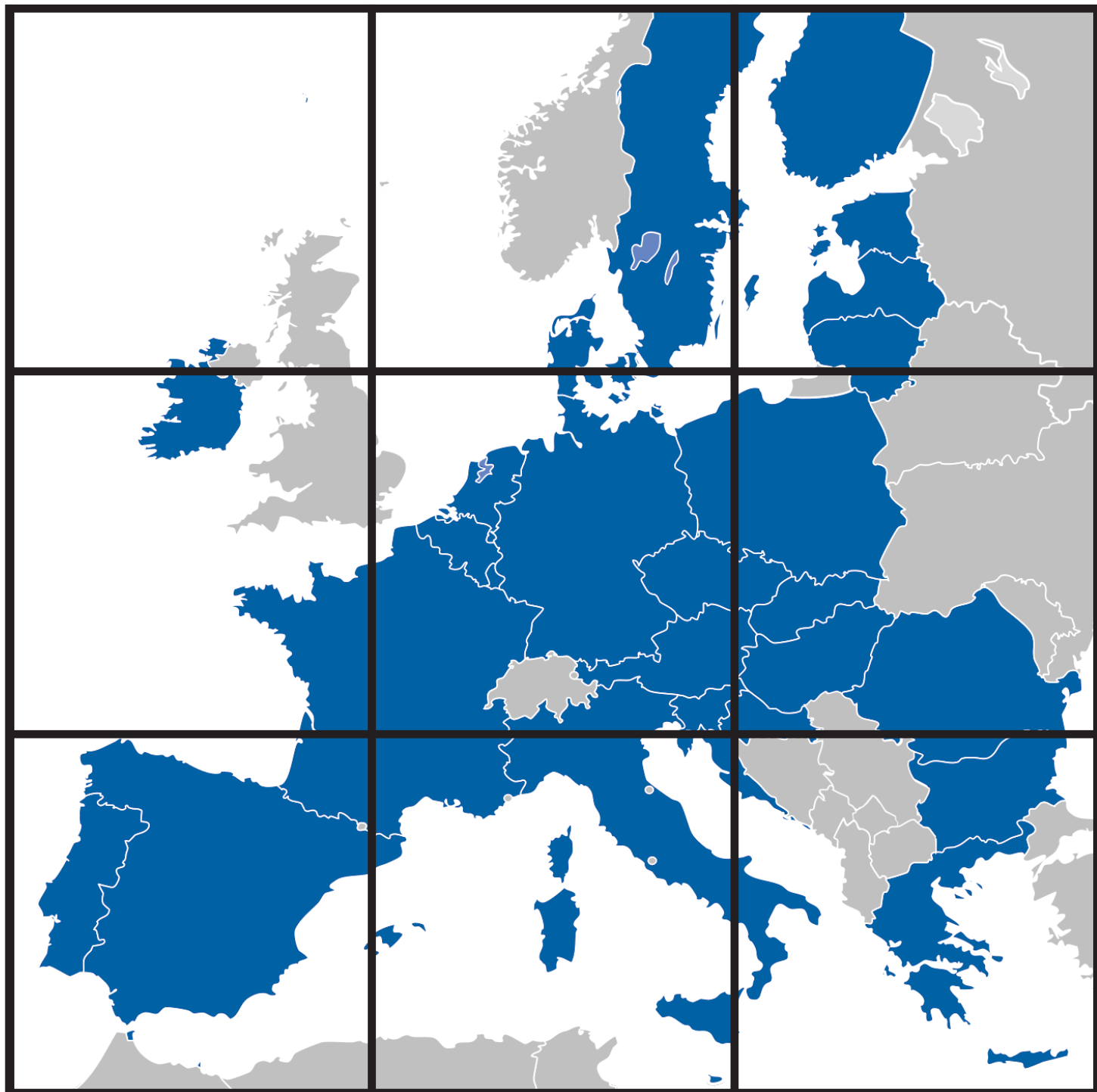






Puzzle 2: European Green Deal



Instructions

In this puzzle, you are going to learn more about an EU climate initiative called the European Green Deal which was launched in 2019. It is an ambitious initiative, but there are also many obstacles that will make it challenging to reach the goals set out in the deal. In this puzzle, there are three steps you need to follow:

1. Obtain information about the European Green Deal and some of the policy initiatives included in the deal. Look at the puzzle questions below to get clues on which information is important.
2. Answer the questions about the European Green Deal below and complete the puzzle on the other side of the page.
3. Combine the letters marked with the numbers 1 - 8. The correct combination of letters forms a word which is the code you need to enter into the escape room form to unlock the next puzzle.

Obtaining information

You need to obtain information about the European Green Deal

* Obtain further information in the European Green Deal fact sheet.

Questions for the puzzle:

1. According to the European Green Deal, in which year should the EU be climate neutral?
 - In two thousand and _____
2. By which year should the EU's greenhouse gas emissions be reduced by 55%?
 - In two thousand and _____
3. Which European law was passed in 2021?
 - The European _____ Law
4. By 2030, 42.5% of the energy consumed at EU level must come from what?
 - _____ energy sources
5. What is the aim of The Energy Efficiency Directive?
 - _____ energy consumption
6. The sale of which types of cars will be banned in the EU from 2035?
 - Petrol and _____ cars
7. What does the Carbon Border Adjustment mechanism seek to prevent?
 - Carbon _____
8. What is the abbreviation for the European Common Agricultural Policy?
 - _____

Puzzle about the European Green Deal

1.

6				
---	--	--	--	--

2.

				8	
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3.

		7				
--	--	---	--	--	--	--

4.

