

## S e s s i o n s

Location	Session	Conference
Dubai, United Arab Emirates	<b>COP28</b>	UN Climate Change Conference <i>[November-December 2023]</i>
Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt	<b>COP27</b>	Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Change Conference <i>[November 2022]</i>
Glasgow, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<b>COP26</b>	Glasgow Climate Change Conference <i>[October-November 2021]</i>
Madrid, Spain	<b>COP25</b>	UN Climate Change Conference <i>[December 2019]</i>
Katowice, Poland	<b>COP24</b>	Katowice Climate Change Conference <i>[December 2018]</i>
Bonn, Germany	<b>COP23</b>	UN Climate Change Conference <i>[November 2017]</i>
Marrakech, Morocco	<b>COP22</b>	Marrakech Climate Change Conference <i>[November 2016]</i>
Paris, France	<b>COP21</b>	Paris Climate Change Conference <i>[November 2015]</i>
Lima, Peru	<b>COP20</b>	Lima Climate Change Conference <i>[December 2014]</i>

Warsaw, Poland	<b>COP19</b>	Warsaw Climate Change Conference <i>[November 2013]</i>
Doha, Qatar	<b>COP18</b>	Doha Climate Change Conference <i>[November 2012]</i>
Durban, South Africa	<b>COP17</b>	Durban Climate Change Conference <i>[November 2011]</i>
Cancun, Mexico	<b>COP16</b>	Cancún Climate Change Conference <i>[November 2010]</i>
Copenhagen, Denmark	<b>COP15</b>	Copenhagen Climate Change Conference <i>[December 2009]</i>
Poznan, Poland	<b>COP14</b>	Poznan Climate Change Conference <i>[December 2008]</i>
Bali, Indonesia	<b>COP13</b>	Bali Climate Change Conference <i>[December 2007]</i>
Nairobi, Kenya	<b>COP12</b>	Nairobi Climate Change Conference <i>[November 2006]</i>
Montreal, Canada	<b>COP11</b>	Montreal Climate Change Conference <i>[December 2005]</i>
Buenos Aires, Argentina	<b>COP10</b>	Buenos Aires Climate Change Conference <i>[December 2004]</i>
Milan, Italy	<b>COP9</b>	Milan Climate Change Conference <i>[December 2003]</i>
New Delhi, India	<b>COP8</b>	New Delhi Climate Change Conference <i>[October 2002]</i>
Marrakech, Morocco	<b>COP7</b>	Marrakech Climate Change Conference <i>[October 2001]</i>
Bonn, Germany	<b>COP6-2</b>	Bonn Climate Change Conference <i>[July 2001]</i>
The Hague, Netherlands	<b>COP6</b>	The Hague Climate Change Conference <i>[November 2000]</i>
Bonn, Germany	<b>COP5</b>	Bonn Climate Change Conference <i>[October 1999]</i>
Buenos Aires, Argentina	<b>COP4</b>	Buenos Aires Climate Change Conference <i>[November 1998]</i>

Kyoto, Japan	<b>COP3</b>	Kyoto Climate Change Conference <i>[December 1997]</i>
Switzerland, Geneva	<b>COP2</b>	Geneva Climate Change Conference <i>[July 1996]</i>
Berlin, Germany	<b>COP1</b>	Berlin Climate Change Conference <i>[March-April 1995]</i>

### **COP1, Berlin, 1995**

The first international UN Climate Change Conference was held in Berlin from March 28 to April 7, 1995. At the session, the Berlin Mandate was signed, under which Annex I countries agreed to begin work on a single legally binding instrument that would complement the UNFCCC and set specific values for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



## **COP2, Geneva, 1996**

COP2 was held in Geneva from July 8 to 19, 1996, with 948 delegates from 147 countries, 533

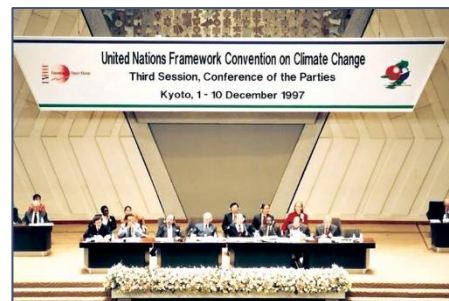


representatives of various NGOs and 155 observers. An important achievement of the session was the recognition by developing countries of the establishment of a quantitative threshold for their greenhouse gas emissions. The final document of the session - the Ministerial Declaration - was announced on July 18, it mainly reflected the U.S. views on

the problem of global climate change. This declaration outlined three main points: it accepted the conclusions of the IPCC's supplementary study on global climate change, called on countries to adopt legally enforceable targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, but decided to set the parameters of these emissions more flexibly, depending on the state of the economy of a particular state.

