form by Cambridge University Press at the end of the year. Summary for Policy Makers A Brief Review of the Findings of Working Group I was published as a Summary for Policy Makers on 27 September 2013. The level of confidence in each of the conclusions was assessed on a scale of trust, qualitatively from very low to very high and, where possible, quantitatively from exceptionally unlikely to almost definite (determined on the basis of statistical analysis and expert judgments). Probability scale used in the report Probability of Exodus Almost some 99-100 % probability Is very likely 95-100% Very likely probability 90-100 % Probably 66-100% probability is more likely than not 50-100 % probability about also likely to be as not a 33 to 66% probability unlikely 0-33% probability of a very unlikely 0-10% probability of an extremely unlikely 0-5% probability of an exceptionally unlikely 0-1% probability the main findings were the overall warming of the atmosphere and the ocean system unequivocally. Many of the associated effects, such as sea level change (among other indicators), have occurred at an unprecedented rate since 1950. There is a clear human influence on the climate, it is very likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of observed warming since 1950, with confidence levels increasing after the fourth report. The IPCC said that the longer we wait for emissions cuts, the more expensive they would become. Historical climatic indicators are probably (with average confidence) that 1983-2013 was the warmest 30-year period in 1,400 years. Almost certainly the upper ocean warmed up from 1971 to 2010. This warming of the ocean accounts for, with high confidence, 90% of energy accumulation between 1971 and 2010. It is safe to say that the ice sheets of Greenland and Antarctica have been losing mass in the last two decades and that the Arctic sea ice and spring snow cover of the Northern Hemisphere continue to shrink in size. There is high confidence that sea level rise since the mid-19th century has been greater than the average sea level rise in the previous two millennia. greenhouse gases in the it has grown to unprecedented levels on Earth in 800,000 years. The overall radiation impact of the Earth's system compared to 1750 is positive, and the most significant factor is the increase in atmospheric CO2 concentrations. The Play Media Models This video presents predictions of 21st century temperature and precipitation based on the accumulation of greenhouse gases with a combined effect equivalent to 650ppm of atmospheric CO2, an IPCC scenario called RCP4.5. The changes shown compare the model's forecasts with the average temperature and precipitation observed in 1971-2000. AR5 builds on Phase 5 of the Combined Model (CMIP5) project, an international community effort to model climate change experiments. Most CMIP5 and Earth System Model (ESM) simulations for AR5 WRI were performed with prescribed CO2 concentrations of 421 ppm (RCP2.6), 538 ppm (RCP4.5), 670 ppm (RCP6.0) and 936 ppm (RCP 8.5) by 2100. (IPCC AR5 WGI, p. 22). Climate models have improved since the previous report. The results of the model, along with observations, give confidence in the extent of global warming in response to past and future impacts. Projections of further warming will continue if greenhouse gas emissions continue. The global increase in surface temperature by the end of the 21st century is likely to exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to the period 1850-1900 for most scenarios and is likely to exceed 2.0 degrees Celsius under many scenarios, with increasing inequality between wet and dry regions as well as wet and dry season, with some regional exceptions. The oceans will continue to heat up and the heat will spread to the deep ocean, affecting the circulation structure. The decline is very likely in the Arctic sea ice sheet, the northern hemisphere's spring snowpack, and the global volume of global average sea level glaciers will continue to grow at a rate that is likely to exceed the pace of the last four decades of climate change. Increased ocean uptake will increase ocean acidification. Future surface temperatures will be largely determined by cumulative CO2, which means that climate change will continue even if CO2 emissions are stopped. The summary also details the range of warming projections and climate impacts with different emission scenarios. Compared to the previous report, the lower limits of the climate system's sensitivity to emissions were slightly lowered, although projections of global average temperature increases (compared to pre-industrial levels) exceeded 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2100 in all scenarios. In August 2020, scientists reported that Ice sheet losses in Greenland and Antarctica track the worst-case scenarios for sea level rise in the IPCC Fifth Level Report. Others MODEL models supporting AR5 take a different approach to accounting for greenhouse gas concentrations than in the previous report. Instead of scenarios from the Special Report on Emission Scenarios, models are modeled for different representative pathways of concentration. Public debate following the publication of AR4 in 2009 put the IPCC under scrutiny, with controversy over alleged bias and inaccuracy in its reports. In 2010, this prompted UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and IPCC Chairman Rajendra K. Pachauri to ask the Inter-Academic Council (IAC) to review the IPCC and recommend ways to strengthen its AR5 processes and procedures. The IAC report recommends strengthening the IPCC's governance structure, further developing its conflict-of-interest policy, strengthening the review process, clarifying guidelines for the use of so-called grey literature, ensuring consistency in the use of probability of results and improving its communication strategy, especially with regard to transparency and responsiveness. Current Documents Working Group I: Landing Page - Full Report - Summary for Politicians - Technical Summary - Headline Statements from Summary for Politicians Working Group II: Landing Page - Full Report, Part A, Full Report, Part B - Summary for Politicians - Technical Summary Working Group III: Landing Page - Full Report - Summary - Summary for Politicians - Technical Summary Synthesis Report: Landing Page - Summary - Summary - Summary practitioners, journalists and educators based on the findings of the Fifth Assessment Report. These include brief reports that distill the key findings of the IPCC report; as well as media materials such as infographics, slideshow presentations and images that can be used for learning, education and reporting purposes. Four tools that have been developed: the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report: What is it for the small islands of developing countries? IPCC Fifth Assessment Report: What is it for South Asia? The IPCC's fifth assessment report: what is it for Africa? The IPCC's fifth assessment report: what is it for Latin America? Special Report on Global Warming at 1.5 Degrees Celsius Main Article: Special Report on Global Warming 1.5 Degrees Celsius IPCC has published its Special Report on Global Warming 1.5 Degrees Celsius as of October 8, 2018. Cm. also Renewable Energy and Climate Change Mitigation - Special IPCC Report, 2011 Links - b IPCC website. Ipcc. Received 27 2013. Nesbit, Jeff (2013). Settled science. a b Ridfearn, Graham (September 27, 2013). Planet Ozblog icon icon Blog House IPCC Climate Change report on numbers. Keeper. Received on September 27, 2013. a b c d Climate Change 2013: The basics of physical science. The threat of global warming is heightened in the latest UN report. Reuters. March 31, 2014. Received on March 31, 2014. 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External Links Official IPCC WGI AR5 website Summary of Working Group 1 Fifth Report on TS GreenFacts assessment extracted from ipcc ar5 full report. ipcc sr15 full report. ipcc 2014 full report. ipcc 1.5 full report pdf. ipcc climate change and land full report. ipcc 1.5 full report. ipcc 2013 full report. ipcc 2001 full report pdf