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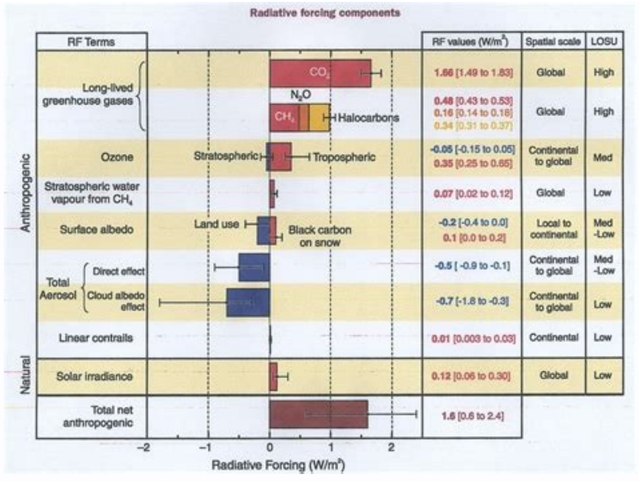

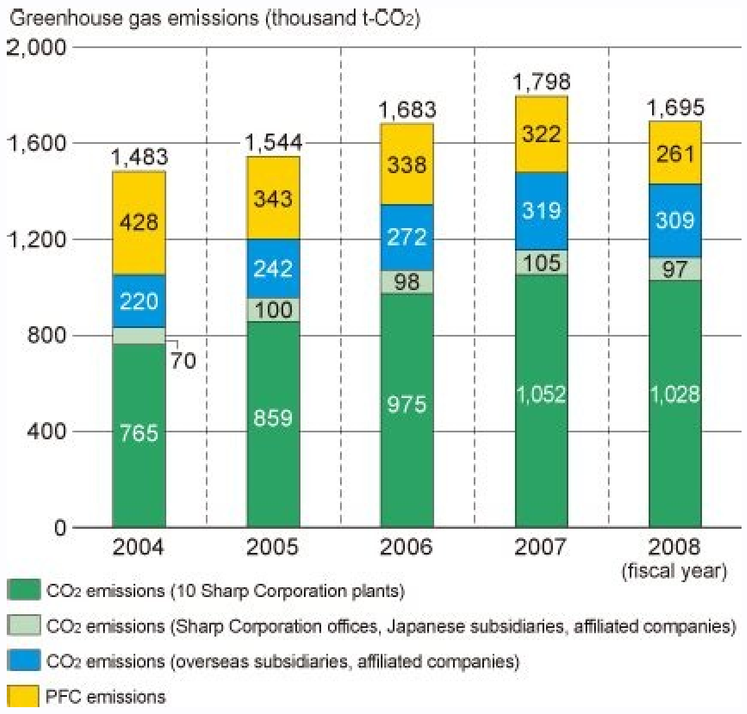

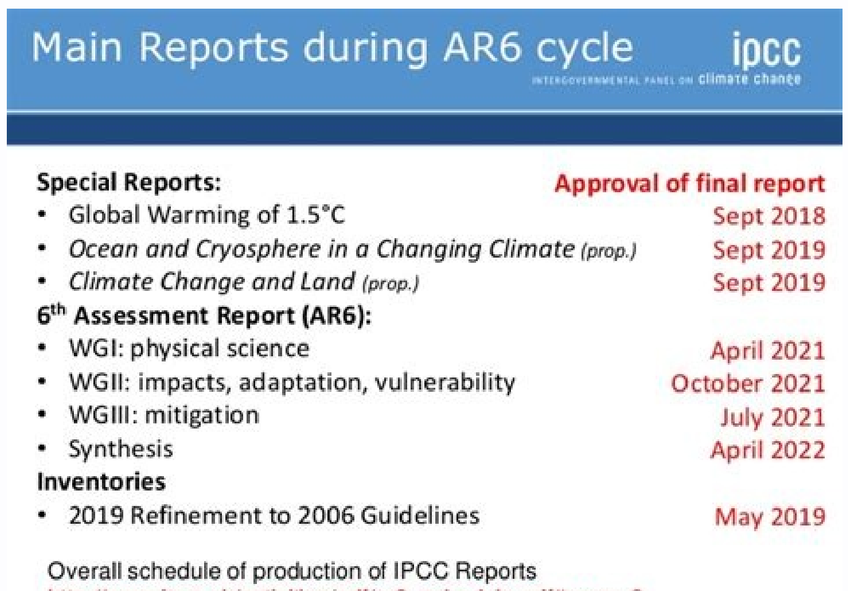

2018 ipcc report summary. What is the most recent ipcc report.

