



## *Newsletter*

### **Annual General Meeting and Renewal of Membership**

#### **A. Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 15 December 2022**

The Annual General Meeting of the Hong Kong Meteorological Society will be held on 15 December 2022 (Thursday), 6:00 p.m. in hybrid mode, i.e. at the Conference Hall of the Hong Kong Observatory and online via Zoom.

The agenda and office bearers (2022/23) nomination form are enclosed. The meeting link can be found in the agenda. Please return the completed nomination form to the Secretary before 12 December 2022 (Monday).

Please join the AGM to support your Society!

#### **B. Membership Renewal**

It is again time to renew your Hong Kong Meteorological Society membership. Please make your payment online via the Hong Kong Meteorological Society website (<http://www.meteorology.org.hk/new/membership/>), or return the completed form 'Annual Membership Renewal, 2022/23' and attach the cheque for membership fees payment before 12 December 2022.

#### **Enclosures**

- (i) Agenda of Annual General Meeting
- (ii) Membership renewal form for the year 2022/23
- (iii) Nomination form of office bearers of Executive Committee (2022/23)
- (iv) Draft Statement on Climate Change



**HONG KONG  
METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY**

**香港氣象學會**

Visit the society homepage <http://www.meteorology.org.hk/new>

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
of Hong Kong Meteorological Society**

**Time:** 6:00 p.m.

**Date/Time:** 15 December 2022 (Thursday)

**Venue:** Conference Hall  
G/F Centenary Building  
Hong Kong Observatory  
134A Nathan Road, Kowloon

**Zoom** It will be provided later

**Convenor:** Chairman, Hong Kong Meteorological Society

**AGENDA**

1. To receive and adopt the Annual Report of activities in 2021/22
2. To receive and adopt the Financial Report and the audited accounts of the financial year 2021/22
3. Announcement of Heywood Young Scientists Award (R-Prize) and Zhu Kezhen Prize winners and short online talks
4. Election of Office Bearers of the Society
5. Appointment of the
  - (i) Honorary Legal Advisor
  - (ii) Honorary Auditor
6. Adoption of dues for 2022/23
7. The Society's Statement on Climate Change
8. Discussion on the policies and activities of the Society in 2022/23
9. Any other business

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## **ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL, 2022/23**

<b>NAME</b>	
<b>MEMBER TYPE</b>	[     ] Life member [     ] Fellow [     ] Full member [     ] Student member [     ] Corresponding member [     ] Corporate member
	Annual membership fee [     ] HK\$2,500 Life member [     ] HK\$200 Fellow [     ] HK\$170 Full member [     ] HK\$50 Student member [     ] US\$30 Corresponding member

**Note:**

1. Please make your payment online via the Hong Kong Meteorological Society website (<http://www.meteorology.org.hk/new/membership/>) or by cheque payable to 'Hong Kong Meteorological Society' at the following address:  
Hong Kong Meteorological Society  
c/o Hong Kong Observatory  
134A Nathan Road  
Kowloon  
HONG KONG  
(Attn.: Secretary)
2. All payments by cheque should be accompanied by this advice.
3. If you have already made the payment, please ignore this advice.



**Nomination Form for the Executive Committee of the  
Hong Kong Meteorological Society  
for the session 2022/23**

Nominated Post	Nominee		Proposer		Secunder	
	Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Name	Signature
Chairman						
Vice-chairman						
Honorary Secretary						
Honorary Treasurer						
5-10 Committee Members						
#1						
#2						
#3						
#4						
#5						
#6						
#7						
#8						
#9						
#10						

## Hong Kong Meteorological Society

### Statement on Climate Change (December 2022)

#### Scientific Evidence

The Hong Kong Meteorological Society acknowledges the overwhelming evidence that anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions have led to warming of the globe. According to the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), it is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land. Global mean surface temperature in 2011-2020 has risen to 1.09 °C above the average temperature of 1850-1900. In 2022, the World Meteorological Organization indicated that there is a 50:50 chance of the annual average global temperature temporarily reaching 1.5 °C above the pre-industrial level for at least one of the five years between 2022 and 2026.

Based on AR6, the globally averaged precipitation over land has likely increased since 1950, with a faster rate of increase since the 1980s. Human influence is also very likely the main driver of the global retreat of glaciers since the 1990s and the decrease of about 40% in Arctic sea ice area in the month of September between 1979-1988 and 2010-2019. Global mean sea level was on the rise, with a rate of 1.3 mm/yr between 1901 and 1971, increasing to 3.7 mm/yr between 2006 and 2018.

#### Impacts of Climate Change

It is virtually certain that hot extremes (including heatwaves) have become more frequent and more intense across most land regions since 1950s. In Hong Kong, the monthly mean temperature in July 2022 reached the record high of 30.3 °C for any month since record began in 1884. Unprecedentedly, there were 21 days in a single month of July 2022 with a maximum temperature at the Hong Kong Observatory Headquarters being at 33.0 °C or higher, noting the climatological yearly normal based on 1991-2020 is 17.5 days/yr.

In the Paris Agreement, the target is to limit global warming to well below 2 °C, preferably to 1.5 °C, above pre-industrial levels. According to AR6, global warming of 1.5 °C and 2 °C will be exceeded during the 21<sup>st</sup> century unless deep reductions in greenhouse gas emissions occur in the coming decades.

Heating of the earth will cause global mean sea level rise through ice loss on land and thermal expansion of ocean by warming. According to AR6, it is virtually certain the global mean sea level will continue to rise over the 21<sup>st</sup> century. In the long term, sea level is committed to rise for centuries to millennia due to continuing deep-ocean warming and ice-sheet melt.

With global warming, the proportion of intense tropical cyclones are projected to increase, which will lead to increasing threat from storm surges that tropical cyclones bring. In a coastal city like Hong Kong, the threat of storm surge will be enhanced as mean sea level continues to rise. Super Typhoons Hato in 2017 and Mangkhut in 2018 amply demonstrated the huge damage to coastal infrastructure and disruption to livelihood that storm surge can bring, which is likely to become more frequent under climate change.

## **Need for global response**

Global coordinated mitigation efforts to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to further achieve net negative carbon emissions in this Century are needed in order to reverse the course of global warming. Governments, businesses and communities around the world should also put in place adaptation and resilience measures to alleviate the potential negative impacts of future climate change on our livelihood and health, our infrastructure, our ecosystem, our food system and further on our human race. Scientific institutions should continue efforts to enhance our understanding on climate change and to research into measures to effectively address the climate crisis.

## **Reference**

[1] IPCC, 2021: *Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.*

[2] WMO, 2022: WMO update: [50:50 chance of global temperature temporarily reaching 1.5°C threshold in next five years.](#)

[3] HKO, 2022: [The Weather of July 2022.](#)

[4] United Nations: [The Paris Agreement.](#)