

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002437/26
to the Commission
Ioan-Rareş Bogdan (PPE)
(13 June 2026)**

Subject: Risk of accelerated deindustrialisation: EU regulations versus financial incentives in the USA

In its answer ⁽¹⁾ to the question for written answer with the title ‘European production moved to USA’ ⁽²⁾, the Commission acknowledges that industrial subsidies in third countries and energy prices are putting huge pressure on European companies, but points to the “Clean Industrial Deal” and new quality job rules as solutions. I see a major strategic asymmetry: while the USA attracts European capital through direct fiscal stimuli, cheap energy and measures such as the IRA (*Inflation Reduction Act*), the EU responds with new layers of regulation, bureaucracy and strict climate targets which increase compliance costs for producers.

1. How will the Commission ensure that the “Clean Industrial Deal” does not speed up relocation to the USA, given that it adds new administrative costs rather than providing direct cost reductions or compensation for the energy price gap?
2. Does the Commission have a quantitative impact study assessing how many companies in energy-intensive sectors could choose subsidies in the USA over the new compliance schemes proposed by the EU?

Submitted: 13.6.2026

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Séjourné on behalf of the European Commission
(4 August 2026)**

The Clean Industrial Deal ⁽¹⁾ is designed to strengthen the business case for decarbonisation and competitiveness in Europe, by reinforcing Europe’s industrial base, and, as a result, reducing the risk of relocation.

It aims to support decarbonisation while improving the business environment for industry through better access to affordable energy, investment, materials and skilled labour.

Many of its measures are already adopted or in implementation, including short-term support provided through the Clean Industrial Deal State Aid Framework ⁽²⁾.

The proposed European Competitiveness Fund ⁽³⁾ and the Industrial Accelerator Act ⁽⁴⁾ are intended to strengthen the case for producing and investing in the EU, by accelerating permitting procedures, supporting industrial scale-up and creating lead markets for European and low-carbon industrial products and technologies. Meanwhile, the Commission is pursuing an ambitious simplification agenda to reduce the administrative burdens on companies.

While a quantitative study predicting potential company choices to opt for subsidies in the US versus EU compliance schemes has not been performed by the Commission, the Commission closely monitors the impact of global subsidies on European energy-intensive industries and is implementing policy measures aiming at mitigating such impact by supporting investments in European industrial capacities.

¹ https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-10-2026-000576-ASW_EN.html

² https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-10-2026-000576_EN.html

⁽¹⁾ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions — The Clean Industrial Deal: A joint roadmap for competitiveness and decarbonisation, COM(2025) 85 final, Brussels, 26.2.2025.

⁽²⁾ Communication from the Commission — Framework for State Aid measures to support the Clean Industrial Deal (Clean Industrial Deal State Aid Framework), C/2025/3602, 4.7.2025.

⁽³⁾ COM(2025)555 Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on establishing the European Competitiveness Fund (‘ECF’) including the specific programme for defence research and innovation activities.

⁽⁴⁾ COM(2026)100 — Proposal for a regulation on establishing a framework of measures for accelerating industrial capacity and decarbonisation in strategic sectors (Industrial Accelerator Act).