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MATTERS RELATED TO UNFCCC AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

(Prepared by the UNFCCC Secretariat)

(Submitted by the Secretary of the IPCC)

MATTERS RELATED TO UNFCCC AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

The present report prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) describes the outcomes of the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC of particular relevance to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The report further describes some activities that will take place in 2018 that would benefit from support from the IPCC. Please see the attached letter.

The Plenary is invited to take note of the information with appreciation, acknowledging the consistent strengthening of collaboration between the UNFCCC and the IPCC.



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Dear Mr. Mokssit,

In this auspicious year, when we celebrate thirty years of the IPCC, allow me to convey our appreciation for the work of the Panel and its secretariat. The comprehensive and robust assessment of climate change provided by the IPCC has created a solid foundation for the Paris Agreement, this is evident in the reflection of the latest scientific findings in its provisions, including on its purpose and long-term goals. The science will continue to play an important role in the implementation of the agreement, and we look forward to ongoing cooperation with the IPCC.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Chair of the IPCC, the Vice-Chairs of the IPCC, the Co-Chairs of the Working Groups and other presiding officers, the secretariat of the IPCC, and you personally, as the Secretary of the IPCC, for the valuable contributions to the UNFCCC sessions organized in 2017.

The UNFCCC secretariat would like to thank the IPCC for the statement made at the opening plenary of COP 23, and the IPCC secretariat for the statement made at the opening plenary of the SBSTA. These statements were noted with appreciation by the SBSTA. In addition, we would like to thank the IPCC for the very useful and fruitful discussions we had during the SBSTA-IPCC Joint Working Group (JWG) meeting that took place in Bonn on 9 November 2017. We look forward to continuing our cooperation through the JWG.

Following previous practice, I am writing to inform you about some of the outcomes of the last COP session, which took place in Bonn from 6–17 November 2017, and some activities that will take place this year that would benefit from support from the IPCC. I have summarized this information in the annex to this letter, so that it can easily be used for preparing a document for consideration at the forty-seventh Plenary of the IPCC under the agenda item on Matters related to UNFCCC and other international bodies.



Should you require any further information regarding the above matters please do not hesitate to contact me or my colleagues Mr. Florin Vladu <fvladu@unfccc.int> and Ms. Tiffany Hodgson <thodgson@unfccc.int>.

Yours sincerely,

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Annex I

Cooperation between the UNFCCC process and the IPCC

Background

The international climate regime is built upon a clear understanding of the threats posed by, and the causes of climate change. This knowledge and understanding of climate change, its causes and effects, has been constantly growing in breadth and depth over the last decades. It is based on the work of the IPCC, as the leading international body for the assessment of climate change.

Since its second session, the Conference of the Parties (COP) has repeatedly expressed its appreciation for the IPCC's work and called on the Convention bodies, in particular the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), to continue its cooperation with the IPCC and to seek its advice. It has also urged Parties to contribute financially to the IPCC's work, as well as to nominate and support experts for the IPCC, especially from developing countries. According to Article 21.2 of the Convention, the secretariat "will cooperate closely with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to ensure that the Panel can respond to the need for objective scientific and technical advice".

