Forging a Net-Zero Future: unlocking technological and economic innovations to bridge the implementation gap

4th ELEVATE International Stakeholder workshop

Funded by the European Union

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Colophon

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Published: April 2025

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Executive Summary

Ambitious emission reduction targets are crucial to achieve a net-zero future. However, global targets are currently not ambitious enough to reach net-zero by 2050. At the same time, current climate policies are not on track to deliver the reduction promised in NDCs and long-term net-zero pledges. **How can the world increase mitigative ambition while closing the implementation gap? Which instruments would be effective in overcoming this challenge?**

The 4th ELEVATE International Stakeholder workshop, titled **"Forging a Net-Zero Future: unlocking technological and economic innovations to bridge the implementation gap"**, focused on these important questions. The event, which took place on Zoom on March 6th, 2025, brought together 80 participants from 38 countries.

The ELEVATE project aims to create new scientific insights to support the preparation of the next generation of national climate policies. The project explores the role of different economic and technological mechanisms in facilitating the implementation of ambitious climate targets. **This workshop connected the latest ELEVATE research findings with current policy priorities at international and regional levels.**

During the morning sessions, researchers presented an overview of net-zero pathways emerging from global and regional scenarios. They outlined entry points to induce low-carbon transformations in key sectors and identified the obstacles countries face when implementing ambitious climate policies. The afternoon sessions focused on the role of financial measures in rapid decarbonisation. Participants joined interactive sessions focused on the implications of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and the distributional consequences of carbon pricing in different countries. The event closed with a panel discussion on the challenges and opportunities of leveraging market-based instruments to achieve net-zero.

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Please find below a summary of the key takeaways from the event:

- Science can support policymakers in designing **effective transition pathways** by accounting for **country-specific feasibility constraints** and aligning mitigation scenarios with national priorities.
- **To best support climate negotiations,** ELEVATE modelling-informed scenarios should strive to communicate findings with a strong **emphasis on distributional justice** and **climate finance needs**, while also demonstrating that **ambitious mitigation efforts are in the collective interest of all Parties.**
- **Market-based mechanisms**, in the form of cross-cutting price signals such as carbon pricing, taxes, and incentives, are powerful instruments to implement ambitious climate targets. When effectively integrated into a wider strategic policy framework, these tools can demonstrate the **long-term benefits and cost-effectiveness of the energy transition.** This is particularly important in a time of geopolitical tensions and deep uncertainty in the future of climate multilateralism.
- **While EU CBAM's overall impact on macro indicators like GDP and emissions may appear limited, it can significantly affect specific sectors and trade relationships.** These effects call for closer examination through micro-level analysis and political economy perspectives, particularly considering lobbying dynamics and sectoral resistance. Moreover, the distributional impact of CBAM—across both countries and sectors—will strongly depend on how revenues are redistributed.
- **EU CBAM cannot be fully understood in isolation: its effectiveness is deeply connected to the broader policy framework.** It was introduced alongside a major revision of the EU ETS, which both enabled and amplified its environmental impact. In addition, simple case studies already illustrate CBAM's strategic potential to foster alignment in global climate policies. This role deserves deeper analysis, as such alignment is essential to prevent carbon leakage and to support more effective and coordinated international climate action.
- Research shows that **it is possible to design socially acceptable carbon pricing policies** by accounting for **context-specific impacts on vulnerable households** and designing **appropriate revenue recycling schemes.**

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Workshop Report

Morning Sessions: Transformative interventions to bridge the implementation gap

The workshop opened with an introductory presentation by Detlef Van Vuuren (PBL), highlighting that 2024 was the first year in which the average temperature was above 1.5 degrees, while greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions continue to rise. The economic and social benefits of limiting global warming are clear, yet international climate policy is progressing slowly, challenged by global geopolitical tensions, trade tariffs and complicated multilateral negotiations. In this situation, ELEVATE provides countries with data that can help close the climate policy implementation gap and pursue a net-zero future that is aligned with national prosperity objectives.

