



Governments begin the next round of climate change talks at the United Nations in Bonn on June 3.

This meeting resumes the second session of the "Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action" (ADP), which is tasked both to complete a universal climate agreement by 2015 that will come into force from 2020, and to find ways to increase the current inadequate level of global ambition to address human-generated climate change before the end of the decade.

The ADP is resuming its work in parallel with the annual sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) under the [UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) (UNFCCC). These bodies will play an essential role in the effective implementation of the outcomes of the recent UN Climate Change Conferences in Cancún (in 2010), in Durban (in 2011) and in Doha last year.

During the first round of talks under the ADP in Bonn, which ended 3 May this year, governments undertook work on the main contours and central elements of the 2015 agreement, and also on a practical and results-oriented approach to raising immediate climate ambition.

"The first meeting this year demonstrated that the negotiation is on track to achieve the agreed milestones and objectives. We have already seen many areas of possible common ground. We hope that at this session, governments will build on these areas by engaging on topics where differences can be bridged and further enlarge common ground," the ADP Co-Chairs, Jayant Moreshver Mauskar and Harald Dovland said in a joint statement.

In addition to round table discussions including on possible types of commitments and bottom-up and top-down elements in the new agreement, a special ADP workshop at the June meeting will focus on strengthening adaptation to climate change through the 2015 agreement. A workshop on pre-2020 ambition – the third of its kind under the ADP – will focus on energy, including on how to scale up renewable energy, enhance energy efficiency and consider carbon capture and storage.

At a special interactive event on 8 June, the ADP Co-Chairs will hear proposals from observer organizations on the question of how non-State actors can further contribute to collective action on climate change and how the 2015 agreement can catalyze such action by non-State actors. Observers not physically present in the room will be able to participate virtually via webcast from the UNFCCC website and on Twitter.

"The negotiations are now in a crucial conceptual phase of the 2015 agreement, and need inputs from all relevant stakeholders. With growing numbers of countries enacting climate legislation, with investment in renewables growing and private sector attention to climate risk increasing, the negotiations can capture the energy and dynamism of all stakeholders, who in turn need to provide clear inputs as to where more ambition is possible, and where international policy guidance from governments can unleash even more action on their part," said UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres.

Ms. Figueres also underlined the importance of the SBSTA and SBI meetings to push forward the significant progress already made in creating an international response to climate change and to sustain a positive momentum towards the next annual UN Climate Change meeting in Warsaw, scheduled for 11-22 November.

"While we negotiate the new universal agreement, we must not forget that governments must deliver on existing agreements related to finance, technology and capacity-building. Because of this, implementation of the agreed support systems must continue with the same urgency and

focus as the ADP negotiation. I look forward to seeing success showcased across all key areas of climate action when we meet again in Warsaw," she said.

### ***Further details of the Bonn meeting***

In Bonn, the process of the in-depth review of the adequacy of the 2 degrees Celsius goal agreed by governments will begin. The review is a reality check on the advance of the climate change threat and the possible need to mobilize further action, and is set to conclude by 2015. During this event, observers not physically present will also be able to participate virtually via webcast and Twitter.

Other key discussions include talks on institutional arrangements that provide the most vulnerable populations with better protection against loss and damage caused by slow onset events such as rising sea levels; on clarifying ways to measure deforestation; and on avoiding negative consequences of climate action.

On 11 June, at a special event, the International Energy Agency will present its latest World Energy Outlook Special Report "Redrawing the energy-climate map" to delegates, which will lay out important new insights into the future track of global greenhouse gas emissions.

A special forum will also be held to create public awareness, increase public participation in climate change decision-making, and build capacity through climate change education and training.

Press conferences held during the sessions will be announced via CCTV and the UNFCCC website. The UNFCCC Executive Secretary is scheduled to give a closing press briefing on 14 June at 13:15.

All media who wish to be physically present must be accredited for the ADP meeting. Applications can only be submitted through the Online Registration System.

## **Virtual Participation**

### **Accessing webcasts and multimedia content**

Links to live and on demand webcasts and multi-media coverage will be posted on the [official conference website](#)

In addition, the secretariat offers a mobile version of the UNFCCC website <mobile.unfccc.int>, and the official iPhone and iPad application, 'Negotiator'.

### **Social media**

Social media Community tools such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Flickr enable virtual participation in the conference in Bonn. The Twitter hashtags for the meeting are #SB38 and #ADP2. For the Structured Expert Dialogue on 5 June, it is #FCCCreview. For the special event with ADP Co-Chairs and observers on 8 June, the hashtag is #ADP2chat.

All links can be found on the website and include:

- @UN\_ClimateTalks, the UNFCCC secretariat Twitter account
- @CFigueres, the Twitter account of UNFCCC Executive Secretary

Christiana Figueres

- [Facebook](#)
- [YouTube](#)
- [Flickr](#)

### **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.