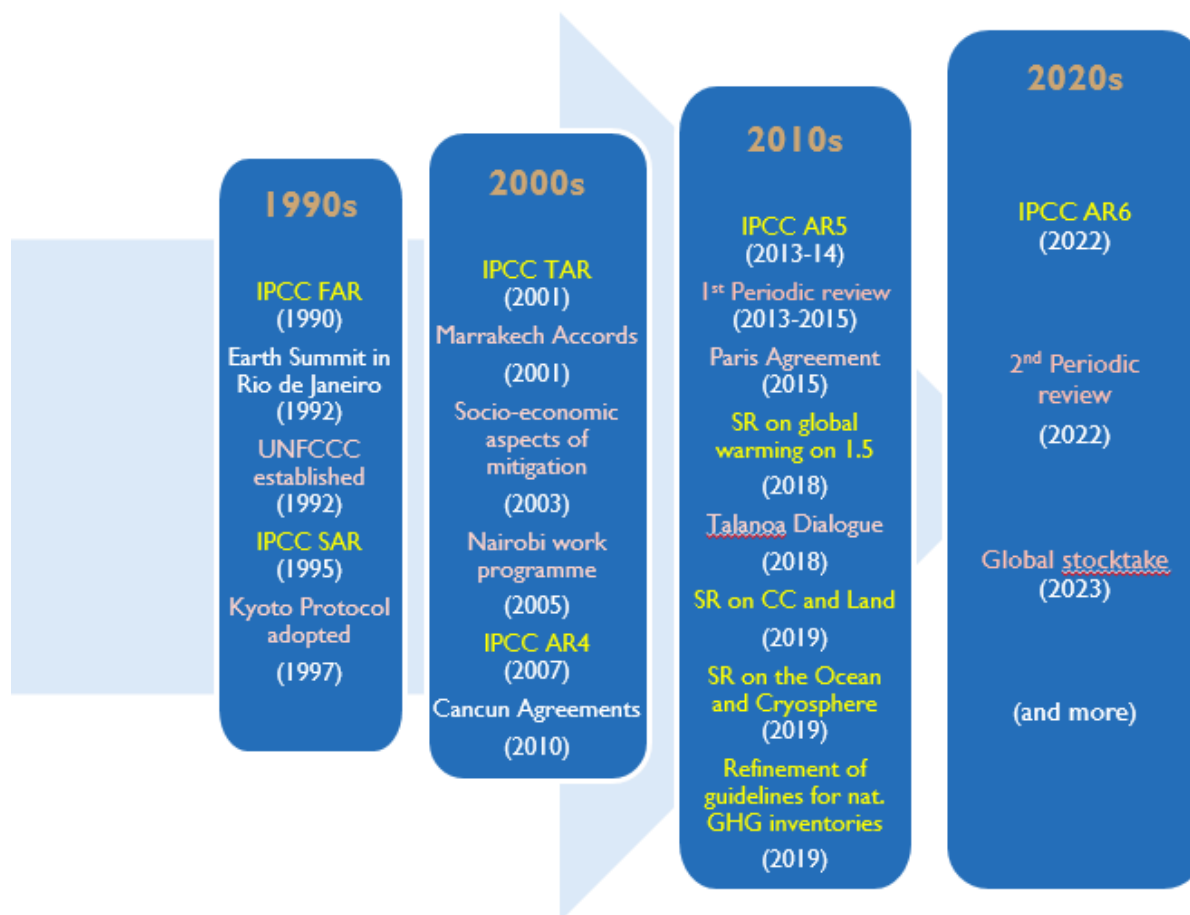
The First Assessment Report in 1990 helped launch negotiations on the Convention. The Second Assessment Report in 1995, in particular its statement that "the balance of evidence suggests ... a discernible human influence on global climate", stimulated many governments into intensifying negotiations on what was to become the Kyoto Protocol. The Third Assessment Report, released in 2001, confirmed the findings of the Second Assessment Report, providing new and stronger evidence of a warming world. The Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), released in 2007, provided the scientific foundation for the Cancun Arrangements.

The IPCC's Special Reports and technical papers, a number of them at the request of the COP or the SBSTA, have also had a significant impact on the UNFCCC process. As an example, in 2000 the Special Report on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry served as an input into negotiations on the rules for the LULUCF sector under the Kyoto Protocol. In 2012 the Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation has a significant impact on discussions related to loss and damage.

Looking to recent times, it is important to note how the comprehensive and robust assessment of climate change provided by the IPCC in its Fifth Assessment Report, finalized in October 2014, created a solid foundation for the Paris Agreement. This is evident in the influence that the latest scientific findings had on the purpose and long-term goals of the Agreement, amongst other provisions. The science will continue to play an important role in the implementation of the agreement. COP 21 invited the IPCC to provide a special report in 2018 on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, and this Special Report will feed into the Talanoa Dialogue.



