

FAQ:

The IPCC report on limiting global warming to 1.5°C

*"In Paris this month, all countries agreed to work together to respond to the global challenge of climate change. The Australian Government played a constructive role in delivering an effective agreement that will set up a process to keep global warming well below 2°C and pursuing efforts towards 1.5°C."*¹

-Australian Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for the Environment, December 2015.



**AUSTRALIAN
CONSERVATION
FOUNDATION**



**CLIMATE AND
HEALTH
ALLIANCE**

Introduction

In December 2015, the world's nations, including Australia, adopted the Paris Agreement on climate change.

A central element of the Agreement is its long-term goal to hold global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit this to 1.5°C. At the same time countries asked the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) – the world's most authoritative climate science body – to advise on how the world can limit global warming to 1.5°C and to examine climate impacts at this level of warming. This report will be released on October 8, 2018.

Countries also agreed to revisit their current 2030 emissions reductions targets by 2020. This is critical, as the existing targets and policies are not adequate to meet the objectives of the Agreement.² The IPCC 1.5°C report will inform the process of revising 2030 targets.

This briefing addresses some frequently asked questions about limiting warming to 1.5°C, and explains some of the key issues that will be covered by the IPCC's latest report.

TOP 4 QUESTIONS

THE KEY QUESTIONS COVERED IN THIS BRIEF ARE:

1. WHY DOES 1.5°C MATTER?

Climate change is already having significant impacts. Limiting warming to 1.5°C would significantly reduce both the frequency and severity of climate change impacts compared to a 2°C, or higher, temperature rise.

2. IS IT EVEN POSSIBLE TO LIMIT WARMING TO 1.5°C?

The latest research on limiting climate change tells us that warming can be

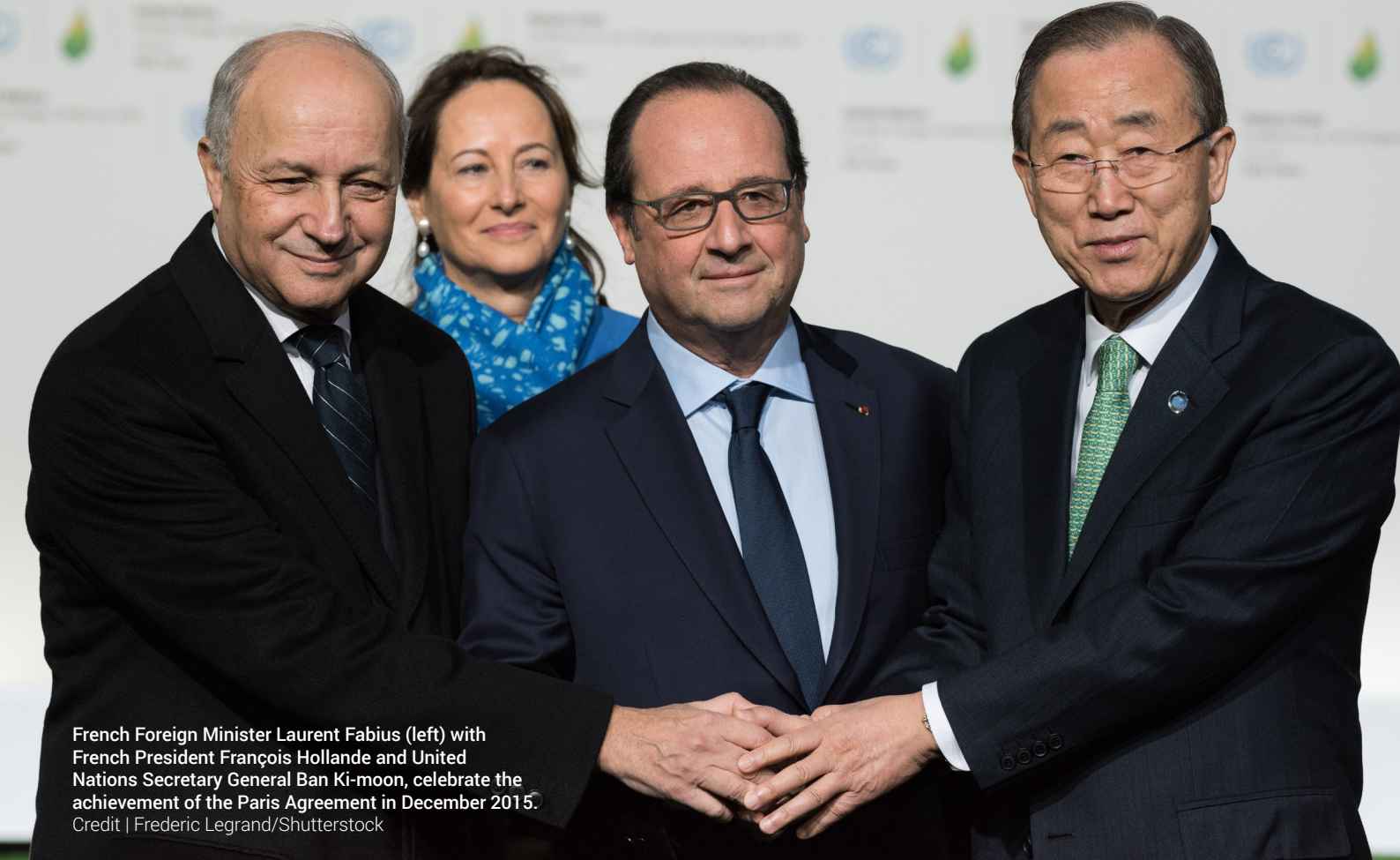
held to 1.5°C, or close to it. However, it requires significant global action to be taken very quickly.

