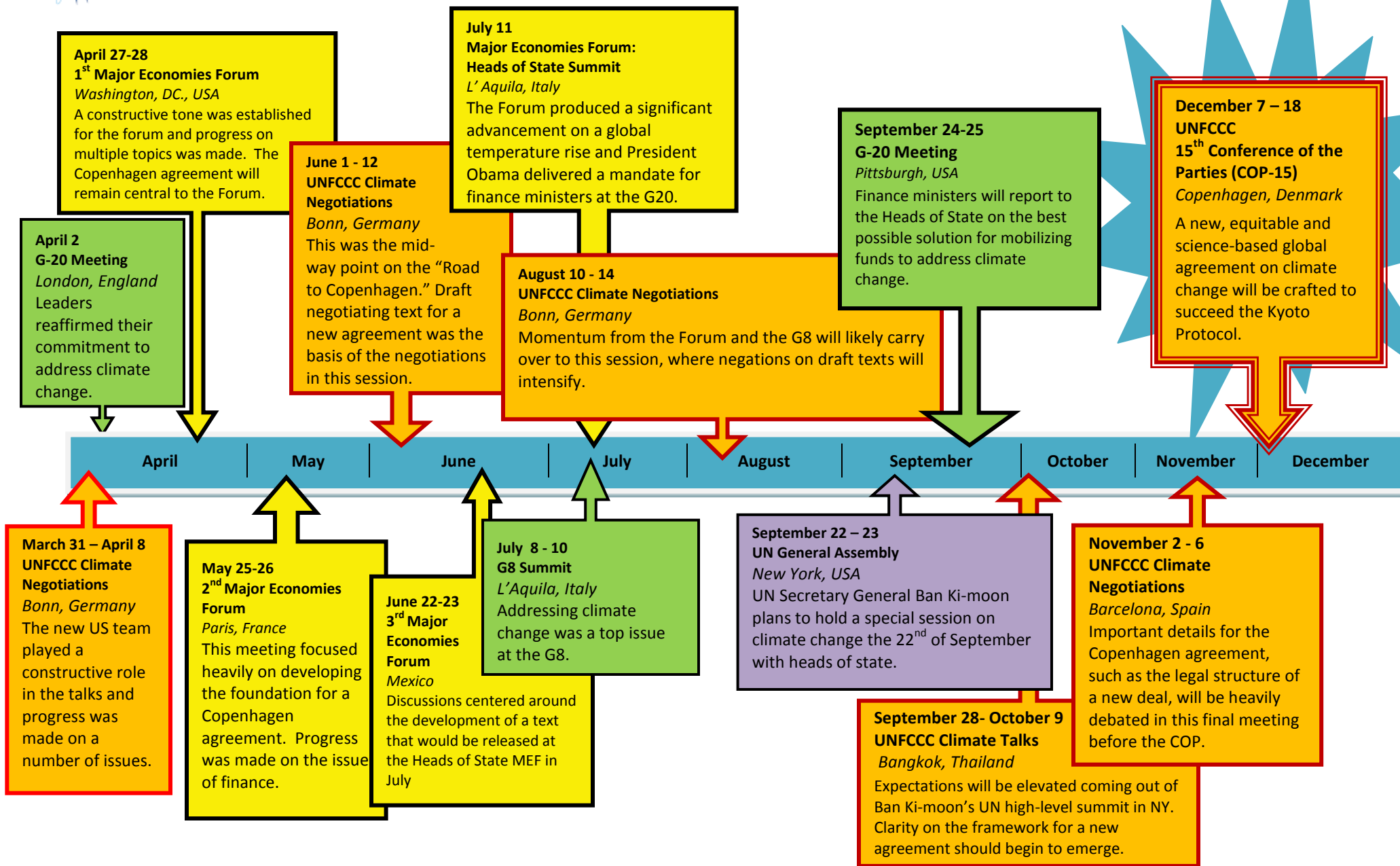


2009 International Climate Calendar

Progress on the "Road to Copenhagen"



2009 International Climate Calendar: Progress on the “Road to Copenhagen”



March 31 to April 8 - UNFCCC Climate Negotiations

Bonn, Germany

This was the first meeting on the “Road to Copenhagen” and the first international climate meeting for the Obama administration, represented by special climate envoy Todd Stern. The new US delegation played a constructive role in the talks and progress was made on a number of issues.