Figure 1 below illustrates the ongoing, constructive relationship between the UNFCCC and the IPCC.



In relation to cooperation between the UNFCCC and the IPCC, there has been a consistent strengthening over the years, through several COP decisions and a close relationship between the respective Presiding Officers, as well as between the secretariats. In 1995, COP 1 invited the Subsidiary Bodies (SBs), in particular the SBSTA, to submit proposals for future cooperation with the IPCC.¹ This resulted in a Joint Working Group (JWG) of the SBSTA and the IPCC, established the same year. This informal group meets regularly to ensure coordination and exchange information on the activities of the two bodies. The JWG is composed of the Chairs of the SBSTA and IPCC, other presiding officers of the Convention and IPCC, and members of the secretariats. Meetings usually take place during the sessions (a summary of the latest meeting is below).

Summary of relevant discussions and outcomes in 2017

This section summarizes the outcomes of relevant discussions at the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its twenty-third session, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) at its thirteenth session, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) at the second part of its first session, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at their forty-seventh sessions, and the Ad Hoc

¹ Decision 6/CP.1.



Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) at its resumed first session (session 1-4), all of which took place in Bonn from 6–17 November 2017.

The final reports of the COP, CMP, CMA, SBSTA, SBI and APA are available on the UNFCCC website. The report of the COP can be found in document FCCC/CP/2017/11, Add.1, and Add.2. The CMP report is in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/7 and Add, and the CMA report is in FCCC/PA/CMA/2017/2 and Add. The reports of the SBSTA and SBI's forty seventh sessions are available in documents FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7 and FCCC/SBI/2017/19 respectively. The report of the APA is in document FCCC/APA/2017/4. The annex to this document contains excerpts of text that may be of interest to the IPCC. All reports are posted on the UNFCCC website at: www.unfccc.int/10084

Progress was made during the last COP session, on a number of agenda items of relevance to the IPCC:

1. Parties considered “**the scope of the next periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it**” at SB46², where Parties recalled, inter alia, that relevant work is being undertaken on the GST under the APA, the 2018 facilitative dialogue, and the technical examination processes. There was also reference to the work programme in decision 1/CMA.1, paragraphs 5–7; and the upcoming IPCC Special Report "Global Warming of 1.5 °C". They also noted that the 2013–2015 review, including its successes and shortcomings, can provide lessons for the next periodic review. In order to ensure that the next periodic review is non-duplicative and efficient, COP 23 requested the SBs to resume their consideration of this matter at SB 50 in June 2019, with a view to forwarding a recommendation to COP 25 (November 2019).³
2. Under the APA, Parties discussed “**Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement: Identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake, and development of the modalities of the global stocktake**”. The co-facilitators of this agenda item produced an informal note⁴ summarising the views expressed by Parties on matters under this agenda item. Consistent with the focus of the session, the note is structured following the two mandates – identification of additional inputs for, and the development of modalities of, the GST. The work of the session comprised of identifying building blocks, which could seamlessly be converted into a negotiating text outline, and the identification of elements relevant to each building block. The current structure reaffirms the agreement from Paris that the GST will be conducted in the light of equity and the best available science and will benefit from IPCC and non-IPCC inputs. Parties continue to see benefits in aligning IPCC and GST cycles (linked to the availability of IPCC ARs). The APA concluded its work at the session by acknowledging that substantive progress had been achieved, but agreed there was a need to accelerate its work to reach the maturity and level of detail required to complete its work by December 2018. In recognition of the amount of work left, the APA expressed a view that additional negotiating time in 2018 may be useful.⁵ The work on this agenda item will resume at APA 1.5, 30 April-10 May 2018.

² Document FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4 page 12-13 and document FCCC/SBI/2017/7 page 19-20.

³ Decision 18/CP.23.

⁴ http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/in-session/application/pdf/apa_6_informal_note_final_version.pdf.

