

Please accept this email as being the response of CER to the questions posed in the Consultative Communication on the 2015 International Climate Change Agreement.

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Transparency Register identification number: 7574621118-27

1. *How can the 2015 Agreement be designed to ensure that countries can pursue sustainable economic development while encouraging them to do their equitable and fair share in reducing global GHG emissions so that global emissions are put on a pathway that allows us to meet the below 2°C objective? How can we avoid a repeat of the current situation where there is a gap between voluntary pledges and the reductions that are required to keep global temperature increase below 2°C?*

No response.

2. *How can the 2015 Agreement best ensure the contribution of all major economies and sectors and minimise the potential risk of carbon leakage between highly competitive economies?*

CER believes there should be a greater focus on sector-specific targets as part of any global agreement. The Commission's 2011 Low-carbon economy roadmap showed the way by setting reductions for different sectors as part of the EU's overall 2050 reduction target, and this is a model that could be applied at a global level.

Transport is an obvious target for a sector-specific target given that globally GHG emissions have risen by over 50% since 1990.

3. *How can the 2015 Agreement most effectively encourage the mainstreaming of climate change in all relevant policy areas? How can it encourage complementary processes and initiatives, including those carried out by non-state actors?*

A significant move would be to price in external costs in as many sectors as possible, so that the price of goods and activities more accurately reflects their true impact. More effective use of market tools will encourage the market to respond appropriately. The

money raised from charging for external costs also serves as an income stream that can then be used to financially support further complementary initiatives.

4. *What criteria and principles should guide the determination of an equitable distribution of mitigation commitments of Parties to the 2015 Agreement along a spectrum of commitments that reflect national circumstances, are widely perceived as equitable and fair and that are collectively sufficient avoiding any shortfall in ambition? How can the 2015 Agreement capture particular opportunities with respect to specific sectors?*

No response.

5. *What should be the role of the 2015 Agreement in addressing the adaptation challenge and how should this build on ongoing work under the Convention? How can the 2015 Agreement further incentivise the mainstreaming of adaptation into all relevant policy areas?*

The agreement should aim to develop mechanisms that clearly link mitigation and adaptation. Funds raised through the charging tools should be earmarked at least in part specifically for adaptation measures.

6. *What should be the future role of the Convention and specifically the 2015 Agreement in the decade up to 2030 with respect to finance, market-based mechanisms and technology? How can existing experience be built upon and frameworks further improved?*

See response to Question 3.

7. *How could the 2015 Agreement further improve transparency and accountability of countries internationally? To what extent will an accounting system have to be standardised globally? How should countries be held accountable when they fail to meet their commitments?*

No response.

8. *How could the UN climate negotiating process be improved to better support reaching an inclusive, ambitious, effective and fair 2015 Agreement and ensuring its implementation?*

No response.

9. *How can the EU best invest in and support processes and initiatives outside the Convention to pave the way for an ambitious and effective 2015 agreement?*

The EU has already set a path for 2050 outlined in the Low Carbon Economy Roadmap. It should demonstrate that the work necessary to reach the individual targets laid down are properly funded and planned out in a way that serves as a model for the rest of the world, and that can also demonstrate the advantages that are available to 'first movers'.

