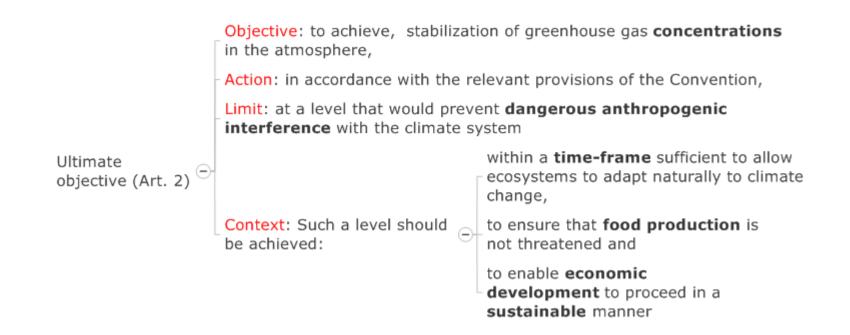
## The IPCC Special Report on [1.5 °C]: The context for the invitation by COP 21

Dr. Florin Vladu Manager, UNFCCC Secretariat Geneva, 15 August 2016





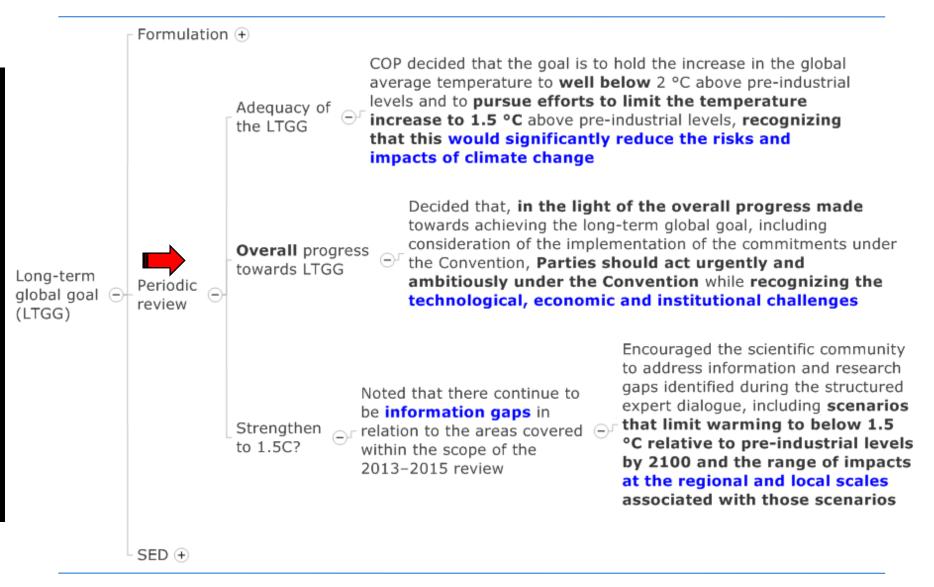
- UNFCCC The ultimate objective of the Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt:
  - Cancun Agreements A long-term temperature related global goal and a periodic review of this goal
  - Paris Agreement A comprehensive purpose and long-term global goals, an enhanced transparency framework and a global stocktake to assess progress



