



COP21 PARIS 2015 – UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

TRAVEL and RELATED INFORMATION

Dear participant. We welcome you to COP21 in Paris, November 26th to December 11th 2015.

Weather and time zone information

In November and December it is cold in Paris. The average temperatures in Paris in November-December are 5-7°C/41-45°F. So please bring warm clothes! Current weather conditions in Paris and time zone (UTC/GMT + 1 hour) see <http://www.timeanddate.com/worldclock/france/paris> or <http://worldweather.wmo.int/en/city.html?cityId=194>

RER Tickets: A ticket costs 10€ and allows connections or transfers to Metro and RER trains. Buy a One way ticket (Aller-Simple) or a Round trip ticket (Aller-retour) at the Billets Ile-de-France ticket office at the airport.

Metro tickets: A single metro ticket costs €1,80 and can be used for one journey, including all connections. A book of 10 tickets ("carnet") can be purchased for €14,40 at the ticket offices or machines in metro stations.

Keep hold of your ticket until you have completed your journey, as you may be asked to show it if tickets are being inspected. If you get caught without a ticket you get a fee at the amount of at least 60 Euros. The inspectors accept credit cards. During the COP21 those with accreditation can ride on public transport free of charge, there is provision of a Navigo transport card to all accredited persons.



General information

1. Electrical information

220-240 volt. Electrical sockets are typically two pins (see image below)



2. Currency and Credit Cards

The currency of France is the Euro/€. Current exchange rate can be found at

<http://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/>

You will find ATMs on banks and post offices all over Paris, both French and foreign. The banks are generally open from 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday. Certain branches may close at lunchtime, between 12.30pm and 2pm. Most hotels and shops accept credit cards, though they may not always accept swipe cards without a microchip.

3. Security and Safety Issues

All participants are advised to take care of their personal belongings when walking or travelling in the city. It is important that participants keep their travel documents in a safe place at all times, and also have their passport with them at all times. Unfortunately petty theft issues occur in the tourist areas in Paris, and the organized thief gangs work wherever the crowds are. Read more about thief tricks and other safety issues on these websites:

<http://france.usembassy.gov/traveltips.html> or

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/budget-travel/4-scams-to-watch-out-for_b_4241121.html

Further information about the security issues at COP21 will be updated on the official website: <http://www.cop21paris.org/security-update>

4. Health

On this website you can find practical information on health issues and emergency:

<http://en.parisinfo.com/practical-paris/useful-info/health/emergencies-health-information>

5. Information about France

France is a European state and a republic. The French head of state is the President, elected by universal suffrage. The President governs through a Council of Ministers and a parliament made up of two chambers, the National Assembly (lower house) and the Senate (upper house). France has a population of approximately over 62 million, a little more than of the United Kingdom, and a surface area of 547,030 square kilometres, or 211,209 square



miles. France has land borders with Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Andorra. It is also bordered by the North Sea, the English Channel, the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean. The capital and the nation's largest city is Paris. Other major cities are Lyon, Marseille, Lille and Toulouse. France is divided, administratively, into 22 regions, and 96 counties, known as departments. From 2016, the number of regions will be reduced to 13.

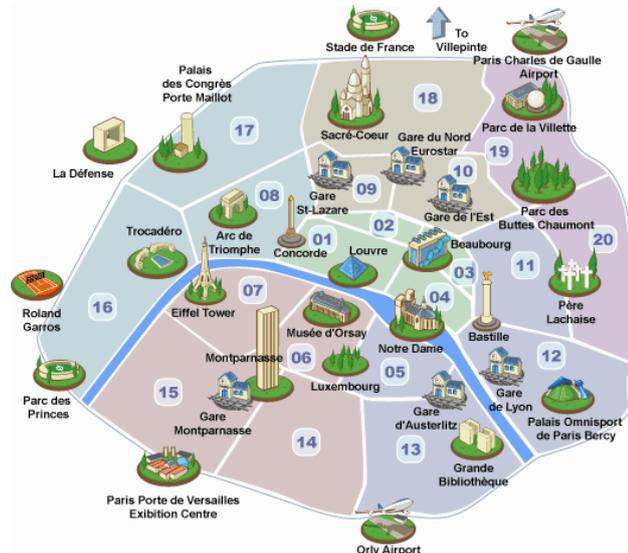
6. Information about Paris

Paris is the capital and most-populous city of France. Situated on the Seine River, in the north of the country, it is in the centre of the Île-de-France region, also known as the *région parisienne*, "Paris Region". The City of Paris has an area of 105.4 square kilometres, or 40.7 square miles, and had a population of 2,241,346 within its city limits in 2014. The Paris Region covers 12,012 square kilometres, or 4,438 square miles, and has its own regional council and president. It had a population of 12,005,077 as of January 2014, or 18.2 percent of the population of France.

