

bp feedback on European Commission open public consultation “EU Climate Target for 2040”

Disclaimer: this document should be considered as an accompanying narrative to several responses we have provided to the questionnaire.

This paper sets out bp’s views following the European Commission’s Communication to start the process of establishing a 2040 climate target – putting the EU firmly on a path towards a climate-neutral and sustainable future. We appreciate that the European Commission is making sure that all stakeholders are engaged – to align on a common direction of travel and reaching net-zero emissions by 2050. The discussions for the 2040 EU climate target are timely as we support ambitious and effective climate policies to help us all get to net zero.

Achieving a 2040 target which is consistent with climate neutrality in 2050 will require acceleration of all low carbon energy vectors and technologies. bp is investing heavily in five transition growth engines- bioenergy, convenience, electric vehicle (EV) charging, renewables and hydrogen.

Key points:

- bp strongly supports the EU’s objective to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 and is committed to contribute to the EU climate transition, we support the adoption of a 2040 target in line with this ambition.
- bp supports putting a carbon price on all sectors of the economy to achieve climate neutrality ambitions at least cost.
- International collaboration to support the spread of carbon pricing and robust carbon leakage protection measures should ensure industry decarbonises whilst remaining competitive in globally traded markets.
- In the context of the Inflation Reduction Act, the European Union should increase investment in all Member States to avoid overreliance on fiscal measures which could create asymmetries between Member States.
- Current regulatory frameworks covering EU and Member State funds are of high complexity and require further clarity to unlock their potential. Simplifying access to available funding will provide investors with further confidence, strengthen the business case for low carbon technologies and enable the EU to transition faster.
- Sustainable biofuels and biogas are a critical part of achieving net zero and should be incentivized at scale beyond 2040. All technologies will be necessary to ensure we meet net zero and most studies are clear on the significant role of bioenergy¹.

Future of EU-wide carbon pricing instruments

- bp supports the EU ETS as a cost-effective way of driving decarbonisation and it should remain the flagship climate policy for 2040 and beyond.
- Where carbon prices under the ETS are too low to stimulate the required investment, there is a need for direct regulation to support technology deployment.

¹ [Bioenergy – Analysis - IEA](#)

- An effective Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism should be the primary instrument to address carbon leakage for EU industry post-2026. It should create a level playing field for highly trade exposed industries and adjust the costs of imports and exports to compensate for the differences in carbon prices globally. A methodology will need to be developed to calculate embodied emissions in refined products before being included under the scope of CBAM. Any proposals to include new products should be accompanied by an impact assessment.
- International collaboration on carbon pricing and leveraging the use of Paris Article 6 mechanisms to meet a 2040 target will provide access to lower cost mitigation options and help manage impacts on industry competitiveness.
- The land sector should be subject to a similar regulatory signal to the rest of industry, including carbon pricing, but also via regulation of the use of agricultural products in other sectors such as the RED. This will minimise unintended consequences, such as indirect land-use change associated with food production.

Hydrogen

- Ambitious targets for low- carbon hydrogen into hard-to-abate-sectors, including transport and industry are required to provide demand support and give investors' confidence. CfDs could be an effective tool to support green H2 into industry and road transport.
- Hydrogen pipeline and import infrastructure will provide energy security and diversity of supply for the EU. As an investor in several infrastructure projects, we believe public and private hydrogen networks should co-exist and complement each other.

Low carbon fuels

- bp strongly invites the EU Commission to consider the role of sustainable biofuels and other low carbon fuels under the RED framework in meeting the 2040 target and increase the available support, including demand-side measures.
- Vital for the rapid deployment of renewable fuels, particularly in hard to abate heavy transport sectors like aviation, marine and heavy-duty trucks are: ambitious targets across transport modes, diversity around eligible feedstocks to meet mandates, strong sustainability frameworks with measures to prevent fraud (such as the proposed Union Database), and pragmatic and timely rules on bio and e-fuel production.
- All low carbon energy vectors must remain on the table to enable rapid transport decarbonisation.

Renewables

- bp supports the strong focus on streamlining the permitting process for renewable generation.
- Investment in both grid development and energy storage solutions will be as important as the swift deployment of renewables to enable the scale of electrification required.
- Technical solutions exist which can help deliver climate neutrality today, but some key technologies are not yet commercial, and support is required for their deployment, since the carbon price is not sufficiently high to drive this.

Development of CCS

- bp welcomes the European Commission's recognition that CCS is critical to realise the Union's climate and energy targets. The trajectory to climate neutrality by 2050 and meeting the 2040 climate target, will require further deployment carbon capture and storage technologies.
- The European Commission should propose how to support CCS after 2030 and come forward with measures that will create business models for CO₂ capture, transport and storage.
- EU based emitters should be able to access geological storage in third countries.

Carbon removals

- bp supports the introduction of a dedicated target for removals to help deliver the Paris temperature goal and to help lower the cost of removal technologies.
- A range of methods for carbon dioxide removal, including bioenergy combined with carbon capture and storage, direct air carbon capture with storage and Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry, will be needed for the EU and the world to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.
- The European Commission should provide direct funding opportunities to help scale up investments in carbon removals, either via loan structures, project funding or via carbon removal credit purchase programmes. Government funding is necessary to help bring down the costs of new or nascent carbon removal technologies and investment opportunities. Any policy support for technological removals should be technology neutral.

Opportunities and challenges of energy transition

- The energy transition presents exciting new job opportunities for the EU economy and Member States. Employers, schools, colleges, universities, and professional bodies should design and implement programmes to recruit and train talent with transferable skills and experience.
- Investment in the supply of the metals and minerals is required to meet both the pace and scale up of electrification required.

Public consultation on the EU climate target for 2040

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

Background

Climate change remains the defining challenge of the coming decades. As an essential part of the European Green Deal, the European Climate Law enshrines the EU's commitment to becoming the first climate neutral continent by 2050 and its 2030 climate target of cutting net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 55% compared to 1990 levels. It is now more important than ever for the EU to get and stay on track to climate neutrality and greater climate resilience. This will lead to long-term economic, societal, and environmental benefits for the people of Europe that leave no one behind while providing a positive example to galvanise global action.

The detrimental effects of global warming are becoming more frequent and evident, with devastating impacts all around the world. The urgent need for strong global action to tackle climate change comes at a time of high energy prices, a global food supply crisis, and geopolitical tensions, triggered by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The energy crisis brought about by the war has reminded us of the risks of EU energy dependence and has made very clear the need to step up the transition to climate neutrality in the EU and globally, both for energy security and economic stability and to reduce climate-related disruptions and impacts.

The EU has developed a comprehensive set of climate, energy, environmental and related legislation and enabling policies that have allowed it to reduce GHG emissions and exceed its climate commitments. These policies and measures have led to a clear decoupling between economic activity and GHG emissions and have spurred the development of clean energy.

