



ERCST

Roundtable on
Climate Change and
Sustainable Transition

2025

European Roundtable on Climate Change and Sustainable Transition

2025 Prospectus





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About ERCST

The European Roundtable on Climate Change and Sustainable Transition (ERCST) is an independent, not-for-profit think tank, registered under Belgian law (as an ‘association sans but lucratif’), based in the heart of the European quarter in Brussels. More information on ERCST can be found in the ‘Governance’ [chapter](#).

The mission of ERCST is to provide a neutral space where policymakers and regulators can meet stakeholders and discuss climate change policy, including how to manage a sustainable transition to a low-carbon society. While focused on European climate policy, ERCST fully recognises and incorporates in its activities and thinking, the global dimensions of climate change policy.

ERCST aims to provide rigorous intellectual analysis, stemming from the experience and input of its staff, as well as other research available, and the input of the stakeholders who join its activities.

It represents its own views and strives to ensure in a very strict way its independence and integrity. ERCST aims to provide original ideas and research into European and international debates, which it can fully support through the logic of its arguments and the evidence that it can bring forward.

ERCST is therefore open to researchers, NGOs, experts, and other stakeholders, filling a gap in the institutional “climate landscape”. It is a place where all views will be welcomed, encouraged, and listened to.

In 2024, ERCST will continue its efforts and work organised in a number of work streams that operate with different formats such as online webinars, brainstorm sessions, task forces, moderated roundtables in Brussels and other capitals, briefings and lunchtime meetings.

Values

ERCST is committed to the goals and principles of the Paris Agreement and works towards promoting a just, inclusive, and sustainable global transition.

ERCST has always been careful to ensure an inclusive working environment and to be attentive to gender diversity and to the plurality of voices represented in its initiatives. When this is not reflected in one of our publications or events, it is due to the unavailability of the consulted experts to participate, to choices of organisations on their representation or specific representation in the respective organisation.



2025 Work Streams

ERCST plans to structure its work for 2025 around the following workstreams:

- 1. EU ETS**
 - a. 2025 State of the EU ETS Report
 - b. Future of the EU ETS
- 2. Climate and Trade**
 - a. Carbon Border Adjustments in the EU
 - b. Climate Trade Nexus
- 3. International Climate Change Policy and the Implementation of the Paris Agreement**
 - a. Markets and Non-market Provisions (Article 6) under the Paris Agreement
 - b. Response Measures under the Paris Agreement
- 4. Hydrogen**
 - a. Implementation and transposition of hydrogen regulations in the EU Member States
 - b. Financing the EU Hydrogen Market
 - c. 2025 State of the European Hydrogen Market Report
- 5. Sustainable Fuels**
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 - a. CO storage beyond the EU: regulatory barriers and business opportunities
 - b. Advancing Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS) Policy
 - c. Circular Carbon Economy - CO₂ as a Valuable Resource
 - d. Comparative Analysis of Carbon Removal Approaches
- 7. Corporate Sustainability: CSRD and CSDDD**
- 8. Green Claims Directive**

This list is indicative and will be continuously revised and updated throughout the year. Moreover, the focus and activities might be adapted as the 2025 political agenda develops.



Timeline of Activities January-May 2025

January 2025

- Green Claims Directive (GCD) trilogues – How does the GCD connects with (Voluntary) Carbon Markets? – Focus Group
- Unlocking CO₂ Storage Opportunities Outside the EU – Policy Challenges and Business Prospects – Paper Launch
- Implementation and transposition of hydrogen regulations in the EU Member States – Stakeholders and Member States Consultation

February 2025

- Green Claims Directive (GCD) trilogues – How does the GCD connects to (Voluntary) Carbon Markets? – Stakeholders Consultation
- Future of Emissions Trading in the EU: Price Signal and Competitiveness – Stakeholder Roundtable
- Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage: Balancing Land Use and CDR Potential – Focus Group
- Solutions for exports of EU CBAM-covered goods – Expert Consultation

March 2025

- Beyond Electrification: Balancing Complexity and Flexibility in the EU's Sustainable Fuels Policies – Public Debate
- Implementation and transposition of hydrogen regulations in the EU Member States – Launch Event
- Circular Carbon Economy: CO₂ as a Valuable Resource – Focus Group
- 2025 State of the EU ETS Report – Stakeholder Consultation
- Green Claims Directive (GCD)- How does the GCD connects with (Voluntary) Carbon Markets? – Launch Event
- Solutions for exports of EU CBAM-covered goods – Launch Event
- Future of Emissions Trading in the EU: Price Signal and Competitiveness – Launch Event

April 2025

- Addressing Regulatory Challenges in the Sustainable Fuels Value Chain – Focus Group

May 2025

- 2025 State of the EU ETS Report – Launch Event



1. EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)

a. 2025 State of the EU ETS Report

The Report is intended as a “snapshot” and independent contribution to the policy debate, providing policymakers and stakeholders with an overview of how the EU ETS is doing by each year, based on previous year’s data.

