Common press statement Green Weimar Triangle

In the year of the 35th anniversary of the Weimar Triangle, the meeting of the Green Weimar Triangle takes place in Gniezno on 9 March 2026.

The Environment Ministers of Poland, Germany and France reaffirm the importance of cooperation and the outstanding role of the Weimar Triangle in shaping a future-proof, resilient, and competitive Europe. Environment Ministers of France, Germany and Poland remain committed to the EU legal framework and an ambitious vision of the clean transition to EU-wide climate neutrality that combines strengthened resilience and competitiveness with agreed climate goals as well as high environmental standards.

France, Germany and Poland acknowledge the substantial progress that has already been achieved. The European Union has successfully placed resilience, including climate and water resilience, at the heart of its agenda, and is making efforts to make the environmental legal framework simpler, and better suited to current challenges.

The Weimar Triangle aims to strengthen competitiveness and resilience of the EU and tackling climate disinformation by forging ahead with the clean transition to a resilient, climate neutral, circular economy with secure sustainable jobs and with initiatives that advance the simplification agenda, while maintaining high environmental standards. Poland, France and Germany promote energy security, linking competitiveness and low-carbon transition, access to critical raw materials and the resilience of infrastructure in view of the rapidly accelerating warming of the European continent and threats posed by EU adversaries, primarily Russia.

The transition towards a circular and net zero economy creates growth momentum and opens major opportunities for our economies. This transition must be accompanied by an ambitious industrial policy that strengthens European added value and the competitiveness of key European industrial sectors, such as the automotive, chemical, building efficiency and battery industries. The Weimar Triangle is committed to exploring the potential of their trilateral cooperation in the area of industrial transition, focusing on conditions necessary to incentivise a climate-neutral and circular economy, while securing the future of the industrial sectors in the EU. France, Germany and Poland share the view that the transition to a circular and clean economy presents an opportunity for more independence, resilience and competitiveness, by leading in the global race to clean technologies and modernizing infrastructures. However, the Weimar Triangle also shares the need to address economic and social concerns related to the decarbonisation challenges faced by key industrial sectors, and beyond.

The Weimar Triangle's agrees that the transition needs to happen at a pace and scale in line with keeping global warming to 1.5 °C within reach, and needs to be just and inclusive, promote a human-rights based approach and should ensure that no one is left behind. It also agrees that the EU needs to strengthen and adjust existing mechanisms to rapidly evolving geo-economic conditions. Effective use should be made of instruments that level the playing field with third countries, such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism to protect

covered industries and their downstream sectors in the EU as well as address export carbon leakage. Beyond border measures, we recognize that price signals alone cannot trigger first-of-a-kind deployments. We therefore call on the Commission to provide the targeted and timely support that transformative industrial projects across the Union require.

The Weimar Triangle reaffirms its commitment to a just transition that addresses social and economic disparities across the Union, and allows for an increased convergence. This includes the protection of vulnerable groups, with adequate support mechanisms, while recognizing that all countries need to work towards climate neutrality and protection of natural resources.

The Weimar Triangle will act together to strengthen the European position in multilateral climate negotiations, sending a strong message in support of international climate policy. France, Germany and Poland continue to be committed to contribute to ambitious outcomes in international climate, biodiversity and environment negotiations and to accelerate implementation.

This year, the meeting took place in Gniezno, Poland, which offered a unique insight into how local adaptation challenges feed into the broader context of European climate resilience, circular economy, and resource efficiency. The example of water resilience highlights the complexity of how local issues evolve into common European challenges. In this context, the Weimar Triangle welcomes the Commission initiative to contribute to building a more climate resilient Europe through its future proposal of an Integrated Framework for Climate Resilience. The EU level can play a significant role by ensuring, together with the Member States, a common framework for climate risk assessments and by fully applying the principle of subsidiarity, as adaptation actions are by nature dependent on local specificities.