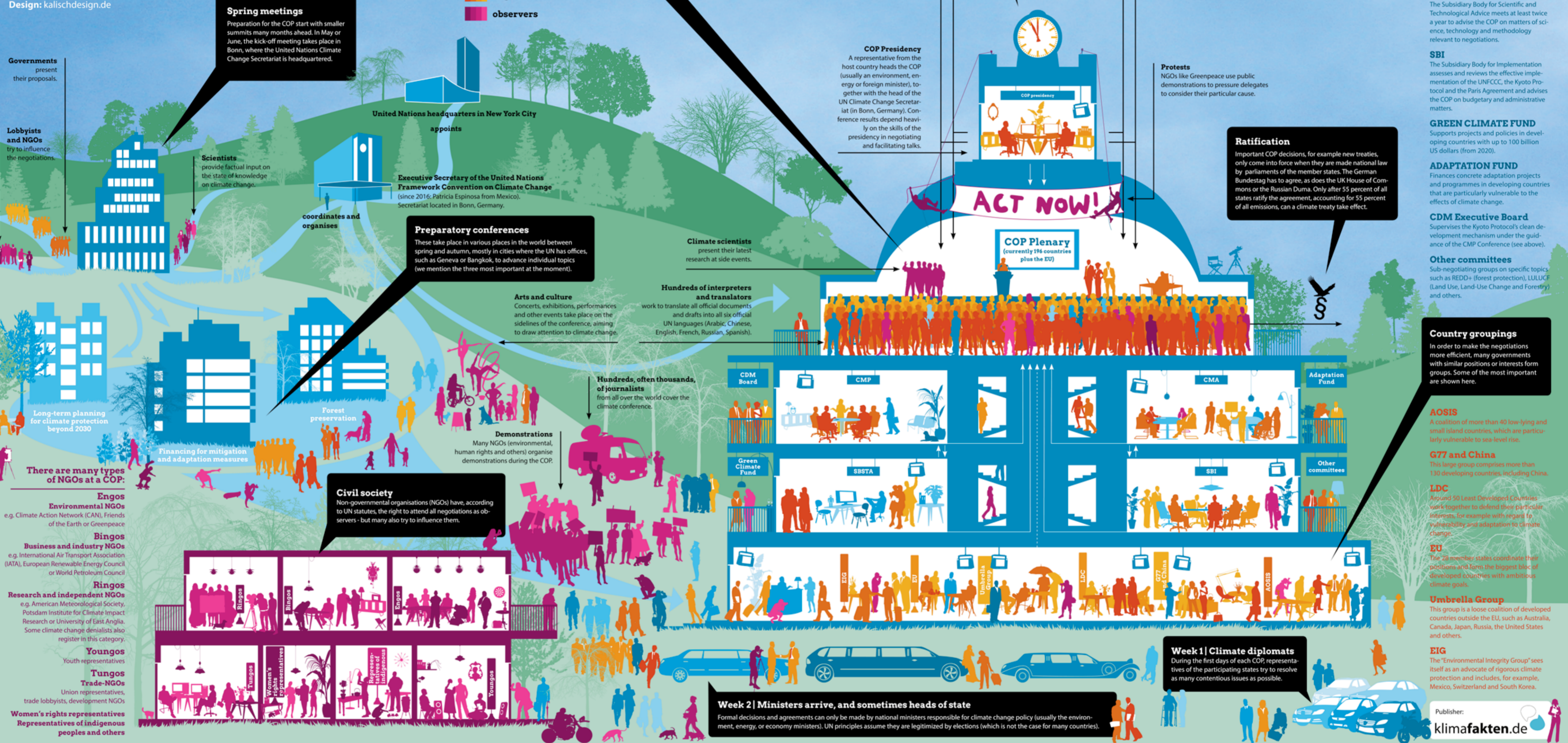


What exactly happens at a climate summit?

Every year in the late autumn, a UN climate conference takes place somewhere in the world. The official name is COP, short for "Conference of the Parties" - meaning the parties who have signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Thousands of people gather for two weeks to discuss measures against climate change. But what exactly do they do?

Concept & text: klimafakten.de/Nick Reimer
Design: kalischdesign.de



Abbreviations found at the conference:

- CMP**
Conference of the signatories of the Kyoto Protocol
Formal meeting of the UNFCCC treaty parties that ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- CMA**
Conference of signatories of the Paris Agreement
Oversees the implementation of the 2015 Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation.
- SBSTA**
The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice meets at least twice a year to advise the COP on matters of science, technology and methodology relevant to negotiations.
- SBI**
The Subsidiary Body for Implementation assesses and reviews the effective implementation of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement and advises the COP on budgetary and administrative matters.
- GREEN CLIMATE FUND**
Supports projects and policies in developing countries with up to 100 billion US dollars (from 2020).
- ADAPTATION FUND**
Finances concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.
- CDM Executive Board**
Supervises the Kyoto Protocol's clean development mechanism under the guidance of the COP Conference (see above).
- Other committees**
Sub-negotiating groups on specific topics such as REDD+ (forest protection), LULUCF (Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry) and others.

Country groupings

- AOSIS**
A coalition of more than 40 low-lying and small island countries, which are particularly vulnerable to sea-level rise.
- G77 and China**
This large group comprises more than 130 developing countries, including China.
- LDC**
Around 50 Least Developed Countries work together to defend their particular interests, for example with regard to vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
- EU**
The 28 member states coordinate their positions and form the biggest bloc of developed countries with ambitious climate goals.
- Umbrella Group**
This group is a loose coalition of developed countries outside the EU, such as Australia, Canada, Japan, Russia, the United States and others.
- EIG**
The "Environmental Integrity Group" sees itself as an advocate of rigorous climate protection and includes, for example, Mexico, Switzerland and South Korea.

Publisher:
klimafakten.de