5								
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

5.

			2				
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

6.

			1		
--	--	--	---	--	--

7.

						4
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

8.

			3
--	--	--	---

Code for escape room form to unlock the next puzzle:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

The European Green Deal fact sheet



The European Green Deal consists of many different initiatives. These are all meant to contribute to the general objective of the European Green Deal: to ensure climate neutrality in the EU by 2050. In this fact sheet, you are introduced to some of the different initiatives included in the deal.

The European Climate Law

The European Climate Law was passed in 2021. The law makes the EU's target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions with at least 55% by 2030 and ensuring climate neutrality by 2050 legally binding.

The Renewable Energy Directive

The Renewable Energy Directive aims at increasing the share of renewable energy sources in EU energy consumption. It sets a new, legally binding, target for energy consumption: by 2030, at least 42.5% of the energy consumed at EU level, must come from renewable energy sources such as wind power or solar power.

The Energy Efficiency Directive

The Energy Efficiency Directive aims at reducing energy consumption across the EU. It sets a new, legally binding target: by 2030, energy consumption in the Member States must be reduced by 11,7% compared to 2020.

EU ban on the sale of new petrol and diesel cars from 2035

The EU has agreed on a law that bans the sale of new petrol and diesel cars from 2035, with the aim of accelerating the switch to electric vehicles and fighting climate change. This means that new cars that come on the market cannot emit any CO₂. The aim is to ensure that the transport sector becomes carbon neutral.

The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism

The EU has agreed to introduce a carbon tax on some products imported into the EU from non-EU countries. The aim of this initiative is to prevent so-called carbon leakage. Carbon leakage occurs when companies based in the EU move carbon-intensive production abroad to countries where less strict climate policies are in place than in the EU, or when EU products get replaced by more carbon-intensive imports. In 2026, the CBAM will be fully implemented.

The European Common Agricultural Policy for 2023 – 2027

The European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is an agreement adopted by the EU. It obliges Member States to introduce more climate-friendly farming practices in order to receive financial support from the EU.

The Nitrates Directive

The Nitrates Directive aims to protect water quality across Europe by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources that pollute ground and surface waters and by promoting the use of good farming practices. The Nitrates Directive has been in place since 1991 but it continuously being evaluated in the EU to ensure that the standards set out in the Directive meet the needs.

Puzzle 3: Energy & Emissions



Instructions

As you remember, you are on an important climate mission today: you must deliver on an EU climate agreement. But what should the name of your climate mission be? In this activity, you must solve a number of puzzles in order to find the name of the mission. There are 8 puzzles in total, and you will find them right below the instructions. But where should you look to find the correct answers for the puzzles? That's a good question. You must find out where to look for the information. Each correct answer for a puzzle will give you a word in the table below. You need to put these words together in order to find the name of your climate mission. The name of your climate mission is the code you need to enter into the escape room form to unlock the next puzzle. Good luck!

Puzzle 1: The first letter of the country that is **most** dependent on coal and the first letter of the country that is **least** dependent on coal. (this only includes countries where coal is part of the energy mix)

Puzzle 2: The first letter of the country where the Greenhouse Gas Emissions per capita is **biggest** and the first letter of the country where the Greenhouse Gas Emissions per capita is **smallest**.

Puzzle 3: The first letter of the country that uses the **most** wind and solar power and the first letter of the country that uses the **most** biofuels and waste.

Puzzle 4: The first letter of the country that uses has suffered **the greatest** economic losses caused by weather- and climate-related extreme events and the first letter of the country that has suffered **the least** economic losses caused by weather- and climate-related extreme events.

Puzzle 5: The first letter of the country with the **largest** motor vehicle production and the first letter of the country with the **second largest** motor vehicle production.

Puzzle 6: The first letter of the country that is **most** dependent on nuclear energy and the first letter of the country that is **most** dependent on oil.

Puzzle 7: The first letter of the country that receives the **most** EU agricultural support and the first letter of the country that receives the **least** EU agricultural support.

Puzzle 8: The first letter of the country that is **most** dependent on gas and the first letter of the country that is **least** dependent on gas. (this only includes countries where gas is part of the energy mix)

GS → path	DG → build	DH → the	BD → to	GF → way
IS → us	FB → climate	PS → let	PN → EU	IN → out
PB → we	DD → find	FF → green	FI → towards	GN → solution
FD → agreements	ID → neutrality	GB → mission	GI → a	FN → new