⁵ Document FCCC/APA/2017/4.



3. In terms of “**Research and systematic observation**”,⁶ the SBSTA concluded, inter alia, the importance of the climate indicators developed by GCOS and the wider science community,⁷ including global surface temperature, global atmospheric carbon dioxide, glacier change, ocean heat content, ocean acidification, sea level rise, and Arctic and Antarctic sea ice extent, and the importance of sustaining observations underpinning these indicators. It noted the information in the WMO “Statement on the State of the Global Climate” and the WMO work on the categorization of extreme events. It recognized the progress made by the satellite community, in close collaboration with GCOS, in the development of the essential climate variable inventory,⁸ and its usefulness for climate services. For the first time, the SBSTA noted the increasing capability to systematically monitor GHG concentrations and emissions, through in situ as well as satellite observations, and its relevance in support of the Paris Agreement.⁹
4. The SBSTA continued its consideration of the **common metrics used to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of anthropogenic GHG emissions**¹⁰ by sources and removals by sinks within the framework of methodological issues under the Convention. It noted that the APA has initiated its work on common metrics in relation to the elaboration of guidance for accounting for Parties’ nationally determined contributions for consideration and adoption by the CMA, which, inter alia, ensures that Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA.¹¹ The SBSTA held substantive discussions on the findings of the IPCC in its Fifth Assessment Report, and recognized that further consideration of common metrics by the APA is necessary. It will continue this consideration at SBSTA 50 in 2019 so as to be able to take into account the deliberations under the APA and the findings of AR5.
5. In relation to “**Greenhouse gas inventories**”, the SBSTA took note of the annual report¹² on the technical review of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, and of the annual report¹³ on the technical review of GHG inventories and other information reported by Parties included in Annex I, as defined in Article 1, paragraph 7, of the Kyoto Protocol. The SBI took note of the report¹⁴ on national GHG inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for the period 1990–2015.¹⁵

In addition, the annual SBSTA-IPCC Joint Working Group (JWG) meeting took place in Bonn on 9 November 2017. The informal meeting was three hours long, and led to further collaboration between the IPCC and the UNFCCC. Table 1 below contains a summary of some of the outcomes of the discussion.

⁶ Paragraphs 47-61, document FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7.

⁷ See figure 1 in the information note by the Chair of the SBSTA on systematic observation at SBSTA 47, available at: http://unfccc.int/files/science/workstreams/systematic_observation/application/pdf/so_2017_1_informationnote_29_10.17.pdf.

⁸ <http://climatemonitoring.info/ecvinventory>

⁹ See the section titled “Decision 51 - IG3IS Implementation Plan” in the WMO submission, and the summary report on the Earth Information Day, paragraphs 30, 31 and 73–86.

¹⁰ Paragraphs 79-83, document FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7.

¹¹ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31(a).

¹² Document FCCC/SBSTA/2017/INF.8.

¹³ Document FCCC/SBSTA/2017/INF.7.

¹⁴ Document FCCC/SBI/2017/18.

¹⁵ Paragraph 18, document FCCC/SBI/2017/19.