### COP3, Kyoto, 1997

The third COP summit was held in Kyoto/ Japan from December 1-11, 1997. Its most important outcome was the signing of the Kyoto Protocol, which obliged the 37 most industrialized countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The document was created on the principles of differentiated responsibility: it recognized the different capabilities of countries with different levels of economic development and provided for a flexible mechanism of market regulation - trading in quotas, as well as joint implementation and clean development projects. **The Kyoto Protocol** entered into force on February 16, 2005.



## **COP4, Buenos Aires, 1998**

Fourth Session of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP4) was held in Buenos Aires / Argentina, November 2-13, 1998. At the conference, the



Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to a two-year action plan for advancing the ambitious agenda outlined in the historic Kyoto Protocol. The Protocol commits developed countries to reduce emissions of the greenhouse gases most scientists believe are causing global

warming, and provides innovative, market-based tools for achieving those reductions.

The Conference of the Parties held in Buenos Aires in 1998 concluded with the approval of a two-year Plan of Action to reduce the risks of climate change. The Plan of Action served to speed up work derived from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Buenos Aires conference also saw a significant breakthrough on the issue of developing country participation in international efforts to address climate change. Argentina became the first developing country to announce its intention to take on a binding emissions target for the 2008-2012 time period. Kazakhstan announced that it intended to do so as well.

## **COP5, Bonn, 1999**

The Fifth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-5) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) was held in Bonn, Germany, from 25 October - 5 November 1999. With over 3000 participants in attendance and 165 Parties represented, delegates continued their work toward fulfilling the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) adopted at the Fourth Conference of the Parties (COP-4) in November 1998. Under the BAPA, Parties set a two-year deadline for strengthening FCCC implementation and preparing for the future entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol.





## **COP 6, The Hague, 2000**

The Sixth Conference of the Parties (COP-6) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the resumed thirteenth sessions of the UNFCCC's subsidiary bodies were held in The Hague, the Netherlands, from 13-25 November 2000. Over 7,000 participants from 182 governments, 323 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and 443 media outlets were in attendance. The meeting aimed to set the operational details for commitments on reducing emissions of greenhouse gases under the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, and to reach an agreement on actions to strengthen implementation of the UNFCCC itself. In attempting to achieve these goals, the meeting was intended to bring to close more than two years of preparations and negotiations set out in the UNFCCC's 1998 Buenos Aires Plan of Action.



### **COP 6-2, Bonn, 2001**

6<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties, part 2 / 14<sup>th</sup> sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies, 16 - 27 July 2001, Bonn, Germany. Some progress was made regarding the Hague session, but an additional complicating factor was the fact that by this time Republican George Bush Jr. had been elected president of the United States, and by his decision the country refused to ratify the Kyoto Protocol, taking an observer role at the conference.



## **COP7, Marrakech, 2001**

7<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of Parties (COP 7) / 15<sup>th</sup> Sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies, was held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 29 October - 9 November 2001.



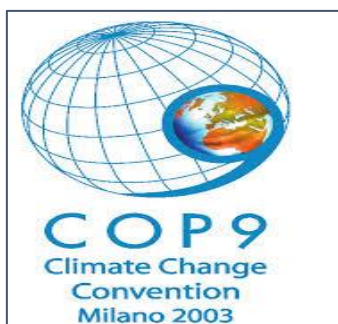
This conference summarized the results of the Buenos Aires two-year action plan. The US continued to participate in the session only as an observer. COP7 resulted in several important decisions, including the adoption of a mechanism for trading emission quotas for parties to the FCCC and a plan for its implementation.

## **COP 8, New Delhi, 2002**

The eighth Conference of the Parties (COP-8) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held in New Delhi, India from 23 October to 1 November 2002. Over 4300 participants from 167 Parties, 3 observer States, 213 intergovernmental, non-governmental and other observer organizations, and 222 media outlets were in attendance. This was the first COP since November 2001, when delegates completed three years of negotiations on the operational details of the Kyoto Protocol and adopted the Marrakesh Accords to the Bonn Agreements. The meeting marked a new phase of negotiations focused on implementation of the Marrakesh Accords and UNFCCC issues.