Paris is divided up into 20 large administrative districts, called "arrondissements" (see map below). Beginning at the centre of the city, they curl round in a clockwise direction like a snail shell. To find out which "arrondissement" you are in, you will find it on all the street signs. The number of street signs is often given in Roman numerals. Paris was founded in the 3rd century BC by a Celtic People called the Parisii, who gave the city its name. By the 12th century, Paris was the largest city in the Western world, a prosperous trading centre, and the home of the University of Paris, one of the first in Europe. In the 18th century, it was the centre stage for the French Revolution, and became an important centre of finance, commerce, fashion, science and the arts, a position it still retains today. Paris is ranked as one of the wealthiest five regions in Europe; it is the banking and financial centre of France, and contains the headquarters of 29 of the 31 companies in France ranked in the 2015 Fortune Global 500. Paris is one of the world's top tourist destinations, with notable architectural landmarks as Notre Dame Cathedral, the Sainte-Chapelle, the Eiffel Tower, and the Basilica of Sacré-Coeur on Montmartre. The city is a major rail, highway and air-transport hub, served by the two international airports Paris-Charles de Gaulle and Paris-Orly. Opened in 1900, the city's subway system, the Paris Metro, serves 4-5 million passengers daily. Paris is a wonderful city and the average Parisien is nice.



Map of Paris



Indigenous Peoples meetings and official venue

27 November:

Global Steering Committee (GSC) meeting, 9 am – 1 pm

Indigenous Peoples (IP) Dialogue with States, 2pm–5.30 pm

Venue: UNESCO Miollis/Bonvin building

Address: 1 rue Miollis, 15th arrondissement

To enter the UNESCO building you have to bring your passport. You need it to get through security.

28 November: Global Steering Committee (GSC) Meeting, 9 am to 6 pm

Venue: EHESS (Ecole des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales/School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences)

Address: 105 boulevard Raspail, 75006 PARIS

29 November: Indigenous Peoples Caucus, 9 am to 6 pm

Venue: MNHN (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle/National Museum for Natural History)

Address: 57 Rue Cuvier, 75005 Paris

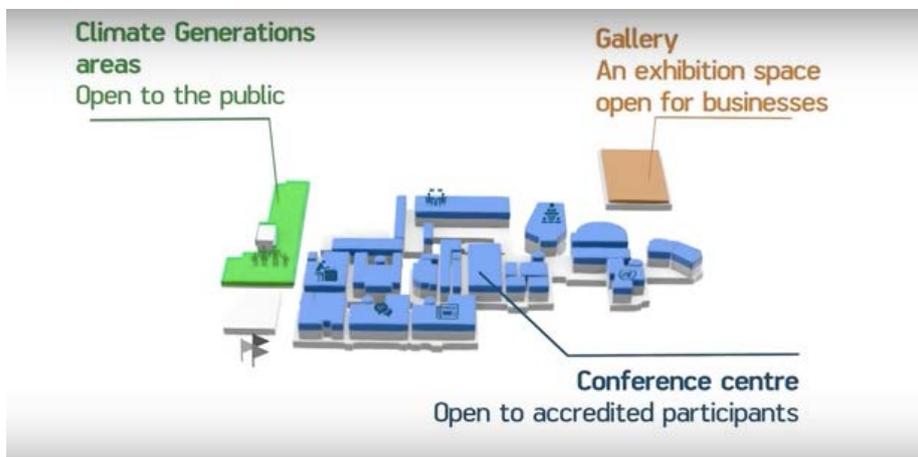


Official venue: The ParisLe Bourget site

The official venue of the COP21 is a temporary city with functional and comfortable work spaces, places to relax and convenient services such as a bank, a post office and a newsstand. The visitors will be able to eat from delivery tricycles, food trucks or in restaurants. Read more on the website: <http://www.cop21.gouv.fr/en/practical-arrangements/paris-le-bourget-site>

Address: 180 Esplanade de l’Air et de l’Espace, 93350 Le Bourget.

In LeBourgetsite you can find the three site areas:



1. The Conference Centre also known as the “blue zone”

Open to accredited persons only and placed under the responsibility of the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), this area will operate for up to 24 hours a day, depending on the pace of the negotiations. The conference centre includes:

- Two Plenary Rooms: the nerve centre of the negotiations, broadcasting live
- 32 negotiating rooms: negotiating specific issues in small groups
- Press Centre: The press centre can host up to 3,000 journalists from around the world
- Delegation Offices: Strategic Areas
- Civil Society Offices: Areas for influencing the negotiations
- Offices of the UNFCCC Secretariat and French Presidency of COP21
- Side Events Rooms: Areas which contribute to the conferences’s overall dynamic
- Stands and pavilions: Exhibition areas open to the public
- The covered street and central square: a living place



2. The “Climate Generations area”

Open to both the general public and officially accredited persons, these areas will provide a huge space for debates, knowledge-sharing, discussions and conviviality.

- 10 conference rooms and 1 auditorium
- 1 screening room
- 105 stands
- 18 exhibitions
- 350 conference-debates
- 1 area for schoolchildren/young people

The Indigenous Peoples Pavilion will be in this area, and will be open to the public from December 2. For the UNFCCC accredited delegates the IP Pavilion will open November 30th. The Indigenous Peoples Pavilion is being organized and programmed by the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) with support from the Governments of Norway and France, in addition to UNDP.

For more and updated information on IP Pavilion etc. please see IIPFCC’s new website:
<http://www.iipfcc.org/>

3. The Gallery

This exhibition, which is strictly reserved for professionals, aims to offer an overview of the solutions developed by companies to tackle climate change.

Key figures

Participants:

- 196 parties represented: 195 countries + European Union (10,000 representatives in the conference centre)
- nearly 2,000 associations and NGOs (10,000 representatives and 200 stands in the conference centre, and 120 in the Climate Generation areas)
- over 3,000 accredited journalists
- 20,000 accredited persons for the conference centre
- 20,000 visitors can be accommodated in the Climate Generations area

Have a safe journey – We are looking forward to seeing you in Paris!