

**Question for written answer E-002523/2024
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Barbara Bonte (PfE)

Subject: Increased import tariffs on Chinese cars

In 2022, the Commission took measures to push for zero CO₂ emissions from new cars and vans by 2035. To achieve this goal it imposed very strict provisional standards. What followed was an outright invasion of Chinese electric cars on the EU market. Last summer, the Commission announced an increase in import tariffs on Chinese cars.

1. How did the Commission assess the lead Chinese carmakers have over European manufacturers in developing electric cars, before it announced the ban on internal combustion engines?
2. The Commission can be expected to have conducted thorough research into the impact of increased import tariffs on Chinese cars on the strategic dependence of the Chinese-dominated electric vehicle supply chain and the cost of those import tariffs for the European car industry. European carmakers already operate at a competitive disadvantage, as Chinese carmakers can buy their raw materials cheaper and also enjoy massive State aid. What is the outcome of the Commission's research?
3. What alternatives to higher import tariffs has the Commission looked into and is it considering, for example, stricter homologation rules, similar to those Japan once imposed on vehicles manufactured in Europe?

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