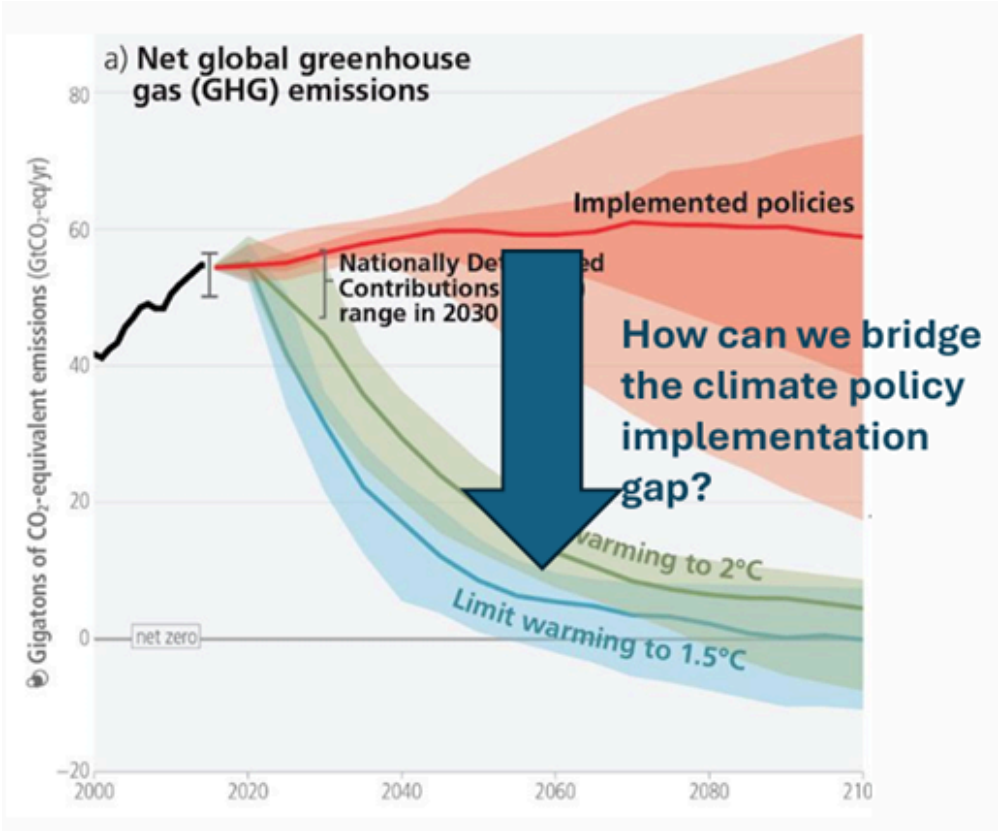

Fig. 1: Representation of the Climate Policy Implementation Gap

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Delivering Climate Commitments: Lessons from National and Global Scenarios

Elena Hooijschuur (PBL) presented the latest insights emerging from ELEVATE research, comparing different scenarios linked to the implementation of Current Policies, NDCs and Long-Term Strategies (LTS).

Implementation gap: At the global level, there is an implementation gap of 6.4 gigatons of GHG emissions between the NDCs and Current Policies emission pathways in 2030; the gap grows to 30 gigatons if we compare NDCs and LTS pathways in 2050. The ambition targets outlined in LTS would lead to a temperature increase between 1.5°C and 2°C by 2050, however, the roadmap to implement these goals is still uncertain. To learn more about uncertainty in net-zero targets, please consult the latest ELEVATE policy brief.

Energy Use Gap: For Current Policies scenarios, **renewables are shown to reach 13-24% of global primary energy use by 2030, in contrast with the 22-47% share projected for a 1.5°C-compatible pathway**. For 2050, Current Policies scenarios show renewables reaching a 21-35% share, whereas the 1.5°C scenario suggests 52-69% share is needed. The trend appears similar but reversed for Fossil Fuels use.

Selected insights from national scenarios, focusing on country-specific sectors:

- **Brazil**'s Land Use Sector will shift from largest emitter by 2020 to main mitigator by 2050.
- For **China** to reach its targets, Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technologies will play a critical role in the energy sector by 2060.
- **Japan**'s 1.5°C scenario shows higher electrification combined with CCS and Direct Air Capture (DAC) technologies.
- **India**'s LTS scenario shows increased demand for clean energy as well as the phase-down of coal and natural gas.
- **Poland** sees a sharp decrease in the use of coal for heating and an increase in demand for biomass and natural gas.
- **Saudi Arabia**'s LTS scenarios show the large-scale implementation of Carbon Dioxide Removal measures.

