

**Question for written answer E-003577/2021  
to the Commission**  
Rule 138  
**Traian Băsescu (PPE)**

Subject: Energy mix and long-term climate objectives

The EU has adopted ambitious climate change targets whereby emissions are to be reduced by at least 55% by 2030 and climate neutrality achieved by 2050. These goals have serious implications for energy supply.

The Renewable Energy Directive is expected to set the target of 38-40% for the supply of renewable energy by 2030. This implies doubling the proportion of solar, wind, hydrogen and other renewable energy sources in the EU's energy mix by the end of the decade.

The Commission's energy diversification scenarios foresee a low share of nuclear energy. In terms of safety and the impact on the climate, nuclear energy is as safe as other energy sources, producing a very low number of emissions when generated and able to contribute to climate change mitigation<sup>1</sup>.

How does the Commission justify its repeated refusal to include nuclear energy in the objectives of the EU's energy mix in the legislation it has presented thus far?

Why does the Commission prefer sources such as hydrogen, wind energy and energy diversification, although nuclear energy is safe and compatible with the EU's goals?

---

<sup>1</sup> JRC, 2021: Technical assessment of nuclear energy with respect to the 'do no significant harm' criteria of Regulation (EU) 2020/852