3. WHAT ARE THE ECONOMIC COSTS AND BENEFITS OF PURSUING A 1.5°C TARGET?

Reducing emissions in line with 1.5°C is 30 times cheaper than the economic damage that would result from allowing warming above this level to 2°C. Many technologies needed to achieve the emissions reductions for 1.5°C are getting cheaper.

4. CAN WE USE NEGATIVE EMISSIONS OR CARBON DRAWDOWN TO GET US OUT OF TROUBLE?

Action to reduce emissions has been slow, so we will need "negative emissions" to remain within the 1.5°C limit, or well below 2°C. However, the most urgent focus must be on action to rapidly decarbonise the economy. The faster we can get to zero carbon emissions the more we can limit the amount of negative emissions needed to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement.



French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius (left) with French President François Hollande and United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, celebrate the achievement of the Paris Agreement in December 2015.
Credit | Frederic Legrand/Shutterstock

1. WHY DOES 1.5°C MATTER?

"Without effective global climate action, Australia will face risks to the health and resilience of our coasts and beaches including iconic natural systems such as the Great Barrier Reef, cities and the built environment, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, water resources and natural ecosystems, and the health and wellbeing of Australians, with consequent economic costs. Climate change will have implications for disaster risk management and could affect the resilience and security of the Asia-Pacific region."

National Interest Analysis, Paris Agreement, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2016.³

Climate change is already being felt in Australia and around the world. For example, heatwaves and bushfires have become more extreme and more common, which is affecting the health

and wellbeing of Australian people. The Great Barrier Reef has been severely damaged by human induced ocean heatwaves and acidification. Increasingly intense drought and heat are affecting farmers and regional communities.

Limiting warming to 1.5°C would significantly reduce both the frequency and severity of climate change impacts compared to a 2.0°C, or higher, temperature rise.

Even though "half a degree" below 2°C may sound small, limiting warming to 1.5°C significantly reduces harm, cost, and risks that Australia experiences from climate change compared to higher temperature rises. For example, work by Australian scientists suggests that under 2°C of warming, Sydney and Melbourne could experience

temperatures of 50°C⁴, but these extremes would be less likely if warming is limited to 1.5°C.

Australian climate scientists have examined how extreme events of recent years will become more likely as the world warms by 1.5°C and even more frequent and intense with 2°C of warming. **Table 1** focuses on several recent extreme events: the 'Angry Summer' of 2012-13, when bushfires burned across Tasmania and parts of Melbourne rail and road infrastructure began to fail; the first of two back-to-back bleaching events in the Great Barrier Reef in early 2016, which led to a large coral die-off; and the 2006 drought, in which South East Australia experienced its second-driest year on record.

Table 1: The probability of recent extreme events in Australia in natural, current, 1.5°C and 2°C scenarios.

How often is it likely to occur under each climate state?					
Event	Associated impacts	'Natural', ie no human-induced change	Current climate (global mean 0.9-1°C above 'natural')	1.5°C warmer than 'natural'	2°C warmer than 'natural'
Angry Summer 2012-13	Severe heatwaves; bushfires	3 times a century	Every 2-3 years	Every 2 years	Most years (7-8 out of 10)
Coral Sea heat Jan/ Feb/Mar 2016	Worst coral bleaching event on record	Rarely, if ever	Every 3 to 5 years	2 out of every 3 years	Almost every year (8-9 out of 10)
High temperatures associated with SE Australia drought 2006	Water restrictions, reduced crop yield	Rarely, if ever	Every 3 years	Every 2 years	Most years (3 out of 4)