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Regional scenarios: In both the **EU** and **US** scenarios, fossil fuel use in the industrial sector declines significantly by 2050, leading to a reduction in emissions. However, a residual share of emissions will still need to be offset to achieve net-zero targets. In **Africa**, projections indicate a substantial decrease in solid biomass use in the residential sector, nearing zero by 2100, while electricity consumption is expected to rise sharply.

Discussion moderated by Isabela Tagomori (PBL): How can these results help countries achieve their net-zero goals? How are countries working to bridge the implementation Gap?

- A participant from **Poland** highlighted that, **despite challenges related to the structure of the economy, the energy transition is underway**, and the country is aligned with the wider EU objective to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. Since 1990, Poland successfully cut emissions by more than 20% whilst experiencing a 200% GDP increase. Moreover, fossil fuel use has declined from 90% in 2000 to 50% in 2024. Climate targets are achievable, but **Poland needs more resources to secure the political and social acceptability of the transition** as it faces higher costs compared to other EU member states.
- Another participant highlighted that to close the implementation gap, it is important to acknowledge that there is a lack of trust in the multi-lateral system since some countries have better access to knowledge and can therefore better represent themselves in negotiations. **Working to make good quality scientific insights accessible for vulnerable countries is essential to support equal participation and climate justice**, especially for young negotiators.
- The discussion further explored how the scenario results could enable Global South countries to request and access financing. A participant shared that, since governments have financial concerns about the transition, **it is fundamental to convert these scientific insights into concrete projects** that can be financed at national and local levels. To contribute to this, ELEVATE research can provide cost-optimal pathways, to show how much and where finance is most needed, as well as justice-focused scenarios that shed light on different pathways according to historical emissions and the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR).
- Moving forward, **ELEVATE researchers aim to explore best practices across different country contexts**, creating a set of indicators for success and bringing together these examples to support countries that might have a similar political, economic and social environment. The team further plans to improve the communication of findings with a focus on global mitigation's benefits in avoiding the impacts of climate change.

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Context factors enabling sectoral transitions

Rahel Mandaroux (PIK) presented an analysis of policy strategies that have been successful in deploying mitigation technologies and accelerating the transition away from fossil fuels. The research was based on the analysis of 112 **entry points**, defined as **context-specific opportunities to overcome a barrier or leverage an enabler for sectoral decarbonisation through a specific policy intervention.** For instance, some policies might leverage the decreasing price of solar technologies to scale up their deployment at the national level. The policies examined by ELEVATE researchers were concentrated in China and Germany, while limited data was found for East Asia and South America, despite the presence of high-impact climate policies in these regions. Based on this analysis, the following classification of different strategies was presented in relation to the deployment of renewable energy:

1. **Instrumentalists**: Rely on liberal market structure and mature financial markets for economic and regulatory instruments.
2. **Strategists**: Long-term policy planning using feed-in tariffs and premiums enabled by institutional capacity, interest group support and market diversification.
3. **Regional autonomy**: Local authorities with a high degree of local power and competencies effectively utilise their local engagement and influence e.g., through regional subsidies, localised grid integration, and community-based energy projects.
4. **Planners**: Centrally planned or coordinated economies that rely on a medium to long-term top-down approach, with a high degree of public involvement in the energy sector.
5. **Adaptive pragmatism**: Policy Strategy that sees renewables deployment as an opportunity for economic growth and additional capacity for rising energy demand rather than as a substitute for fossil energy.
6. **Financial Cross-Cutters**: Represents an intersectional policy strategy and refers to financial entry points providing stable and risk-reduced financing, such as through a national development bank.

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Following this presentation, participants were asked to fill in a **survey** ranking the three most influential factors enabling or hindering climate policy in their own country. The results, summarised in the table below, were used as a starting point for the discussion.