An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C 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. Produced By: UNFCCC Key reports on climate impacts and solutions from around the United Nations. Menu Working Group I of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is filling the position of Science Officer IPCC Technical Support Unit (IPCC WGI) Located at the University of Paris-Saclay (Saint-Aubin, France) The Working Group I (WGI) Technical Support Unit (TSU) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is recruiting a Science Officer for the WGI contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6): the assessment of the physical science basis of climate change. The Science Officer will be part of the TSU Science Team, advising on the assessment and consistent treatment of climate science topics within the report and in relation to the wider AR6 assessment. Your primary area of responsiblity is the development of long-term curation of open source software for figures and data used within the WGI AR6. The TSU works at the unique interface of the IPCC between science and policy in the provision of the climate information that is relevant for policy needs and decision making. The TSU as a whole provides scientific, technical, operational and communications support for the activities and products of WGI. We are a dynamic team working tightly together on the development and preparation of all aspects of the WGI assessment. Join a team that spans different areas of expertise in global and regional climate modeling, climate processes (including oceanography, atmospheric chemistry, and land-surface processes) visual design and communication, policy development and international project management. The AR6 WGI assessment is placing significant emphasis on the treatment of digital information such as data and software, including the innovative development of an online interactive Atlas platform to navigate assessed digital information. WGI has an opportunity to make significant progress within the AR6 in terms of data handling and accessibility of code for producing figures and tables for transparency and traceability and to ensure the accessibility of assessed model and observational data. This is important to build public trust in the assessment process as whole, as well as supporting the work of the broader research community. The successful candidate will work closely with the AR6 authors, working with chapter teams, the TSU and WGI Bureau to establish best practices for the development of common software for the figures produced by chapters. The work will build on other existing activities such as the Earth System Model Evaluation Tool (ESMValTool), a community effort involving both users and developers that encourages open exchange of diagnostic source code for model evaluation and provides end-to-end provenance tracking to ensure reproducibility of figures. Assessed data provenance, accessibility and curation will build on activities such as the Earth System Grid Federation and the IPCC Data Distribution Centre for sourcing data products and analysis scripts used in the assessment and to provide long-term discoverable archival solutions. We are looking for someone who is enthusiastic in promoting the value of data and its accessibility and usability by different user communities around the world and in fostering open source community practices, data literacy and computational skills for data management and analysis for climate science information. Requirements PhD or other qualification in climate or related science or digital humanities; Proficiency in open source and and proprietary coding environments (e.g. Python, R, Matlab, shell scripting etc) and data development, access and curation; Knowledge of more than one coding environment would be an advantage; Experience in open source community development, code and data versioning (e.g. github, bitbucket, etc) and the development of best practices; Experience with processing, analysis, visualisation and interpretation of global or regional climate datasets; Experience with web-based applications and tools; Familiarity with data and software citation; Attributes Self-starter, a motivated collaborative thinker that seeks and creates opportunities; High mobility and motivation to work in an international team with a common long-term goal; Ability to plan, organize and execute multi-task problems to meet deadlines; A strong team player who is willing to step up to support others as needed and is looking forward to inspiring interactions with the international climate science community; Capacity to respect time constraints and stress-resistance; Proficiency in written and spoken English; working knowledge of French would be an asset; Previous experience of the IPCC or other international activities would be an asset. Application The position is for three years, with the possibility of extension through the completion of the project to 2022. We are seeking availability to start as soon as possible after the deadline for applications. We hope the new Science Officer will join the TSU and WGI AR6 authors in Vancouver, Canada for the Second Lead Author Meeting on 7-11 January 2019. Contact Anna Pirani (anna.pirani@universite-paris-saclay.fr), Head of TSU, for any enquiries. Please apply by sending a letter of motivation, curriculum vitae and contact details for two referees to Elisabeth Lonnoy (elisabeth.lonnoy@universite-paris-saclay.fr), Project Assistant, WGI TSU. The deadline for applications is 15 December 2018. GENEVA, Nov 27 – The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change IPCC will be present at the Katowice Climate Change Conference (COP24) in Poland on 2-14 December 2018, with a broad programme of its own events as well as taking part in the official activities of the meeting. Co-Chairs of the three IPCC Working Groups will present the findings of the new IPCC report at a special event held with the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) entitled Unpacking the new scientific knowledge and key findings in the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5ºC, on Tuesday 4 December at 15:00-18:00. This report is the key scientific input into COP24, when Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will review the goals and progress of the Paris Agreement in a process called the Talanoa Dialogue. Parties invited the IPCC to prepare the report at COP21 in 2015 when they adopted the Paris Agreement. The Co-Chairs