

Question for written answer E-001710/2025
to the Commission
Rule 144
Michał Dworczyk (ECR)

Subject: Introduction of regulations that violate the principles of the single market and weaken the competitiveness of the European battery sector

The Commission is widely promoting its initiatives to boost the competitiveness of the EU economy. The simplest and most effective way to achieve this would be to protect and develop the sectors in which Europe has achieved a significant foothold. Unfortunately, the vested interests of some Member States and regulations introduced in a dubious manner are effectively killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

The battery sector is a case in point. Thanks to huge investments, Poland is a leader in the production of lithium-ion batteries, an important element of the green transition and electromobility that gives Europe a chance to compete with China and the US. Instead of exploiting this potential, the Commission is pushing through regulations by way of a delegated act¹ which, under the guise of climate protection, introduce a methodology for calculating carbon footprints² that favours countries with low-carbon energy mixes and hits countries such as Poland hardest. Consequently, the Commission is weakening the European economy by undermining the principles of fair competition and the functioning of the single market – one of the greatest achievements of European integration.

1. Why does the proposed methodology not take into account the actual energy consumption of production facilities or the decarbonisation measures taken, being based solely on the overall national energy mix?
2. Bearing in mind that the introduction of such a methodology threatens to destroy the battery sector in Poland and weaken the competitiveness of this industry in the EU, what measures will the Commission take to ensure that the new regulations comply with the principles of equal treatment and fair competition in the single market?
3. How does the Commission justify adopting such a far-reaching regulation with economic and legal implications by means of a delegated act rather than through the ordinary legislative procedure?

Submitted: 29.4.2025

¹ A delegated act, pursuant to Article 290 TFEU, enables the Commission to supplement or amend non-essential elements of a legislative act, with limited oversight from the Parliament or the Council, which may only reject or accept the act as a whole. Unlike the ordinary legislative procedure, there is no possibility for amendments to be tabled or for interinstitutional negotiations to take place.

² The methodology for calculating the carbon footprint is based solely on the national energy mix, ignoring the actual energy consumption of production facilities and their decarbonisation efforts.