### **COP9, Milan, 2003**



The ninth Conference of the Parties (COP-9) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held in Milan, Italy, from 1-12 December 2003. Over 5000 participants from 166 governments, four observer States, 312 intergovernmental, non-governmental and other observer organizations, and 191 media outlets were in attendance. Throughout the meeting, Parties convened in several contact groups and informal consultations, as well as in plenary sessions of the SBSTA, SBI and COP. At COP-9, Parties adopted numerous decisions and conclusions on various issues, including: definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under the Clean Development Mechanism; good practice guidance on land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF); the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF); and the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Fund. Three ministerial high-level round-table discussions were held on Wednesday and Thursday, 10-11 December.

### COP10, Buenos Aires, 2004

The 10<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of Parties (COP 10), was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina on 6 - 17 December 2004. COP 10 marked the 10th anniversary of the entry into force of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, which served as a central theme for the meeting. In addition to the accomplishments of the past ten years and future challenges, discussions at COP 10 highlighted a range of climate-related issues including the impacts of climate change and adaptation measures, mitigation policies and their impacts, and technology. Participants had also taken stock of the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. The high-level segment took place from 15–17 December and included four-panel discussions among ministers and other heads of delegations.



## **COP11, Montreal, 2005**

The eleventh Conference of the Parties (COP 11) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate



Change (UNFCCC) and the first Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 1) took place in Montreal, Canada, from 28 November to 10 December 2005. COP 11 addressed issues such as capacity building, technology development and transfer, the adverse effects of climate change on developing and least developed countries, and several financial and budget-related issues,

including guidelines to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which serves as the Convention's financial mechanism. After lengthy negotiations, the COP also agreed on a process for considering future action beyond 2012 under the UNFCCC.

## **COP12, Nairobi, Kenya, 2006**

From 6-17 November 2006, a series of climate change meetings took place at the UN Office at Nairobi, Kenya. The “UN Climate Change Conference – Nairobi 2006” included the twelfth Conference of the Parties (COP 12) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the second Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 2). COP 12 reviewed the implementation of commitments and various other provisions of the Convention relating to such matters as the financial mechanism, national communications, technology transfer, capacity building, and the adverse effects of climate change on developing and least developed countries (LDCs) and of response measures and the special needs of LDCs (Article 4.8 and 4.9).





### **COP13, Bali, Indonesia, 2007**

The 13<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC took place in Bali, Indonesia from 3-15 December 2007. The main focus in Bali, however, was on long-term cooperation and the post-2012 period, when the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period expires. Negotiators spent much of their time seeking to agree on a two-year process or Bali roadmap to finalize a post-2012 regime by December 2009. Negotiations were conducted in a number of groups under the aegis of both the Convention and the Protocol.



### **COP14, Poznań, 2008**

The 14<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC took place in Poznań, Poland from



1-12 December 2008. The main focus in Poznań was on long-term cooperation and the post-2012 period when the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period expires. In December 2007, negotiators meeting in Bali had approved the Bali Action Plan and Roadmap setting COP 15 in December 2009

as the deadline for agreeing on a framework for action after 2012.

## **COP15, Copenhagen, 2009**

The 15<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC took place in Copenhagen, Denmark from 7-19 December 2009. The main outcome of the conference was a political agreement – known as the Copenhagen Accord – to cap the global temperature rise by committing to significant emission reductions and to raise funds to help the developing world address climate change.

The Copenhagen Conference marked the culmination of a two-year negotiating process to enhance international climate change cooperation under the Bali Roadmap, launched by COP 13 in December 2007. Close to 115 world leaders attended the joint COP and COP/MOP high-level segment from 16-18 December, marking one of the largest gatherings of world leaders outside of New York.



## **COP 16, Cancun, 2010**

The 16<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC took place in Cancun, Mexico, from 29 November to 11 December 2010. The summit's outcome was an agreement adopted by the states' parties that called for a large "Green Climate Fund", and a "Climate Technology Centre" and network. It looked forward to a second commitment period for the Kyoto Protocol.



The agreement recognizes that warming of the climate system is scientifically verified and that most of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid-twentieth century is likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations, as assessed by the IPCC in its Fourth Assessment Report. The agreement further recognizes that deep cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions are required, to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to hold the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and that parties should take urgent action to meet this long-term goal, consistent with science and based on equity; and recognizes the need to consider, in the context of the first review, strengthening concerning a global average temperature rise of 1.5 °C. It takes note of the collective commitment by developed countries to provide new and additional resources, including forestry and investments through international institutions, approaching US\$30 billion for the period 2010-2012 and recognizes that developed country parties commit, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly US\$100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries.