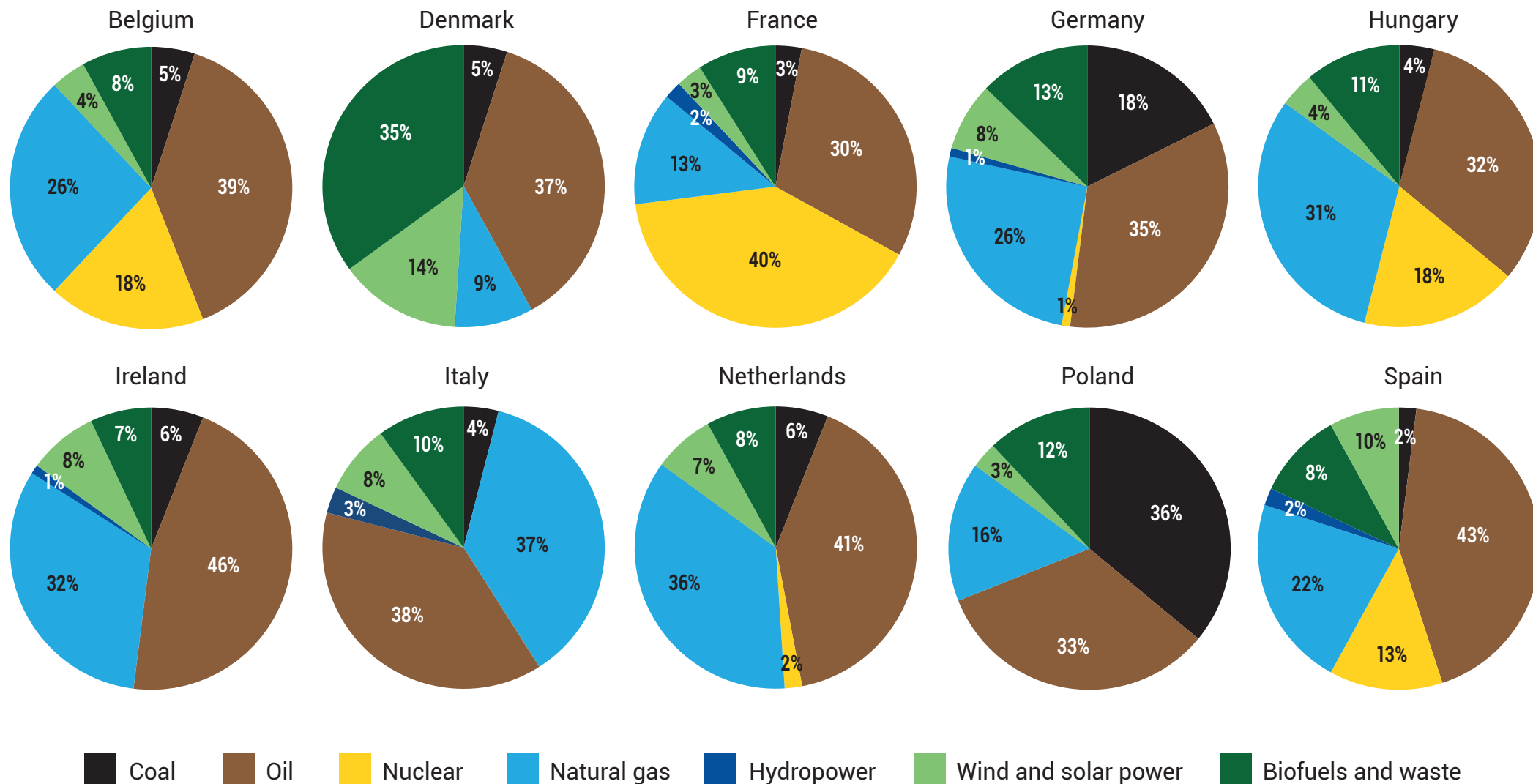
Write the correct answers for the 8 puzzles here:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

The name of your climate mission: _____

Energy Mix fact sheet

The energy mix is the combination of the various energy sources used to meet energy needs in a country. Some of these energy sources are used directly while most are transformed into fuels or electricity for final consumption. Below you can see the energy mix of 10 out of the 27 EU Member States as it looked in 2023.



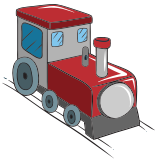
EU Member States fact sheet

Below you can find various facts about 10 out of the 27 EU Member States.



	Inhabitants (amount in millions - 2023)	Area in km ²	Gross Domestic Product per capita (amount in thousands of euros - 2023)	Year of entry into the EU	GHG emissions per capita (in tons - 2022)	Economic losses caused by weather- and clima-related extreme events 1980 - 2022 (amount in mil. euro)	Motor vehicle production by country (2022)	EU agricultural support (amount in mil. euro - 2021)
 Belgium	11,7	30.528	50	1958	8,8	16.208	282.430	590
 Denmark	5,9	42.924	63	1973	7,1	8.881	0	802
 France	68,1	633.186	41	1958	5,5	120.613	1.447.036	7.512
 Germany	84,3	357.376	49	1958	9	167.299	3.702.678	4.810
 Hungary	9,6	93.011	21	2004	5,5	8.919	453.350	1.335
 Ireland	5,2	69.797	95	1973	12,5	3.537	0	1.207
 Italy	58,9	302.073	35	1958	6,6	111.110	782.629	4.026
 Netherlands	17,8	41.540	58	1958	8,9	9.996	164.307	701
 Poland	36,7	312.679	20	2004	9,3	18.166	451.099	3.416
 Spain	48	505.944	30	1986	5,2	83.782	2.205.582	5.521

Puzzle 4: Transport



Instructions

In this puzzle, you are going to learn more about transport and mobility in the EU and what this has to do with climate change. These are the steps you must follow to solve the puzzle:

1. Obtain information about transport and mobility in the EU through the fact sheet. Pay close attention to the numbers you get information about.
2. Follow the calculation instructions below to solve the puzzle and get the code you need to enter into the escape room form to get access to the next puzzle. The solution to this puzzle, and the code, is the result of the calculation below.

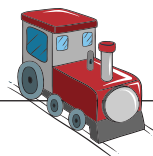
Solution: Transport and mobility calculation

Use the numbers from the fact sheet for the calculation. Only use numbers and do not include the different units of measurement.