The EU's legally binding objective of climate neutrality by 2050 sets the direction of travel. The comprehensive policy framework to deliver on the increased climate target for 2030, the 'Fit for 55' legislative package, was proposed by the Commission in 2021. Once it has been politically agreed by the European Parliament and the Council, Fit for 55 will accelerate the modernisation of our economy, the roll-out of renewable energy, the deployment of new technologies and will ensure a more efficient use of our natural resources. Improved low- and zero-carbon technologies and experience in implementing climate policies further expand the opportunities for transforming the EU economy and society beyond 2030.

Given the depth of the economic and societal transformations required, the short timeframe and the extent of policy and economic decisions as well as the importance of incentivising the right kind of investments

and avoiding carbon lock-in effects, the EU needs a clear GHG reduction path beyond 2030 towards the 2050 climate neutrality objective. This will create a better understanding of the urgent need for transformation in the different sectors of the economy and inform the future preparation of a post-2030 climate and energy policy framework.

The European Climate Law calls on the Commission to propose an EU-wide climate target for 2040, taking into account an indicative GHG budget (defined as the cumulative net emissions over the period) for 2030-2050. The Commission's initiative for a climate target for 2040 will be accompanied by an impact assessment that will address the different types of impacts related to the target.

The replies to this questionnaire will contribute to the impact assessment and shape the upcoming initiative. This public consultation focuses on the overall level of ambition for 2040 and looks at the possible evolution and role of EU climate policy instruments in order to prepare the ground for future analysis of the policies the EU must implement after 2030.

Guidance on the questionnaire

This public consultation consists of a set of introductory questions related to your profile, followed by a questionnaire split into two sections: a general section and a section for experts. Please note that **you are not obliged to respond to both parts, and you can choose to fill in only one of the two (either the general section or the section for experts)**. In addition, **not all questions in the questionnaire have to be answered**.

1. About you: Since the public consultation is open both to organisations and individuals, the first block consists of **questions related to your profile**.
2. General section: The second block consists of **questions related to your opinion on the EU's overall climate ambition** for 2040, associated opportunities and challenges, and related policy needs.
3. Expert section: The third block is more technical, and consists of questions related to **the role of policy instruments, carbon removals, technological options and adaptation to climate change**.

At the end of the questionnaire you are invited to provide additional comments and to upload additional information, position papers or policy briefs that express in more detail your position or views or those of your organisation.

The results of the questionnaire will be published online, along with uploaded position papers and policy briefs.

Please read the specific privacy statement attached to this consultation with information on how personal data and contributions will be processed.

In the interest of transparency, if you are replying on behalf of an organisation, please register with the register of interest representatives [[transparency register](#)] if you have not already done so (you will need

your organisation's transparency register number). If you do not wish to register, your contribution will be treated and published together with those received from individuals.

Selection of sections

* Which sections do you want to respond to?

at most 2 choice(s)

- ☒ General section (section 1)
- ☒ Expert section (section 2)
- ☐ Neither of the two

About you

* Language of my contribution

- ☐ Bulgarian
- ☐ Croatian
- ☐ Czech
- ☐ Danish
- ☐ Dutch
- ☒ English
- ☐ Estonian
- ☐ Finnish
- ☐ French
- ☐ German
- ☐ Greek
- ☐ Hungarian
- ☐ Irish
- ☐ Italian
- ☐ Latvian
- ☐ Lithuanian
- ☐ Maltese
- ☐ Polish
- ☐ Portuguese
- ☐ Romanian
- ☐ Slovak
- ☐ Slovenian

- ☐ Spanish
- ☐ Swedish

* I am giving my contribution as

- ☐ Academic/research institution
- ☐ Business association
- ☒ Company/business
- ☐ Consumer organisation
- ☐ EU citizen
- ☐ Environmental organisation
- ☐ Non-EU citizen
- ☐ Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- ☐ Public authority
- ☐ Trade union
- ☐ Other

* First name

BP

* Surname

Brussels office

* Email (this won't be published)

marie-louise.risoud@bp.com

Place of residence - Where do you live

- ☐ Predominantly urban (city with more than 100 000 inhabitants)
- ☐ Suburban (city with 10 000 to 100 000 inhabitants)
- ☐ Rural (city or village with less than 10 000 inhabitants)

* Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

bp

* Organisation size

- ☐ Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- ☐ Small (10 to 49 employees)
- ☐ Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- ☒ Large (250 or more)

Please indicate the economic sector you are active in

- ☐ Agriculture, hunting and forestry
- ☐ Fishing
- ☐ Mining and quarrying
- ☐ Manufacturing
- ☐ Electricity, gas and water supply
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Wholesale and retail trade
- ☐ Hotels and restaurants
- ☐ Transport, storage and communications
- ☐ Financial intermediation
- ☐ Real estate, renting and business activities
- ☐ Public administration and defence
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Health and social work
- ☐ Other community, social and personal services
- ☐ Activities of private households as employers
- ☐ Extraterritorial organisations and bodies
- ☐ Other

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

3394026642-58

* Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

This list does not represent the official position of the European institutions with regard to the legal status or policy of the entities mentioned. It is a harmonisation of often divergent lists and practices.

- ☐ Afghanistan
- ☐ Djibouti
- ☐ Libya
- ☐ Saint Martin

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| ○ Åland Islands | ○ Dominica | ○ Liechtenstein | ○ Saint Pierre and Miquelon |
| ○ Albania | ○ Dominican Republic | ○ Lithuania | ○ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| ○ Algeria | ○ Ecuador | ○ Luxembourg | ○ Samoa |
| ○ American Samoa | ○ Egypt | ○ Macau | ○ San Marino |
| ○ Andorra | ○ El Salvador | ○ Madagascar | ○ São Tomé and Príncipe |
| ○ Angola | ○ Equatorial Guinea | ○ Malawi | ○ Saudi Arabia |
| ○ Anguilla | ○ Eritrea | ○ Malaysia | ○ Senegal |
| ○ Antarctica | ○ Estonia | ○ Maldives | ○ Serbia |
| ○ Antigua and Barbuda | ○ Eswatini | ○ Mali | ○ Seychelles |
| ○ Argentina | ○ Ethiopia | ○ Malta | ○ Sierra Leone |
| ○ Armenia | ○ Falkland Islands | ○ Marshall Islands | ○ Singapore |
| ○ Aruba | ○ Faroe Islands | ○ Martinique | ○ Sint Maarten |
| ○ Australia | ○ Fiji | ○ Mauritania | ○ Slovakia |
| ○ Austria | ○ Finland | ○ Mauritius | ○ Slovenia |
| ○ Azerbaijan | ○ France | ○ Mayotte | ○ Solomon Islands |
| ○ Bahamas | ○ French Guiana | ○ Mexico | ○ Somalia |
| ○ Bahrain | ○ French Polynesia | ○ Micronesia | ○ South Africa |
| ○ Bangladesh | ○ French Southern and Antarctic Lands | ○ Moldova | ○ South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands |
| ○ Barbados | ○ Gabon | ○ Monaco | ○ South Korea |
| ○ Belarus | ○ Georgia | ○ Mongolia | ○ South Sudan |
| ○ Belgium | ○ Germany | ○ Montenegro | ○ Spain |
| ○ Belize | ○ Ghana | ○ Montserrat | ○ Sri Lanka |
| ○ Benin | ○ Gibraltar | ○ Morocco | ○ Sudan |
| ○ Bermuda | ○ Greece | ○ Mozambique | ○ Suriname |
| ○ Bhutan | ○ Greenland | ○ Myanmar/Burma | ○ Svalbard and Jan Mayen |
| ○ Bolivia | ○ Grenada | ○ Namibia | ○ Sweden |