## **COP17, Durban, 2011**

The United Nations Climate Change Conference, Durban 2011, delivered a breakthrough in the international community's response to climate change. In the second largest meeting of its kind, the negotiations advanced, in a balanced fashion, the implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, the Bali Action Plan, and the Cancun Agreements. The outcomes included a decision by Parties to adopt a universal legal agreement on climate change as soon as possible, and no later than 2015. The President of COP17/CMP7 Maite Nkoana-Mashabane said: "What we have achieved in Durban will play a central role in saving tomorrow, today."



## **COP18, Doha, 2012**

The 18<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC took place in Doha, Qatar from 26 November to 8 December 2012. The Doha Climate Change Conference was about moving toward adopting a universal climate agreement by 2015—rather than immediately raising ambition as demanded by many youths and NGOs. Delegates also arrived at COP 18 with the objective of adopting a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol and finally closing the door on the two Ad hoc Working Groups: the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA. Doha was also very much about the cost of addressing climate change and making progress on long-term funding to support action in developing countries, which is supposed to reach a level of USD 100 billion a year by 2020, as agreed in Copenhagen in 2009.



## **COP19, Warsaw, 2013**

The nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 19) took place from 11 to 22 November 2013 in Warsaw, Poland. Key decisions adopted at this conference include decisions on further advancing the Durban Platform, the Green Climate Fund and Long-Term Finance, the Warsaw Framework for REDD Plus, the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage and other decisions.



## **COP20, Lima, 2014**

The 20<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties took place from 1 to 14 December in Lima, Peru. COP 20 adopted the “Lima Call for Climate Action,” which furthered progress in the negotiations toward the Paris Agreement. It elaborated the elements of a draft negotiating text and the process for submitting and synthesizing intended nationally determined contributions while also addressing pre-2020 ambition.





## **COP21, Paris, 2015**

The Paris Climate Change Conference convened in Paris, France from 29 November to 13 December 2015. The outcome of the 21st session was the Paris Agreement. The Agreement sets long-term goals to guide all nations to: substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to hold global temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change; periodically assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this agreement and its long-term goals; provide financing to developing countries to mitigate climate change, strengthen resilience and enhance abilities to adapt to climate impacts.



The Agreement is a legally binding international treaty. It entered into force on 4 November 2016. Today, 195 Parties (194 States plus the European Union) have joined the Paris Agreement. It includes commitments from all countries to reduce their emissions and work together to adapt to the impacts of climate change and calls on countries to strengthen their commitments over time. The Agreement provides a pathway for developed nations to assist developing nations in their climate mitigation and adaptation efforts while creating a framework for the transparent monitoring and reporting of countries' climate goals.

## **COP22, Marrakech, 2016**

COP22, the 22nd Conference of the Parties took place in Marrakech, Morocco, from November 7 to



November 18, 2016. The countries have accelerated global climate action against climate change in a wide range of areas at the United Nations Climate Change Conference, by advancing the political objectives and practices of the historical Paris Agreement on climate change. Governments have made progress in key areas of climate action, including climate finance, adaptation, the reinforcement of

capacities and technology. Parties welcomed the progress made by donors of funds to achieve the goal of jointly mobilizing \$ 100 billion annually by 2020 to the benefit of developing countries through public and private financing.

### **COP23, Bonn, 2017**

The UN Climate Change Conference convened from 6-17 November 2017, in Bonn, Germany under the Presidency of Fiji. It included the 23rd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 23). The COP launched the Talanoa Dialogue, a facilitative dialogue to take stock of collective progress towards the Paris Agreement's long-term goals. COP 23 also established the "Fiji Momentum for Implementation," a decision giving prominence to pre-2020 implementation and ambition. Parties also provided guidance on the completion of the PAWP and decided that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement, subject to decisions to be taken by CMA 1-3.



## **COP24, Katowice, 2018**

The Katowice Climate Change Conference convened from 2-15 December 2018 in Katowice,



Poland. Parties adopted the Katowice Climate Package at COP 24, which finalized nearly all of the Paris Agreement Work Programme, including decisions to facilitate common interpretation and implementation of the Paris Agreement on the mitigation section of NDCs, adaptation communications, transparency framework, Global Stocktake, and financial transparency. Work on Article 6

was not concluded. The COP was unable to agree on whether to “welcome” or “note” the IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C of Global Warming. “Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration” was adopted to highlight the importance of achieving more progress on addressing the vulnerability of labor markets in carbon-intensive sectors that are facing the pressure of change towards low-carbon development.

