

Question for written answer E-001814/2024
to the Commission
Rule 144
Michał Dworczyk (ECR)

Subject: Consequences of the unfair rules introduced by the Batteries Regulation

Europe's largest factory producing lithium-ion cells for electric cars is located in Poland. The LG Energy Solution Wrocław plant employs over 7 000 people with an annual production of 70 GWh. My country is currently one of the world's largest battery manufacturers, and the value of battery exports from Poland in the first quarter of 2024 exceeded PLN 12 billion.

Poland, for objective and historical reasons, has not yet completed the energy transition. Implementing a clean atomic energy programme requires time and financial resources. Meanwhile, as part of the pending implementing acts to the Batteries Regulation, the Commission plans to introduce a methodology for calculating the carbon footprint of batteries by taking into account CO₂ emissions in a country's energy mix. The proposed provisions favour Member States deriving their energy predominantly from renewable energy sources, at the expense of my region, which is a key link in the supply chain of essential components for electric vehicles. Moreover, Poland has already made huge investments in recycling¹ on the road to building circularity.

1. Is the Commission deliberately introducing rules, under the guise of pro-environmental measures, which favour specific Member States at the expense of fair competition within the single market?
2. Is the Commission aware that Poland is an important link in the European supply chain for the battery sector, and that the introduction of the aforementioned rules threatens the destruction of this branch of the economy in my country and a decline in the competitiveness of the entire EU battery sector?

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¹ <https://wysokienapiecie.pl/101824-recykling-baterii-litowo-jonowych-polska-liderem-ue/>