Topic	Discussion
<p>1. Brief presentations by the IPCC WG I, II and II Co-Chairs and TFI Co-Chairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Progress on the 3 working group contributions to the Sixth Assessment Report and the three special reports (b) The methodology report and short-lived climate forcers <p>2. A strategic discussion on the AR6</p>	<p>Participants discussed the possible synchronization of IPCC assessment cycles with the GST and it was noted that an IPCC task force is being established to consider different options. The topic of how the UNFCCC process can take up new storylines and concepts during the sixth assessment cycle was also discussed. Participants also addressed the topic of adaptation, and how the AR6 could address general adaptation issues like adaptation needs, planning and implementation, and the economics of adaptation. In addition, it was mentioned that there are gaps in the science regarding slow-onset events and non-economic losses. Participants noted the importance of science on oceans, and of indigenous knowledge, linked to the discussion on the Indigenous Peoples Platform.</p>
<p>3. Strategic discussion on the 1.5°C SR and the 2018 Facilitative dialogue (Talanoa Dialogue)</p>	<p>The UNFCCC secretariat gave a brief introduction on the latest progress on the Talanoa Dialogue. The IPCC provided an update on the expert review. Participants then discussed how the Special Report on 1.5 could feed into the Talanoa Dialogue once it is published, and how the information in the Special Report could be communicated widely to Parties but also to a wider audience, through different modalities like SBSTA-IPCC special events, webinars etc.</p>
<p>4. Enhancing cooperation between the UNFCCC and the IPCC</p>	<p>Participants discussed how to continue to enhance the good cooperation between the UNFCCC process and the IPCC. In particular, they discussed the presence of the IPCC at the COPs, the SBSTA agenda and relevant topics, the channelling of requests from the constituted bodies (e.g. AC, SCF, LEG, Excom), and cooperation through the JWG. In addition, it was noted that the next JWG meeting should incorporate more presentations by the constituted bodies under the UNFCCC to the IPCC, to inform the science community of relevant updates under the Convention.</p>

Relevant upcoming discussions and activities in 2018

1. With regards to **dates and venues of future sessions**, I would like to bring to your attention that the upcoming COP session dates will be as follows: COP 24, 3-14 December



2018 in Katowice, Poland; COP 25, 11-22 November 2019 in a member of the Latin American and Caribbean States group, to be decided; and COP 26, 9-20 November 2020 in a member of the Western European and other States group, to be decided. Full information about upcoming dates and venues can be found in the COP decision.¹⁶

2. The **Talanoa Dialogue**, under its preparatory phase, will consider the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C once it is published, through modalities to be decided. Further opportunities for Parties to engage on the Special Report could be utilized to consider the report in general, including at the pre-COP and the COP 24 and the IPCC will be kept updated.
3. In the years leading up to the GST, a large number of IPCC products will be published. In this context, there is the need for further cooperation and discussion, to ensure that the science feeds effectively into the process. One option, as a preliminary step, could be to organize a retreat of relevant Presiding officers from the UNFCCC and IPCC, and management of their secretariats, to discuss how this can best be done.
4. This year's **Research Dialogue** (RD10) will be taking place in Bonn at SBSTA 48, and the IPCC may be requested to report back on the IPCC Cities and Climate Change Science Conference and other relevant matters.
5. **Informal meetings:** at the SB 48 session in Bonn, 30 April-10 May, an informal meeting with the climate science community is planned to be held (as per previous practice), convened by the SBSTA Chair. A similar kind of informal meeting with the systematic observation community may also be held on the sidelines of the SB 49 session in Katowice, more information will be shared with the IPCC closer to the time. This year's SBSTA-IPCC Joint Working Group meeting will also be held on the side-lines of the latter session.
6. The UNFCCC secretariat **programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019**, which was agreed at COP 23¹⁷ includes a provision for an annual grant of EUR 244,755 to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. With regard to supplementary activities, the budget also includes EUR 323 180 for strengthening the science–policy interface.

¹⁶ Decision 22/CP.23.

¹⁷ Decision 21/CP.23.

**Annex****Excerpts of text: matters of relevance for the IPCC from the Climate Change Conference held in November 2017, Bonn**

