INTRODUCTION

UITP is the only worldwide network to bring together all public transport stakeholders and all sustainable transport modes, including the transport business supply industry. UITP has over 1,500 members in 96 countries and represents the key players needed for low carbon urban mobility.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

For the occasion of COP 24, this report provides an update on implementation of the actions pledged under the UITP Declaration on Climate Leadership since it was launched at the UN Secretary General’s Climate Summit in 2014. This is to provide a stock take of collective action in the public transport sector and to share stories of implementation which can provide an inspiration for action to help inform the preparation of Parties’ Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

WHERE ARE WE?

UITP’s Declaration on Climate Leadership is a recognised non-Party stakeholder collaborative initiative under the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action. It is the sector’s commitment to tackling climate change in support of the Paris Agreement and responding to one of the biggest economic opportunities of the 21st century.

In 2014, the Declaration pledged to deliver over 350 projects to climate action from over 110 members of the international public transport community in over 80 global cities. Projects aim at giving a greater role to public transport in urban mobility - such as new bus, tram and metro lines - which will decrease regional carbon footprints. Projects also aim at reducing corporate carbon footprints, through improved vehicle and building efficiency. Implementation can now be seen in nearly all of the 80 cities, covering just over 300 (86%) of the 350+ projects pledged, up by over 25% compared to the previous year. Stories that show all action on the ground can be seen in the Annex of this report which is available on request by emailing info@uitp.org.
WHERE DO WE WANT TO GO?

The Declaration’s commitments and goals aim to **double the market share of public transport by 2025 (PTx2)**. In doing so, it would allow us to cater for ever increasing demand for urban transport while **decreasing per capita urban transport emissions by 25% (global average)**. This would ensure that we would move the transport sector in the direction of the COP 21 Paris Agreement but also the SDGs, which targets an expansion of public transport by 2030 (SDG 11.2). In doing so, it would lock us into a low carbon development path that would make it cheaper and easier to decarbonise the transport sector in the long-term.

**UITP is committed to support implementation of the SDG 11.2 target through its members but also help governments at all levels report progress on meeting it.** This year, UITP has launched a common framework reporting tool on SDG 11.2 to support local and national reporting in support of policy development. It is a first step towards a harmonised set of indicators and methodology for UITP members and cities to report on, allowing them to better understand and monitor their contribution to the target which in turn will enable them to put in place relevant business practices and policies to ensure its delivery.
HOW DO WE GET THERE?

We should use the opportunity of the Talanoa Dialogue – a process designed to help countries enhance their NDC’s by 2020 - as it can bring key stakeholders together to share stories on how to address the climate challenge together. As UITP members will be the ones to deliver on public transport interventions in current and future NDCs we should this opportunity to start this Dialogue. UITP can help to build partnerships necessary to make this happen as well as build capacity at the local and national level to ensure that public transport interventions are of quality, helping to raise the level of climate ambition which will spur new climate action in areas of untapped potential.

UITP held the first official Talanoa Dialogue in the transport sector in Dakar, Senegal, in April 2018, which culminated in the UITP Dakar Dialogue which stresses the need for countries to develop a clear roadmap on transport that includes the promotion and development of efficient and sustainable public transport systems. It also stresses the need to build closer cooperation between national governments and those delivering action on the ground.

The key messages of the UITP Dakar Dialogue show that if we want to address the global emissions gap we need to:

- Address emissions in the transport sector and that public transport is essential to achieving our climate and sustainable development goals.
- All countries should include in their NDCs an objective to reduce emissions from transport supported by a clear roadmap which includes the promotion and development of public transport.
- Parties should use the Talanoa Dialogue as a means to enhance their NDCs in 2020 through dialogues and partnerships with non-state actors in the Marrakesh Partnership in the build-up to COP 26 and beyond.

UITP’s Declaration was a commitment to develop such partnerships and support governments at all levels to provide them with technical support and capacity building through lessons learned from delivering action on the ground as the projects being implemented under the UITP Declaration reflect those in current NDC’s.
Promoting these lessons to Parties will be key because many of the NDC which include public transport interventions are dependent not just on financial support but also technical support and capacity building which UITP can provide. Parties to the Convention need to be made aware of this.

Importantly, the projects being delivered by UITP members under the Declaration can provide an inspiration to action while countries start to take stock of their NDCs in 2018. What it shows is that climate action with public transport is possible while also helping to enhance people’s lives and the economy.