In 2024, the ninth yearly edition of the Report¹ was published. This report² featured one ‘special subchapter’ on Competitiveness and Carbon Leakage, and other on EU policies impacting carbon, following the increased interaction between the EU ETS and other climate policy files. In 2024, the ERCST will produce its tenth annual report. The 2025 will take stock of adopted implementing and delegated regulation complementing the EU ETS Directive, and impact on industrial competitiveness of EU ETS covered entities, which ERCST will produce together with the Wegener Centre on Climate and Global Change, BloombergNEF and Compass Lexecon.

In addition to the report, the project aims to bring together small groups of stakeholders deeply involved in EU ETS discussions, through meetings held in Brussels and in other EU Member States. This year the report will also reflect on the state of discussion and upcoming issues that will determine the future of the EU ETS.

b. Future of Emissions Trading in the EU

The EU ETS is seen as one the important drivers since it came into operation in 2005. However, as we reach end of 2020’s and forward middle of 2030, there are many issues that need to be discussed - fundamentally if the EU ETS is the right instrument as we reach towards zero allowances and what architecture and governance it should take.

The Future of the Emissions Trading in the EU is a process that ERCST has put into place as an independent review, also bringing together EU institutions and EU stakeholders in this important debate.

As part of this initiative, 7 topics have been identified, namely: Coverage (2024), Role of Emissions Trading in the EU (2024), Price Signal and Competitiveness, Carbon Removals, Market Functioning, Architecture and Governance, Agriculture. This process has started in 2024 and will continue through 2025.

ERCST has organised and will continue to organise thematic events along the year.

¹ Marcu, A., López, J. F. L., Coker, E., Bourcier, F., Caneill, J-Y., Schleicher, S. & Romeo, G. (2024). 2024 State of the EU ETS Report. 14 May. Available at <https://ercst.org/2024-state-of-the-eu-ets-report> (Accessed on 12 December 2024)

² By 13 December 2024, the 2024 State of the EU ETS Report accounted more than 2,000 downloads at ERCST’s website, including a French translation of the Report and slide deck.



2. Climate and Trade

a. Carbon Border Adjustments in the EU – Phase VI

Phase VI of the project will provide more in-depth analysis and discussion of a series of issues that will gain prominence in the further elaboration of the CBAM and the industrial policy context in which it is operationalized:

- **Export of EU CBAM-covered goods**, including issues and options related to the carbon leakage risk for goods subject to the CBAM and produced in the EU for export, building on ERCST's work in Phase III on a WTO-aligned solutions for export-related leakage, and in Phase V on implications of the CBAM for exporters of CBAM covered goods.
- **Extension of CBAM scope to additional sectors**, in anticipation of the review scheduled before the end of the transitional period; this activity will include an assessment of the impacts of including additional sectors under the CBAM. Based on stakeholder engagement and research, this activity will examine the relevant factors influencing the decision.
- **Implementation challenges**, such as loopholes regarding circumvention and the use of scrap material, the quality of the data, the ability of importers to obtain data, and the future role and determination of default values as well as a mark-up during the definitive period. Additionally, implementation challenges such as circumvention and resource shuffling, as well as other potential future issues, will be addressed as part of this work.

ERCST will also retain flexibility to react to new developments and changing priorities during the project duration with timely analysis and convening.

b. Climate Trade Nexus

The purpose of the Climate-Trade Nexus (CTN) project is to explore how trade-related climate measures that aim to address international GHG leakage resulting from domestic climate policy measures might be designed so as to account for the legitimate differences that characterise climate policy across various developing country trading partners.