	Body/outcome	Text
G S T	<p>APA Informal note by the co-facilitators.</p> <p>Available at: http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/in-session/application/pdf/apa_6_informal_note_final_version.pdf</p>	<p>At this fourth part of the resumed first session, Parties have had a total of nine hours of informal consultations on this agenda item. In addition to working extensively on developing building blocks for a possible negotiating text under this agenda item, Parties also dedicated two hours of meeting time to discuss what it means to conduct the GST in the light of equity and spent some time on discussing the nature of the GST outcome in relation to climate action and moving forward.</p> <p>Views on building blocks included:</p> <p>Activity A-Preparatory phase Information gathering and compilation Technical input [Preparing inputs] [Call for inputs]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invite Parties, constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, UN Agencies, IPCC and other scientific bodies,• regional groups, civil society organizations and other identified sources of input, including on equity, to provide input• The deadline for submission of information could be one month before the plenary of the relevant session of the CMA, in order to give Parties enough time to digest these inputs• Inputs should be ready at least 2 months prior to their consideration• Sources of inputs should be limited to Parties, constituted bodies under the convention and Paris Agreement• Parties would be able to upload their submissions online• ... <p>[Identification of gaps and call for additional inputs]</p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invite the SBSTA and SBI to identify potential information gaps and, where necessary and feasible, make requests for additional input, bearing in mind the cut-off date for Activity A and the need to consider critical information• Synchronize the identification of information gaps with the IPCC AR6• ... <p>Activity B-Technical phase Technical consideration of inputs, take stock, assess collective progress and prepare outputs Technical Consideration [Participation]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Events will be open, inclusive, transparent and facilitative and will allow Parties to engage and discuss with IPCC and other experts and relevant non-state stakeholders outside the UNFCCC and to consider inputs and assess the collective efforts• ... <p>[Placeholder for relevant ongoing work]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operationalization of the advice from SBSTA on how the assessments of IPCC could inform the GST• Modalities developed by AC and LEG pursuant to Article 7.14 and decision 1/CP.21 (note that these modalities could be also be relevant for Activity A and C)• ...
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Periodic review	<p>SBSTA Document FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4 http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbsta/eng/04.pdf and</p> <p>SBI Document FCCC/SBI/2017/7 http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbi/eng/07.pdf</p>	<p>Para 52: The SBSTA and the SBI recalled that the COP decided that subsequent reviews should take place following the adoption of an assessment report of the IPCC or at least every seven years.ⁱ</p> <p>Para 53: The SBSTA and the SBI also recalled that, at their forty-fourth sessions and in the context of the scope of the next periodic review, they noted the relevant work on the global stocktake under the APA, the facilitative dialogue, which will take place in 2018, and the technical examination processes.ⁱⁱ They further recalled the request by the COP to the SBSTA, the SBI, the APA and the constituted bodies under the Convention to accelerate their work on the work programme described in decision 1/CMA.1, paragraphs 5–7, and to forward the outcomes to COP 24 (December 2018) at the latest.ⁱⁱⁱ</p> <p>Para 54: The SBSTA and the SBI recalled that the COP invited the IPCC to provide a special report in 2018 on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways.^{iv}</p> <p>Para 55: The SBSTA and the SBI noted that the 2013–2015 review, including its successes and shortcomings, can provide lessons for the next periodic review.</p> <p>Para 56: In order to ensure that the next periodic review is conducted in an effective and efficient manner, avoiding duplication of work and taking into account the results of relevant work conducted under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement and the subsidiary bodies, the SBSTA and the SBI agreed to recommend a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 23.^{vi}</p>
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	<p>COP Document FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.2 http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/11a02.pdf</p>	<p>The Conference of the Parties,</p> <p>Recalling decision 10/CP.21, paragraph 10,</p> <p>Noting the recommendation by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at their forty-sixth sessions, on the scope of the next periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it,</p> <p>Decides that the consideration of the scope of the next periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it should be resumed by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at their sessions to be held in June 2019 with a view to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation forwarding a recommendation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019) that will take into account the relevant work on the global stocktake under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement, and the Talanoa dialogue, which will take place in 2018, and the technical examination processes.^{vii}</p>
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Research and systematic observation	<p>SBSTA Document FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7 http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbsta/eng/07.pdf</p>	<p>Para 49: The SBSTA also noted with appreciation the statements delivered at its 1st meeting by representatives of the EU on behalf of CEOS and CGMS, GCOS, the IPCC, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Climate Research Programme and WMO.^{viii}</p> <p>Para 53: The SBSTA noted the efforts undertaken by GCOS and the wider science community on the development of climate indicators,^{ix} including global surface temperature, global atmospheric carbon dioxide and glacier change, and by WMO on the categorization of extreme events.^x The SBSTA invited GCOS and WMO to report to it on progress, as appropriate, and noted the relevance of their work in the context of decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 4(c). It welcomed the inclusion of information in the statement by WMO referred to in paragraph 51(c) above on observed impacts, including economic, health and agricultural impacts.</p> <p>Para 54: The SBSTA noted the importance of ocean-related climate indicators, including ocean heat content, ocean acidification, sea level rise, and Arctic and Antarctic sea ice extent, for informing on the state of the global climate. It encouraged Parties to sustain observations underpinning these indicators. It also noted the Ocean Conference 2017^{xi} and the importance of systematic observations related to the oceans.</p> <p>Para 56: The SBSTA recognized the progress made by the satellite community (see para. 51(e) above), in close collaboration with GCOS, in the development of the essential climate variable inventory.^{xii} It noted the usefulness of the essential climate variable inventory for climate services. It invited CEOS and CGMS to report on progress at future sessions of the SBSTA, as appropriate.</p> <p>Para 59: The SBSTA noted the increasing capability to systematically monitor greenhouse gas concentrations and emissions, through in situ as well as satellite observations, and its relevance in support of the Paris Agreement.^{xiii}</p> <p>Para 60: The SBSTA also noted the needs and the challenges of sustaining systematic observations, particularly in developing countries, including upper air observations.^{xiv} It encouraged Parties and relevant organizations to work towards sustaining such observations.</p>
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		<p>Para 61: The SBSTA encouraged Parties and relevant organizations to enhance systematic observations related to the monitoring of GCOS essential climate variables and the understanding and prediction of extreme events and slow onset event.</p>
Common metrics	<p>SBSTA Document FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7 http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbsta/eng/07.pdf</p>	<p>Para 81: The SBSTA noted that the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) has initiated its work on common metrics in relation to the elaboration of guidance for accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions for consideration and adoption by the CMA, which, inter alia, ensures that Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA.^{xv}</p> <p>Para 82: The SBSTA held substantive discussions on this matter, including on the findings of the IPCC in its Fifth Assessment Report, and recognized that further consideration of common metrics by the APA is necessary.</p> <p>Para 83: The SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of common metrics at its session to be held in June 2019 so as to be able to take into account the deliberations under the APA on the guidance referred to in paragraph 81 above and the findings of the IPCC in its Fifth Assessment Report.</p>

