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To: CLIMA CC 2015 CONSULT Cc: f.tampieri@isac.cnr.it

Subject: Consultation on the 2015 International Climate Change Agreement

I send responses to the questions posed in the Consultative Communication:

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?

A fundamental point shaping the 2015 Agreement is to ensure transparency and honesty. Thus, at first be clear about the fact that the evaluation of the impacts cannot be oversimplified just putting the target of $2\hat{A}^{\circ}$ C. Second, the Agreement must stress about educational issues as the main road to get reduction of GHG emissions without depressing employement and dvelopment.

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?

Promoting the efficiency in the use of resources on the short term, and the development of compatible and acceptable technologies for the medium time range.

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?

The pressure of society on policymakers is driven by the awareness of the problem and by the ambition for a better quality of life. 2015 Agreement must have care of education (see above) and enlight the positiveness of technological innovation.

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?

At first, it must be defined a sort of handicap lists, meaning that the mitigation commitments may have a different social and economic cost depending on conditions not modifiable by the man, like climate (for instance, the mediterranean basin is prone to be more polluted than northern europe, keeping fix emissions, because of different climate), actual level of industrialization, features of the transports, ... Thus the Agreement must recognize difefrences and drive towards a common objective with different patterns.

Also, it is important to apprise the ambition to be the best, which also mean to promote a positive feedback along the route of reduction.

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?

Enphasise the entanglement among dynamics of the Earth-society systems, improvements of efficiency in using resources and development of truly novel technologies (bio-compatible economy)

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?

Setting up a social and thus political awareness of the environmental issues can help in producing convergence of finance and marked-based mechanisms towards the ambitious target.

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 answer

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?

Reducing statements based on opinions and keeping memory of past misevaluations: doubt can stimulate the ambition, self-confidence perhaps not.

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?

With a proper modulation of financing programs in R&D: Environment shall not one of the great challenges, but the challenge behind the others (food, health, transport, non renovable resources including cultural heritage, ...) and that must be accounted for in any project.

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