

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000311/25
to the Commission
Mathilde Androuët (Pfe)
(23 January 2025)**

Subject: What measures does the Commission intend to put in place to overcome the ‘energy transition’ crisis?

Both the Commissioner for Climate Change, Carbon Neutrality and Clean Growth ⁽¹⁾ and the Draghi Report ⁽²⁾ have drawn attention to the erosion of our industrial sovereignty, particularly in relation to China, in the renewable energy and electric vehicle sectors. The Draghi Report also warns that Europe is losing competitiveness as a result of very high gas and electricity prices in the EU ⁽³⁾.

A study ⁽⁴⁾ by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs assessing the conditions for the creation of a Climate and Energy Union identifies legal, regulatory, institutional and political obstacles to its establishment. The study also points to the lack of sufficient financial resources to carry out an energy transition that requires massive investment, far in excess of the EUR 660 billion earmarked for the green transition in the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027.

As an example, the Bruegel think tank estimates that EU countries would need to invest around EUR 1 300 billion each year until 2030 and then EUR 1 540 billion per year between 2031 and 2050 to complete the energy transition ⁽⁵⁾.

1. What adjustments does the Commission advocate in such a situation?
2. Does it dispute the figures provided by the Bruegel think tank?

Submitted: 23.1.2025

**Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(21 March 2025)**

The Commission recently presented a Competitiveness Compass ⁽¹⁾ with a joint roadmap for decarbonisation and competitiveness. The energy transition is central to meet this objective, as well as to ensure the competitiveness of the industry.

Under the framing of the Competitiveness Compass, the Commission has adopted the Clean Industrial Deal (CID) ⁽²⁾. It includes measures to make EU an attractive location for manufacturing, including for energy intensive industries, and for clean tech.

The CID is accompanied by an Action Plan for Affordable Energy (AEAP) responding to the call of the Draghi report to address energy prices for households and industries.

The EU’s persistent reliance on fossil fuel imports is one of the major causes of the volatility and high level of energy prices. The deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy production will help provide homegrown, reliable, cheaper energy. The AEAP presents a set of actions that, taken together, can help frontload the benefits of the clean transition.

The investment figures from Bruegel ⁽³⁾ are based on the Commission’s Climate Target 2040 Impact Assessment ⁽⁴⁾. They encompass all sectors, including the transport sector, which accounts for circa 60% of overall investment needs, although not all of the investment required is due to the energy transition.

Decarbonisation is key for the competitiveness of the European economy and requires massive investment. This is why the Commission will scale-up and prioritise investment in clean energy infrastructure and technologies as set in the political guidelines.

The Commission will propose a dedicated clean energy investment strategy for Europe, which will include de-risking initiatives to unlock private capital.

¹ Europe ‘getting more dependent on China’ for clean tech, EU climate chief warns, Frédéric Simon, *Euractiv*, 14 February 2024.

² Mario Draghi’s report on the future of European competitiveness, https://commission.europa.eu/topics/strengthening-european-competitiveness/eu-competitiveness-looking-ahead_en#paragraph_47059

³ La grande panne de l’industrie européenne, Bastien Bonnefous, *Le Monde*, 23 September 2024.

⁴ [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2024/764399/IPOL_STU\(2024\)764399_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2024/764399/IPOL_STU(2024)764399_EN.pdf)

⁵ L’Europe n’a pas les moyens de sa transition énergétique, *Transitions & Énergies*, 13 December 2024, <https://www.transitionsenergies.com/europe-pas-les-moyens-transition-energetique>

⁽¹⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/document/download/10017eb1-4722-4333-add2-e0ed18105a34_en

⁽²⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/topics/eu-competitiveness/clean-industrial-deal_en

⁽³⁾ https://www.bruegel.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/PB%2031%202024_0.pdf (page 3).

⁽⁴⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52024SC0063> (page 159).