- A: The number of people in the EU (in millions) who are directly employed in the transport sector (... million)
- B: The share of the transport sector in the total greenhouse emissions generated in the EU (... %)
- C: The average CO₂ emission per kilometer of a diesel car (... grams)
- D: Through The European Green Deal, there is an intention to reduce greenhouse gas emissions generated by transport by ... (...%)
- E: The minimum number of emission-free vehicles (in millions) on our roads by 2030 (... million vehicles)
- F: The maximum CO₂ emission per kilometer of a new passenger car by 2030 (... grams)
- G: The number of cities in the EU working to ensure climate neutrality by 2030 (... cities)

$$\left(\frac{(A + B + C) \times (D - E)}{G} \right) + F = \text{the escape code}$$

Transport fact sheet



Transport and mobility

Transport and mobility are important to every one of us. Mobility is a driving force behind the economy and a major factor of our social life. Transport is currently the second largest expenditure for European households. The sector represents five per cent of the European GDP and provides direct employment for approximately ten million people. But apart from the benefits of mobility, our society is paying a high price: transport is responsible for twenty-five percent of total greenhouse gas emissions in the European Union.

Problematic greenhouse gas emissions

CO₂ emissions caused by transport are a big challenge. In terms of road traffic, the percentage of emission-free vehicles in the total vehicle fleet is still very low in the EU, and both petrol and diesel cars are great emitters of greenhouse gases: A new petrol car emits on average 125 grams of CO₂ per kilometer, and a new diesel car emits on average 120 grams of CO₂ per kilometer. Other parts of the transport sector will also be confronted with major challenges in the decades to come. For example, the aviation and shipping industries where there is a lack of emission-free technologies. Since 1990, the international emissions generated by the aviation and shipping industries in the EU have increased by more than fifty per cent.

Towards emission-free cars and renewable fuels

Through the European Green Deal, the intention is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions generated by transport by ninety per cent to ensure climate neutrality in the EU by 2050. Given the large share of transport in the total emissions in the EU, this transition will be both challenging and expensive.

Towards emission-free cars and renewable fuels

Through the European Green Deal, the intention is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions generated by transport by ninety per cent to ensure climate neutrality in the EU by 2050. Given the large share of transport in the total emissions in the EU, this transition will be both challenging and expensive.

With a view to full transition in road traffic, the intention is to ensure at least thirty million emission-free vehicles on the European roads by 2030. Almost all cars, vans, buses and new heavy-duty commercial vehicles must be emission-free by 2050. To achieve these goals, the CO₂ standards for cars as well as heavy vans are regularly revised. Since 2021 the target has been ninety-five grams of CO₂ per kilometer for new passenger cars. This standard will be lowered to eighty grams of CO₂ per kilometer by 2025 and to sixty grams by 2030.

Sustainable alternatives on a large scale

There are also ambitions to further electrify railways in the EU, double the high-speed rail transport by 2030 and triple it by 2050. Furthermore, it is also a priority to address the lack of emission-free technologies and low-carbon fuels for the aviation and shipping sectors. The ambition is to have emission-free ships ready for the market by 2030, and emission-free large aircraft by 2035.

Climate-neutral cities

One hundred cities in the EU have been selected to participate in a joint mission to ensure climate neutrality in these cities by 2030. This includes creating overall plans for climate neutrality across all sectors such as energy, buildings, waste management and transport, together with related investment plans.

Puzzle 5: Green Neighbourhoods



Instructions

In the puzzle about the European Green Deal, you learned that the EU has agreed to set new, legally binding targets when it comes to energy efficiency and renewable energy. In this puzzle, you are going to contribute to these targets. We are going to look at housing and green neighborhoods in the EU since our buildings consume a lot of energy (40% of the total energy consumption in the EU) and are responsible for 36% of our greenhouse gas emissions. These are the steps you must follow to solve the puzzle:

1. Find the 5 differences between image 1 and image 2.
2. Image 1 is divided into different boxes with numbers: note down in which box each of the 5 differences is and the number of each box.
3. The sum of the numbers in the boxes where you find a difference is part of the code for the escape room form to unlock the next puzzle.

Where to look for the 5 differences?

- The sun is a sustainable and renewable energy source. It does not produce greenhouse gases and does not pollute the water or the air. Electricity generated with solar panels is better for the climate than electricity generated with fossil fuels.
- A green playground has various benefits. For example, it improves air quality because trees, plants, and other greenery absorb CO₂ and convert it into oxygen. Greenery also helps rain to seep into the soil more easily and it helps cool down urban areas.
- Good insulation is essential if we want to live more sustainably and reduce energy consumption. As a result, less outside air will enter the house. Therefore, a proper ventilation system is also needed to maintain good air quality indoors.
- A natural or wild garden that has an abundance of different plant species will attract many forms of wildlife and will help boost biodiversity.
- You can heat your home sustainably with a heat pump. A heat pump utilizes renewable energy sources such as heat from the ground, outside air, or ventilation air.