Understanding the role of GHGs embodied in traded goods and the intersection of climate and trade policy is imperative to support the transition to a low carbon economy in order to meet the goal of net zero GHG emissions by 2050. Carbon border adjustments (CBA) on imported goods are one policy approach aiming to address the concern about carbon leakage that is of particular interest to countries that have implemented or are considering carbon pricing measures.



CTNA will survey climate policy in key emerging and developing economies and will explore and seek to propose ways in which their various approaches to climate policy might be fairly and meaningfully accommodated to support low carbon trade without undue negative impacts. It will further explore objective metrics for assessing and comparing relative levels and costs of domestic climate actions, and opportunities to expand the relevance and efficacy of existing arrangements for multilateral cooperation and engagement.

Governments are increasingly contemplating measures such as CBAs, taxes or fees, in part to increase their trading partners' climate ambitions. Such policies largely reward trading partners that apply an explicit "carbon price" to GHGs from the goods they produce. While a growing number of exporters are implementing impactful climate measures, few major export countries with sizable or fast-growing export industries tax their domestic GHGs but do exhibit lagging sustainable development indicators. Thus, this program will also apply these outputs to identify and engage in direct capacity-building consultations focused on the selected target countries with affected export industries. Through these activities, the Climate-Trade Nexus project will position country decision-makers to reconcile emerging trade-related climate policies with their domestic objectives for trade, climate change mitigation, and sustainable development—and ultimately, to contribute to deepening cuts in GHGs across the global trading system.



3. International Climate Change Policy and the Implementation of the Paris Agreement

a. Markets and Non-market Provisions (Article 6) under the Paris Agreement

Since its inception, ERCST has been organising and hosting regular informal dialogues on the operationalization and implementation of Article 6, with the aim of fostering discussions in a less rigid atmosphere. Since 2014, the ERCST Article 6 Informal Dialogues is bringing together the relevant negotiators and stakeholders, to ensure that participants feel free to go deeper into developing, explaining and understanding the different views and interpretations of the rules, modalities and procedures.

During 2021-2022, the informal dialogues continued in virtual format, focusing on why an agreement could not be reached and discussing potential ways forward. Emphasis was put on better understanding contentious issues and links with other parts of the Article 6 Rulebook. Particularly, Article 6 Rulebook that was adopted at COP 26.

During 2024, ERCST was instrumental and facilitated Article 6 informal discussions leading to the successful implementation of the work programme and decisions taken in COP 29 in Baku, Azerbaijan.

In addition, ERCST hosts the Article 6 Community Center. ERCST organises webinars with leading thinkers and practitioners on a regular basis to tackle different interesting topics and facilitate knowledge-building within the community.

Moreover, ERCST hosts the Article 6 Library on its website. The library is a unique point of information that holds 250+ publications, presentations and UNFCCC documents that relate to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. New publications are continuously added to ensure users are updated on the newest research and analysis.

During 2025 the ERCST will continue its Article 6 Informal Dialogues work focusing on implementation dimension.

b. Response Measures under the Paris Agreement

Response measures is an important component of the Paris Agreement (Article 4.15) and finds resonance in the just transition, economic diversification and decarbonisation discussions. Its international dimension looks at the effects arising from mitigation policies taken by Parties and their cross-border impacts, both positive and negative.

ERCST's work on response measures has been pioneering in developing a methodology for reporting on the impacts of response measures and by practically applying it with country case studies.



In 2019, ERCST carried out a case study on ‘Reporting on response measures under biennial update reporting in Chile’.

In 2021, ERCST developed a case study for reporting the socio-economic impacts of response measures in Ghana. The work has been undertaken as a ‘live’ iterative activity, with work done, followed by webinars with local stakeholders and response measures negotiators, in order to gather feedback, refine the methodology and foster capacity building among relevant stakeholders. This work was taken on board of KCI and the Forum on response measures.

Additionally, ERCST conducting regular workshops and side events under the ‘Informal Dialogue on Response Measures’ initiative to discuss different topics, including Just Transition, CBAM and the progress of the work plan of the KCI and the Forum.

This work will continue in 2025 and is being developed as the international negotiations agenda evolves.



4. Hydrogen

a. Implementation and transposition of hydrogen regulations in the EU Member States

While the EU has set ambitious targets for hydrogen, the achievement of these goals relies heavily on the role of Member States in implementing and transposing EU regulations and directives into their national frameworks. Directives, in particular, require each Member State to adopt national measures to incorporate them into domestic law. Effective implementation and transposition of the EU hydrogen policy framework are essential not only for meeting national and EU targets but also for fostering the development of a unified EU hydrogen market.

