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Answer given by Executive Vice-President Séjourné
on behalf of the European Commission
(29.7.2026)

Preserving the EU's industrial sovereignty remains a key priority for the Commission. The Commission also remains committed to ambitious environmental and social conditions in Europe. To contribute to this objective, the Industrial Accelerator Act (IAA)[1] proposes to impose conditions on certain large foreign direct investments. These conditions are intended to maximise the benefits of such foreign direct investments for the Single Market including by supporting the maintenance and creation of high-quality jobs in the EU. To that end, the IAA requires a minimum employment threshold of 50% EU workers in the context of the foreign direct investment.

Moreover, the conditions set out in the proposed IAA also seek to ensure that foreign investors contribute to the EU's research and development ecosystem by allocating 1% of their investment's gross annual revenue to such activities. They also promote integration into the EU value chain by introducing as one of the possible conditions that investors endeavour to source inputs from Europe and to publish an investment strategy on their website demonstrating compliance with this obligation.

Following the proposal of the Commission of 24 January 2024, the European Parliament and the Council have recently adopted Regulation (EU) 2026/1386 on the screening of foreign investments in the Union and repealing Regulation (EU) 2019/452[2]. This upgraded framework for the screening of foreign direct investments will contribute to a reinforced and more harmonised protection of the EU's security and public order.

[1] https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/publications/industrial-accelerator-act_en.
[2] http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/1386/oj.