

**Question for written answer E-003338/2019  
to the Commission**

Rule 138

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Subject: Climate neutrality by 2050

The European Union aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80 to 95% by 2050. This idealistic target means that in practical terms, no economic sector would be able to emit any more CO<sub>2</sub>. Electricity production, for example, would then have to make a complete change to renewable energy. In order to reach the target, the Commission is also looking at the possibility of nuclear energy.

The EU is the world's biggest contributor to development aid and climate finance, contributing 40% of public climate finance. This means that 20% of the EU budget goes towards climate protection, which corresponds to a figure of EUR 180 billion a year for the period 2014-2020. However, the EU is responsible for only 10% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

On the basis of these facts, the following questions arise:

1. Millions of euros are invested in climate protection. Does the Commission have reliable studies which show that investments which have been and are going to be made will give rise to a reduction of 80 to 95%?
2. It is a fact that China is the world's biggest culprit in terms of the climate, accounting for 29.03% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2016. Is the Commission planning to take action against countries such as China?
3. There are few economic reasons for expanding nuclear energy. New nuclear power plants are generally much more expensive than developing wind and photovoltaic energy. What is the Commission's view of this?