escape code

The sum of the numbers of the boxes where you find a difference + 2050: _____

Image 1

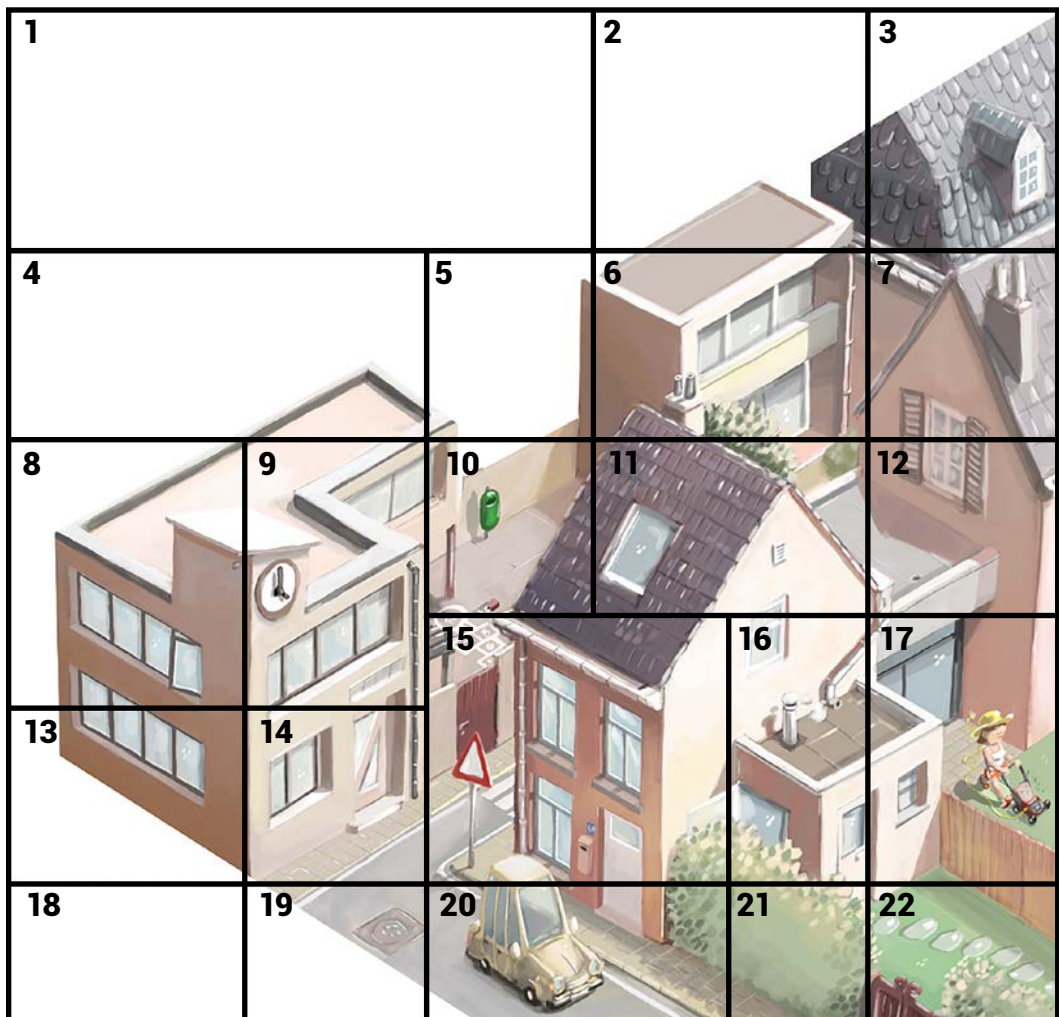


Image 2



Puzzle 6: Water Quality



Instructions

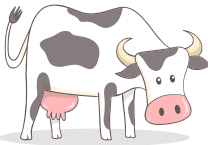
In this puzzle you will learn about water quality and agriculture in the EU. To solve the puzzle, you must follow these four steps in order:

STEP 1) Read the *Water Quality Factsheet* and use its information to answer the four questions (Q1 - Q4) below.

STEP 2) Each question has multiple-choice answer options in the *Puzzle Grid* below. Note the column letter (a, b, c, or d) for each correct answer.

Questions

- Q1. The manure of which animal does not feature in the nitrogen cycle and directive?
 Q2. Water that has excess plant growth, and denies marine life of oxygen, is called what?
 Q3. Which of the following actions does not feature in the examples of good farming practice?
 Q4. Which EU member state does not have an exemption to spread a higher level of animal manure on farmland?

Puzzle Grid	a	b	c	d
Q1				
Q2	Exotic	Eutrophic	Neurotic	Euphoric
Q3	Create buffers zones	Reduce the number of cows	Ensure secure manure storage	Avoid fertilizing in bad weather
Q4				

STEP 3) Enter the column letter of each correct answer, in order, to form a well-known (old) European pop group/band; _ _ _ _ _

STEP 4) The **code** to escape this puzzle is the name of a hit song by that group. The song name relates to the theme of this puzzle; _ _ _ _ _

Water Quality fact sheet



The problem

Nitrogen helps plants and crops grow on land. It also helps algae to grow in rivers and lakes. Algae are food for fish and marine life.

But excess nitrogen in water causes algae to grow too much. This reduces the level of oxygen in water. This is known as eutrophication. It has negative effects on biodiversity, on fisheries, and on recreational activities in water.

