Question for written answer E-003677/2022
to the Commission
Rule 138
Marian-Jean Marinescu (PPE)

Subject: EU Critical Raw Materials Act and the aluminium industry

According to the Energy Monitor, the energy instability resulting from the Russian war in Ukraine and the rise in energy prices has forced strategic industries, such as the aluminium primary sector, to reduce their production by half. Despite the fact that aluminium is very important for a wide range of applications necessary for the green transition and indispensable for renewable energy generation and electricity transmission, electric vehicles, batteries, aerospace, energy-efficient buildings, etc., China holds 60 % of global primary aluminium capacity, while Europe holds just 7 %.

Could the Commission explain how the Critical Raw Materials Act will address the importance of critical sectors in Europe, such as aluminium? How will the EU's strategic autonomy and its ambition of achieving self-sufficiency with respect to critical raw materials be reflected in the Critical Raw Materials Act?

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