Top 3 barriers to implementing ambitious climate policy according to 18 responses	Top 3 enablers to implementing ambitious climate policy according to 18 responses
1. Competing interests	1. Low Economic Cost
2. High technology costs	2. International Cooperation
3. Lack of institutional capacity	3. Strong institutional capacity/interest group support

Discussion moderated by Elmar Kriegler (PIK): How do the policy strategies highlighted in the presentation reflect your own national context? What are the key barriers and enablers for climate policies in your country?

- In response to the prompt, a participant from **Saudi Arabia** outlined that the strategies of the "Instrumentalists" and "Adaptive Pragmatists" appeared particularly relatable for their national context, since **the country is undertaking a pragmatic approach to climate action**. The 2020 Saudi Green Initiative was mentioned as a roadmap for the implementation of climate targets based on a circular economy approach and the alignment between sustainability and development objectives. Renewables, removals and abatement technologies are all considered important tools to implement the targets outlined in the NDCs. Reflecting on potential barriers, it was noted that **competing national priorities might represent a challenge for short-term climate action**, especially considering the growing domestic energy demand and the need for economic diversification. In addition, as a leading oil-producing country, Saudi Arabia plays an important role in stabilising global energy markets and prices, and ambitious climate action needs to be balanced with energy security and affordability.

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- The focus of the discussion then moved towards **India**. A participant highlighted that the **low cost of renewable technologies is an important enabling factor** for the country's target of net-zero by 2070. In pursuing the sustainable development goals, including food, water and energy security, India has been successful in decoupling economic growth and emissions. In this regard, key environmental policies are focusing on a **holistic approach that links mitigation with adaptation and promotes behavioural change education campaigns**. Despite this, key challenges remain, especially related to the **lack of sufficient international climate finance**. Research can play an important role in quantifying the finance needs associated with ambitious national climate action, and working towards more transparent, accessible results that can be used in policymaking.
- The next intervention focused on **Japan**. The country recently submitted an updated NDC which aims to achieve a 73% GHG emission reduction in 2040 compared to 2013 levels. The government further plans to increase the overall share of renewables to 40/50% of the total energy mix by 2040. This objective is considered fundamental in achieving net-zero, but numerous **challenges** remain, including the **high grid-integration costs of solar technologies**, due to the small scale of the country's power grid. Moreover, **public support for renewables is declining**, especially as the installation of new technologies is perceived to be at odds with other land use priorities. The government is exploring opportunities to improve harmonising technologies and good land use to sustainably scale up the expansion of renewables, with the required investments estimated at around 500 billion US dollars to reach the 50% renewables share objective.
- From the perspective of ELEVATE researchers, it will be important to **identify avenues to answer the overarching call for "pragmatic" climate action**. This objective might translate into the production of tailored information that can be used to plan for a 1.5°C-compatible future, whilst ensuring that development and economic prosperity demands can be met. Furthermore, **it is fundamental to clarify the costs of insufficient mitigation, in terms of future climate impacts that might adversely affect development objectives.**
- Engagement with national stakeholders allows researchers to include country-specific priorities in the analysis of the key barriers and enablers for effective climate action, therefore offering improved instruments to compare and implement different strategies.

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Afternoon Sessions: Leveraging Carbon Pricing and International Trade Measures to Achieve Rapid Decarbonisation

The afternoon sessions focused on how to leverage financial and market-based mechanisms to maximise their potential for mitigation. ELEVATE researchers presented an overview of their research and invited participants to join one of two separate break-out rooms to continue the conversations in smaller groups.

Assessing the economic implications of EU CBAM and other Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms

Zoi Vrontisi (E3M), Paola Rocchi (CMCC) and Roberto Schaeffer (COPPE) presented an overview of ELEVATE research on the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), focusing on understanding the macroeconomic and trade impacts of the regulation on major global economies as well as the possible implications of expanding carbon border adjustment mechanisms to different countries.

