Question for written answer E-000255/2026
to the Commission
Rule 144
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Subject: Safety of e-scooters: control faults and CE certification in the EU

Many professionals in the business of repairing and analysing electric personal transport vehicles are expressing concern about the appearance on the EU market of e-scooters and components that present significant safety risks and often come with CE certifications that are fraudulent or have no legal standing.

Technical reports point to electrical faults during normal use of light electric vehicles (LEVs) containing high-power lithium batteries. These faults arise from a lack of basic protection features, such as means to limit current or enable automatic shut-off. Owing to these shortcomings, LEVs pose a fire and thermal runaway hazard and also distort competition at the expense of stakeholders who comply with EU rules.

LEVs are sold through large online sales platforms operating in the EU and despite warnings that they may be dangerous, are not recalled or issued with safety alerts, calling into question the effectiveness of market surveillance.

In view of the above, can the Commission clarify:

1. how it assesses the application and effectiveness of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 in the case of electric personal transport vehicles sold online?

2. what measures it is considering to improve the safety of batteries and electric micromobility systems?

3. how it intends to make importers and marketplaces more accountable, and whether it is considering targeted action or intending to strengthen the regulatory framework specific to batteries?

Supporter[1]

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