<input type="radio"/> Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba	<input type="radio"/> Guadeloupe	<input type="radio"/> Nauru	<input type="radio"/> Switzerland
<input type="radio"/> Bosnia and Herzegovina	<input type="radio"/> Guam	<input type="radio"/> Nepal	<input type="radio"/> Syria
<input type="radio"/> Botswana	<input type="radio"/> Guatemala	<input type="radio"/> Netherlands	<input type="radio"/> Taiwan
<input type="radio"/> Bouvet Island	<input type="radio"/> Guernsey	<input type="radio"/> New Caledonia	<input type="radio"/> Tajikistan
<input type="radio"/> Brazil	<input type="radio"/> Guinea	<input type="radio"/> New Zealand	<input type="radio"/> Tanzania
<input type="radio"/> British Indian Ocean Territory	<input type="radio"/> Guinea-Bissau	<input type="radio"/> Nicaragua	<input type="radio"/> Thailand
<input type="radio"/> British Virgin Islands	<input type="radio"/> Guyana	<input type="radio"/> Niger	<input type="radio"/> The Gambia
<input type="radio"/> Brunei	<input type="radio"/> Haiti	<input type="radio"/> Nigeria	<input type="radio"/> Timor-Leste
<input type="radio"/> Bulgaria	<input type="radio"/> Heard Island and McDonald Islands	<input type="radio"/> Niue	<input type="radio"/> Togo
<input type="radio"/> Burkina Faso	<input type="radio"/> Honduras	<input type="radio"/> Norfolk Island	<input type="radio"/> Tokelau
<input type="radio"/> Burundi	<input type="radio"/> Hong Kong	<input type="radio"/> Northern Mariana Islands	<input type="radio"/> Tonga
<input type="radio"/> Cambodia	<input type="radio"/> Hungary	<input type="radio"/> North Korea	<input type="radio"/> Trinidad and Tobago
<input type="radio"/> Cameroon	<input type="radio"/> Iceland	<input type="radio"/> North Macedonia	<input type="radio"/> Tunisia
<input type="radio"/> Canada	<input type="radio"/> India	<input type="radio"/> Norway	<input type="radio"/> Türkiye
<input type="radio"/> Cape Verde	<input type="radio"/> Indonesia	<input type="radio"/> Oman	<input type="radio"/> Turkmenistan
<input type="radio"/> Cayman Islands	<input type="radio"/> Iran	<input type="radio"/> Pakistan	<input type="radio"/> Turks and Caicos Islands
<input type="radio"/> Central African Republic	<input type="radio"/> Iraq	<input type="radio"/> Palau	<input type="radio"/> Tuvalu
<input type="radio"/> Chad	<input type="radio"/> Ireland	<input type="radio"/> Palestine	<input type="radio"/> Uganda
<input type="radio"/> Chile	<input type="radio"/> Isle of Man	<input type="radio"/> Panama	<input type="radio"/> Ukraine
<input type="radio"/> China	<input type="radio"/> Israel	<input type="radio"/> Papua New Guinea	<input type="radio"/> United Arab Emirates
<input type="radio"/> Christmas Island	<input type="radio"/> Italy	<input type="radio"/> Paraguay	<input checked="" type="radio"/> United Kingdom
<input type="radio"/> Clipperton	<input type="radio"/> Jamaica	<input type="radio"/> Peru	<input type="radio"/> United States

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Cocos (Keeling) Islands | <input type="radio"/> Japan | <input type="radio"/> Philippines | <input type="radio"/> United States Minor Outlying Islands |
| <input type="radio"/> Colombia | <input type="radio"/> Jersey | <input type="radio"/> Pitcairn Islands | <input type="radio"/> Uruguay |
| <input type="radio"/> Comoros | <input type="radio"/> Jordan | <input type="radio"/> Poland | <input type="radio"/> US Virgin Islands |
| <input type="radio"/> Congo | <input type="radio"/> Kazakhstan | <input type="radio"/> Portugal | <input type="radio"/> Uzbekistan |
| <input type="radio"/> Cook Islands | <input type="radio"/> Kenya | <input type="radio"/> Puerto Rico | <input type="radio"/> Vanuatu |
| <input type="radio"/> Costa Rica | <input type="radio"/> Kiribati | <input type="radio"/> Qatar | <input type="radio"/> Vatican City |
| <input type="radio"/> Côte d'Ivoire | <input type="radio"/> Kosovo | <input type="radio"/> Réunion | <input type="radio"/> Venezuela |
| <input type="radio"/> Croatia | <input type="radio"/> Kuwait | <input type="radio"/> Romania | <input type="radio"/> Vietnam |
| <input type="radio"/> Cuba | <input type="radio"/> Kyrgyzstan | <input type="radio"/> Russia | <input type="radio"/> Wallis and Futuna |
| <input type="radio"/> Curaçao | <input type="radio"/> Laos | <input type="radio"/> Rwanda | <input type="radio"/> Western Sahara |
| <input type="radio"/> Cyprus | <input type="radio"/> Latvia | <input type="radio"/> Saint Barthélemy | <input type="radio"/> Yemen |
| <input type="radio"/> Czechia | <input type="radio"/> Lebanon | <input type="radio"/> Saint Helena
Ascension and
Tristan da Cunha | <input type="radio"/> Zambia |
| <input type="radio"/> Democratic Republic of the Congo | <input type="radio"/> Lesotho | <input type="radio"/> Saint Kitts and Nevis | <input type="radio"/> Zimbabwe |
| <input type="radio"/> Denmark | <input type="radio"/> Liberia | <input type="radio"/> Saint Lucia | |

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association', 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.** Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

* Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

☐ **Anonymous**

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

☒ **Public**

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

☒ I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

General section

This section addresses individuals and organisations alike. The questions aim to find out more about opinions on the EU's overall climate ambition for 2040, associated opportunities and challenges, and related policy needs.

Overall opinion on the EU's climate ambition for 2040

The European Climate Law requires the EU to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. This is defined as a balance between any remaining emissions of the main greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane and the fluorinated greenhouse gases) and removals of CO₂ from the atmosphere. It further sets a target for the EU to reduce net GHG gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. The EU seeks to lead by example to promote ambitious climate action across the world.