Source: Based on research by King et al, 2017⁵

³ Paris Agreement National Interest Analysis (2016): <https://www.apf.gov.au/media/ParliamentaryBusiness/Committees/JointCommittees/ParisAgreementNationalInterestAnalysis.pdf>

⁴ Lewis, King, and Mitchell (2017), Australia's Unprecedented Future Temperature Extremes Under Paris Limits to Warming, AGU Geophysical Research Letters: <https://doi.org/10.1002/2017GL074612>

⁵ King, Karoly and Henley (2017), Australian climate extremes at 1.5 °C and 2°C of global warming, Nature Climate Change: <http://www.nature.com/articles/nclimate3296> NB: The table illustrates the difference in likelihood of recent extremes occurring in any given year, under different temperature scenarios. The frequencies given are probabilistic, not deterministic: this means they are expected to occur at this frequency, overall – however there will be variation within different periods.

2. IS IT EVEN POSSIBLE TO LIMIT WARMING TO 1.5°C?

It is still possible to ensure global warming is held to 1.5°C. The latest research on limiting climate change tells us that warming can be held to 1.5°C, or very close to it.⁶ However, the world is currently not on track to limit warming in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Policies currently in place are projected to result in about 3-4°C warming above pre-industrial levels.⁷ Unless significant global action is undertaken soon, the possibility of limiting warming to 1.5°C, or even 2°C, will become increasingly remote.⁸

Experts have different views on how likely it is that this will be achieved. Many factors are at play, including technology, economics, policy, politics, society and some aspects of the climate system itself.

So far, we have caused about 1°C warming of average global surface temperatures. The world has seen record high temperatures in recent years, and scientists estimate that unless emissions are reduced rapidly soon the world will reach an average temperature of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by the 2040s.

Can we 'reverse' climate change if we do exceed 1.5°C? Scientists are exploring this because of the difficult situation we're in after decades of delaying more vigorous action. The higher we overshoot 1.5°C, the greater the need to take carbon pollution

out of the atmosphere (See point 4 below). Going over the 1.5°C limit, even temporarily, could have serious, irreversible consequences. The lower we keep the temperature rise the better.

We already have the technology to limit climate change to 1.5°C by 2100, although there are challenges in implementing these at a sufficient scale. Implementation at scale is the central challenge as we will need to use all options available and do so very quickly.

Globally, the changes that would need to occur to give us any chance of avoiding 1.5°C include⁹:

- Renewable energy must continue to grow at its current rate, until it reaches 100 per cent of power generation by 2050
- No new coal power plants built; and reduce emissions from the world's existing coal plants by 30 per cent by 2025
- The last fossil fuel-based passenger car sold by 2035
- All new buildings are zero emissions by 2020
- Reduce emissions from forestry and other land use to 95 per cent below 2010 levels by 2030 and stop net deforestation by 2025

⁶ The latest research shows that a rapid decarbonisation globally could limit peak warming to within 0-0.1°C of 1.5°C with temperatures dropping to 1.3°C by 2100. Most of the pathways reviewed in a recent benchmark paper on 1.5°C scenarios limit warming to a maximum overshoot mid-century of 0.1°C, with warming dropping to 1.3°C by 2100. Some scenarios, with high near-term fossil fuel use, overshoot 1.5°C by as much as 0.3°C and then require extreme long-term negative emission deployment to bring temperatures back down to around 1.5°C by 2100. See Rogelj, Popp, Calvin, et al, (2018), Scenarios towards limiting mean global temperature increase to below 1.5°C, Nature Climate Change: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-018-0091-3>.

⁷ Climate Action tracker, as at September 2018: <https://climateactiontracker.org>

⁸ The higher the overshoot above 1.5°C the larger will be the need to take carbon pollution out of the atmosphere. With an overshoot of 0.3-0.4°C quite extreme deployment of negative emissions would be needed to lower the planet's temperature, and get back down to 1.5°C by the end of the 21st century. See part 4 of the brief for more detail.

⁹ Kuramochi, Höhne, Schaeffer, et al. (2017), Ten key short-term sectoral benchmarks to limit warming to 1.5°C, Climate Policy: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2017.1397495>

3. WHAT ARE THE ECONOMIC COSTS AND BENEFITS OF PURSUING A 1.5°C TARGET?

Failing to meet the 1.5°C limit will be more expensive than meeting it. The costs of limiting warming to 1.5°C can't be considered without examining the benefits of avoiding severe climate change impacts.