## COP 25, Madrid, 2019

The UN Climate Change Conference COP 25 (2 – 13 December 2019) took place under the Presidency of the Government of Chile and was held with logistical support from the Government of Spain.

The conference was designed to take the next crucial steps in the UN climate change process. Following the agreement on the implementation guidelines of the Paris Agreement at COP 24 in Poland, a key objective was to complete several matters concerning the full operationalization of the Paris Climate Change Agreement.



The conference furthermore served to build ambition ahead of 2020, the year in which countries have committed to submit new and updated national climate action plans. Crucial climate action work was taken forward in areas including finance, the transparency of climate action, forests and agriculture, technology, capacity building, loss and damage, indigenous peoples, cities, oceans and gender.

## **COP26, Glasgow, 2021**

The COP 26 UN Climate Change Conference, took place from 31 October to 12 November 2021 in



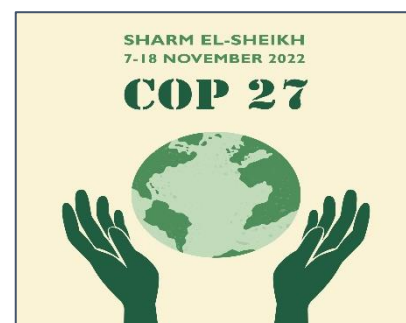
Glasgow, UK. At COP 26, Nations adopted the Glasgow Climate Pact, aiming to turn the 2020s into a decade of climate action and support, so that the rise in the global average temperature can be limited to 1.5 degrees. The package of decisions includes strengthened efforts to build resilience to climate change, to curb greenhouse gas emissions and to

provide the necessary finance for both. Some of the substantive aspects of the decisions include calls for developed countries to double their adaptation finance from 2019 levels, by 2025; and parties that have not yet communicated new or updated nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to do so before the next COP.

Before COP 26 convened, 153 countries, accounting for 49% of global greenhouse gas emissions, had updated their NDCs to the Paris Agreement. As estimated by the Secretariat's NDC Synthesis Report, these updated NDCs would lead to 2.7°C of global warming by 2100. Developed countries had also published a road map that admitted that they would miss the promised USD 100 billion per year by 2020 climate finance goal, and would not likely achieve it before 2023.

## **COP27, Sharm el-Sheikh, 2022**

The 27<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties was held from 6 - 20 November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. At COP27, countries reaffirmed their commitment to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Governments were also requested to once again revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their national climate plans by the end of 2023, as well as accelerate efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.



The COP27 cover decision, known as the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, highlights that a global transformation to a low-carbon economy is expected to require investments of at least USD 4-6 trillion a year. Delivering such funding will require a swift and comprehensive transformation of the financial system and its structures and processes, engaging governments, central banks, commercial banks, institutional investors and other financial actors.

One of the key outcomes of the various decisions on climate finance is a call for developed country Parties to provide resources for the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund. All countries welcomed the recent pledges made to the Adaptation Fund (totaling USD 211.58 million), the Least Developed Countries Fund (totaling 70.6 million), and the Special Climate Change Fund (totaling 35.0 million).

COP27 closed with a breakthrough agreement to provide loss and damage funding for vulnerable countries hit hard by floods, droughts and other climate disasters.

## **COP28, Dubai, 2023**

The 28<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations Climate Change Conference took place in Dubai, United Arab



Emirates, from 30 November until 12 December 2023. COP28 was particularly momentous as it marked the conclusion of the first ‘global stocktake’ of the world’s efforts to address climate change under the Paris Agreement. Having shown that progress was too slow across all areas of climate action – from reducing greenhouse gas emissions, to strengthening resilience to a changing

climate, to getting financial and technological support to vulnerable nations – countries responded with a decision on how to accelerate action across all areas by 2030. This includes a call on governments to speed up the transition away from fossil fuels to renewables such as wind and solar power in their next round of climate commitments. COP 28 closed with an agreement that signals the “beginning of the end” of the fossil fuel era by laying the ground for a swift, just and equitable transition, underpinned by deep emissions cuts and scaled-up finance.