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Answer given by Mr Hoekstra
on behalf of the European Commission
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While total net greenhouse gas emissions in Europe have decreased by 30% between 1990 and 2022, emissions from transport still exceed 1990 levels. Road transport causes 22.6% of total emissions, with passenger cars as the main contributors.

The Regulation on CO₂ emission performance standards for new cars and vans¹ sets a clear framework for the transition to zero-emission vehicles, to deliver on the EU's objective to reach climate neutrality by 2050. It creates certainty for manufacturers and investors, with sufficient lead time to plan for a fair transition. This also supports the EU industry's competitiveness, in view of the trends towards electrification observed in global markets, and brings along new job opportunities.

The Commission will prepare a progress report by 2025, notably covering impacts on employment². Building on that report, the Commission will review the Regulation in 2026³. The Commission will also develop an EU industrial action plan for the automotive sector, covering the whole value chain.

The EU has enacted dedicated measures and provides funding in order to ensure a fair climate transition. The European Social Fund+ supports projects related to skills and vocational trainings in the automotive industry. The Commission is also supporting the Automotive Skills Alliance, which aims to develop and implement training programmes, with the objective to upskill 5% of the workforce each year. The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers provides support to workers displaced in the event of a major restructuring. Lastly, the Commission will develop a Quality Jobs Roadmap to ensure a fair transition for all workers, building on the EU's Just Transition Policy Framework.

¹ <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/631/2024-01-01>

² Article 14a(2)(f) of Regulation (EU) 2019/631.

³ Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2019/631.