In response to the energy crisis due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine the European Commission also proposed the [REPower EU plan](#), to rapidly reduce dependence on Russian fossil fuels and fast-forward the green transition.

Emissions reduction ambition for 2030-2040

Considering the objective of achieving climate neutrality by 2050 and the current energy crisis, how should the EU pursue the climate transition up to 2040?

- ☐ The EU should accelerate the transition to climate neutrality.
- ☒ The transition to climate neutrality should continue at the current pace.

- ☐ The transition should be slower than the current pace.
- ☐ The EU's ambition should depend on other countries' climate ambition.
- ☐ I don't know.

EU emission reduction target for 2040

The EU has committed to reduce its net GHG emissions by 55% compared to 1990 levels by 2030 and aims to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 (-100%). In your opinion, what should be the net emission reduction target for 2040 to put the EU on track to meeting the 2050 climate neutrality target?

- ☐ up to -65% emission reduction (a very low ambition, barely increased compared to the target for 2030).
- ☐ between -65% and -75% emission reduction.
- ☒ between -75% and -80% emission reduction (following the average trajectory between 2030 and climate neutrality in 2050).
- ☐ between -80% and -90% emission reduction.
- ☐ more than -90% emission reduction (a very high ambition, close to reaching climate neutrality already in 2040).
- ☐ I don't know.

Optionally, you can also indicate a specific value between -55% and -100% emission reduction here:

Role of carbon removals in the 2040 climate target

The opposite of CO₂ emissions are CO₂ removals, also called 'carbon removals'. Carbon removals are processes in which carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere and stored in a durable way in geological, terrestrial or ocean reservoirs or in products. Carbon removal solutions can be nature-based, for example through improving soil, forest management, or by restoring ecosystems, or they can be industrial through the development of technologies to capture and store carbon from the atmosphere. Carbon removals are indispensable for achieving EU climate neutrality because it may not be possible (or would be very expensive) to mitigate all emissions. As a first, important, step, the Commission has proposed a regulation establishing a framework for certifying carbon removals, to guarantee transparency, reliability, and environmental integrity.

The EU's 2030 climate target is expressed in 'net' emissions, which is the sum of GHG emissions and carbon removals. In your opinion, how should carbon removals be considered so that the EU achieves its 2040 climate target?

- ☐ Carbon removals should be considered together with actual GHG emissions. Hence, it is enough to have only a single 'net' emissions target for 2040 to set the GHG trajectory towards climate neutrality by 2050 in a cost-effective way.
- ☒ It is better to set a separate target for reducing GHG emissions and another target for carbon removals.
- ☐ It is better to have one target for reducing GHG emissions, a target for nature-based carbon removals and a target for industrial removals with permanent storage.
- ☐ No opinion / I don't have enough information to make a judgment.

Opportunities associated with higher climate ambition

What are the benefits of an ambitious climate target by 2040? Which opportunities would you consider as most relevant when implementing an ambitious climate target by 2040? [Multiple answers possible]

- ☒ It will reinforce EU leadership and inspire action to combat climate change globally.
- ☒ It will simultaneously address the climate and the biodiversity crises.
- ☒ It will create green and high added-value jobs, including those that are difficult to outsource outside the EU (e.g. maintenance of renewable energy installations, construction and renovation, bioeconomy).
- ☒ It will improve the competitiveness of the European economy and give EU industry a first-mover advantage on global markets.
- ☒ It will help individuals and businesses lower their energy and climate bills.
- ☒ It will improve energy security, reduce the EU's dependency on imported fossil fuels and reduce exposure to volatility in fossil fuel prices.
- ☒ It will improve our well-being (by lowering pollution, improving health and creating more liveable cities) and help protect the planet's ecosystems.
- ☒ It will ensure that we do our part in protecting the planet and fulfilling our duty towards future generations.
- ☒ It will give a clear signal that the EU economy will embrace sustainable production and consumption models (e.g. circular and sharing economy approach).

- ☒ It will help mitigate costs to societies who are likely to suffer from climate change (e.g. from extreme weather events, droughts or loss of ecosystems).

Challenges and enabling actions for the EU climate ambition to 2040 and beyond

There will be challenges on the path to climate neutrality by 2050. There will also be ways to overcome these challenges, while at the same time modernising our economy and ensuring a socially just transition.

How important do you consider the different challenges and associated enabling factors listed below for the EU to reach its climate ambition?

Please rate them from 1 = very unimportant to 5 = very important.

	1 (very unimportant)	2	3	4	5 (very important)	I don't know
Monitoring and reporting on the evolution of GHG emissions and climate impacts is crucial. EU space data and services should be further used to do this.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
New technologies and solutions need to emerge and be deployed (e.g. clean fuels), which will require more research, development and innovation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The climate transition will require a shift in investment flows. It is very important to promote green financing to ensure that resources are appropriately allocated to climate-friendly economic activities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vulnerable households (such as single parents) may struggle with increasing energy prices and face an unequal burden of climate change. A socially just transition is key and should be ensured through mechanisms to support middle- and lower-income households financially.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Small and medium enterprises will need support to develop and adapt as part of the transition.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Older infrastructure may lock people into carbon-intensive consumption patterns. Promoting and deploying digital solutions such as smart meters or digital-enabled mobility solutions on a large scale can help reduce GHG emissions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public support is critical for climate ambition, which will require behavioural and societal changes. This needs to be reflected in policies, for instance on reusing and recycling and a fair transition.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Capturing CO ₂ from the atmosphere and storing through nature-based and industry-based solutions is vital for the EU's climate neutrality. It should be financially supported.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is a risk of new dependencies on resources and raw materials. Action should be taken to secure supply and ensure sustainable use of these resources.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Small and medium enterprises will need support to develop and adapt as part of the transition.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Further improvements in energy efficiency are necessary. The EU should promote the smarter and more efficient use of energy and resources.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A faster expansion of renewable energies is needed. This will be supported by more ambitious EU and Member State legislation to further cut GHG emissions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Gender aspects of climate policy

Climate policy and climate action can be seen from many different perspectives. In your view, should more consideration be given to gender aspects in the transition to climate neutrality and in climate and related policies?

- ☐ 1 - No, I totally disagree
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☒ 5 - Yes, I totally agree

If you believe this is an important topic, how should climate and related policies better address gender aspects?

200 character(s) maximum

Policies should consider social impacts on vulnerable or marginalised groups, of which gender is an important aspect. Women should be included in the development of policy & decision-making processes.

Contribution of individual sectors to the EU's climate ambition

Which sector should do more to reduce GHG emissions?

The potential of different sectors to further reduce GHG emissions may vary. In your opinion, to which extent can the different sectors further reduce their GHG emissions?

