

**Event Name:** IPCC44

**CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY**

**Organizers:** IPCC

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Mr. Chair, [recognize dignitaries], distinguished delegates, ladies and gentleman.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to address you, on **behalf of the UNFCCC secretariat**, at this important session of the Panel, which among other issues will consider:

- The outline of the Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathway.
- The outline of a new IPCC Methodology Report(s) to refine the 2006 IPCC guidelines of national GHG inventories.
- The workshop on climate change and cities, the expert meeting on stabilization scenarios and the future of TGICA.

*[Latest events]*

Mr. Chair, in the last two weeks, there climate action milestones were reached, which provides a powerful confirmation of the importance nations attach to combating climate change.

**First**, the Paris Agreement became a legal reality. We now have more than 79 countries that have deposited their instruments of ratification covering some 60 per cent of global emissions and **the landmark**

**agreement will now enter into force three days before COP 22 in Marrakech.**

Entry into force triggers a variety of important consequences, including:

- **Launch of** the Agreement's governing body, known as the **CMA** (the Conference of the Parties to the Convention serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement).
- The Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (**INDCs**) of Parties which have joined, or subsequently join the Agreement, transform into Nationally Determined Contributions (**NDCs**). As you know, a key feature of the Agreement is that these contributions **can be strengthened at any time but not weakened**.
- Governments will be obligated to take action to keep the average global temperature rise from pre-industrial times below 2 °C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5 °C. The last 14 months of record breaking temperatures underlines the urgency of implementing the Paris Agreement in full.

**Second**, the decision taken ten day ago on a global market-based measure to offset international aviation emissions by the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization has been welcomed by governments, business and environmental groups and will serve as a positive and sustainable contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

[ICAO's Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) will begin with a pilot phase from 2021 through 2023, followed by a first phase, from 2024 through 2026. Participation in both of these early stages will be voluntary and the next phase from 2027 to 2035 would see all States on board. Some exemptions were accepted for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and States with very low levels of international aviation activity.]

And **third**, last week in Kigali, nearly 200 countries struck a landmark deal to reduce the emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), in a move that could prevent up to 0.5 °C of global warming by the end of this century and contribute significantly towards keeping the global temperature rise well below 2 °C.

[Developed countries will start to phase down HFCs by 2019. Developing countries will follow with a freeze of HFCs consumption levels in 2024, with some countries freezing consumption in 2028. By the late 2040s, all countries are expected to consume no more than 15-20 per cent of their respective baselines. Countries also agreed to provide adequate financing for HFCs reduction, the cost of which is estimated at billions of dollars globally].

**Together with the Sustainable Development Goals, we now have a global framework for action.** We have a clear path forward to fulfill the

vision of a low-emission, climate-resilient future and a climate-neutral world in the second half of the century. We have both momentum and a mandate.

*[IPCC post-Paris]*

With the Paris Agreement in place, we now turn to the difficult task of making the vision outlined in Paris into our global reality. As recent events demonstrated, nations of the world are eager to undertake this work and **they need sound science to secure success.**

To put it simply, for meeting the temperature, mitigation, adaptation and support goals, governments need more scientific information on the **risks** we face **and the solutions** we have at our disposal.

We will soon need to **understand the global progress** made in implementing the Paris Agreement, in terms of where we are, we should be and we could be.

Governments will soon turn to the scientific community and IPCC for a host of **additional information that drives national policymaking** and will soon be searching for the scientific basis to achieve their individual contributions to the Paris Agreement.

A conversation with IPCC on the **global stocktake** already started in Bonn, at a special event of the SBSTA and the IPCC held during the May session of the subsidiary bodies. I would like to express our appreciation to the ExCom of IPCC for its valuable support for making this event successful

and useful for the SBSTA negotiations on how IPCC assessment could inform the global stocktake.

We also need to **reduce uncertainties and fill in the gaps** that we know exist. One example of an area that needs further clarification is the emission pathways that limit warming to 1.5 °C and the impacts that will come if we fail to act with the urgency required.

Again, we express our **appreciation to IPCC for the positive response** to COP's invitation to prepare a special report on this matter and we look forward to the outcomes of this session on this report.

We also encourage you to **open space for sustainable solutions**. The IPCC must be at the forefront of exploring and establishing the links between climate change and sustainable development.

By the time the global goals agreed in Paris come into focus at the first global stocktake, the **world must be well on the way towards transforming our social and economic systems**. Addressing these issues in the sixth assessment cycle is crucial and science must be at the center of response.

Now, let me turn the forthcoming climate conference in Marrakech. COP 22 will **not just be a celebration of the entry into force** of the Paris Agreement in record time where the **first meeting of the CMA** will be held.

It will also be the first COP that places **implementation and action squarely at the center of attention**, it will provide governments an opportunity to present a **roadmap to mobilize the 100 billion dollars** in annual support by 2020, to **increase clarity for adaptation finance** and for **a mechanism to strengthen capacity building**.

We will see initiatives that **support the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions** and help integrate them into each country's development agenda alongside the Sustainable Development Goals.

Discussion will also focus on development of the **Paris Agreement's implementation rule book**. Completion of what is, in effect, a global blueprint for reporting and accounting for climate action and for how we will conduct the global stocktake, need to be completed as soon as possible.

For IPCC, Marrakech provides a good opportunity for **continuing they engagement with the Parties** at the IPCC events and the APA and SBSTA negotiations that will be organized there and for **informal coordination with SBSTA and other constituted bodies** at the meeting of the Joint Working Group of SBSTA and IPCC.

I thank you, and I wish you a successful session.

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