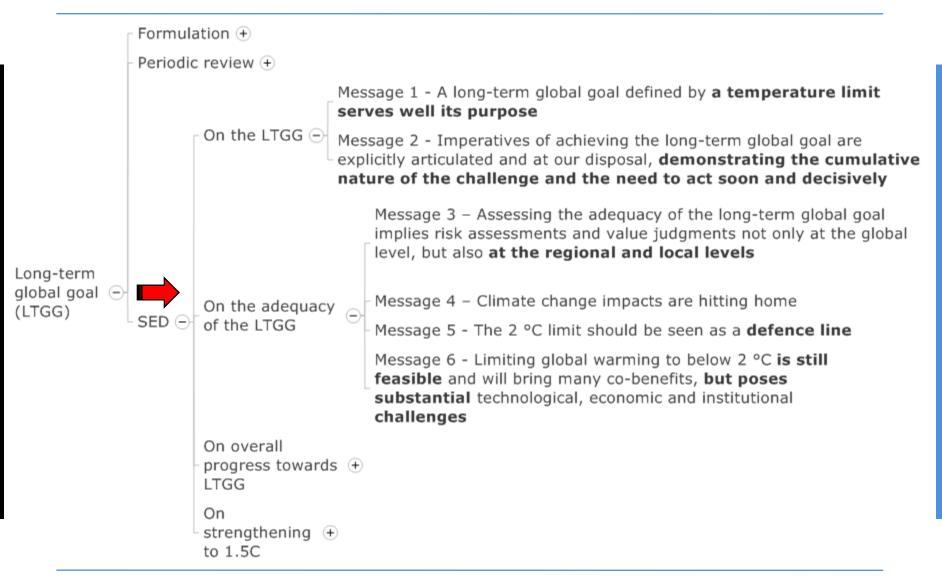


- An internationally agreed upper limit of global warming a **policy choice**
- A periodic review of this limit and overall progress towards the goal **informed by best available science** and on the basis of equity. First review started in 2013 and ended in 2015 at COP21
  - A Structured Expert Dialogue (SED) established to support the review and ensure the scientific integrity of the review. The report of SED was considered by SBSTA and SBI last year







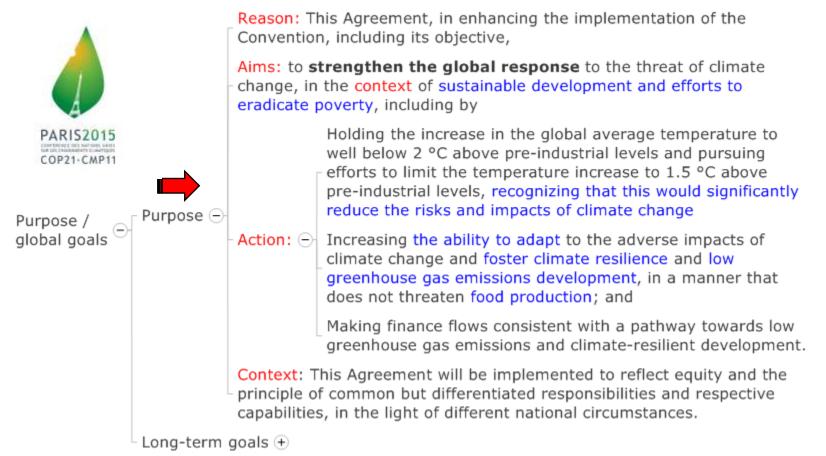








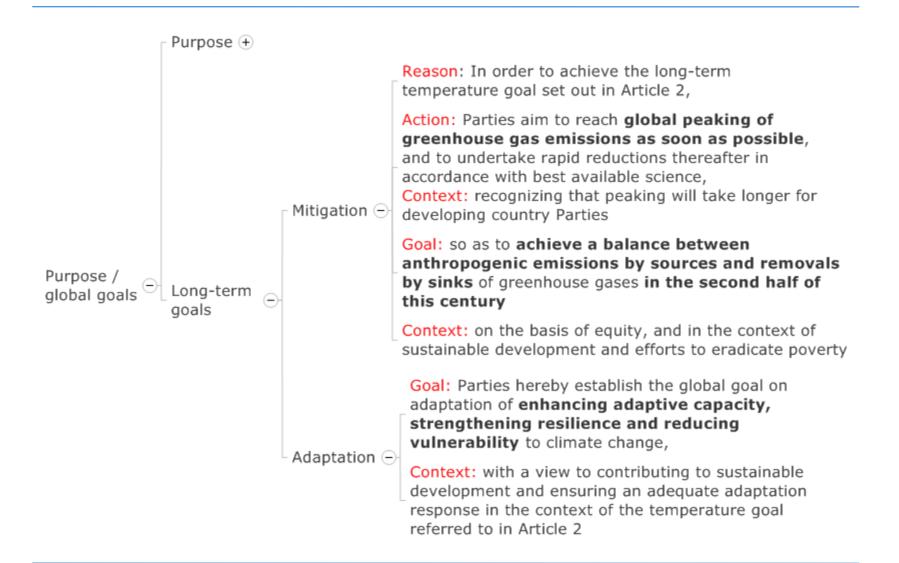
## Purpose on long-term goals | Paris Agreement