By making this type of material available to Parties, notably through Technical Expert Meetings, and by working in collaboration through our initiative under the Marrakesh Partnership, UITP can help the provision of partnership development, technology transfer and capacity building support which can achieve significant progress in quick start implementation and to ensure that interventions are of quality, helping to raise the level of climate ambition and achieve our PTx2 goal.
ORGANISATIONS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE UITP DECLARATION ON CLIMATE LEADERSHIP AT THE UN SUMMIT:

ARGENTINA (ENTE DE LA MOVILIDAD DE ROSARIO); AUSTRALIA (BRISBANE TRANSPORT); AUSTRIA (GRAZ KÖFLACHER BAHN UND BUSBETRIEB (GKB), INNSBRUCKER VERKEHRSBETRIEBE UND STUBAITALBAHN GMBH (IVB), LINZ LINIEN GMBH FÜR ÖFFENTLICHEN PERSONENNAHVERKEH, WIENER LINIEN GMBH & CO KG); BELGIUM (SOCIETE DES TRANSPORTS INTERCOMMUNAUX DE BRUXELLES (STIB/MIVB), ASSOCIATION OF THE EUROPEAN RAIL INDUSTRY (UNIFE), VAN HOOL NV, VLAAMSE VERVOERMAATSCHAPPIJ VVM DE LIJN); BOLIVIA (MINISTERIO DE OBRAS PUBLICAS SERVICIOS Y VIVENDA); BRAZIL (ASSOCIACAO NACIONAL DOS TRANSPORTADORES DE PASSAGEIROS SOBRE TRILHOS (ANTPRILHOS), COMPANHIA DO METROPOLITANO DE SAO PAULO – METRO, CONCESSAO METROVIARIA DO RIO DE JANEIRO SA (METRO RIO), CONSORCIO METROPOLITANO DE TRANSPORTES - AUTOPASS (CMT - AUTOPASS), ELEKTRO, EMPRESA MUNICIPAL DE DESENVOLVIMENTO DE CAMPINAS SA (EMDEC), FEDERACAO DAS EMPRESAS DE TRANSPORTES DE PASSAGEIROS DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO (FETRANSPOR), GRUPO CCR S/A, INSTITUTE FOR TRANSPORTATION & DEVELOPMENT POLICY (ITDP)/BRT TRANSOESTE, MINISTERIO DAS CIDADES - SECRETARIA NACIONAL DE TRANSPORTE E DA MOBILIDADE URBANA, SISTEMA DE TREN ELECTRICO URBANO (SITEUR); BULGARIA (STOLICHEN ELEKTROTRANSPORT PLS); CANADA (AGENCE METROPOLITaine DE TRANSPORT (AMT), SOCIETE DE TRANSPORT DE Laval (STL), SOCIETE DE TRANSPORT DE MONTREAL (STM), TORONTO TRANSIT COMMISSION (TTC), METROLinx); CHINA (MASS TRANSIT RAILWAY CORPORATION LIMITED (MTRC)); COLOMBIA (EMPRESA DE TRANSPORTE DEL TERCER MILENIO TRANSMILENIO S.A., SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL DE TRANSPORTE MASIVO (CIUDAD MOVIL SA), MINISTERIO DE OBRAS PUBLICAS SERVICIOS Y VIVENDA); CZECH REPUBLIC (DOPRAVNI PODNIK HLM PRAHA AS (DP PRAHA)); DENMARK (CITY OF COPENHAGEN; MOVIA PUBLIC TRANSPORT - Trafikselskabet Movia); FINLAND (HELsinki REGIONAL TRANSPORT (HSL)); FRANCE (REGIE AUTONOME DES TRANSPORTS PARISIENS (RATP GROUP), SOCIETE NATIONALE DES CHEMINS DE FER FRANCAIS (SNCF), SYSTRA, TRANSDEV GROUP); GERMANY (BERLINER VERKEHRSBETRIEBE (BVG), BOCHUM-GELSENKIRCHENER STRASSENBAHNEN AG (BOGESTRA), BOMBARDIER TRANSPORTATION, BREMER STRASSENBAHN AG (BSAG), BUNDEsVERBAND CARSHARING E.V (BCS), RESDNER VERKEHRSBETRIEBE AG (DVB), HAFTPFlichtGEMEINSCHAFT DEUTSCHER NAHVERKEHRS- UND VERSORGUNGSUNTERNEHMEN (HDN), HAMBURG PORT AUTHORITY, HAMBURGER HOCHBahn AG (HHA), HEAG KONZERN-MOBILO GMBH, HöFT & WESSEL - ALMEX AG, KASSELER VERKEHRS- UND VERSORGUNGS-