In our initiative, a few Member States have been identified as case studies. Their implementation approaches will be analyzed, as well as the main challenges they are facing. A first Stakeholders and Member States roundtable was organized in 2024 gathering inputs from Germany, France, The Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. In 2025, a second roundtable involving additional Member States will take place.

b. Financing the EU Hydrogen Market

This segment of our work aims to investigate the key factors, challenges, and trends that influence investment in the EU hydrogen market. Our research will focus on the developments occurred in the framework of the European Hydrogen Bank. We will organize a Roundtable event on the European Hydrogen Bank Second Auction to discuss the current configuration of the EU Hydrogen Bank, the results of the second auction, the possible configurations of future auctions and potential areas for improvement.

c. 2025 State of the European Hydrogen Market Report

Aiming to provide a comprehensive analysis of the EU's hydrogen economy, this report will serve as a yearly benchmark, evaluating the sector's expansion and effectiveness. It will be structured to reflect against legislative targets and key policy frameworks.

The second edition of the Report is a collaborative effort involving ERCST and the Oxford Institute for Energy Studies. It is scheduled for release in May.

The Report functions as a retrospective overview, and it is designed as an independent contribution to inform policymakers and stakeholders about the latest developments in the EU and UK hydrogen markets, based on data from the previous year.

The initiative also seeks to foster engagement among key stakeholders in hydrogen discussions. This will be achieved through consultations leading to the finalisation of the Report's Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).



5. Sustainable Fuels

a. Sustainable Fuels Value Chain: Regulatory Mapping and Solutions

The theme addresses comprehensive mapping of regulatory challenges across the sustainable fuels value chain, culminating in a policy paper that covers feedstock sustainability criteria, certification mechanisms, and infrastructure requirements for transport and storage. The analysis encompasses stakeholder input on policy challenges and opportunities for optimizing processes in alignment with EU sustainability goals.

b. Beyond Electrification: Assessing EU's Sustainable Fuels Policies

Through a high-profile public debate, this theme presents a critical assessment of electrification limitations and explores the complementary role of sustainable fuels - including biofuels, synthetic fuels, and hydrogen - in achieving full sector decarbonization. The discussion focuses particularly on aviation, maritime shipping, and industrial processes where technical or economic barriers to electrification exist, examining how sustainable fuels can complement electrification in hard-to-electrify sectors

c. Vehicle CO₂ Standards Reform

The theme examines innovative policy approaches to drive sustainable fuels deployment, with a dedicated paper analyzing potential reforms of vehicle CO₂ regulations to strengthen market signals for renewable fuels and low-carbon materials across the automotive value chain. The work presents policy mechanisms to enhance market competitiveness while ensuring sustainability, with particular focus on creating markets for low-carbon steel, aluminum, and plastics in vehicle manufacturing.

Through a series of focused events including roundtables, paper launches, and expert discussions, the Workstream brings together diverse stakeholders from industry, including fuel producers, automakers, airlines, and sectoral associations, to address pressing challenges in scaling up sustainable fuels deployment.



6. Carbon Management

a. CO storage beyond the EU: regulatory barriers and business opportunities

The theme addresses the regulatory and business challenges of CO₂ storage beyond EU borders, culminating in a policy paper that covers cross-border CO₂ transport, investigates London Protocol implications, and assesses attribution mechanisms under the EU ETS. The analysis encompasses the regulatory complexities of international CO₂ storage and their implications for EU climate policy implementation;

b. Advancing Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS) Policy

The focus area addresses sustainable deployment of BECCS through analysis of land use competition, sustainable biomass sourcing criteria, and infrastructure integration challenges. A dedicated paper incorporates socio-economical perspectives on biomass sustainability and regulatory assessments of BECCS deployment;

c. Circular Carbon Economy - CO₂ as a Valuable Resource

The theme covers the development of a circular carbon economy through CO₂ utilization technologies, leading to a policy paper that includes analysis of emerging CCU business models and regulatory frameworks, particularly in light of the EU's Industrial Carbon Management Strategy. The work presents regulatory pathways and market mechanisms for CO₂-derived products;

d. Comparative Analysis of Carbon Removal Approaches

Through a high-profile public debate (May 2025), this theme presents synergies and trade-offs between nature-based solutions (NBS) and engineered CDR approaches, covers the EU's Carbon Removal Certification Framework (CRCF) impacts on implementation and scalability. The discussion encompasses financial, technological, and policy dimensions of carbon removal strategies.