EU CBAM is a trade regulation on import commodities, based on environmental indicators:

Sectors covered	Electric Energy Production; Cement; Aluminium; Fertilisers; Iron and Steel; Hydrogen
Characteristics	• Introduction of charges based on carbon content for importers of selected goods in 2026 and cost ramp up to 2034, with the full phase starting in 2035 • Conceived as a replacement for free allowances in EU ETS • Charges are the difference between EU ETS and domestic carbon price • Exemptions apply when importers have a similar domestic carbon price system
Objectives	• Prevent carbon leakage by discouraging companies from relocating to countries with weaker environmental regulations • Protect EU companies investing in green technology • Encourage climate ambition and promote implementation of carbon market policies in other countries • Generate revenue that can be reinvested in climate policy

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In three different ELEVATE studies, researchers explored several drivers influencing EU CBAM implications, including:

- At what rates import prices are affected by the EU CBAM, and whether there is a full or partial pass-through of potential increases to EU customers;
- The sectors most likely to be impacted, based on countries' market structure;
- Bilateral trade relations, revealing whether countries rely on a single or diversified pool of exporters/importers in each sector;
- The carbon intensity of goods production in different regions, as well as the different carbon prices

The findings of the model-based analysis across the three studies are consistent in highlighting the **limited macroeconomic impacts of EU CBAM at national and global levels. Similarly, the effects on emission reduction appear moderate.**

However, **more substantial effects appear when focusing on specific sectors and bilateral trade relations**:

- Because of our complex and interconnected global value chains, **EU CBAM also impacts sectors not directly covered by the measure**, including downstream products manufactured with CBAM goods and fossil fuels used to produce CBAM goods;
- The EU appears to be the most affected country for exports, followed by Turkey and China. However, in the case of the EU, this outcome is likely to be driven by the rise in the price of downstream products, since manufactured goods may be more expensive with the introduction of CBAM;
- Countries like Japan and South Korea might see some trade and GDP gains due to the small carbon intensity of their current production of CBAM goods;
- **Bilateral trade relations can be significantly affected by EU CBAM, with a key role played by domestic carbon price differentials**;
- The study focusing on Brazil shows some impacts on the profitability of the main agricultural commodities exported to the EU, however, the effect is relatively small compared to a significant mitigation potential;

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- The study focusing on China and India explored the wider international context of domestic mitigation measures. An insightful takeaway is that CBAM can help balance out the effects of different climate policies across countries. For example, if China makes its carbon pricing stricter, India could gain a trade advantage in the EU market by not having similar policies. CBAM reduces this policy-induced advantage, encouraging India to consider its own climate action. More generally, carbon border measures like CBAM add a strategic element to climate policy, helping align efforts between countries—especially in economies that depend on exporting carbon-intensive goods.

Discussion: what aspects of EU CBAM analysis can be improved? To what extent have countries reacted to the EU CBAM?

- The discussion began with a participant's reflection on the **need to increase the granularity of the modelling analysis to better understand the distributional and justice implications** of the measure. The country-level GDP impacts might fail to capture **transboundary effects across the supply chain**. For instance, Mozambique is a large producer of aluminium destined for foreign exports, however, a significant portion of the industry is owned by Australian corporations. Despite current technical limitations, models should strive to add nuance to the analysis and better represent impacts on local workers at the sectoral level.
- It is important to recognise that, although models can provide an indication of the expected impacts of the measure, they do not identify absolute "winners" or "losers". Different modelling assumptions (for example, whether the seller or the buyer bears the extra costs of the measure) can lead to very different outcomes.
- The discussion further touched on the **use of the EU CBAM revenues**. Despite initial plans to redirect the revenues towards climate programmes in developing countries, the Commission will now invest the capital domestically to respond to financial pressures caused by the recent energy crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it was also raised that the EU CBAM revenues are not significant compared to the total of European climate finance, and their use might change in the future.
- A further point of discussion focused on the **implications of EU CBAM in the Brazilian economy**, with a focus on the recent approval of a national Emission Trade System (ETS) law. A participant commented that this outcome can be considered a result of the introduction of the EU CBAM, demonstrating the influence of this measure, beyond trade, on climate policy negotiations.

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Exploring the distributional effects of carbon pricing to facilitate socially just reforms

In developed and developing countries alike, there has been public resistance to carbon pricing and fossil fuel reforms, because such policies can result in rising energy prices. Public protests have the potential to delay or stop these reforms.