GMBH (KVVKS), KNORR-BREMSE, KÖLNER VERKEHRS-BETRIEBE AG (KVB), LEIPZIGER VERKEHRSBETRIEBE GMBH (LVB), MAGDEBURGER VERKEHRSBETRIEBE GmbH (MVB) MOBIEL, MÜNCHNER VERKEHRSGESellschaft (MVG), STADTWERKE MÜNSTER GMBH (SWMS), STADTWERKE OSNABRÜCK AG VERKEHRSBETRIEBE STUTTGARTER STRASSENBHÄNNE AG (SSB), ÜSTRA HANNOVERSCHE VERKEHRSBETRIEBE AG, VERKEHRS- UND TARIFVERBUND STUTTGART GmbH (VVS), VERKEHRSVERBUND OBERELBE GmbH (VVO)); HOLLAND (CONNEKT, PROVINCIE GELDERLAND, ROTTERDAMSE ELEKTRISCHE TRAM (RETI)); HUNGARY (BUDAPESTI KÖZLEKEDÉSI KÖZPONT (BKK)); INDIA (BANGALORE METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT CORPORATION (BMTC)); IRELAND (RAILWAY PROCUREMENT AGENCY (RPA)); ITALY (AZIENDA TRASPORTI BERGAMO SERVIZI S.P.A. (ATB SERVIZI), CONSORZIO TRASPORTI E MOBILITÀ CAGLIARI S.P.A (CTM), ASSOCIAZIONE TRASPORTI (ASSTRA)); JAPAN (EAST JAPAN RAILWAY COMPANY (JR EAST)); LEBANON (TEAM INTERNATIONAL); LIECHTENSTEIN (VERKEHRSBETRIEB LIECHTENSTEINMOBIL (LIEMOBIL)); LUXEMBOURG (SALES-LENTZ AUTOCAR SA. (SLA)); MEXICO (DINA CAMIONES, SISTEMA DE TREN ELECTRICO URBANO (SITEUR)); MOROCCO (CASABLANCA TRANSPORT SA (CASA TRANSPORT)); NORWAY (RUTER AS); POLAND (PRZESIEBIORSTWO KOMUNIKACJI TROLEJBUSOWEJ SP.Z.O.O (PKT) PORTUGAL (CARRIS – LISBON, METROPOLITANO DE LISBOA); ROMANIA (SOCIETATEA DE TRANSPORT PUBLIC ALBA IULIA (STP SA)); RUSSIA (MOSCOW METRO, SAINT PETERSBURG METRO, TRANS-ALFA ELECTRO); SERBIA (GSP BEOGRAD-CITY PUBLIC TRANSPORT COMPANY); SINGAPORE (LAND TRANSPORT AUTHORITY (LTA)); SPAIN (CONSORCIO DE TRANSPORTE METROPOLITANO AREA DE GRANADA (CTAG), FERROCARRIL DE LA GENERALITAT DE CATALUNYA (FGC), TRANSPORTS METROPOLITANS DE BARCELONA (TMB)); SWEDEN (CITY OF GOTHENBURG, X2 KOLLEKTIVTRAFFIK AB, VÄSTTRAFFIK AB); SWITZERLAND (BERNMOBIL - STÄDTISCHE VERKEHRSBETRIEBE BERN (SVB), REGIONALVERKEHR BERN-SOLOTHURN (RBS), TRANSPORTS PUBLICS FRIBOURGEOIS (TPF)); UNITED KINGDOM (ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL - ABERDEEN HYDROGEN BUS PROJECT, ARRIVA, CENTRO, GO-AHEAD GROUP, LOTHIAN BUSES, NEXUS, RAIL SAFETY AND STANDARDS BOARD (RSSB), STAGECOACH GROUP, TRANSPORT FOR GREATER MANCHESTER (TFGM), TRANSPORT FOR LONDON (TFL), WEST OF ENGLAND LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (AMERICAN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION (APTA), KING COUNTY METRO, METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY (MTA), SAP AMERICA INC, TRIMET, UTAH TRANSIT AUTHORITY, VALLEY METRO, WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY (WMATA))