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MEDIA ADVISORY

Governments and observer organizations to meet in Bonn to discuss 2015 global climate agreement, raising pre-2020 ambition

(Bonn, 23 April 2013) – Governments will convene in a week’s time in Bonn, Germany for discussions on the scope, structure and design of the 2015 global climate agreement. The agreement is to enter into force from 2020, and is to apply to all signatories of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

A second focus of the meeting, the “Second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action” (ADP 2, 29 April to 3 May), is to explore how the scale of climate action can be increased before 2020, so that the world has a chance of staying below the agreed 2 degrees Celsius temperature rise.

“The Durban Platform reflects the realization that business as usual is no longer sufficient, that the international community needs to develop a strong and coherent response to climate change post-2020, and that the gap between the present level of ambition and the requirements of science must be addressed with urgency,” said ADP Co-Chair Jayant Moreshver Mauskar.

In Bonn, governments are expected to deepen their exchange on the overall vision for the 2015 agreement; on the possible contours and architecture of the agreement; and on how the principles of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change will be applied. This includes an understanding of how commitments will be defined, and how differing national circumstances will be taken into account.

“It is important to begin to identify the elements of the broader package surrounding the 2015 agreement that will ensure it is acceptable to all and can be implemented from 2020. This year, governments are expected to move from a conceptual phase to a content-forming phase in preparation for a ‘text-forming’ stage in 2014,” said ADP Co-Chair Harald Dovland.

At the meeting in Bonn, [a number of fully transparent workshops and round table events](#) will serve as the forums for in-depth discussions and exchanges. At the workshops, experts will give presentations on a variety of topics such as successful examples of national climate legislation and renewable energy options. All of these events will be webcast live and on demand. Ahead of the meeting, Governments and observer organizations sent numerous [submissions](#) which are available on the UNFCCC website.



“Work is not starting from scratch. Governments should seek to build upon their achievements to date, enhance cooperation, and maximize synergies. We therefore urge Parties to consider not just the scope, structure and design of the new global agreement, but how it fits into the bigger picture – what would be captured in the agreement, and how it could both inform current actions and add value to the future international and national action on climate change,” said ADP Co-Chair Jayant Moreshver Mauskar.

At a special interactive event, observer organizations will be able to put forward their proposals for the 2015 agreement and on the question of pre-2020 ambition at a key question and answer session with the Co-Chairs. Observers not physically present in the room will be able to participate virtually via webcast and Twitter.

Throughout the year, governments will continue work on other key issues, including how to determine the level of support needed for developing countries, and how this support can be mobilized, along with the measuring, reporting and verification of climate action by all countries. This will include work on the Green Climate Fund, Climate Technology Centre & Network and Adaptation Committee.

“The discussions in Bonn and throughout this year are crucial to preparing the upcoming 2015 agreement and to raising ambition, using the implementation of current agreements under the UNFCCC as a basis”, said Christiana Figueres, UNFCCC Executive Secretary.

Media will be able to attend the opening and closing plenaries – 29 April and 3 May – in the [World Conference Center](#) in Bonn. Closing press conferences will be held on 3 May at the UN “Langer Eugen” building. UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres will give a closing press briefing at 13:15 on 3 May.

All media **must** be [accredited](#) for the ADP meeting. Applications should be submitted through the [Online Registration System](#).

For more background on the meeting, including video messages by UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana and by Adam Matthews, Secretary-General of GLOBE International, plus an extensive background article by the ADP Co-Chairs, see the latest [UNFCCC newsletter](#) (also available [in Spanish](#)).

Virtual Participation

Webcasts

For the duration of the ADP meeting, [webcasts of all official meetings and press conferences](#) will be available live and on demand, and include audio streams in English and in the respective floor language. On-demand files of the webcasts will be available shortly after the close of each workshop, round table and plenary meeting.

Accessing multimedia content

Multi-media coverage and webcasts will be posted on the official conference website at <http://unfccc.int>. In addition, the secretariat is offering a mobile version of the UNFCCC website mobile.unfccc.int, and the official [iPhone and iPad application](#), ‘Negotiator’.

Social media

Community tools such as **Facebook**, **Twitter**, **YouTube** and **Flickr** will enable virtual participation in the conference in Bonn. The Twitter hashtag for the meeting is #ADP2



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All links can be found at unfccc.int and include:

@UN_ClimateTalks, the UNFCCC secretariat Twitter account

@CFigueres, the Twitter account of UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNclimatechange

YouTube: www.youtube.com/climateconference

Flickr: www.flickr.com/photos/unfccc

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 192 of the UNFCCC Parties. For the first commitment period of the Kyoto 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 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.