However, research shows that it is possible to design socially acceptable carbon pricing measures by evaluating their degree of perceived fairness across three key dimensions (below). Building on these findings, Jan Steckel (PIK) and colleagues developed **a tool** that allows policymakers to explore the distributional effects of carbon pricing in different national contexts.

Table illustrating three dimensions of distributional effects (slide by Jan Steckel).

Segment of Population	Criterion	Dimension of Distribution	Guiding Questions
The Lower-Income Groups	Distributional effects	Vertical Distribution	What cost falls on the poorest members of society?
Hardship Cases	Personal Effects	Horizontal Distribution	Which households face the highest additional costs? What is the cost to households which are most important to decision makers?
Hardly Accessible	Procedural aspects + use of revenues	Possibility of receiving transfers from government	Which households could be compensated given institutional set-up?

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What types of impacts do carbon policies have, and which are considered fair?

1. **Vertical distribution -** Carbon pricing impacts are progressive in poorer countries, meaning that lower-income groups bear smaller effects. This is driven by the difference in household energy expenditures, and it is a well-understood economic phenomenon.
2. **Horizontal distribution –** Delving into the context of specific countries, however, it becomes clear that comparing the poorest and richest households may overlook the **differences *within* these groups**. Beyond income, the impact of carbon pricing reforms on individual households largely depends on their specific consumption patterns—for instance, whether they own a car, how they heat their home, and where they live. By identifying and calculating these criteria, we can have a more accurate understanding of these effects.
3. **Revenue Use –** Research finds that **revenue recycling makes carbon pricing schemes generally more acceptable**, but there are large differences in the acceptability of different recycling schemes for different citizens. For instance, uniform cash transfers appear to be less acceptable than green spending. In addition to economic impacts, Low-and-Middle-Income countries (LMICs) might face additional health impacts. This is a consequence of the reduction in fuel consumption and the potential increase in the use of biomass, as well as possible changes in calorie and nutrient intake. Transfers are fundamental to protect from these negative effects, yet not all affected households have access to existing transfer programmes. **It is important to design novel compensation mechanisms that target those in need**, keeping in mind that a successful implementation of revenue recycling requires careful consideration of local institutional limitations and pre-existing social assistance structures.

The online tool newly developed by ELEVATE researchers allows policymakers to explore how these different dimensions interact with each other and to calculate the distributional impacts of carbon prices in different countries. The machine-learning-based tool is powered by data on 1.56 million households in 88 countries, accounting for 65% of the global population and 52% of global CO_2 emissions.

During the workshop, participants had the opportunity to explore the interactive tool and ask questions about its applicability to policy design. Since the tool allows for granular impact analysis, policymakers can use it to understand how carbon price reforms interact with existing policies or to evaluate the best options for revenue use based on the national context. Moreover, the tool can be used to combat misinformation around carbon price impacts across a range of different dimensions.

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Closing Panel Discussion moderated by Detlef Van Vuuren: What role do market-based financial instruments play on the pathway to net-zero?

The final discussion focused on the role of policies involving cross-cutting price signals (carbon pricing, carbon border adjustments and tax credits). These mechanisms can play an important role as potential levers to close the climate policy implementation gap, but they can also have heterogeneous impacts. Participants explored the key challenges and opportunities associated with the deployment of these instruments, focusing on the perspectives of three major global economies: the US, Brazil and the EU.

US

- **The future of US climate policy financial tools is unclear.** So far, the country has employed incentive-based financing tools to advance climate policy, including loans and tax credits to accelerate clean energy development. This was achieved through several laws (i.e. the Bipartisan Infrastructural Law, the Inflation Reduction Act and others) which collectively injected around 2 trillion dollars into the economy. However, these mechanisms ultimately rely on private sector investments and members of the public seeking out subsidised benefits. With the new Trump administration, it is currently unclear which of these tools will survive.
- **There is bipartisan interest in addressing emissions through trade measures on carbon-intensive goods, but this might be overshadowed by Trump's trade tariffs.** Three different bills have currently been proposed in Congress, respectively focusing on comparing the carbon intensity of domestic and foreign goods; imposing fees on foreign producers; or imposing a fee on both domestic and foreign producers, effectively creating a carbon price. However, the topic might lose momentum due to the government's imposition of trade tariffs for the pursuit of different geopolitical goals.
- **There is a strong interest in creating inter-operable trade systems to reduce administrative costs, protect domestic industries and create long-term mitigation demands.** This might include exploring methodologies to measure embedded emissions in traded goods; or creating standard definitions for "low emission" products, to avoid a patchwork of different data collection requirements. However, the Trump administration is currently questioning US engagement with multilateral institutions leading these efforts, such as the IEA.

