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Answer given by Ms Roswall
on behalf of the European Commission
(3.7.2026)

The Commission is aware, on the basis of publicly available information, of the planned battery plant project in Šurany. As regards the allegations on the delivery of the permit, the primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with EU environmental legislation, including the proper conduct of environmental impact assessment and authorisation procedures, lies with the Member States' competent authorities.

In line with the policy approach on enforcement action, which focuses on cases of systemic non-compliance¹, the Commission prioritises its enforcement efforts as guardian of the Treaty on those structural cases that reveal a systematic breach of EU law in a Member State.

The use of the means of redress available at national level is the most effective way to address individual cases of possible non-compliance. The specific review procedure under the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive² allows the public concerned to challenge the substantive or procedural legality of decisions, acts or omissions subject to the Directive's provisions on public participation.

¹ As set out in the Communication of 19 January 2017 (EU law: Better results through better application - C/2016/8600, OJ C 18, 19.1.2017, p. 10–20) and in the Communication of 13 October 2022 COM (2022) 518 final - Enforcing EU law for a Europe that delivers.

² Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, OJ L 26, 28.1.2012, p. 1–21, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, OJ L 124, 25.4.2014, p. 1–18.