7. Corporate Sustainability: CSRD and CSDDD

ERCST has been following the discussion around corporate sustainability and sustainable finance, namely the topic of EU Taxonomy, since 2021. More recently, the focus has been placed on various elements of the EU Corporate Sustainability legislative initiatives, i.e., the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), and the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD).

For instance, during CSDDD trilogues, ERCST actively participated in the extensive discussions, influencing the debate on the specific topic of its extraterritorial effects. A topic that will be relevant in the upcoming during the Directive's transposition and implementation. More recently, in light of CSDDD's entry into force on July 25, 2024¹, ERCST has conducted an evaluation of the Directive's final text. The analysis considered not only earlier elements from the legislative process, namely the two previous negative opinions from the European Commission's Regulatory Scrutiny Board and the Commission Staff Working Document, as well as the Commission's initial proposal. Focus was given to the directive's key provisions and elements, as well as unresolved issues, such as inconsistencies with other directives (like CSRD), company concerns about due diligence, extraterritoriality, liability risks, administrative burdens and impacts on non-EU businesses.

Another key topic that has been followed under Corporate Sustainability is the Transition Plans for Climate Change Mitigation. Under CSRD and ESRS, companies are required to disclose their transition plans for climate change mitigation, if they have one, and explain how these are aligned with the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement. The CSDDD mandates companies to adopt and implement a transition plan for climate change mitigation, aiming to ensure, through best efforts, that the company's business model and strategy are compatible with the transition to a sustainable economy and the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C and the objective of achieving climate neutrality as established EU Climate Law.

Finally, in the next year of 2025, ERCST will be actively involved in the discussion around the "Omnibus Simplification Package on CSRD and CSDDD" providing concrete suggestions for simplifying reporting and due diligence requirements.



8. Green Claims Directive

ERCST has been closely monitoring the legislative process of the European Commission’s proposed Directive on the substantiation and communication of explicit environmental claims (“Green Claims Directive” or “GCD”), with a particular focus on its implications for climate-related claims based on carbon credits. On March 12, 2024, the European Parliament (EP), in its first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure, adopted several amendments to the proposal introducing several constraints to the substantiation of climate-related claims. The Presidency prepared a compromise text – developed through multiple interim versions and revisions – based on discussions in the Working Party on the Environment (WPE) and written comments received from delegations. On June 17, 2024, the Council adopted its position (‘general approach’), dropping several of the EP’s suggestions. The upcoming trilogues are expected to begin in Q1 2025.

ERCST will foster discussions during the trilogues on the potential impacts GCD can have on Voluntary Carbon Markets (VCMs).

9. Other Projects

ERCST carries out projects for a breadth of clients from the public and private sector, providing original ideas and research into European and international climate change policy. ERCST has implemented projects and advised governments on global carbon pricing initiatives including Emission Trading Systems (ETs), the economic impacts of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on third countries, the link between trade and climate change, the European Green Deal, and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, to name a few topics. ERCST also goes ‘in conversation with’ highly influential climate change figures to talk about recent climate policy developments, both at the EU and international level.