1 = can reduce little more; 5 = can reduce a lot more

	1 (can reduce little more)	2	3	4	5 (can reduce a lot more)	I don't know
Production of electricity and district heating	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Industrial processes & waste	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Buildings (residential and services)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Road transport (passenger and freight transport)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aviation & maritime transport	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Agriculture, forestry and other land use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Sectors expected to reach climate neutrality first

It will be easier for some sectors to reach climate neutrality than for others. For example, different sectors could face different investment needs, conditions of technical feasibility or may require changes by consumers.

Please rank the following sectors in the order in which you expect them to reach climate neutrality in the coming three decades, where (1) is the first to become climate neutral and (6) is the last to reach climate neutrality. If you don't know or you don't feel able to provide a ranking, please simply skip that question.

Use drag&drop or the up/down buttons to change the order or [accept the initial order](#).

⋮ Production of electricity and district heating

⋮	Agriculture, forestry, and other land use
⋮	Buildings (residential and services)
⋮	Industrial processes & waste
⋮	Road transport (passenger and freight transport)
⋮	Aviation & maritime transport

Capacity to innovate

How do you assess the capacity to innovate and access financing of the sector or company you are working in?

Please rate them from 1 = totally disagree to 5 = totally agree.

	1 (totally disagree)	2	3	4	5 (totally agree)	I don't know
My sector or company has the capacity to carry out the necessary innovation (e.g. product innovation, technologies, technical skills, etc) to manage the transition to a net-zero emission economy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My sector or company has access to risk capital and financing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My sector or company has access to EU dedicated facilities for the green transition (e.g. InvestEU, Just Transition Fund, Modernisation Fund, etc.).	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

General section

My personal contribution to protect the climate

Awareness of climate change impact and climate action

The effects of climate change have been regularly described in the reports by scientists of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Their analyses are covered by the media.

How aware are you and how aware do you think society is of the reality of climate change and its impacts

Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the statements below, from totally disagree (1) to totally agree (5).

	1 (totally disagree)	2	3	4	5 (totally agree)	I don't know
I am aware of the reality of climate change and its expected impacts.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am ready to change my behaviour to reduce my carbon footprint (e.g. by using sustainable transport; using or producing renewable energy; reducing consumption, reusing and recycling products; consuming foods with a lower climate impact; reducing fashion consumption; or by choosing climate-friendly investment plans).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have felt or experienced the present-day impacts of climate change (e.g. hotter summers, dryer land, less snow) and I feel a need to adapt to these impacts.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are many factors preventing me from taking further action, for example insufficient information on products or services, lack of sustainable choices and infrastructure, or solutions that are too complicated.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Society is aware of the reality of climate change and its expected future impacts.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Society is ready to implement actions to reduce GHG emissions (e.g. by using sustainable transport; using or producing renewable energy; reducing, reusing and recycling products; consuming foods with a lower climate impact; reducing fashion consumption; or by choosing climate-friendly investment plans).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Society feels the need to manage and adapt to climate change (e.g. different infrastructure in cities; preparedness for floods, droughts and heatwaves; greening spaces; improving health conditions).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Most important changes expected for peoples' daily lives

The effort to reduce GHG emissions in the EU will progress further in the coming years in order to reach climate neutrality by 2050. Where do you expect the greatest changes to happen in your daily life? [Multiple answers possible]

- ☐ Transport used for long-distance trips
- ☐ Housing (e.g. energy consumption in buildings, living space)
- ☐ Transport used for short-distance trips
- ☐

Education and skills needed for future jobs

- ☐ My current job
- ☐ Food (including food waste)
- ☐ Consumer goods and services (including reduce, reuse, repair & recycle)

Please specify any other expected changes:

100 character(s) maximum

Willingness for action at individual level

Consumer choices and behavioural change can considerably impact our GHG emissions. Which of the following personal actions would you be willing to take to fight climate change?

	1 (No, I would not be willing to do this)	2 (I am not sure whether I would do it or not)	3 (Yes, I would be willing to do this)	Not applicable in my case
Eat food with a lower climate impact, such as plant-based, local or sustainably produced food.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Improve the energy performance of my building (insulation, triple glazing, more efficient heating, etc.).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Invest in energy measures for my building that reduce its emissions (solar panels, thermal insulation, heat pumps).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Accept infrastructure for renewable energy such as wind turbines, above-ground power lines or solar panels in your municipality.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Buy products and services that are more climate-friendly (according to a trusted label or certificate), even if they come at a somewhat higher price.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consider how climate-friendly a product is when the information of its climate impact is provided (e.g. through a label).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have goods repaired or reuse them, rather than buying new ones.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Reduce wasteful consumption, for instance buying and using long-lasting appliances, clothing, and other products.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Use alternatives to the car for everyday journeys (e.g. walking, cycling, public transport), or reduce trips (e.g. by working from home).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
For long journeys, fly less and travel more by alternative modes (e.g. trains) or consider shorter distance trips.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Switch to sharing-based business models to rent products rather than owning them, such as car-sharing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Compensate some of my emissions via reliable and certified carbon-offsetting programmes.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Engage in active political support for increased climate ambition, regardless of political affiliation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How to improve incentives for climate action

Climate policies and the trajectory to climate neutrality by 2050 will require us to change our consumption patterns, both for products and services. Which of the following proposals would help you to reduce your personal climate footprint?

	1 (not helpful)	2	3	4	5 (very helpful)	I don't know
Provide better information on how to invest in solutions that will help people reduce their GHG emissions or increase carbon removals, notably from buildings, food consumption or transport.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Raise awareness of the climate impact of goods and services.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure the price of goods and services reflects their impact on climate change, making climate-friendly products with a lower climate impact more attractive.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure the price of goods and services reflects their impact on climate change, but treat first necessity /regular/ luxury goods and services differently.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ease financing of investments in solutions that will lead to reductions in personal GHG emissions,	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

notably from a person's house (e.g. installing heat pumps), transport means (e.g. electric cars or affordable public transport) or food consumption.						
Put in place measures to make sure that the most vulnerable in society have access to sustainable and climate-friendly products and services.						
Label the climate impact of goods and services so that consumers can better choose more climate-friendly options.						
Support sharing and leasing services to facilitate the access to technologies that reduce an individual's net GHG emissions (e.g. heat pump, photovoltaic panels or electric vehicles).						

If other, please specify:

100 character(s) maximum

The impacts of the climate crisis

Setting a 2040 climate target will confirm the importance for the EU of tackling climate change, which is already having an impact on our society and economy. Scientists have emphasised that, without a significant reduction of GHG emissions, climate change and the impacts it brings will accelerate in the coming years and decades, with possible tipping points reached and large-scale irreversible outcomes. The impacts from the changing climate are also likely to hamper efforts to reduce GHG emissions needed to reach a 2040 target and climate neutrality.