of the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories will hold a side event on the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, due to be released in May 2019, on Friday 7 December at 18:30-20:00. The IPCC will also hold a side event on climate science and policy, together with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Programme, on Wednesday 5 December at 13:15-14:45. For the first time, the IPCC will have a pavilion (H3) at the climate conference, where it will present around 30 events showcasing the report on 1.5ºC, the Sixth Assessment Report work programme, and other IPCC activities. The pavilion is shared with the WMO. The programme of events at the pavilion may be found at www.bit.ly/ipccatcop24. IPCC Chair Hoesung Lee and the Co-Chairs will give a press conference on Thursday 6 December at 14:00-14:30 on the three IPCC reports to be issued in 2019. The IPCC Chair and the rest of the scientific leadership in Katowice will be available for interviews. For more information and interview requests contact: IPCC Press Office, Email: ipcc-media@wmo.int GENEVA, November 9 – The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is inviting experts and governments to review the Second Order Drafts of two Special Reports that will be launched next year. The Expert and Government Review for the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (SROCC) takes place between 16 November 2018 and 11 January 2019. The Special Report on Climate Change and Land (SRCCL) can be reviewed from 19 November 2018 to 14 January 2019. The two reports, to be finalized in the second half of 2019, follow the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5ºC, which was released on 8 October. All IPCC reports go through multiple stages of formal review. After the Expert Review of the First Order Draft, the Second Order Draft is produced and reviewed by both governments and experts alongside a first draft of the Summary for Policymakers (SPM). Once the second round of review comments have been taken into account, governments review the Final Draft of the report and offer comments on the SPM. Finally, governments meet to approve the SPM line by line and accept the underlying report. The thorough review process ensures that IPCC reports consider objectively the full range of scientific, technical and socio-economic information from around the world. Expert Reviewers can register with a self-declaration of expertise up to a week before the end of the review period. • to review the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate: • to review the Special Report on Climate Change and Land: About the SROCC For the IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (SROCC), more than 100 scientists from more than 30 countries are assessing the latest scientific knowledge about the physical science basis and impacts of climate change on ocean, coastal, polar and mountain ecosystems, and the human communities that depend on them. Their vulnerabilities as well as adaptation capacities are also evaluated. Options for achieving climate-resilient development pathways will be presented. The SROCC is prepared under the joint scientific leadership of Working Group I and Working Group II, with operational support from the Working Group II Technical Support Unit. It will be launched in September 2019. About the SRCCL Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems (SRCCL) assess topics such as the interactions between climate change and desertification, land degradation, food security, sustainable land management, and opportunities and risks associated with land-based adaptation and mitigation responses to climate change. The SRCCL is being developed under the joint scientific leadership of Working Groups I, II and III and the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, with operational support from the Working Group III Technical Support Unit. It will be launched in August 2019. For more information, contact: IPCC Press Office: Jonathan Lynn, +41 22 730 8066 or Werani Zabula, +41 22 730 8120, Email: ipcc-media@wmo.int IPCC Working Group II Technical Support Unit: Maike Nicolai, +49 471 4831 2445, Email: maike.nicolai@ipcc-wg2.awi.de IPCC Working Group III Technical Support Unit: Elizabeth Huntley, T: +44 (0)20 7594 1057, Email: tsu@ipcc-wg3.ac.uk About the IPCC The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the UN body for assessing the science related to climate change. It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988 to provide policymakers with regular scientific assessments concerning climate change, its implications and potential future risks, as well as to put forward adaptation and mitigation strategies. It has 195 member states. IPCC assessments provide governments, at all levels, with scientific information that they can use to develop climate policies. IPCC assessments are a key input into the international negotiations to tackle climate change. IPCC reports are drafted and reviewed in several stages, thus guaranteeing objectivity and transparency. The IPCC assesses the thousands of scientific papers published each year to tell policymakers what we know and don’t know about the risks related to climate change. The IPCC identifies where there is agreement in the scientific community, where there are differences of opinion, and where further research is needed. It does not conduct its own research. To produce its reports, the IPCC mobilizes hundreds of scientists. These scientists and officials are drawn from diverse backgrounds. Only a dozen permanent staff work in the IPCC’s Secretariat. The IPCC has three working groups: Working Group I, dealing with the physical science basis of climate change; Working Group II, dealing with impacts, adaptation and vulnerability; and Working Group III, dealing with the mitigation of climate change. It also has a Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories that develops methodologies for measuring emissions and removals. All of these are supported by Technical Support Units guiding the production of IPCC assessment reports and other products. IPCC Assessment Reports consist of contributions from each of the three working groups and a Synthesis Report. Special Reports undertake an assessment of cross-disciplinary issues that span more than one working group and are shorter and more focused than the main assessments. Hanoi, Oct 10 – The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Viet Nam (MONRE) in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) organized a high-level dialogue on Wednesday on climate change, with participation of policymakers and representatives from development partners, the private sector, civil society organizations and media. At the dialogue, information on the newly approved Special Report of the IPCC on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C and related global greenhouse gas emission related pathways, known as Global Warming of 1.5°C, were also shared. Deputy Minister of MONRE, Mr. Le Cong Thanh said “As one of the countries heavily impacted by climate change, Viet Nam has actively implemented international commitments and efforts to cope with climate change. Viet Nam has issued a Plan for the Implementation of the Paris Climate Change Agreement, with a focus on implementing its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). The dialogue focuses on issues related to the response actions to climate change in Viet Nam; promoting cooperation, connection with development partners, scientific community, enterprises, organizations and individuals to response to climate change.” The IPCC is the global body for assessing the science related to climate change. In December 2015, when governments adopted the Paris Agreement, they invited the IPCC to prepare a report on warming of 1.5°C in 2018, when nations review the Paris Agreement at the 24th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP24), to be held in Poland in December this year. The Summary for Policymakers of the report was approved at an IPCC Session in Incheon, Republic of Korea, on 6 October. “Limiting global warming to 1.5°C would require rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society,” said IPCC Chair Lee. “With clear benefits to people and natural ecosystems, limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared to 2°C could go hand in hand with ensuring a more sustainable and equitable society,” he added. According to the report, limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared with 2°C would reduce impacts on ecosystems, human health and well-being, making it easier to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. “The IPCC report highlights the severe climate change impacts that could be avoided by limiting global warming to 1.5°C, but the time to act is rapidly closing” said Ms. Caitlin Wiesen, UNDP Country Director. “A ‘climate doi moi’ is needed as fundamental as the economic ‘doi moi’ that Viet Nam adopted 40 years ago” she added to bring about rapid reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and boost green jobs for a more resilient sustainable society. The report highlights a number of climate change impacts that could be avoided by limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared to 2°C, or more. For instance, by 2100, global sea level rise would be 10 cm lower with global warming of 1.5°C compared with 2°C. The likelihood of an Arctic Ocean free of sea ice in summer would be once per century with global warming of 1.5°C, compared with at least once per decade with 2°C. Coral reefs would decline by 70–90 percent with global warming of 1.5°C, whereas virtually all (>99 percent) would be lost with 2°C. “One of the key messages that comes out very strongly from this report is that we are already seeing the consequences of 1°C of global warming through more extreme weather and rising sea levels among other changes,” said Panmao Zhai, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group I. “At the current rate of warming, the world is likely to reach 1.5° between 2030 and 2052” he added. The event will also include a scientific workshop and a public event hosted by the University of Vietnam. For more information, contact: Webpage of the event: IPCC contacts: Nina Peeva: ipcc-media@wmo.int, Tel: +41 22 730 8142 or +41 79 704 2459 MONRE contacts: Website: Tel: +43 7956868, Email: portal@monre.gov.vn UNDP contacts: phan.huong.giang@undp.org, Tel: +84 (0)4 38 500 100 Follow IPCC on Facebook, Twitter @ipcc_ch, LinkedIn and Instagram. Notes for editors The Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C , known as SR15, is being prepared in response to an invitation from the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2015, when they reached the Paris Agreement, and will inform the Talanoa Dialogue at the 24th Conference of the Parties (COP24). The Talanoa Dialogue will take stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal of the Paris Agreement, and to inform the preparation of nationally determined contributions. Details of the report, including the approved outline, can be found on the report page. The report was prepared under the joint scientific leadership of all three IPCC Working Groups, with support from the Working Group I Technical Support Unit. The Summary for Policymakers of the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C (SR15) is available at or www.ipcc.ch. Key statistics of the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C 91 authors from 44 citizenships and 40 countries of residence – 14 Coordinating Lead Authors (CLAs) – 60 Lead authors (LAs) – 17 Review Editors (REs) 133 Contributing authors (CAs) Over 6,000 cited references A total of 42,001 expert and government review comments (First Order Draft 12,895; Second Order Draft 25,476; Final Government Draft: 3,630) What is the IPCC? The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the world body for assessing the science related to climate change. It was set up in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly, to provide policymakers with regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation. The IPCC assesses the thousands of scientific papers published each year to tell policymakers what we know and don’t know about the risks related to climate change. The IPCC identifies where there is agreement in the scientific community, where there are differences of opinion, and where further research is needed. It does not conduct its own research. Thus the IPCC offers policymakers a snapshot of what the scientific community understands about climate change rather than promoting a particular view. IPCC reports are policy-relevant without being policy-prescriptive. The IPCC may set out options for policymakers to choose from in pursuit of goals decided by policymakers, but it does not tell governments what to do. To produce its reports, the IPCC mobilizes hundreds of scientists. These scientists and officials are drawn from diverse backgrounds. Only