

**EPPSA response to**

**The 2015 International Climate Change Agreement: Shaping international climate policy beyond 2020**

June 2013

**Transparency Register:**

**European Power Plant Suppliers Association's ID number: 18146381379-29**

**Avenue Adolphe Lacombé 59/8, B-1030 Brussels**

**Question 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?

X

**Question 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?

- *Set legally binding common targets for the major economies where a strong and stable agreement is to provide a stable framework where, within all sectors (e.g.: (maritime, aviation) transport) , stakeholders are on a level playing field that favours competitiveness in a way that engages/reward for reducing GHG, globally.*

*The European Union pursues a competition policy which should lead to undistorted competition within the Single Market by ensuring that all technologies compete equally and fairly on their merits. Therefore, there is a necessity for a compatible, fair and standardised regulatory framework for the policy on decarbonisation of the energy sector. EPPSA favours the*

*demonstration of new technologies.*

**Question 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?

X

**Question 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?

- *The criteria and principles that should guide should be done based on GDP of the country and/or by the CO<sub>2</sub> emitted.*

**Question 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?

X

**Question 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?

- *Innovation and R&D should be encouraged and in order to keep incentives for developing further technologies mitigating climate change (CCS, Renewable Energy Sources, etc.), appropriate return on investment must be guaranteed for the companies developing these technologies. If not, technology providers might not be able to develop Key Enabling Technologies helping to mitigate climate change and the technologies' effect will be of limited impact.*
- *The 2015 agreement should set a long-term stable framework where finance is there to support low carbon technologies for 2030 and set already the grounds for later on:*

*Current climate change negotiations are trying to get together financing for among other things Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, which at the moment are only valid up to 2020 (until the end of the 2nd Kyoto period). A developing country or country in transition (so no binding reduction commitments) can suggest a NAMA that reduces their emissions relative to business as usual but which would require additional funding. NAMAs are still in a development phase but building on them in a post-2020 framework could help to further improve current frameworks and can be built on. "In any case, the financing of NAMAs and technology transfers should be done through procedures that prioritise BAT whenever possible, and ensure the adequate protection of intellectual property rights. Any future framework must include such provisions as well.*

**Question 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?

X

**Question 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?

X

**Question 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?

X