

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004068/25
to the Commission
Engin Eroglu (Renew), Christine Singer (Renew)
(15 October 2025)**

Subject: Revision of the ETS State Aid guidelines — glass industry

The EU State Aid guidelines under the Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) allow Member States to compensate certain electricity-intensive industries for indirect costs arising from the EU ETS in order to lower the risk of carbon leakage.

The glass industry is energy intensive and has to contend with high electricity costs, particularly as a result of the switch from natural gas to electric processes. Keeping electricity prices competitive is essential to make decarbonisation economically viable and ensure the regional glass industry remains competitive on the world market.

1. In light of the above, does the Commission plan to explicitly include the glass industry in the upcoming revision of the ETS State Aid guidelines?
2. If so, what criteria will be used to determine eligibility and what is the calendar for the changes to be made?

Submitted: 15.10.2025

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Ribera on behalf of the European Commission
(13 January 2026)**

On 23 December 2025, the Commission adopted a targeted amendment of the Guidelines on certain state aid measures in the context of the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading post-2021 (ETS State aid Guidelines) ⁽¹⁾.

In line with the methodology underpinning the ETS State aid Guidelines, the list of eligible sectors was expanded to take into account that the risk of carbon leakage has genuinely increased for certain sectors.

The criteria for sectors to be eligible were a trade intensity above 20% and an indirect emission intensity above 0.32 kg CO₂/EUR, resulting in an indirect carbon leakage indicator above 0.064. These sectors include manufacturing of glass fibres, flat glass and hollow glass.

⁽¹⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_25_3141.