

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000245/26
to the Commission
Pascal Arimont (PPE)
(22 January 2026)**

Subject: Financial contribution from the largest emitters for climate adaptation and loss and damage

The financial losses from extreme weather events average over USD 140 billion per year, yet the most vulnerable populations are often those who have produced the fewest greenhouse gas emissions. A study highlights a growing disconnect between the geographical areas responsible for the highest emissions and those experiencing the most severe climate effects (the Amazon, South-East Asia and southern Africa), exacerbating both global and intra-European climate injustice.

1. Will the Commission look into the possibility of using revenue from taxes on the super-rich, carbon-intensive investments or profits from fossil fuels to finance climate adaptation and the energy transition in the most vulnerable regions?
2. Does it intend to strengthen the climate justice dimension in its internal and external policies, in particular by explicitly recognising the increased responsibility of the economic elites within and outside the EU (China, India and the United States)?
3. Does it intend to incorporate this approach in international climate negotiations in order to promote a fairer distribution of climate efforts and funding?

Submitted: 22.1.2026

**Answer given by Mr Hoekstra on behalf of the European Commission
(3 March 2026)**

The Commission has been exploring innovative options to broaden the sources of concessional finance for climate action, in line with the 2025 Council Conclusions on International Climate Finance ⁽¹⁾. This includes solidarity levies from the fossil fuel sector.

The Commission is a partner of the Global Solidarity Levies Task Force, established at the 2023 UN Climate Change Conference (COP28) by the governments of Barbados, France and Kenya.

The Task Force promotes the implementation of solidarity levies as a source of finance to support climate and development goals. At the 2025 UN Climate Change Conference (COP30), it launched the Premium Flyers Solidarity Coalition, aiming to introduce levies on business class, first class and private jets in the aviation sector.

The EU will also contribute to the implementation of the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance, and the call on all actors to work together to scale up financing for developing countries to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year 2035. This includes advocating for broadening the donor base and improving domestic resource mobilisation.

⁽¹⁾ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-13732-2025-INIT/en/pdf>.