

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002005/25
to the Commission
Oihane Agirregoitia Martínez (Renew)
(20 May 2025)**

Subject: Local content in the Clean Industrial Deal

The European renewable energy industry is facing a structural crisis. While global manufacturing of clean tech components has grown rapidly, European manufacturers are steadily losing market share and competitiveness. Lower-cost imports from Asia and market barriers in the United States are accelerating the decline. Recent months have seen closures and lay-offs across the wind, solar and storage sectors, affecting at least France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Austria, Spain and Sweden. Meanwhile, non-EU products — mainly from Asia — are increasingly dominating the European market.

The industry welcomes the Clean Industrial Deal's inclusion of local manufacturing as a strategic pillar. However, to be effective, measures must be sufficiently broad and impactful. Countries such as the United States, India and Brazil already apply 50-60% local content requirements across much of the value chain.

Therefore:

1. What measures will ensure that EU content requirements are broad and effective across the full renewable energy supply chain?
2. Will the Commission consider drawing on current international models, such as those implemented in the United States, India or Brazil?
3. How will local content be defined and monitored to ensure the manufacturing of high-value components in the EU, guaranteeing a true 'Made in Europe' approach — not merely 'Assembled in Europe'?

Submitted: 20.5.2025

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Séjourné on behalf of the European Commission
(2 September 2025)**

According to the Net Zero Industry Act (NZIA) ⁽¹⁾, public procurement procedures, auctions for the deployment of renewable energy and other support schemes must, under certain conditions, include resilience requirements to promote supply diversification and avoid excessive dependency on countries with a high concentration of supply to the EU. These rules are applicable as of end 2025.

The EU is committed to international cooperation on policies strengthening supply chain resilience, including developing non-price criteria with the Group of Seven Plus (G7+) partners for critical products and technologies.

This is reflected by the Critical Minerals Action Plan ⁽²⁾ at the G7 Leaders' Summit in Canada, endorsed by G7 members, Australia, South Korea and India. Coordination with such partners ensures alignment of standards and avoids negative externalities.

The Clean Industrial Deal State Aid Framework ⁽³⁾ allows Member States to support additional manufacturing capacities in the EU of all net-zero industry technologies and key components.

The Industrial Decarbonisation Accelerator Act as well as the forthcoming revision of the Public Procurement Framework will introduce European preference criteria.

The Commission will also explore with Member States conditions that foreign investments in the EU should meet, especially if involving public financing, starting with strategic sectors, to ensure that these investments contribute to the European industrial base, jobs, competitiveness and economic security.

⁽¹⁾ The Net Zero Industry Act or NZIA: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:L_202401735.

⁽²⁾ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/rwkj3dls/minerals-en.pdf>.

⁽³⁾ The Clean Industrial Deal State Aid Framework or CISAF: https://competition-policy.ec.europa.eu/about/contribution-clean-just-and-competitive-transition/clean-industrial-deal-state-aid-framework-cisaf_en.