a dozen permanent staff work in the IPCC’s Secretariat. The members of the Panel are its 195 member governments. They work by consensus to endorse the reports of the IPCC and set its procedures and budget in plenary meetings of the Panel. The word “Intergovernmental” in the organization’s name reflects this. It is not a United Nations agency, but is sponsored by two UN organizations – WMO and UNEP. IPCC reports are requested by the member governments and developed by authors drawn from the scientific community in an extensive process of repeated drafting and review. Scientists and other experts participate in this review process through a self-declaration of expertise. The Panel endorses these reports in a dialogue between the governments that request the reports and will work with them and the scientists that write them. In this discussion the scientists have the last word on any additions or changes, although the Panel may agree by consensus to delete something. Sixth Assessment Cycle At its 41st Session in February 2015, the IPCC decided to produce a Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). At its 42nd Session in October 2015 it elected a new Bureau that would oversee the work on this report and Special Reports to be produced in the

assessment cycle. At its 43rd Session in April 2016, it decided to produce three Special Reports, a Methodology Report and AR6. The Methodology Report to refine the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories will be delivered in 2019. Besides Global Warming of 1.5°C, the IPCC will finalize two further special reports in 2019: the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate and Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems. The AR6 Synthesis Report will be finalized in the first half of 2022, following the three working group contributions to AR6 in 2021. For more information go to www.ipcc.ch Incheon, Republic of Korea, October 8 – Limiting global warming to 1.5°C would require rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society, the IPCC said in a new assessment. With clear benefits to people and natural ecosystems, limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared to 2°C could go hand in hand with ensuring a more sustainable and equitable society, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) said on Monday. The Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C was approved by the IPCC on Saturday in Incheon, Republic of Korea. It will be a key scientific input into the Katowice Climate Change Conference in Poland in December, when governments review the Paris Agreement to tackle climate change. “With more than 6,000 scientific references cited and the dedicated contribution of thousands of expert and government reviewers worldwide, this important report testifies to the breadth and policy relevance of the IPCC,” said Hoesung Lee, Chair of the IPCC. Ninety-one authors and review editors from 40 countries prepared the IPCC report in response to an invitation from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) when it adopted the Paris Agreement in 2015. The report’s full name is Global Warming of 1.5°C, an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C 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. “One of the key messages that comes out very strongly from this report is that we are already seeing the consequences of 1°C of global warming through more extreme weather, rising sea levels and diminishing Arctic sea ice, among other changes,” said Panmao Zhai, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group I. The report highlights a number of climate change impacts that could be avoided by limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared to 2°C, or more. For instance, by 2100, global sea level rise would be 10 cm lower with global warming of 1.5°C compared with 2°C. The likelihood of an Arctic Ocean free of sea ice in summer would be once per century with global warming of 1.5°C, compared with at least once per decade with 2°C. Coral reefs would decline by 70-90 percent with global warming of 1.5°C, whereas virtually all (> 99 percent) would be lost with 2°C. “Every extra bit of warming matters, especially since warming of 1.5°C or higher increases the risk associated with long-lasting or irreversible changes, such as the loss of some ecosystems,” said Hans-Otto Pörtner, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group II. Limiting global warming would also give people and ecosystems more room to adapt and remain below relevant risk thresholds, added Pörtner. The report also examines pathways available to limit warming to 1.5°C, what it would take to achieve them and what the consequences could be. “The good news is that some of the kinds of actions that would be needed to limit global warming to 1.5°C are already underway around the world, but they would need to accelerate,” said Valerie Masson-Delmotte, Co-Chair of Working Group I. The report finds that limiting global warming to 1.5°C would require “rapid and far-reaching” transitions in land, energy, industry, buildings, transport, and cities. Global net human-caused emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) would need to fall by about 45 percent from 2010 levels by 2030, reaching ‘net zero’ around 2050. This means that any remaining emissions would need to be balanced by removing CO2 from the air. “Limiting warming to 1.5°C is possible within the laws of chemistry and physics but doing so would require unprecedented changes,” said Jim Skea, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group III. Allowing the global temperature to temporarily exceed or ‘overshoot’ 1.5°C would mean a greater reliance on techniques that remove CO2 from the air to return global temperature to below 1.5°C by 2100. The effectiveness of such techniques are unproven at large scale and some may carry significant risks for sustainable development, the report notes. “Limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared with 2°C would reduce challenging impacts on ecosystems, human health and well-being, making it easier to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals,” said Priyardarshi Shukla, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group III. The decisions we make today are critical in ensuring a safe and sustainable world for everyone, both now and in the future, said Debra Roberts, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group II. “This report gives policymakers and