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Brazil

- **Market-based approaches are considered key to implementing ambitious national climate policies and the topic is very popular in Brazil's political debate.** The EU CBAM, for example, played an important role in the recent approval of a domestic ETS. Various sectors in the Brazilian economy recognised the potential gains emerging from a CBAM model and started to lobby for a more ambitious climate policy. The newly approved ETS law will undergo a phased implementation across the next 7 years.
- For a correct implementation of these mechanisms, however, it is important to keep in mind three key aspects: the risk of uneven **distributional impacts**, the possible **repercussions on competitiveness** and the influence of **international cooperation** challenges. From the perspective of developing countries, in particular, **the future of climate finance is uncertain**, considering the US's recent withdrawal from the Paris Agreement and the increase in defense spending in the EU.

EU

- The EU has employed a vast toolbox of market-based mechanisms to enable the implementation of its climate targets. **The EU ETS**, involving an economy-wide carbon price on energy-intensive sectors, **has been in place for almost 2 decades**. Although classified as a "disincentive", **the policy is widely supported by the EU industry**, since it allows for a predictable and well-managed transition, whilst also creating new revenue streams through allowance schemes.
- The EU plans to introduce a **new ETS**, which will cover all emitting sectors, including **building and transportation**. The policy comes with new challenges and opportunities related to the management of the **distributional impacts at the household level.** For instance, when it comes to subsidies, the EU has worked to create a level playing field between member states with very different financial capacities. The allowances for ETS 2 will be primarily paid upstream by the producers of the fuels powering the building and transportation sectors, and the revenues will be rechannelled into vulnerable households through the Social Climate Fund.
- It is important to ensure that **government procurement spending (a trillion-euro industry in the EU) promotes the energy transition** by opting for low-carbon goods and supporting domestic production of these goods.

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- The EU is also focusing on **enhancing the inter-operability of trade systems** and exploring how to measure embedded carbon. It is also important to recognise that trading partners might be impacted not only by the EU CBAM but also by other changes in the EU economy (for instance, the promotion of EU-based goods and services through subsidies and procurement). It is a priority for the EU to always act under international legal obligations and ensure that all measures are WTO (World Trade Organisation)-compliant.

Implementing the green transition in the current geopolitical landscape

- Despite the current situation of uncertainty and tension in the global geopolitical landscape, including the US withdrawal from multilateral climate negotiations, **countries are committed to staying the course** in delivering their climate targets.
- **The EU remains confident in its ability to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 while recognising the crucial need to maintain sustained public support for this goal.** Through the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is introducing new support measures for households and industry, intended to increase public acceptance of environmental measures. Moreover, the **EU has been investing in the energy transition for two decades, effectively retooling its economy in a way that does not allow an easy road back to a fossil-fuel-based model.**
- **BRICS countries, including Brazil, can play an important leadership role in reaffirming the importance of climate policy.** Investing in the strengthening of institutional capacity- both nationally and internationally- is essential to ensure that the initiatives developed in challenging times can flourish in the future. Brazil has demonstrated its commitment to supporting the global climate regime, recognising that **the transition to a low-carbon global economy is cost-effective and beneficial for national policy priorities.**

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About us

ELEVATE aims to develop new scientific insights to support the preparations of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and national climate policies focused on achieving net-zero emissions in line with the Paris Agreement. The project is developed by a transdisciplinary consortium of national and international climate research teams interacting actively with policymakers and other stakeholders in climate policy and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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The ELEVATE project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme, under grant agreement No 101056873. The workshop is the sole responsibility of the ELEVATE project and does not represent the opinion of the European Commission nor is the European Commission responsible for any of the proceedings therein.