The following questions assess perceptions of risks and impacts, which will increase in the absence of ambitious global climate action.

Possible effects of climate change for individuals

Which effects of climate change are of most concern for you? [Multiple answers possible]

- ☐ Loss of life due to natural hazards such as heatwaves, floods, droughts or wildfires.
- ☐ Damage from natural hazards (floods, wildfires, droughts, etc.) and rising sea levels.
- ☐ Having to face changes in my private life or activities, e.g. facing water-scarcity; not being able to do outdoor activities in summer; less opportunity for

winter-related activities; paying more for energy, food and transport; fewer transport services that address my specific needs as a woman, person with disabilities or as a young or older person.

- ☐ Loss of biodiversity and natural habitats.
- ☐ Increasing material losses to my property.
- ☐ Loss of job or income due to changes in the sector in which I work.
- ☐ Varying capacity of different social groups to adapt (e.g. older people, persons with disabilities, displaced persons, low income households, and other vulnerable groups).
- ☐ Spread of new diseases (e.g. malaria) and pandemics.
- ☐ A change of landscape and forests in areas I relate to or that I live in.

Please specify any other effects below:

100 character(s) maximum

Possible natural hazards caused by climate change at the place where you live

As an individual, what possible hazards induced by climate change do you fear most? [Multiple answers possible]

- ☐ Wildfires
- ☐ Windstorms
- ☐ Droughts
- ☐ Floods and intense rain
- ☐ Heatwaves
- ☐ Lack of water
- ☐ Rising sea levels

Possible effects of climate change for society

What will be the main climate change-related impacts for society in your country in the next 20 years? [Multiple answers possible]

- ☐ Increasing inequalities due to climate hazards and different socio-economic vulnerabilities in society.
- ☐ More conflicts between countries or regions and their inhabitants g. due to declining water cycles and land resources.
- ☐ Negative impacts on the economy and employment.

- ☐ Negative impacts on critical infrastructure.
- ☐ Negative impacts on energy supply.
- ☐ Natural disasters (e.g. fires, droughts or floods).
- ☐ Negative impacts through decreasing water availability for example municipal water-saving measures.
- ☐ Negative impacts on health.
- ☐ Negative impacts on food production.
- ☐ Loss of lives.
- ☐ Migration or refugee movements due to climate change and environmental crises.

Adapting to climate change where you live

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the intergovernmental scientific body of the United Nations responsible for advancing knowledge on human-induced climate change, warns in its latest report that the world is set to reach the 1.5°C temperature increase level within the next two decades. While stressing that preventing mounting loss of life, biodiversity and infrastructure requires the most significant cuts in GHG emissions, the IPCC also calls for more action to adapt to climate change.

Buildings can be adapted to increase their resilience to climate change, for example by improving thermal insulation, using highly durable materials, retrofitting or by greening urban areas to fight the urban heat.

Considering your place of residence, your community, and the city or region you live in, how much do you agree with the following statements ?

From totally disagree (1) to totally agree (5)

	1 (totally disagree)	2	3	4	5 (totally agree)	I don't know
The risks associated with climate change for my place of residence have been assessed and I can access this information.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Concrete actions to improve climate resilience in my place of residence have been carried out and I judge them sufficient.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would be ready to invest to make my building more resilient to climate change.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

We need more adaptation policies that take gender-differentiated needs and the needs of disadvantaged groups into account.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The local or national authorities should do more to prepare my city or region for climate change.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Plans to prepare for inevitable climate change events have been sufficiently developed and I am informed of them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am aware which climate impacts are threatening the building I live in.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Some physical measures have already been implemented to prepare my building for climate change impacts.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Expert section

This section complements questions on the 2040 climate target by exploring how the EU's climate policies could evolve after 2030 to set the EU on track to meeting its climate neutrality target by 2050. It includes questions on the role of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), the Effort Sharing Regulation and sectoral targets, questions on GHG mitigation in the land sector, the role of carbon removals, technologies, and the role of EU policy on adaptation to climate change for buildings and energy infrastructure.

The section is addressed predominantly to people with expert knowledge. As an individual, you may also respond to it, but it is not mandatory.

General policy framework

In addition to the European Climate Law, GHG emissions from the EU are currently covered by three policy instruments:

- the EU Emission Trading System (ETS) Directive, an EU-wide market-based instrument to reduce GHG emissions from specific sectors through a declining cap on emissions, a carbon price signal and trading of emission allowances;
- the Effort Sharing Regulation, which sets EU-wide and national targets on GHG emissions reduction from the other sectors (excluding land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF));
- the LULUCF Regulation, which defines an EU-wide target of delivering 310 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (MtCO₂e) removals from the LULUCF sector by 2030.

Scope and role of EU-wide carbon pricing instruments

In the context of the Fit-for-55 package, the scope of the EU ETS is being extended to cover most of the CO₂ emissions from the use of fossil fuels and industrial processes.

How could emissions trading in the EU evolve in a post-2030 policy framework in terms of GHG coverage, sectoral coverage, and relations with non-EU emissions trading schemes?

	1 (totally disagree)	2	3	4	5 (totally agree)	I don't know
EU emissions trading should cover all fossil fuel uses, including those that are so far not or not entirely covered, e.g. in the non-road transport sector.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Options to link the EU ETS with other compliance carbon markets should be pursued, provided that the environmental integrity, potential cost-efficiency gains and more options for emissions abatement are carefully assessed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
EU emissions trading should also cover GHG emissions from other sectors (e.g. extractive industries or the land sector).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
EU emissions trading should also cover all non-CO ₂ GHG emissions from the use of fossil fuels and industrial processes, not only CO ₂ emissions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
EU emissions trading maintains the obligation to surrender allowances for emissions that are captured and utilised (Carbon Capture Utilisation, 'CCU') in non-permanent products. This aspect of emissions trading should be adapted for sectors with hard to abate, residual emissions and for sectors that require a carbon feedstock (e.g. chemicals, pulp and paper) in order to promote carbon circularity.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Future role of the carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM)

In October 2023, the European Commission will introduce the carbon border adjustment mechanism, which, for the goods and sectors under its scope, will replace the existing mechanisms to prevent the risk of carbon leakage under the EU ETS. Instead, the CBAM will ensure equivalent carbon pricing for imports and domestic products. Under the (provisional) CBAM agreement, the Commission is mandated to assess the possibility of including all sectors identified as at risk of carbon leakage in the ETS Directive (Directive 2003/87/EC) at the latest by 2030.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

	1 (totally disagree)	2	3	4	5 (totally agree)	I don't know
Any extension of CBAM to all ETS products, which will replace free allocation, should be done progressively and prioritise certain sectors.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Priority should be given to sectors where absolute emissions are the highest.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Priority should be given to sectors where the emission reduction efforts are the lowest.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If the scope of CBAM were extended to additional sectors, which sectors would be the priority?

