



DRŽAVNI HIDROMETEOROLOŠKI ZAVOD

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IPCC elects Bureau, presents climate change findings in Croatia

ZAGREB, Oct 3 – The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is holding its 42nd Session in Dubrovnik, Croatia, on 5-8 October 2015, at which it will elect its Bureau, including a new Chair, and transact other business.

Following the Session, IPCC authors will present the key findings of its recently completed Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) to policymakers, scientists, members of civil society organizations and other Croatian stakeholders at an outreach event in Zagreb on 16 October.

In preparation for these meetings, the IPCC is holding a media workshop for Croatian journalists on Sunday 4 October at 14.00 hours at Hotel Valamar Lacroma, Conference Room Asimon, Iva Dulčića 32, in Dubrovnik.

AR5 found the world has the means to limit global warming and build a more prosperous, sustainable future, including through adaptation to the changing climate.

Limiting climate change requires substantial and sustained reductions of greenhouse gas emissions and although AR5 found a considerable increase in global action to curb greenhouse gases since the IPCC's previous report, emissions are continuing to rise and more action is required.

"Continued high emissions will increase risks. Key regional issues range from increased water scarcity, to flooding with the potential for widespread damages, to increases in wildfires and associated impacts," said Lučka Kajfež-Bogataj, one of the authors of the report, who will be leading the media workshop.

"A wide diversity of adaptation options can help reduce these risks while building vibrant communities and robust economies," said Dr Kajfež-Bogataj, who is a professor at the University of Ljubljana.

The media workshop will introduce the basics of climate science, present the key findings of AR5 and explain how the IPCC works and produces its reports.

The Zagreb meeting is part of a series of IPCC events around the world to explain the findings of AR5, as nations prepare to negotiate a new global agreement on climate change in Paris in December.

The election of a new IPCC Bureau in Dubrovnik will open the way for the start of work on the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report, expected to be completed by 2021. Media arrangements for the 42nd Session in Dubrovnik can be found at:

http://ipcc.ch/news_and_events/docs/150922_P42_media_advisory.pdf

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Croatian Ministry of Environment

Notes for editors

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the world body for assessing the science related to climate change. The IPCC 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.

It released the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) in four stages over 2013 and 2014, finishing with the AR5 Synthesis Report in November 2014.

The key findings of the Synthesis Report are:

- Human influence on the climate system is clear;
- The more we disrupt our climate, the more we risk severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts; and
- We have the means to limit climate change and build a more prosperous, sustainable future.

The IPCC produces comprehensive assessment reports on climate change every six years or so. Among its other products it also issues special reports on particular topics requested by its members, and methodology reports and software to help members report their greenhouse gas inventories (emissions minus removals).

The Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) is the most comprehensive assessment of climate change ever undertaken. Over 830 scientists from over 80 countries were selected to form the author teams producing the report. They in turn drew on the work of over 1,000 contributing authors and over 1,000 expert reviewers. AR5 assessed over 30,000 scientific papers.