

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004201/25
to the Commission
Jacek Ozdoba (ECR)
(24 October 2025)**

Subject: Questions for the Commission on ETS2

1. What is the Commission's specific environmental objective for the ETS2 system's entry into force? Please provide specific figures and dates.
2. What is the Commission's total expenditure in relation to implementing the ETS2 system in specific Member States?
3. Does the Commission believe that the ETS2 system will boost EU economic competitiveness with countries such as China or the USA? If so, please provide the reasoning behind this view.

Submitted: 24.10.2025

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

The Emissions Trading System for fuel combustion in buildings, road transport and additional sectors (ETS2) complements national and EU policies and measures to reduce emissions in these sectors by 42% by 2030 compared to 2005 ⁽¹⁾, helping to achieve Member States' overall 40% emissions reduction target under the Effort Sharing Regulation.

The European Parliament and Council proposals to postpone the start of ETS2 by one year to 2028, subject to a final agreement between the co-legislators, further underlines the importance of complementary national measures to ensure Member States meet their binding 2030 targets under the Effort Sharing Regulation.

The operational impact of ETS2 on the Commission budget is explained in Section 3.2.2. of the Legislative Financial Statement accompanying the 2021 proposal ⁽²⁾.

The costs for national public authorities were assessed in Section 6.3.4 of the impact assessment ⁽³⁾. Member States are not required to share administrative and staffing budgets related to the implementation of specific EU policies.

ETS2 is a key component in a mix of policies and measures supporting EU competitiveness by helping to reduce dependence on fossil fuel imports and creating opportunities for cleantech companies.

Fossil fuel imports cost the EU nearly EUR 400 billion in 2024 and this dependence on volatile global markets has been a driver of high energy prices for EU companies and households alike.

The EU is a global leader in clean innovation, such as heat pumps and batteries. In 2024, Europe's clean tech exports reached EUR 80 billion, generating opportunities and additional jobs in clean industries.

⁽¹⁾ Details can be consulted in Section 6.3.1. of the impact assessment accompanying the 2021 proposal for the revision of the ETS Directive: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:7b89687a-eec6-11eb-a71c-01aa75ed71a1.0001.01/DOC_1&format=PDF

⁽²⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52021PC0551>

⁽³⁾ Impact assessment accompanying the 2021 proposal for the revision of the ETS Directive: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:7b89687a-eec6-11eb-a71c-01aa75ed71a1.0001.01/DOC_1&format=PDF.