ⁱ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 167.

ⁱⁱ FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 46, and FCCC/SBI/2016/8, paragraph 132.

ⁱⁱⁱ Decision 1/CP.22, paragraph 10.

^{iv} Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 21.

^v The IPCC special report will be titled "Global Warming of 1.5 °C".

^{vi} For the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBI/2017/7/Add.1.



vii FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 46, and FCCC/SBI/2016/8, paragraph 132.

viii Available at <http://unfccc.int/7528> and <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionportal/Pages/Home.aspx> (under type, select “statement”; under sessions, select “SBSTA 47”).

ix See figure 1 in the information note by the Chair of the SBSTA on systematic observation at SBSTA 47, available at http://unfccc.int/files/science/workstreams/systematic_observation/application/pdf/so_2017_1_informationnote_29.10.17.pdf.

x See WMO decision 7 (EC-69) on WMO support for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, which recalls WMO resolution 9 (Cg-17) on identifiers for cataloguing extreme weather, water and climate events; the latter is available at https://library.wmo.int/opac/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3138, pp.254 and 255.

xi See paragraph 47 of the information note referred to in footnote 45 above.

xii See <http://climatemonitoring.info/ecvinventory>.

xiii See the section titled “Decision 51 - IG3IS Implementation Plan” in the WMO submission, referred to in paragraph 51(a) above, and the summary report on the Earth Information Day, paragraphs 30, 31 and 73–86, referred to in paragraph 50 above.

xiv See box 1 in the information note referred to in footnote 45 above.

xv Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31(a).