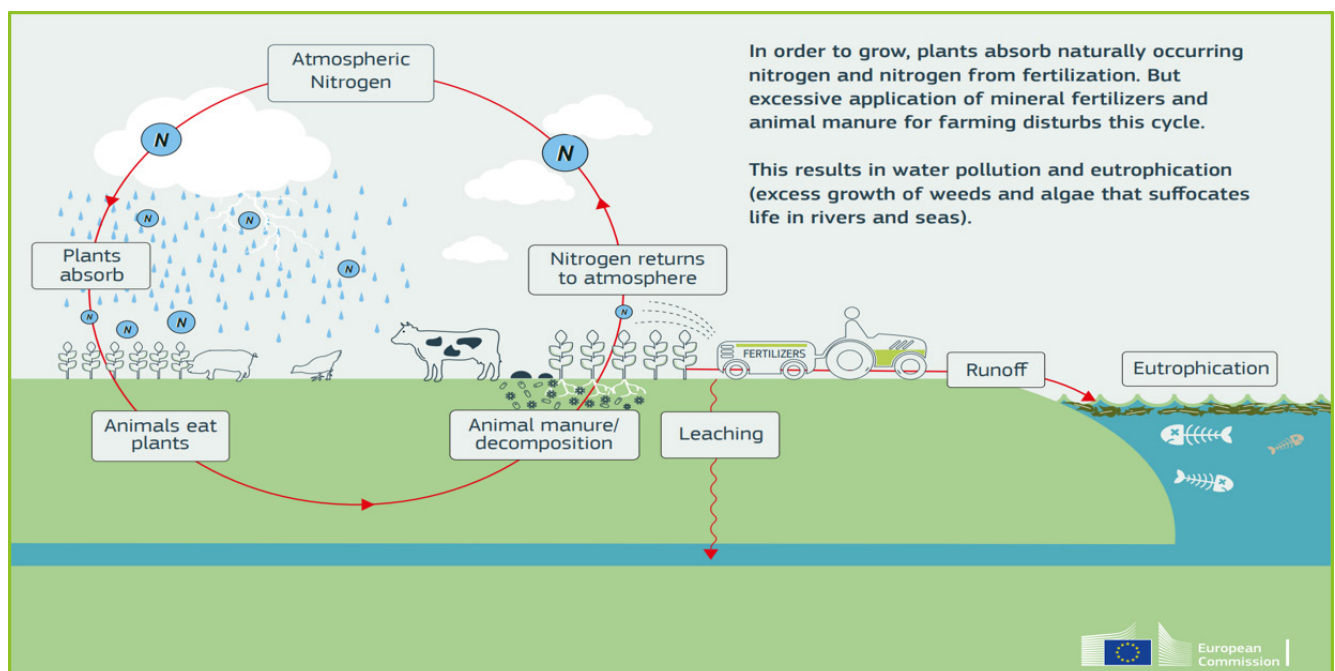
Excess nitrogen from agricultural sources is one of the main causes of water pollution in Europe. This happens when fertilizer and animal manure drain from fields into water.

The solution

At the EU-level, a law has been approved to tackle the problem. The law is called the Nitrates Directive, and the aim of it is to protect water quality. It does so by promoting good farming practices which prevent nitrates entering water across Europe. As they agreed to it, the law creates various responsibilities for EU Member States. They must:

- Monitor the nitrate levels in rivers and lakes
- Identify areas of land which drain into waters that are at risk of pollution by excess nitrates
- Establish farming practices that prevent or reduce water pollution from nitrates. For example:
 1. Limit the spreading of nitrogen from animal manure
 2. Identify waters which are polluted or at risk of pollution.

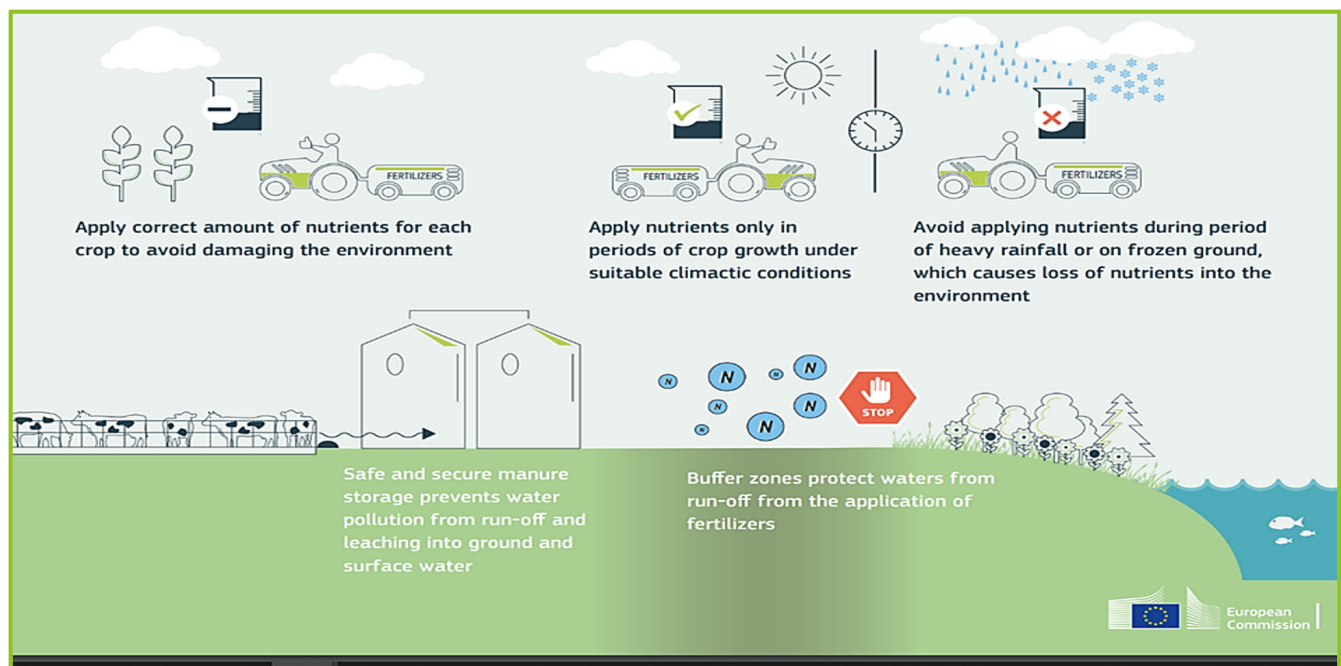
The Nitrogen Cycle



Exemptions

Some EU member states (The Netherlands, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium) have received an exemption to spread a higher amount of manure. To get the exemption, it must prove that spreading a higher level of manure does not increase water pollution.

