

**Question for written answer E-000253/2016**  
**to the Commission**  
Rule 130  
**Adam Szejnfeld (PPE)**

Subject: EU climate policy after the COP21 summit in Paris

The compromise reached at the December climate summit in Paris is undoubtedly an important step towards reducing carbon emissions and tackling global warming. The agreement also sends a strong signal, both to countries and companies, about the necessary direction of change in development models. But we will only be able to speak about a complete success when all of the 200 or so countries taking part in the negotiations actually fulfil the commitments they made in Paris.

The climate agreement achieved contains a number of legally binding rules which will form the basis for improving confidence and bringing those countries fighting climate change closer together. It is vital, however, that the individual countries' pledges to reduce carbon emissions are translated into practice. These announcements, particularly in the case of major world economies such as the US, China, India and Brazil, are clear evidence of how much lower are the ambitions of third countries compared with the EU's strict climate goals.

What action is the Commission planning to take in response to the outcome of the climate summit in Paris? In particular, is the Commission planning a revision of EU climate policy to bring it into line with the actions of other countries so as to better protect the competitiveness of European industry in the global market?