practitioners the information they need to make decisions that tackle climate change while considering local context and people’s needs. The next few years are probably the most important in our history,” she said. The IPCC is the leading world body for assessing the science related to climate change, its impacts and potential future risks, and possible response options. The report was prepared under the scientific leadership of all three IPCC working groups. Working Group I assesses the physical science basis of climate change; Working Group II addresses impacts, adaptation and vulnerability; and Working Group III deals with the mitigation of climate change. The Paris Agreement adopted by 195 nations at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in December 2015 included the aim of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change by “holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.” As part of the decision to adopt the Paris Agreement, the IPCC was invited to produce, in 2018, a Special Report on global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways. The IPCC accepted the invitation, adding that the Special Report would look at these issues in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty. Global Warming of 1.5°C is the first in a series of Special Reports to be produced in the IPCC’s Sixth Assessment Cycle. Next year the IPCC will release the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, and Climate Change and Land, which looks at how climate change affects land use. The Summary for Policymakers (SPM) presents the key findings of the Special Report, based on the assessment of the available scientific, technical and socio-economic literature relevant to global warming of 1.5°C. The Summary for Policymakers of the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C (SR15) is available at or www.ipcc.ch. Key statistics of the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C 91 authors from 44 citizenships and 40 countries of residence – 14 Coordinating Lead Authors (CLAs) – 60 Lead authors (LAs) – 17 Review Editors (REs) 133 Contributing authors (CAs) Over 6,000 cited references A total of 42,001 expert and government review comments (First Order Draft 12,895; Second Order Draft 25,476; Final Government Draft: 3,630) For more information, contact: IPCC Press Office, Email: ipcc-media@wmo.int Werani Zabula +41 79 108 3157 or Nina Peeva +41 79 516 7068 Notes for editors The Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C, known as SR15, is being prepared in response to an invitation from the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2015, when they reached the Paris Agreement, and will inform the Talanoa Dialogue at the 24th Conference of the Parties (COP24). 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At its 43rd Session in April 2016, it decided to produce three Special Reports, a Methodology Report and AR6. The Methodology Report to refine the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories will be delivered in 2019. Besides Global Warming of 1.5°C, the IPCC will finalize two further special reports in 2019: the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate and Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems. The AR6 Synthesis Report will be finalized in the first half of 2022, following the three working group contributions to AR6 in 2021. For more information, including links to the IPCC reports, go to: www.ipcc.ch INCHEON, Republic of Korea, Oct 3 – The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is holding a press conference at 10.00 a.m (Korea time) on Monday 8 October 2018, to present the Summary for Policymakers of the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 ºC, subject to approval. This corresponds to 21.00, New York (7 October); 01.00 GMT; 03.00 Geneva; 04.00 Nairobi. The press conference will be webcast in English and will be streamed live here: . This information will also be posted on our social media channels on the day of the press conference. Media following the press conference can send questions via Slido using event code SR15. To submit questions. Open www.sli.do Enter the event code (SR15) then click join A window will open where you can submit your questions Type in the question up to 300 characters. In the name section, type your name and in brackets your organization i.e First Name, Surname (Organization). Please note that it is important to include your organization. Anonymous questions will not be accepted. Click send to submit your question. Please note that because of limited time, it may not be possible to answer all questions that are submitted. For more information, contact: IPCC Press Office, Email: ipcc-media@wmo.int Werani Zabula +41 79 108 3157 or Nina Peeva +41 79 516 7068 INCHEON, Republic of Korea, Oct 3 – Following the press conference at 10.00 a.m. Korea time on Monday 8 October 2018 in Incheon, Republic of Korea, to present the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) officials and Special Report authors will be available for broadcast interviews. The list of IPCC experts available for interview and arrangements for requesting interviews can be found here. Please note that only interviews arranged via this process will be considered as confirmed. Any arrangements made directly with IPCC experts may be subject to cancelation. Broadcasters can use the services of International Media Services Inc. ( ) for play-out and live broadcasts at the Songdo Convensia Convention Center in Incheon. International Media Services Inc. will be present at the location of the IPCC meeting. They will offer the following: Standup position HD (1080i 59.94) Play-out facilities HD/SD (Broadcaster must supply deck outputting HD/SDI w/ embedded audio / 2 channels) HD camera crew available upon request Studio facilities Broadcasters should agree to the use of these facilities with International Media Services Inc. directly; the IPCC is not providing these facilities itself. International Media Services Inc. has indicated the following charges: LIVE Shot HD 15 min US$800 – including live crew and live camera TAPE Feed HD 10min US$600 – Play-out ex client play-out machine or camera with HD/SDI audio embedded output Prices above include delivery to the Los Angeles Switch in Los Angeles, California. Broadcasters must book cross connect and final delivery to their MCR, NOC, or Network via the Los Angeles Switch (+1 310 287 3800). For more information and booking please contact International