Good farming practices



Water and environment

The Nitrates Directive is part of an EU agreement that consists of many different initiatives related to climate and environmental policies: The European Green Deal. These other strategies in the European Green Deal also relate to water quality:

- The *Circular Economy* action plan
- The *Zero Pollution* action plan
- The *Farm to Fork* strategy
- The *Biodiversity* strategy

Puzzle 7: Single-Use Plastics



Instructions

In this puzzle you will learn about single-use plastic products (SUPs) in the EU. To solve the puzzle, you must follow these three steps in order:

STEP 1) Read the *Single-Use Plastics Factsheet* and use its information to answer the four questions (Q1 – Q4) below.

Questions

Q1. Which item targeted by The Directive on Single-Use Plastics would be used as a drinking container?

Answer: _____

Q2. What item, whose producers must now pay for its collection, accounts for approximately a quarter of all marine litter?

Answer: _____

Q3. On a product's label, what marine creature indicates that it contains plastic?

Answer: _____

Q4. The government of which EU member state was warned by the European Commission in May 2024 about its implementation of the SUP directive?

Answer: _____

STEP 2) Now, on the Puzzle Map, locate the icon/image that matches each correct answer. Write down the grid reference for each icon from the map; for example, a1, b9, or g12:

Q1. Grid Reference: _____

Q2. Grid Reference: _____

Q3. Grid Reference: _____

Q4. Grid Reference: _____ (where its flag is located)

STEP 3) The **code** to escape this puzzle is provided by writing down the four grid references in order.

Enter them as lowercase letters and numbers and without spaces: ___ ___ ___ ___

Single-Use Plastics fact sheet

The problem

Single-use plastic products (SUPs) are used once, or for a short period of time, and then thrown away. This has a negative impact on energy consumption and waste levels. They are also a threat to marine life. Over 80% of litter found on Europe's beaches is plastic. 50% of that is single-use plastic.

The Directive on Single-Use Plastics

An EU-law has been approved in 2019. It is called the Directive on Single-Use Plastics, and the aim of it is to reduce the impact of SUPs on the marine environment and on human health. Its aims is for the production and consumption of products to become more sustainable by changing the materials used, lengthening product life, and minimizing/managing waste. The directive targets 10 items that account for 70% of all marine litter in the EU. Water bottles, straws and plastic bags are among these items. The directive also targets fishing gear containing plastic, which accounts for 27% of marine litter.

The solution

Certain products must now be made with reusable or recyclable materials to be sold in EU countries. For other products, the strategy is to:

- Reduce their use by raising awareness
- Design them sustainably (e.g., connecting caps to bottles)
- Oblige producers to contribute to waste collection (e.g., fishnet producers contributing to collection costs)

Furthermore, as part of the SUP directive, labels must now be applied to products containing certain plastics. For example, one of these:



Challenges

In September 2022, the European Commission warned 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, & Finland) that it would take legal action if they failed to implement the directive.

In May 2024, the European Commission warned Italy's government for failing to fully implement the SUP directive. The Italian government had incorrectly exempted some biodegradable plastic products in their own law.

Expected impacts

If correctly implemented, the EU hopes to achieve these outcomes through the directive:

- Cutting littering of the top 10 single-use plastic items by more than 50%
- Preventing CO2 emissions of 3.4 million tons per year
- Preventing environmental damage of EUR 22 billion by 2030
- Saving consumers EUR 6.5 billion a year thanks to less spending on throwaway products

PUZZLE MAP



Puzzle 8: Car Fuels



Instructions

In the puzzle about the European Green Deal, you learned that the EU has agreed on a law that bans the sale of new petrol and diesel cars from 2035. In this puzzle, you will learn more about different stakeholders' opinion about this law. These are the steps you must follow:

- 1 Read about four stakeholders who also have strong opinions about the ban in 2035
- 2 Make an assessment in your group: which **two** of the **four** stakeholders (A, B, C or D) do you think are **allies** of the Italian Prime Minister?
- 3 Enter the letter combination of the correct two stakeholders into the escape room form to unlock the next puzzle. The letter combination must be written in lowercase (for example: ad)

Letter to the European Commission from the Prime Minister of Italy

Dear European Commission

We all know Ferrari, Lamborghini, Maserati, FIAT and Alfa Romeo. Beautiful Italian cars and a big part of our culture. The same counts for Germany, France and Sweden that have proud traditions as carmakers. In a few years, this could be reduced to nothing.

I am writing to share my concerns about the decision of the EU to ban the sale of new petrol and diesel cars from 2035. While we all agree that protecting the environment is important, I believe that this plan is going too far and will cause problems for both our economy and European citizens.

We have already seen a big drop in electric vehicle sales across Europe, with a 24% decline in early 2024, while sales of petrol cars are going up again. This shows that many people in Europe are not ready for such a fast switch to electric cars. Electric vehicles are still too expensive for most families, costing about 25% more than petrol cars. Although they are cheaper to run in the long term, this isn't enough to convince most people right now. A recent report from the European Car Manufacturers Association ECMA also revealed that overall car sales have fallen by 18%, and electric cars have taken the biggest hit.

In Italy, and in other parts of Europe, we simply don't have enough charging stations to support a large number of electric cars. The supply of key materials like lithium, which is needed for electric car batteries, is not reliable either – and China has plenty. Without these things, it's hard for our car industry to compete and grow.

I'm worried that pushing this ban too quickly will hurt our car industry in Europe, which employs millions of people, and will be a heavy burden on our economy. I support ACMA's call to delay these stricter emissions rules until we have the infrastructure and support in place to make electric cars a more realistic option for everyone.

I urge you to take a more balanced approach that considers both the climate and the economic impact on Europe and its people.

