

Question for written answer E-001821/2026
to the Commission
Rule 144
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Subject: E-fuels, feasibility, regulatory flexibility and geopolitical resilience

The EU's regulatory framework for reducing CO₂ emissions from passenger cars and light commercial vehicles, notably Regulation (EU) 2019/631 as amended by Regulation (EU) 2023/851, sets ambitious targets for the transition to zero-emission mobility. However, key challenges remain, including limited consumer uptake of electric vehicles, insufficient charging infrastructure and high energy costs, raising concerns about feasibility, cost-effectiveness and global competitiveness.

At the same time, heightened geopolitical tensions, including war-related disruptions and risks to critical energy chokepoints such as the Strait of Hormuz, underline the importance of diversifying energy pathways and strengthening resilience in fuel supply chains.

Synthetic fuels (e-fuels) are increasingly discussed as a complementary pathway that could help reduce emissions, leverage existing assets and provide greater flexibility in the transition.

1. How does the Commission assess the availability and scalability of e-fuels, including from international markets, in contributing to CO₂ emissions reduction targets, particularly given geopolitical supply risks?
2. Is the Commission considering adjusting the regulatory framework to enable a technologically neutral and cost-efficient integration of e-fuels while strengthening resilience to external shocks?
3. How does the Commission ensure that regulatory conditions do not create unintended barriers to e-fuels, especially where they could support industrial competitiveness and energy security?

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