

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003943/25
to the Commission
Anna Zalewska (ECR)
(8 October 2025)**

Subject: The future of EU climate and economic policy in the context of global challenges

During yesterday's speech by US President Donald Trump to the UN, many harsh words were spoken about current EU policy under the leadership of Ursula von der Leyen, with particular emphasis on climate and migration policy. The United States is our largest trading partner and a NATO ally. Our citizens listen with concern to the justified criticism of the EU's actions coming from across the Atlantic, fearing for their security.

1. In the light of further evidence of a global shift from 'green' policies to economic and military rationalism, and further provocations by the Russian Federation on the territory of EU countries, does the Commission plan to revise its current climate and economic policy to bring it into line with geopolitical realities?
2. At the upcoming UN Climate Summit — COP30 in Brazil, does the Commission still plan to act as a 'climate leader', which would expose the European economy to a further loss of competitiveness? The links between these aspects were clearly demonstrated in Draghi's report.
3. Is the Commission considering suspending the EU's climate-neutrality target for 2050? The interim target for 2040 (90%) proposed by the Commission is unachievable for most EU countries.

Submitted: 8.10.2025

**Answer given by Mr Hoekstra on behalf of the European Commission
(12 December 2025)**

The EU's climate policies strongly contribute to the objectives of enhancing energy security and independence, and are therefore well suited to the current geopolitical context.

The REPowerEU Plan⁽¹⁾ is a notable example of how accelerating the clean energy transition supports security, competitiveness and climate objectives.

The Draghi report⁽²⁾ highlights that decarbonisation policies can be a powerful driver of growth when well-integrated with industrial, competition, economic, and trade policies.

The Clean Industrial Deal⁽³⁾ presents a comprehensive set of actions aimed at strengthening the business case for decarbonised production in Europe.

At the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Belem, Brazil (COP30), the EU played a central role in advancing global climate efforts by pushing for higher ambition on mitigation and adaptation and for progress on climate finance.

The proposed amendment to the European Climate Law⁽⁴⁾ sets forth a pragmatic and flexible 2040 target, on the path towards climate neutrality.

The proposal is based on most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and an in-depth impact assessment⁽⁵⁾, and takes into account the recommendations of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change.

In designing the post-2030 climate and energy policy framework, the Commission will consider enhanced flexibility to support achievement of targets in a cost-effective way, considering national circumstances and specificities. The proposal is now being considered by the European Parliament and the Council⁽⁶⁾.

⁽¹⁾ COM(2022) 230 final: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022DC0230>.

⁽²⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/topics/eu-competitiveness/draghi-report_en.

⁽³⁾ COM(2025) 85 final: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex:52025DC0085>.

⁽⁴⁾ COM(2025) 524 final: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52025PC0524>.

⁽⁵⁾ SWD(2024) 63 final: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A52024DC0063>.

⁽⁶⁾ The Council reached a General Approach on 5 November 2025; the European Parliament adopted its position on 13 November 2025.