Sincerely,
The Prime Minister, Italy

Four stakeholders who also have strong opinions about the ban



A.

Dear EU Leaders,

Transport is a leading cause of carbon emissions, and switching to electric vehicles is essential to combat climate change. The ban will push automakers to innovate and reduce pollution, protecting both the environment and public health. Any delay will slow down the urgent transition we need. Europe must continue to lead in green technology and show global commitment to climate action. For the sake of future generations, this ban must be upheld.

Sincerely,
Green Horizon Coalition

B.

Dear EU Officials,

While we support the transition to electric vehicles, this ban is too aggressive. Many manufacturers, especially smaller companies, are not yet ready for the shift. The cost of electric vehicles remains high, and there is insufficient infrastructure for charging. Pushing this deadline could result in job losses and financial strain on businesses. We need more time to adapt and ensure that the transition is fair for all industries.

Sincerely,
European Car Manufacturers Association

C.

Dear EU Commission,

The 2035 ban on petrol and diesel cars is vital for a cleaner, more sustainable future. It will accelerate the shift to electric vehicles, which are crucial for reducing emissions. Our energy sector is ready to support the growth of EVs, and with continued investment in renewable energy, we can make this transition smooth and effective. Delaying the ban would undermine years of progress and harm Europe's climate leadership. The benefits of cleaner air and a stable climate far outweigh the costs.

Sincerely,
European Renewable Energy Association

D.

Dear EU Lawmakers,

We represent consumers who are concerned about the 2035 petrol and diesel car ban. Electric vehicles are still too expensive for many people, and the lack of charging infrastructure, especially in rural areas, makes owning one unrealistic. Pushing through with this ban could leave many without affordable transportation options. We support greener technologies but urge the EU to consider more flexible timelines and greater investment in infrastructure before implementing such a sweeping law.

Sincerely,
European Consumer Federation

Puzzle 9 -

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism



Instructions

In the puzzle about the European Green Deal, you learned that the EU has agreed to introduce a carbon tax on some products imported into the EU from non-EU countries. This is called the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism or CBAM. In this puzzle, you will learn more about different stakeholders' opinions about this law. These are the steps you must follow:

1. Listen to the message from the representative from The Association of EU Trade Partners (video in the escape room form) or read it below in a written letter form. Which solution do they suggest?
2. Read the reaction from a different stakeholder below: a message from The Association of EU Businesses. Which solution do they suggest?
3. You have to find a compromise between the two positions: in which year should the CBAM be implemented? The compromise is exactly halfway for both stakeholders, and it is also the code you need to enter into the escape room form to unlock the next puzzle.

A message from The Association of EU Trade Partners

Hello! This is a message on behalf of The Association of EU Trade Partners. We are an association of non-EU countries that export a lot of goods to the EU. We represent a very diverse group of countries, but even though we are very different, we all agree when it comes to the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism: it is a completely unfair carbon tax!

Europeans are responsible for twice as many CO₂ emissions as those in the poorest half of the world since 1990. The decision to impose a carbon tax on exports to the EU will allow rich countries to pass on the bill to those least responsible for the climate crisis. Where is the justice in that?

Some of the countries we represent are extremely dependent on their exports to the EU. They are low-income countries and therefore very vulnerable to your carbon tax. If you introduce this tax, products from these countries will become more expensive in the EU and therefore less attractive. Implementing the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism is likely to come with a lot of negative economic consequences for many countries outside of the EU, such as a shutdown of companies and production and an increase in unemployment. The only way to avoid this would be to invest in greener production which is incredibly expensive. Who is going to support us in our green transition? You should postpone the implementation of this unfair carbon tax by at least fourteen years to give us a fair chance to prepare for it. We believe that the EU has a moral obligation to ensure that your climate policies don't have negative consequences for countries that aren't responsible for the climate crisis!

We understand the concerns of The Association of EU Trade Partners, but we also must consider what is best for the EU and what is best for EU businesses. Here at The Association of EU Businesses, we have advised European companies on the green transition over the years and witnessed the great efforts made by European industries to mitigate global warming. They have been paying EU CO₂-taxes worth billions and have competed under unequal conditions with the rest of the world. This has made production in the EU more expensive and created an unfair situation where countries outside of the EU have been able to continue their emission-intensive production while profiting from exports to Europe. This is not sustainable for EU businesses. We simply must implement the CBAM as planned. Otherwise, it will have negative consequences for the EU's economy.

A reaction from
The Association of
EU Businesses

HINT: You will need the European Green Deal fact sheet from puzzle 2 to solve this puzzle

Compromise: _____



Puzzle 10 - Stakeholders' Conflicting Views

Instructions

In this puzzle you will learn about stakeholders' differing opinions on the context of climate change, and about their differing opinions on solutions to tackle it.

To solve the puzzle, you must follow these four steps in order:

1: For this puzzle you have 10 statements relating to tackling climate change. Take the five numbered (blue-shaded) statements and place them in a vertical column on your table. Order them with 1 at the top of the column and 5 at the bottom. Now read each of these statements carefully.

2: For each numbered statement, you must now find its opposing argument in the remaining (green-shaded) statements. Place the relevant, green-shaded statement next to its blue counterpart. Think matching pairs. This will form a new green column of statements next to the blue ones.

3: In this green-shaded column, look for odd-looking letters. Reading from top to bottom, take note of these letters. _ _ _ _ _

: The solution to escape this puzzle is the word revealed by these letters. Enter it in **lower case** letters as the escape code in the Google form.

If the form indicates that you are correct, congratulations and inform your teacher that you have successfully escaped.