- An upper limit on acceptable global risk from climate change at well below 2 °C warming above preindustrial levels by the end of this century and as close to 1.5 °C as possible
- A defense line against climate change set at the global level, not as a scientific question of feasibility,

but rather as a moral imperative of necessity



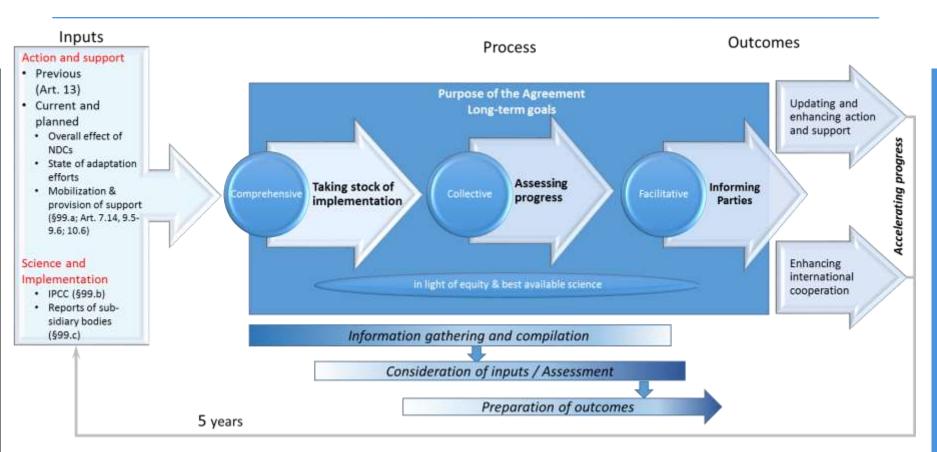




- COP 21 invited the IPCC to provide a special report in 2018 on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways (1/CP.21, paragraph 21)
- Use of the SR **FD 2018**:
  - The COP decided to convene a facilitative dialogue among Parties in 2018 to take stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement and to inform the preparation of NDCs pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Agreement (1/CP.21, paragraph 20)
  - The COP noted with concern that the estimated aggregate greenhouse gas emission levels in 2025 and 2030 resulting from the INDCs do not fall within least-cost 2 °C scenarios but rather lead to a projected level of 55 Gt in 2030, and also noted that much greater emission reduction efforts will be required than those associated with the INDCs in order to hold the increase in the global average temperature to below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels by reducing emissions to 40 Gt or to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels by reducing to a level to be identified in the special report referred to in paragraph 21 (1/CP.21, paragraph 17)



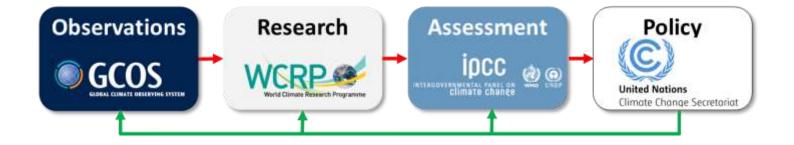
## The invitation by COP 21 | SR to inform the global stocktake



- Use of the SR Global stocktake (GTS)
  - GST will systemize moving to more ambitious action (clear direction and no "backsliding"). SBSTA will provide advice on how IPCC assessment could inform the global stocktake to APA



Any Synthesis report on the aggregate effect of NDCs (input - overall effects of NDCs) $_{
m 10}$ 



- As governments undertake their national action plans, they must understand how implementing the Paris Agreement affects the planet
  - Are we meeting the milestones that achieve our long-term goal?
  - Are we ramping up ambition at the scale and speed needed to put net global emission on a pathway compatible with the upper limit on warming?
  - What it will take to be on a 1.5 C pathway?
  - Are we building resilience to the impacts of climate change fast enough?

## Thank you!

