

DRAFT TEXT

on

SBSTA 50 agenda item 6(c) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C

Version 1 of 24/06/2019 20:00

Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) considered the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C (SR1.5)¹ with a view to strengthening scientific knowledge on the 1.5 °C goal, including in the context of the preparation of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) and the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.²
2. Recalling decision 1/CP.24, paragraphs 24–29, the SBSTA noted Parties' exchange of views on the SR1.5 at this session.
3. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation and gratitude to the IPCC and the scientific community for responding to the invitation of the Conference of the Parties (COP)³ and providing the SR1.5, which reflects the best available science.
4. The SBSTA thanked the Chairs of the SBSTA and the IPCC for the SBSTA–IPCC special event on unpacking the new scientific knowledge and key findings contained in the SR1.5⁴ held at COP 24 and noted the summary report⁵ that they prepared on the event.
5. The SBSTA also noted that the SR1.5 has increased Parties' collective understanding of global warming of 1.5 °C, particularly of the impacts of climate change at a global temperature rise of 1.5 °C as compared with 2 °C and pathways compatible with the 1.5 °C goal, including pathways with temperature overshoot.
6. Recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 17, the SBSTA further noted from the SR1.5 that, in order to hold the increase in global average temperature to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 should be at a level of 25–30 Gt CO₂eq.
7. The SBSTA noted the scientific knowledge gaps identified in the SR1.5 as well as other gaps identified by Parties at this session that may hamper its ability to inform decision-making at the national, regional and international level.
8. The SBSTA also noted the methodological challenges associated with the limited availability of integrated assessments of the mitigation and adaptation action required for meeting the 1.5 °C goal, including consideration of the interaction between climate change and sustainable development.
9. The SBSTA acknowledged the need to strengthen scientific knowledge on the 1.5 °C goal by, inter alia:
 - (a) Assessing systematically the impact of the implementation of mitigation and adaptation response measures, as well as the means to mitigate adverse impacts, on 1.5 °C compatible pathways and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

¹ IPCC. 2018. *Global Warming of 1.5 °C: An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty*. Geneva: IPCC. Available at <http://ipcc.ch/report/sr15/>.

² In accordance with decision 1/CP.24, para. 28.

³ Decision 1/CP.21, para. 21.

⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-ipcc-special-event-unpacking-the-new-scientific-knowledge-and-key-findings-in-the-ipcc-special>.

⁵ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/195572>.

(b) Assessing the specific needs and different national circumstances of developing countries, including the need for climate finance, as well as the technology development and transfer required for mitigation and adaptation efforts compatible with 1.5 °C pathways;

(c) Analysing the risks associated with moving from 2 °C to 1.5 °C global warming as well as the mitigation cost of proceeding with that transition;

(d) Assessing climate action compatible with the 1.5 °C goal, guided by the core principles of the Convention, including the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances;

(e) Assessing high-technology mitigation options on 1.5 °C pathways that do not rely heavily on technologies such as large-scale carbon dioxide removal before mid-century;

(f) Assessing 1.5 °C compatible pathways, taking into account the carbon cycle response, the role of non-carbon-dioxide emissions and the evaluation of an appropriate historic baseline.

10. The SBSTA encouraged the scientific community to address the gaps referred to in paragraphs 7–9 above for consideration in the AR6 with a view to strengthening scientific knowledge on the 1.5 °C goal.

11. The SBSTA noted that relevant scientific knowledge on the 1.5 °C goal will be included in the forthcoming IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate,⁶ IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land,⁷ and the AR6.

12. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize a series of four workshops, to take place at SBSTA 51 (December 2019) and 52 (June 2020), in order to allow further exchange between scientific experts and Parties on the findings contained in the SR1.5 with a view to strengthening scientific knowledge on the 1.5 °C goal, including in the context of the preparation of the AR6 and the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, with one workshop on each of the following themes:

(a) Understanding global warming of 1.5 °C;

(b) Projected climate change, potential impacts and associated risks;

(c) Emission pathways and system transition consistent with the 1.5 °C goal;

(d) Strengthening the global response to climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

13. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to prepare a report on the workshops for consideration at COP 26 (November 2020).

14. The SBSTA welcomed that some Parties are already using the SR1.5 to update their nationally determined contributions and prepare their long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and encouraged the constituted bodies and forums under the Convention to use the report to inform their work, as appropriate.

15. The SBSTA agreed that its work under this agenda sub-item has been completed.

⁶ See <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/srocc>.

⁷ See <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/srccl>.