Media Services Inc. planning: Phone: +1 310 586 9743 or +1 310 463 5504 Email: bookings@internationalmediaservices.com The IPCC is putting together B-roll clips from the meeting. These are available for download on Pcloud. More B-roll, graphics and interview clips from scientists and delegates will be added after the press conference. Information about registering to attend the press conference or to access embargoed material can be found here.For more information, contact: IPCC Press Office, Email: ipcc-media@wmo.int Werani Zabula +41 79 108 3157 or Nina Peeva +41 79 516 7068 GENEVA, Sept 20 – Following the press conference at 10.00 a.m. local time on Monday, 8 October 2018, in Incheon, Republic of Korea, to present the Summary for Policymakers of the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 ºC of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), IPCC authors and officials will be available for interviews. These interviews are expected to take place from 1.00 p.m. onwards Incheon time. Interviews with authors can be conducted at the conference centre where the press conference takes place or by phone or through a broadcast facility for those not attending the press conference in person. Interviews can also be arranged with authors who are not in Incheon. A list of IPCC experts available for interview can be found here. This list also indicates the country of the author, languages in which they can be interviewed, and their field of specialization. Requests for interviews should be made on this form. Please make sure you complete all the fields relevant to your interview so that we are able to process your request according to your needs. The IPCC expects to receive more requests than can be accommodated. If your interview request cannot be met on Monday 8 October, there will be further opportunities in the following days and weeks. To accommodate as many interviews as possible on the day, the IPCC may also suggest an alternative interviewee, based on your needs specified when completing the form. Please note that only interviews arranged via this process will be considered as confirmed. Any arrangements made directly with IPCC experts may be subject to cancelation. Broadcasters The IPCC is planning to organize a broadcast facility in Incheon that will be available for use by broadcasters who are not present at the meeting. You will be able to request both live and pre-recorded interviews. Broadcast requests should also be submitted through the online form. Further details about these broadcast arrangements will be issued shortly. For information about the press conference including details of accreditation and access to embargo materials, please see this media advisory. For more information, contact: IPCC Press Office, Email: ipcc-media@wmo.int Jonathan Lynn, + 41 22 730 8066, Werani Zabula +41 22 730 8120 or Nina Peeva +41 22 730 8142 GENEVA, Sept 12 – The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will consider the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C on 1–5 October 2018 at its 48th Session to be held in Incheon, Republic of Korea. The report, whose full title is Global Warming of 1.5 °C, an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C 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 (SR15), was requested by governments when they adopted the Paris Agreement in December 2015 at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Formally, the draft Summary for Policymakers will be considered by the First Joint Session of IPCC Working Groups I, II and III. The 48th Session of the IPCC will then accept their work. Press conference A press conference to present the Summary for Policymakers of the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C will be held after the meeting, subject to approval of the Summary for Policymakers. When: 10.00 a.m. Korea time on Monday, 8 October, 2018 (21.00, New York (7 October); 04.00 Nairobi; 02.00 London; 03.00 Geneva) Where: Songdo Convensia Convention Centre 123 Central Street, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 21998 Korea, Republic of Korea IPCC Chair Hoesung Lee and the Co-Chairs of the three Working Groups of the IPCC will address the press conference. The press conference will be streamed live and details on how to access it will be sent closer to the time. The IPCC Chair, Co-Chairs and report authors will be available for interview after the press conference. Details on how to request interviews will be sent in the coming weeks. Opening Session The 48th Session of the IPCC will open at 10 a.m. on Monday, 1 October, 2018 local time at the Songdo Convensia Convention Centre in Incheon, Republic of Korea. The opening session, running from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., will be addressed by the IPCC Chair, senior officials from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Meteorological Organisations (WMO), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and senior officials of the Republic of Korea. The opening session is open to the media. A limited number of places for journalists is available and priority will be given to wire services and local media. Otherwise the IPCC meeting is closed to the public and media. Embargo materials The Summary for Policymakers of the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C, the press release and any other press materials will be made available to registered media under embargo shortly after approval of the Summary for Policymakers. Please note that registering for the opening session and/or the press conference will not automatically provide you with access to embargoed materials. Media representatives who want access to the embargoed materials must check the option for “embargo” on the online form, regardless of whether they are registering to attend the press conference or not. The embargo will run until the start of the press conference. Registered media will receive an email alert when the embargoed material is posted. The exact time that the embargoed material is made available will depend on the time the plenary approves the Summary for Policymakers and accepts the underlying report. Registering for access will require media representatives to agree to adhere to the terms of the embargo. Failure to adhere to the conditions will result in that journalist or media outlet being excluded from future embargo arrangements. How to register The IPCC operates its own registration and accreditation system, which is based on the