



Law

Feedback from: Bioenergia ry - the Bioenergy Association of Finland

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The Bioenergy Association of Finland

User type

Business association

Organisation

Bioenergia ry - the Bioenergy Association of Finland

Organisation size

Micro (1 to 9 employees)

Transparency register number174042620514-51 (<http://ec.europa.eu/transparencyregister/public/consultation/displaylobbyist.do?id=174042620514-51&locale=en>)**Country of origin**

Finland

Initiative[Societal resilience - managing EU climate risks \(/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/14019-Societal-resilience-managing-EU-climate-risks_en\)](/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/14019-Societal-resilience-managing-EU-climate-risks_en)

Bioenergia ry the Bioenergy Association of Finland supports the Commission initiative on EU climate risk assessment and developing EU-wide management of the climate risks. The level of warming was 1.45 ± 0.12 °C above pre-industrial levels (1850-1900) in 2023 (WMO 2024). Based on the recent assessments it is quite clear the world is on a path, where we will see significantly higher temperatures during the next few decades. In the most optimistic estimates, where all announced climate action is fully implemented we could be achieving 1.8°C warming or even less by 2100 but likely after a significant overshoot. Accordingly, we find the envisaged approach quite promising. It is very useful to collect, produce and review information on climate risks in Europe, and to publish and communicate this. Just as planned, the main objective after the climate risk assessment should be to identify where coordinated action at the EU level is required or brings benefits vs. action in individual Member States. According to the call for evidence, the impacts on economic activity, employment, single market, territorial cohesion, environment, energy, public health, food security, distributional implications and trade are examples of areas that should be considered. We agree. Warming may have impacts on energy security, which could be usefully analysed at the European level. The impact of warming on European forests may take many forms, but it is already evident that warming is a significant challenge for the prevention of biodiversity loss in Member States. Also, warming may impact on land-based greenhouse gas emissions, the relative importance of which in EU climate policy is growing, as the EU energy system is quickly getting rid of fossil fuels. A better understanding of climate risks must be fully incorporated in EU efforts to fight against climate change and biodiversity loss. Policies need to be planned in a way that set meaningful targets for individual countries, regions and sectors taking also into account change that cannot be avoided any longer in the short term. It would also be useful to assess the impacts the additional warming might have on migration needs towards the EU. Migration clearly requires coordinated action at the EU level. Source: Climate Action Tracker, 2023, <https://climateactiontracker.org/press/release-projected-warming-almost-unchanged-for-two-years-as-governments-push-false-solutions-over-climate-action/> WMO, 2024, <https://wmo.int/media/news/wmo-confirms-2023-smashes-global-temperature-record>

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