

**Priority question for written answer P-002957/2023  
to the Commission**

Rule 138

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**Subject:** The Commission's anti-subsidy investigation into imports of battery electric vehicles from China

Within Europe, more and more countries are currently reviewing the risks of doing business with China. For example, TikTok has already been banned from EU officials' devices as a result of security concerns.

This week, the Commission launched an anti-subsidy investigation into imports of battery electric vehicles (BEVs) from China. At the same time, the Belgian intelligence service is investigating the logistics centre of Chinese technology company Alibaba at Liège Airport for possible spying activities. According to the Commission President, strategic dependencies on China should in general be minimised in all sectors. Against this backdrop, the following questions arise:

1. Is the Commission aware of other areas than BEV where Chinese car manufacturers may benefit from advantages over their European competitors?
2. Is the Commission aware that many Chinese car manufacturers, unlike their European counterparts, are not fulfilling their legal licensing obligations in view of the future circulation of connected cars in the EU single market?
3. To what extent can EU legislation such as the Foreign Subsidies Regulation<sup>1</sup>, sectoral legislation such as the General Data Protection Regulation<sup>2</sup> or the proposal for a regulation on Standard Essential Patents (COM(2023)0232) promote strategic autonomy from Chinese companies?

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2022/2560 of 14 December 2022 on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market, OJ L 330, 23.12.2022, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC, OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1.