100 character(s) maximum

Highly trade exposed sectors should be prioritised along with an impact assessment.

Future role of the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) and links with the ETS

With the 'Fit for 55' package, some emissions currently falling under the ESR (and the associated national targets) will also be covered under an EU ETS (notably CO₂ emissions from road transport and buildings).

How should the scope of emissions under the ESR and the associated national targets evolve in the EU's post-2030 climate policies?

	1 (totally disagree)	2	3	4	5 (totally agree)	I don't know
The ESR and associated national targets should cover only GHG emissions that are not subject to the EU ETS.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The ESR and associated national targets should keep the same GHG scope as currently, covering both emissions that are not under the EU ETS (e. g. agriculture methane and nitrous oxide emissions) and emissions from fuels used in road transport and buildings (subject to the new ETS).	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There should be national targets covering all GHG emissions from all sectors (including those covered by the EU ETS).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National targets should be replaced by EU-wide sectoral legislation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Mitigation of GHG emissions from the land sector (agriculture, forestry and other land use) and policy options

The role of carbon pricing and non-carbon pricing instruments for agricultural emissions and land-based removals

Agriculture is responsible for almost 12% of EU emissions. One possible way for climate policies to tackle this problem is to set a carbon price on agricultural emissions. But there are also other options, such as national targets, sectoral standards, or better information and support.

	1 (totally disagree)	2	3	4	5 (totally agree)	I don't know
Non-regulatory approaches such as better information on the climate impact of food and support to innovation, combined with consumers' higher demand for climate action, will be enough to drive the transformation of the farming sector.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A carbon price on agricultural emissions, coupled with payments for carbon removals, will provide farm-level incentives to move to sustainable farming practices.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emission reductions and carbon removals in the agricultural sector should be covered by national targets and achieved through, inter alia, the EU common agricultural policy (CAP).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Unsustainable farming practices should be ruled out by ambitious sectoral standards that make sustainable farming practices the new standard.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Agricultural emissions and climate policies

If a carbon price was set on agricultural emissions, for which actor should it be set?

	1 (totally disagree)	2	3	4	5 (totally agree)	I don't know
Farmers: A carbon price or stricter standards at the farm level would steer the decisions of the actors who are more directly in control of agricultural emissions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Food companies: Making food producers liable for the climate footprint of a product along the						

entire value chain would drive the transition towards more sustainable food systems.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Producers of fertilisers: Fertilisers generate greenhouse gases when applied on the land. Asking producers to pay the corresponding carbon price would promote the most sustainable and efficient fertilising solutions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consumers: A carbon price linked to the emissions of the most GHG-intensive food products (e.g. animal-based) would incentivise a shift towards more climate-friendly diets.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The role of carbon removals

The objectives of the Paris Agreement are challenging, and scientific evidence presented by the IPCC indicates that it will be necessary at a certain point to remove a significant amount of CO₂ from the atmosphere in order to stay below 2°C, and even more so in order to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. Carbon removals are processes in which carbon dioxide gas is removed from the atmosphere and durably stored in geological, terrestrial or ocean reservoirs or in products. While some nature-based solutions like growing forests and storing carbon in biomass have already existed for a long time, industrial solutions that capture atmospheric carbon and then store it underground (directly with direct air capture and indirectly through carbon capture associated with bioenergy) are so far only used on a small scale or are still being developed.

General role of carbon removals

Carbon removals can decrease the overall level of CO₂ in the atmosphere or cover for remaining GHG emissions from the economy.

What should be the role of carbon removals to meet the EU climate neutrality target by 2050?

- ☐ A very limited role. All GHG emissions can be brought down close to zero by 2050, including in sectors that are currently considered as difficult to fully abate (like agriculture, aviation or some industrial processes).
- ☒ An important role. Carbon removals compensate remaining unabated GHG emissions in different sectors, including agriculture, industrial processes, while driving the growth of the EU clean industry and providing co-benefits for other environmental objectives.
- ☐ No opinion.

Relative contribution of nature-based removals and industrial removals

If the EU were to rely to a certain extent on carbon removals to meet its targets

in 2040, what should be the relative contribution of nature-based removals in the land sector (“LULUCF”) and industrial removals (direct air capture or carbon capture and storage associated with bioenergy)?

- ☐ A stronger reliance on the LULUCF sink, since the large-scale deployment of industrial removals is uncertain.
- ☒ A balance between the LULUCF sink and industrial removals.
- ☐ A stronger reliance on industrial removals, since the evolution of the LULUCF sink is uncertain.
- ☐ No opinion.

Expert section

Technologies

Barriers to carbon capture and storage technologies

What are the main hurdles to deploying carbon capture and storage technologies?

	1 (minor)	2	3	4	5 (major)	I don't know
Public acceptance	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Regulatory framework	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Technology maturity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cost of CO ₂ capture technology	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CO ₂ storage availability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Economic signals (e.g. the price of carbon)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Carbon capture and use or storage

Which deployment of carbon capture and storage and carbon capture and use should be prioritised?

	1 (lower priority)	2	3	4	5 (higher priority)	I don't know
Capture of CO ₂ from the combustion of fossil-fuel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Capture of CO ₂ from non-energy related industrial processes CO ₂ emissions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Capture of CO ₂ from the combustion of biomass.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Capture of CO ₂ directly from the air (direct air capture).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Permanent storage of captured CO ₂ in underground geological formations to avoid emissions (fossil CCS) or generate negative emissions (BECCS /DACCS).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The use of captured CO ₂ in fuels and products to replace virgin fossil carbon.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The co-production of clean gas and biochar through the treatment of biomass in an approach combining the use and storage of biogenic carbon.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Energy technologies

The energy system today is responsible for around 75% of the EU's GHG emissions and is currently undergoing a rapid transformation. Accelerating this change will play a central role in the transition towards a carbon-neutral economy.

The following table lists different energy technologies. Which are the most relevant solutions for the energy transition towards carbon neutrality?

	1 (very irrelevant)	2	3	4	5 (very relevant)	I don't know
Other forms of renewable energy, like geothermal (including heat pumps), wave or tidal.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nuclear energy (existing nuclear fission).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Advanced liquid biofuels.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy efficiency first principle: prioritise further reducing the need to produce and consume energy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Solid biomass for heat and electricity production.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bioenergy from advanced biofuels or solid biomass.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fossil fuels with carbon capture and storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Biogas from agricultural and domestic waste.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Electricity storage, long duration storage and heat storage (electricity system integration).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Demand management, demand response and greater digitisation of energy systems.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hydrogen and its derivatives (produced in a carbon-neutral manner).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Renewable energy from wind (onshore, offshore and floating), solar (including rooftop and decentralised installations) or hydro.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please specify any different options below:

100 character(s) maximum

Renewable fuels of non-biological origin and Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage.

