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Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
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The European Climate Law sets a legally binding target of net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. The law also sets the intermediate target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990.

The EU institutions and the Member States are bound to take the necessary measures at EU and national level to meet the target, considering the importance of promoting fairness and solidarity among Member States. Member States are responsible for defining commitments and trajectories leading to this target in the National Energy and Climate Plans and in the Territorial Just Transition Plans. To achieve them, they take active measures, based on their national and regional context.

The Just Transition Mechanism, supporting regions in addressing negative impacts of the transition to climate neutrality, is expected to mobilise ca. EUR 55 billion. Romania receives support from the Mechanism, including through a dedicated allocation of over EUR 2.1 billion from the Just Transition Fund (making it the third largest beneficiary). Under EU cohesion policy, Romania has access to an envelope of almost EUR 31 billion to tackle development challenges, including in relation to the energy transition. Furthermore, there are other funding opportunities and initiatives to help regions and countries phasing out of coal, such as the Modernisation Fund, only available to the 13 lower-income Member States (including Romania). The Coal Regions in Transition Initiative¹, whose next round starts in December 2025, aims at improving the regions' technical and administrative capacity for clean energy transition and better competition, supporting Member States in their transition away from coal and other fossil fuels.

¹ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/clean-energy-transition/eu-coal-regions-transition_en.