Annex I: Events held in 2024

Jan	Window on 2024 – with Yvon Slingenberg
Jan	State of the European hydrogen market – Stakeholder Consultation
Jan	Future of the EU ETS – Stakeholder Roundtable
Feb	European hydrogen bank: a game changer?
Feb	Quo vadis, EU: 2040 climate target
Feb	ETS review of carbon leakage risks for CBAM export goods – Expert Consultation
Feb	The CRCF trilogues and the Industrial Carbon Management Strategy: where are we headed?
Mar	2024 state of the EU ETS Report – Expert Stakeholder Consultation
Mar	Climate policy priorities for the next European Commission – Launch Event
Mar	Future of the EU ETS – carbon removals – Stakeholder Roundtable
Mar	Incentivising hydrogen demand: critical challenges and opportunities
Mar	Climate Trade Nexus (CTN) assessment – Mexico Workshop – ERCST
Mar	Climate Trade Nexus (CTN) assessment – Brazil Workshop
Mar	Climate Trade Nexus (CTN) assessment – South Africa Workshop – ERCST
Mar	The future of agriculture in the EU ETS
Apr	State of the European hydrogen market – Stakeholder Consultation
Apr	ETS review of carbon leakage risks for CBAM export goods – Launch Event
Apr	EU ETS: carbon dioxide removals CDRs
Apr	Navigating trade-related climate measures
May	2024 State of the EU ETS Report – Launch Event
May	2024 State of the European hydrogen market Report – Launch Event
June	The use of CBAM revenues – Launch Event
July	Future of the EU ETS – ETS Coverage – Stakeholder Roundtable
Sep	Including products further down the value chain in the EU CBAM – Expert Consultation
Sep	Transition plans for climate change mitigation – Focus Group
Sep	Building a cross-border CO ₂ infrastructure beyond the EU: risks and opportunities – Focus Group
Sep	Green Claims Directive proposal: current developments
Sep	Low-carbon hydrogen: key elements for a common sense approach – Focus Group
Sep	Pre-COP29: in conversation with Jacob Werksman
Sep	Navigating trade-related climate measures: first draft of the policy report
Sep	Future of the EU ETS: ETS Coverage – Launch Event
Oct	Low-carbon hydrogen: key elements for a common sense approach – Stakeholders Consultation



- Oct** Delegated Act on GHG emission savings of low-carbon fuels methodology – ERCST Debate
- Oct** Including products further down the value chain in the EU CBAM – Launch Event
- Oct** Finding common ground: a debate on the role of carbon management technologies in decarbonisation pathways
- Oct** Implementation and transposition of hydrogen regulations in the EU Member States – First Stakeholders and Member States Consultation
- Nov** Future of emission trading in the EU – role of emissions trading in EU climate policy – Stakeholder Roundtable
- Nov** Implementation of transition plans for climate change mitigation – Stakeholders Consultation
- Nov** ERCST at COP29 – carbon removals in international carbon markets
- Nov** ERCST at COP29 – the role of climate clubs in addressing trade related climate measures
- Nov** ERCST at COP29 – climate actions and impact assessment: a unified approach to sustainable development goals
- Nov** ERCST at COP29 – the declaration on the use of CBAM revenues
- Dec** Low-carbon hydrogen: key elements for a common sense approach – Launch event
- Dec** Evaluation of the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive – Launch Event
- Dec** International townhall: CBAM implementation – one year later
- Dec** CO₂ storage beyond the EU: regulatory barriers and business opportunities – Stakeholder Consultation
- Dec** Future of emissions trading system in the EU: role of emissions trading in EU climate policy – Launch Event
- Dec** 2025 state of the EU ETS Report – Stakeholder Roundtable



Annex II: Publications released in 2024

Feb	ERCST Commentary – European hydrogen bank: a game changer?
Mar	The carbon footprint of Neptun Deep
Mar	Climate policy priorities for the next European Commission
Mar	ERCST Reflection Note – The CRCF trilogues and the Industrial Carbon Management Strategy: where are we headed?
Apr	ERCST Commentary – EU carbon price: regulatory intervention, economic cycle, market fundamentals
Apr	Review of carbon leakage risks of CBAM export goods
May	Policy Brief: Green Claims Directive: what to expect for climate-related claims?
May	2024 State of the EU ETS
June	2024 State of the European hydrogen market
June	The use of CBAM revenues
Aug	ERCST response to the UK Authority’s consultation on ‘Integrating greenhouse gas removals in the UK emissions trading scheme’
Sep	‘Green Claims’ Frameworks: a comparative look at recent developments in EU and non-EU jurisdictions
Sep	Future of emissions trading in the EU: coverage Analysis
Oct	Including products further down the value chain in the EU CBAM
Oct	ERCST Feedback to the EU Commission public consultation ‘Methodology to determine the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission savings of low-carbon fuels’
Oct	Reflection Note: Incentivising hydrogen demand: critical challenges and opportunities for EU policy
Nov	Declaration: calling on the EU to direct revenues from the CBAM towards international climate finance
Nov	ERCST Reflections: COP29: good COP, bad COP?
Dec	Low-carbon hydrogen: key elements for a common-sense approach
Dec	Evaluation of the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive
Dec	Reviving Europe’s industrial power: how to boost competitiveness through energy
Dec	Future of emissions trading in the EU: role of Emissions Trading in EU climate policy