Opportunities and challenges with regard to energy technologies and their development

What are the biggest opportunities in the energy sector and in the sectors of the economy consuming energy (residential, industry, transport), including for the wider economy and security of supply? What are the biggest challenges related to the future development of a low-carbon energy sector, including as regards to public acceptance or the availability of land and natural resources?

300 character(s) maximum

Opportunity to foster a thriving startup ecosystem in energy technologies, to commercialise and scale the new technology innovations discovered. Challenges include balancing the energy trilemma, competition for land use, skills shortages, permitting, adequate and timely supply of metals and minerals

Other options to fight climate change to be considered

Please rate the options below to indicate the most relevant solutions for limiting climate change:

	1 (very irrelevant)	2	3	4	5 (very relevant)	I don't know
Biochar (carbon sequestration by heating biomass in low oxygen environment).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Agroforestry and other agricultural soil management practices.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Soil carbon sequestration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bio-energy carbon capture & storage (BECCS).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Direct air carbon capture and storage (DACCS).						
Enhanced weathering (that allows CO ₂ to be removed from the atmosphere through storing into silicate rocks spread onto surfaces).						
Ocean-based carbon storage (ocean fertilisation, ocean alkalinity enhancement, artificial upwelling).						
Nuclear fusion (energy generation through the fusion of atoms).						
Solar radiation modification (temporary measure to limit climate change through aerosol injection to reflect more sunlight into outer space).						
Afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration.						
Production of plant-based meat substitutes or 'in vitro' meat.						
Peatland restoration (rewetting, revegetating, and paludiculture on peatlands).						
Innovative mobility technologies (wireless charging, multimodal urban platforms, autonomous shared vehicles).						
Coastal blue carbon (carbon sequestration by restoring and managing coastal wetlands like mangroves, saltmarshes, sea grasses).						
Innovative technologies improving digitalisation in different sectors (digital energy systems, precision farming, connected mobility, etc.) that reduce GHG emissions.						

Open question on the future role of other innovative options

Which other innovative technologies could be used to reduce emissions, in particular in hard-to-abate industrial sectors or to compensate for hard-to-capture emissions?

100 character(s) maximum

All innovations worthy of consideration but in some cases yet to be developed or proven.

Engagement and social impacts

Local and regional implementation of the European Green Deal

Local and regional authorities such as cities, regions and local communities, as well as other actors such as civil society and the private sector, can play an

important role in achieving the energy transformation, reducing GHG emissions and adapting to climate change. Many regions, cities, companies and citizens' organisations are implementing projects covering energy, transport, food and waste management, and thereby helping to foster the green transition. Importantly, they often achieve local co-benefits related to economic and social development, health and well-being, while contributing to a low carbon economy and the energy transition.

In your view...

	1 (No, absolutely not)	2	3	4	5 (Yes, absolutely)	I don't know
...are local, regional, and private sector actors sufficiently involved in supporting the green transition?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...are national energy and climate plans (NECP) a good source to inform the 2040 policy framework?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Social impacts of climate change policies

While achieving climate neutrality will lead to long-term economic, societal and environmental benefits for the people of Europe, the increase in the price for fossil fuels will have significant social and distributional impacts that can disproportionately affect regions, sectors and vulnerable people in our society. In view of ensuring a just transition, please rate the following statements from totally disagree (1) to totally agree (5).

	1 (Totally disagree)	2	3	4	5 (Totally agree)	I don't know
After 2030, there will be a greater need to support vulnerable individuals who must cope with the costs associated with the green transition.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Strengthening carbon pricing to spur climate-friendly activities, services and goods may affect the cost of living. It should be accompanied by adapted fiscal policies to mitigate the impacts on citizens.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vulnerable households (such as single parents) may struggle with increasing energy prices and face an unequal burden of climate change. A						

socially just transition is key and should be ensured through mechanisms to support middle- and lower-income households financially.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is important to ensure inter-generational fairness: ambitious action is needed now to limit future adverse impacts of climate change on young people and future generations.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Sectoral impacts of the transition

The green transition will create new opportunities but also lead to a decline in employment in certain sectors (such as coal, peat, oil shale, petroleum) and increase the need for transformation in others (GHG intensive industry such as non-metallic minerals, basic metals, chemicals, cement, fertilisers, and oil refining). In addition, some small and medium sized enterprises may be impacted by changes necessary for decarbonising operations and manufacturing less energy-intensive products.

Please rate the following statements from totally disagree (1) to totally agree (5).

	1 (Totally disagree)	2	3	4	5 (Totally agree)	I don't know
The green transition represents an opportunity for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
After 2030, there will be a greater need to support SMEs to cope with the adaptation and costs associated with the green transition.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The impact on competitiveness of micro-companies is likely to differ from the impact on small and medium-sized ones.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The EU transition to a net-zero economy impacts differently on the competitiveness of SMEs from those of large companies.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The most affected sectors by the green transition will significantly change after 2030.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The likely structural shift and changing skill requirements in the economy towards a green and circular economy will require EU action to reskill and upskill the workforce.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Open Question on affected sectors after 2030

If you believe the sectors affected by the green transition will change after 2030, which sectors do you believe will be affected by then and how? Please describe briefly in the text field.

200 character(s) maximum

Adapting to climate change

Climate change is already causing observable effects on the environment. Towards 2040 it will increasingly impact the achievement of our climate targets through its effect on sectors such as energy, transport and land-use. Some of these observable effects include more extreme temperatures, higher wind speeds, heavier rainfall, droughts and wildfires all of which negatively impact climate mitigation efforts.

EU policy ambition on climate resilience of mitigation efforts

Assets instrumental in delivering our climate mitigation targets will be exposed to the effects of a growing number of extreme weather events. This includes energy infrastructure, (from generation and transmission to distribution and the final customer), transport infrastructure (from bicycle roads to the high-speed train network) and land use (both in terms of sectoral carbon emissions and carbon removal).

What do you believe would be the right scope for regulating these sectors from the point of view of climate adaptation and resilience?

- ☐ Current EU regulations and policy are sufficient to guarantee the security of the mitigation efforts in face of climate impacts.
- ☐ The EU should do more to promote the climate resilience of mitigation efforts using soft measures (guidance, training, etc.)
- ☐ The EU should provide specific provisions related to climate risks in the existing EU legislative framework
- ☐ The EU should draft new legislation to improve the climate resilience of mitigation efforts.
- ☐ I don't know.

Additional information

Should you wish to provide additional information (for example a position paper) or raise specific points not covered by the questionnaire, you can upload your additional document here.

Please note that the uploaded document will be published alongside your response to the questionnaire which is the essential input to this public consultation. The document is an optional complement and serves as additional background reading to better understand your position.

Please upload your file

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

a7dabce1-e0b6-4cc7-b8d3-ff8f135443df/Policy_paper_EC_consultation_EU_2040_target_questionnaire_-_bp.pdf

Contact

CLIMA-2040-TARGET@ec.europa.eu