April 2 – G-20 Meeting

London, England

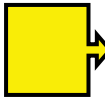
The financial crisis dominated the talks, but leaders reaffirmed their commitment to address climate change and to reach an agreement in Copenhagen.



April 27 to 28 – 1st Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate

Washington, DC, USA

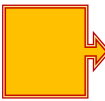
The talks established a constructive dialogue focused heavily on aiding the development of a Copenhagen agreement. Technology cooperation and finance were also discussed in detail. Parties left the first meeting feeling that progress had been made.



May 25 to 26 – 2nd Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate

Paris, France

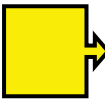
This meeting focused more heavily on the details of the Copenhagen agreement and parties began establishing positions on issues such as emissions targets. Significant progress was made on finance, and many countries showed support for a proposal from Mexico, which calls for each nation’s financial contributions to be differentiated according to criteria such as population, emissions or gross domestic product.



June 1 to 12 - UNFCCC Climate Negotiations

Bonn, Germany

The draft negotiating text was issued two weeks before this meeting. It contained brackets around issues under contention that have become the basis for the negotiations. The U.S. delegation arrived with an official framework submission and concrete positions on some of the critical issues.



June 22 to 23 – 3rd Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate

Mexico

This meeting helped to further discussions centered around global targets and technology investments, which furthered the development of the text released at the Heads of State Forum.



July 8 to 10 - G8 Summit

L’Aquila, Italy

The G8 countries reached an agreement on three main targets: limiting global temperatures rise to 2°C, achieving at least a 50% reduction of global emissions by 2050 and reducing emissions 80% or more by 2050 for developed countries compared to 1990 or more recent years.



July 11 Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate: Heads of State

L’Aquila, Italy

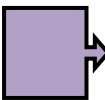
The world’s major economies, both developed and developing agreed to limit global temperature rise to 2°C. President Obama also delivered a mandate to finance ministers asking them to produce a report at the September G20 summit on the best ways to mobilize the necessary financing for climate change in advance of the Copenhagen negotiations.



August 10 to 14 - UNFCCC Climate Negotiations

Bonn, Germany

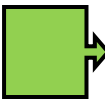
This is scheduled as an informal meeting, but progress made in the G8 and MEF should add momentum to this meeting. Negotiations will intensify on both the draft text in the Long-term Cooperative Action (LCA) track and around developed country targets in the Kyoto Protocol track (the U.S. is not a part of this track).



September 22 to 23 - United Nations General Assembly

New York, USA

UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon has indicated that he plans to hold a special session with heads of state to address climate change on the 22nd. Speeches made by heads of state will likely give some indication of their negotiating position going into Copenhagen.



September 24 to 25 - G-20 Meeting: Heads of State

Pittsburgh, USA

Finance Ministers will report to Heads of State on the best possible solution for mobilizing funds to address climate change. An underlying theme will likely be the link between energy security and economic stability, highlighting the need for a global clean economy.



September 28 to October 9 - UNFCCC Climate Negotiations

Bangkok, Thailand

Heading into this meeting, parties will now have had four months to review the negotiating text. Expectations will be elevated coming out of Ban Ki-moon’s UN high-level summit in NY. Clarity on the framework for a new global agreement should be to emerge.



November 2 to 6 - UNFCCC Climate Negotiations

Barcelona, Spain

As the final meeting before Copenhagen, important details for the agreement such as the legal structure of a new deal will be heavily debated.



December 7 to 18 - UNFCCC 15th Conference of the Parties (COP-15)

Copenhagen, Denmark

A new, equitable and science-based global agreement on climate change will be crafted to succeed the Kyoto Protocol at this meeting.