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UNFCCC Media alert

Transparent, interactive UNFCCC workshop on long-term climate change finance to take place in Bonn 9-11 July

(Bonn, 5 July 2012) – As part of ongoing international efforts to scale up the mobilization of climate change finance for developing countries after 2012, a first transparent and interactive UNFCCC workshop on long-term finance will take place 9-11 July in the Maritim hotel in Bonn, Germany. A second workshop is planned for later this year. The workshop will be made accessible to all interested stakeholders with the help of live and on demand web cast, and viewers will be able to put questions to the panellists via Twitter and Facebook.

The workshop on long-term climate change finance was requested by governments as part of a work programme agreed at the UN Climate Change Conference in Durban at the end of last year (COP17/CMP7). The work programme on long-term climate change finance is designed to analyse options for the mobilization of financial resources from a wide variety of sources: public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources, and also covers relevant analytical work. Around 180 representatives from governments, financial institutions, the private sector, civil society and academia are expected to attend the event in Bonn.

Interested individuals or organizations can put questions to the panellists at the workshop via the @UN_climatechange Twitter account, using the hashtag #LTFchat, and via the UNFCCC Facebook Long-term Finance event page at <http://www.facebook.com/events/403420139704081/>.

More information about the workshop, including the draft agenda and supporting documentation, can be found at: http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/long-term_finance/items/6814.php

For further enquiries, please send an email to <longtermfinance@unfccc.int>

About the UNFCCC

With 195 Parties, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has near universal membership and is the parent treaty of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol has been ratified by 193 of the UNFCCC Parties. Under the Protocol, 37 States, consisting of highly industrialized countries and countries undergoing the process of transition to a market economy, have legally binding emission limitation and



Page 2

reduction commitments. The ultimate objective of both treaties is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system.

See also: <<http://unfccc.int/press/items/2794.php>>

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