It is extremely hard to confidently estimate how much climate change will cost us economically, because a hotter, more extreme and less stable climate will affect so many aspects of our economy. Economists have developed models to estimate the costs, but these are limited in scope, and have been heavily criticised for understating the true risks and costs.¹⁰

Recent work by researchers at Stanford University, which uses historical data on temperature and growth rather than a model, concluded that the costs of reducing emissions in line with 1.5°C are 30 times smaller than the economic damage that would come from allowing warming to increase above this level to 2°C.¹¹

Emissions reductions needed for 1.5°C are getting cheaper.

Meanwhile, more and more countries are implementing policies to drive the transition to cheap and clean renewable energy.¹² Wind and solar power are becoming the cheapest way to produce electricity, new coal plants are being cancelled even without climate legislation, energy use is falling in many countries, and electric vehicles

are being adopted more quickly than expected. The renewable energy sector employs, directly and indirectly, approximately 10.3 million people around the world. The pace of change has surprised optimists and pessimists alike.

The cost of utility-scale solar photovoltaics (PV) has fallen by nearly 75 per cent between 2010 and 2017. Over the same period, offshore wind power and concentrating solar thermal power prices fell by 18 per cent and 33 per cent respectively. Bloomberg New Energy Finance conclude that new solar is already at least as cheap as new coal in Australia, Germany, the US, Spain, Italy and India, and costs are forecast to fall by another two-thirds by 2040.¹³ On the back of falling costs and government support, in 2017 alone, around 70 per cent of new power generation installed globally was renewable energy. More solar PV capacity was added in 2017 than that of coal, gas and nuclear combined.

To limit warming to 1.5°C more will need to be done, but on the back of even current trends, renewable energy is the cheapest source of future power. Countries that don't promote the smooth transformation of the electricity sector to clean energy are locking themselves into higher future power prices.

¹⁰ Pindyck (2013), Climate Change Policy: What Do the Models Tell Us?, Journal of Economic Literature: <https://ideas.repec.org/a/aea/jecolit/v51y2013i3p860-72.html>

¹¹ Burke, Davis and Diffenbaugh (2018), Large potential reduction in economic damages under UN mitigation targets, Nature: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-018-0071-9>

¹² REN21 (2018), Renewables 2018: Global Status Report: http://www.ren21.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/17-8652_GSR2018_FullReport_web_final_.pdf

¹³ Bloomberg New Energy Finance (2018), New Energy Outlook: <https://about.bnef.com/new-energy-outlook/>

What about tipping points and 'Hothouse Earth'?

There is some analysis and expert judgment of “tipping points” in the global climate system, where irrevocable climate change or globally catastrophic impacts occur. Some of these thresholds would see climate change impacts trigger the release of even more greenhouse gases from natural systems (e.g. the collapse of the Amazon Rainforest). These lead to even more warming and greater impacts via cascading feedbacks. These feedbacks could drive the climate to much higher temperatures – perhaps around 4°C or 5°C above pre-industrial – without an increase in human emissions. It’s not known when these thresholds would be crossed because of uncertainties around the many complex processes that make up our climate system, but triggering such a feedback cascade is more likely with a 2°C temperature rise than with 1.5°C.

The faster emissions are reduced, the lower the chances of this ‘Hothouse Earth’ scenario occurring.

¹⁴ For example, Steffen, Rockström, Richardson, et al. (2018), Trajectories of the Earth System in the Anthropocene, PNAS: <https://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1810141115>

4. CAN WE USE NEGATIVE EMISSIONS OR CARBON DRAWDOWN TO GET US OUT OF TROUBLE?

There is no way to halt climate change that doesn't involve cutting our greenhouse gas emissions to zero. Net carbon dioxide emissions need to be zero by around 2050, or earlier if possible.

However, because action to reduce emissions has been slow, we will *also* need "negative emissions" to remain within the 1.5°C limit, or below 2°C.

"Negative emissions" requires several technologies and practices:

Restoring and protecting natural ecosystems will be an important part of a strategy to absorb carbon from the atmosphere; however, it is unlikely to be sufficient and there is a danger that some of this carbon can be returned to the atmosphere if greenhouse gas emissions are not reduced deeply and rapidly.

Technologies to remove carbon dioxide from the air that may be deployable at large scale in around 20 years' time are being developed. Research, development and early-stage deployment of these technologies need greater investment and support.

However, the most urgent focus must be on accelerating existing carbon reduction methods: renewable and other clean energy systems; rapidly improving the energy efficiency of industry, buildings and housing; electrifying transport systems; and preserving existing carbon sinks, such as forests.

This will limit the amount of negative emissions needed to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement.