

EN

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Answer given by Ms Zaharieva
on behalf of the European Commission
(3.6.2026)

The Commission's position on geoengineering is set out in the Joint Communication of the Commission and High Representative on the Climate-Security Nexus¹, which states that 'risks, impacts and unintended consequences that these technologies pose are poorly understood, and necessary rules, procedures and institutions have not been developed' and stresses that the EU, guided by the precautionary principle, 'will support international efforts to assess comprehensively the risks and uncertainties of climate interventions, including solar radiation modification and promote discussions on a potential international framework for its governance, including research related aspects'.

For solar radiation modification (SRM) in particular, the Commission has funded projects to investigate ethical and governance aspects of SRM and related research². The Commission requested the Group of the Chief Scientific Advisors to conduct a scientific risk assessment of SRM technologies and the European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies to provide ethical perspectives on SRM. The two groups delivered their opinions³⁴ on 9 December 2024.

The Commission has also been actively engaged in discussions on SRM under the auspices of relevant international organisations, including the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environmental Programme.

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52023JC0019>.

² See, in particular, TechEthos (<https://doi.org/10.3030/101006249>), GENIE (<https://doi.org/10.3030/951542>) and Co-CREATE (<https://doi.org/10.3030/101137642>).

³ <https://scientificadvice.eu/advice/solar-radiation-modification/>.

⁴ Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Opinion on solar radiation modification – Ethical perspectives, Publications Office of the European Union, 2024, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2777/951016>.