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## **MEDIA ADVISORY**

### **UNFCCC Press Briefing 25 November 2009 at 15:30 CET in Bonn, Germany**

#### **UNFCCC Executive Secretary Yvo de Boer: "What can and must be achieved at COP 15 in Copenhagen"**

Slightly less than two weeks ahead of the historic UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen (COP 15), UNFCCC Executive Secretary Yvo de Boer will brief the press about his expectations for the meeting, where a comprehensive, ambitious and effective international climate change deal is to be clinched.

The UN's top climate change official will explain what COP 15 needs to deliver in order to be a decisive turning point in the international response to climate change. At the briefing, he will in particular focus on the role of developing countries, highlighting how they stand to gain from a strong Copenhagen outcome. He will also explain how clarity on supported "nationally appropriate mitigation actions" (NAMAs) in Copenhagen will help developing countries achieve their sustainable development goals.

**Date and time: Wednesday, 25 November 2009 at 15:30 (CET)**  
**Location: UN Campus "Langer Eugen"**  
**Hermann-Ehlers-Str. 10 53113 Bonn, Germany**

Media must have prior accreditation in order to attend.

The briefing will also be [webcast](http://unfccc.int) live from the <unfccc.int> web site. There is no need to register to watch the briefing via webcast. There is no special log-in or password required to view the webcast.

Journalists will be able to phone in from abroad with questions during the briefing. The number will be: +49 228 815 1006 (only functional on the day of the briefing). The phone-in number is only for calling in to ask questions of the panel.

#### **To register for the press briefing in Bonn, contact:**

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**For accreditation to COP 15, please consult the press section of the <unfccc.int> web site.**

For remaining questions about accreditation, please contact Ms. Naana Beeko, Tel.: (+49-228) 815-1005; press(at)unfccc.int

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**About the Copenhagen agreed outcome**

The 2007 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali yielded a mandate for negotiations on a strong international climate change deal, to be concluded at the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference at the end of 2009. The deal is to cover the key issues of mitigation (reducing greenhouse gas emissions), adaptation (coping with the inevitable consequences of climate change) and finance and technology (needed to help developing countries to step up actions to limit the growth of their emissions and adapt to climate change impacts). The Copenhagen outcome is to follow on the first phase of the Kyoto Protocol, which expires at the end of 2012. Copenhagen is to result both in a post-2012 outcome as well as important decisions and start-up finance to immediately kick-start action on climate change in 2010.

**About the UNFCCC**

With 193 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 190 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 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.