media accreditation guidelines of the United Nations . Please check our accreditation and registration FAQs. It is not necessary to register simply to follow the live stream of the press conference. Registration is only required to attend the press conference in person, to attend the opening session, and/or to access embargoed materials. To attend the press conference and/or the opening session in person and/or get access to embargo materials, please register on the IPCC website here: . Please ensure that you have scanned copies of your credentials ready when you start filling in the form, as the system will not allow you to proceed without uploading these. You can upload up to two files in JPG, PNG and PDF formats. The required credentials are: A letter of assignment requesting accreditation on official letterhead of a media organization, signed by the publisher, editor-in-chief, or assignment editor. It should include the name and duration of assignment of the journalist; and A valid press card; or a valid media accreditation badge for the United Nations in New York, Geneva, Vienna or Nairobi. If you do not have a press card, please submit 3 recent samples of your work in a relevant area and a scanned copy of a valid photo ID or passport. Before filling in the form, please carefully read the guidelines below, which need to be followed by all users, including media representatives who have used the system before. On the IPCC media portal, follow the following steps: Click “Request Access/Register”; If you are ready to upload credentials, click “Yes I agree”; Fill in the “Request Access” form; Select the event; Select from the following options: opening session; press conference, embargo. You can choose one, two or all three options; Upload your credentials; Click “Request Access” to submit the form. The IPCC media team will review your credentials. When you are registered to attend the opening session and/or the press conference you will receive a confirmation email with a document that you must bring with you to pick up your badge at the media desk in Incheon. If you request access to embargo materials, you will receive another email with credentials to use to log into the system. To access the embargoed materials you will need to agree to respect the terms of the embargo. Please note that due to the high number of requests, approval of registration might take a number of days. If you have used the system before, the email that you receive will indicate that you should use “Your global IPCC password”, which refers to your previous password. In case you have lost it, please click “Forgot password” on the IPCC media portal. The deadline for registration is Friday 28 September 2018. We encourage you to register as soon as possible and not leave it to the last minute as the IPCC has limited capacity to deal with late or last-minute requests. The IPCC cannot guarantee that it will be able to review requests submitted after the deadline. Registration details Each member of your media team should register separately in order to get access to the venue. If you work as a photographer or as part of a TV crew you are asked to indicate this on the letter of assignment so that the IPCC can plan sufficient space. Please also state any special requirements, e.g. for TV crews. There is limited space for satellite trucks. If you need space for this, please let us know on your letter of assignment. Please also indicate whether you would like satellite broadcast facilities. In order to get access to the opening session and press conference venue, you will need to pick up your press badge at the meeting venue. The desk will be open at the following times (Incheon time): 16.00 – 18.00 on 30 September 2018 08.00 – 10.00 on 1 October 2018 16.00 – 18.00 on 7 October 2018 08.00 – 10.00 on 8 October 2018 To facilitate the process, please bring with you the original credentials that you submitted with your request and your passport or a valid ID, as well as the confirmation document. We advise you to pick up your badges as early as possible and not wait until the last minute. Other arrangements The IPCC will advise nearer the time how to request interviews both in person at the site of the press conference and by phone or email, and how to access the live stream of the press conference, and will issue a further advisory on arrangements for broadcasters. For more information, contact: IPCC Press Office, Email: ipcc-media@wmo.int Werani Zabula +41 79 108 3157 or Nina Peeva +41 79 516 7068

En su 47ª reunión, celebrada del 13 al 16 de marzo de 2018, el IPCC adoptó la Decisión IPCC-XLVII-9 (en inglés), en virtud de la cual el Grupo Especial sobre Datos y Escenarios en Apoyo de los Análisis de Impacto y del Clima pasaba a denominarse Grupo Especial sobre Datos en Apoyo de las Evaluaciones del Cambio Climático y contaba con un nuevo mandato (en inglés). 8/10/2018 · The report’s full name is Global Warming of 1.5°C, an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C 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. El Grupo Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre el Cambio Climático o Panel Intergubernamental del Cambio Climático, conocido por el acrónimo en inglés IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), es una organización intergubernamental de las Naciones Unidas [1] [2] cuya misión es proveer al mundo con una opinión objetiva y científica sobre el cambio climático, sus … Latest IPCC Report Released - Download the summary of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, findings, recommendations, impacts on India, and more for UPSC environment segment. ... CNA 2018. Jan 2018 CNA; Feb 2018 CNA; March 2018 CNA; April 2018 CNA; May 2018 CNA; June 2018 CNA; July 2018 CNA; Aug 2018 CNA; Sept 2018 CNA; Oct 2018 CNA; Nov 2018 CNA ... A Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) is a greenhouse gas concentration (not emissions) trajectory adopted by the IPCC. Four pathways were used for climate modeling and research for the IPCC fifth Assessment Report (AR5) in 2014. The pathways describe different climate futures, all of which are considered possible depending on the volume of greenhouse … The Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the fifth in a series of such reports and was completed in 2014. As had been the case in the past, the outline of the AR5 was developed through a scoping process which involved climate change experts from all relevant disciplines and users of IPCC reports, in particular …