

Basic information	
2024/2079(INI)	Procedure completed
INI - Own-initiative procedure	
Competition policy – annual report 2024	
Subject	
2.60 Competition	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs	WOLTERS Lara (S&D)	19/09/2024
		Shadow rapporteur SCHWAB Andreas (EPP) PIMPIE Pierre (PfE) VENTOLA Francesco (ECR) YON-COURTIN Stéphanie (Renew) PETER-HANSEN Kira Marie (Greens/EFA) SCHIRDEWAN Martin (The Left)	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
28/11/2024	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
08/04/2025	Vote in committee		
15/04/2025	Committee report tabled for plenary	A10-0071/2025	
07/05/2025	Debate in Parliament		
08/05/2025	Decision by Parliament	T10-0104/2025	Summary
08/05/2025	Results of vote in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2024/2079(INI)

Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Annual report
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ECON/10/01301

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE765.240	11/12/2024	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE768.085	03/02/2025	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A10-0071/2025	15/04/2025	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T10-0104/2025	08/05/2025	Summary
European Commission				
Document type	Reference	Date	Summary	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2025)08	07/08/2025		

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency				
Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
WOLTERS Lara	Rapporteur	ECON	06/02/2025	Microsoft Corporation
WOLTERS Lara	Rapporteur	ECON	29/01/2025	Apple Inc.
YON-COURTIN Stéphanie	Shadow rapporteur	ECON	22/01/2025	Google
YON-COURTIN Stéphanie	Shadow rapporteur	ECON	22/01/2025	EDPIA
YON-COURTIN Stéphanie	Shadow rapporteur	ECON	20/01/2025	The Open Cloud Coalition
WOLTERS Lara	Rapporteur	ECON	20/01/2025	KPN
VENTOLA Francesco	Shadow rapporteur	ECON	15/01/2025	TIM S.p.A.
YON-COURTIN Stéphanie	Shadow rapporteur	ECON	09/01/2025	Mazars GmbH & Co. KG
YON-COURTIN Stéphanie	Shadow rapporteur	ECON	09/01/2025	European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association
YON-COURTIN Stéphanie	Shadow rapporteur	ECON	18/12/2024	Open AI
PETER-HANSEN Kira Marie	Shadow rapporteur	ECON	11/12/2024	Confederation of Danish Industry

YON-COURTIN Stéphanie	Shadow rapporteur	ECON	27/11/2024	CMA CGM
YON-COURTIN Stéphanie	Shadow rapporteur	ECON	26/11/2024	Apple Inc.

Other Members

Transparency		
Name	Date	Interest representatives
FALCONE Marco	12/03/2025	TIM S.p.A.
FALCONE Marco	12/03/2025	Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A
FALCONE Marco	04/03/2025	Unipol Gruppo

Competition policy – annual report 2024

2024/2079(INI) - 08/05/2025 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 358 votes to 124, with 79 abstentions, a resolution on competition policy - annual report 2024.

Parliament affirmed that competition policy should **contribute to all EU policies**, including in the areas of sustainability, energy, defence and digitalisation. It welcomed the Commission's commitment to introduce a **new State aid framework** to accompany the Clean Industrial Deal, while ensuring that this does not hamper innovation, increase prices or reduce competition in the internal market.

The resolution underlined that the global strength and importance of the EU's single market stem not only from its internal and external competitiveness, but also from its ability to set common standards and ensure territorial cohesion. It also highlighted the importance of taking into account international regulatory and market developments and of enhanced international cooperation between competition authorities, including through the European Competition Network (ECN).

A competitive Union

Parliament supports the Commission's commitment to investing in sustainable competitiveness, welcoming the priorities of the **Draghi report**, which states that EUR 800 billion per year is needed to maintain European competitiveness, through public and private investment. It recognises the urgent need for reforms alongside the effective implementation of the three policy areas outlined in the Draghi report: (i) closing the innovation gap with the US and China; (ii) a joint plan for decarbonisation and competitiveness to accelerate the energy transition and reduce energy costs; and (iii) strengthening security and reducing dependencies.

The resolution underlined the need for a coordinated, targeted, and truly European industrial policy to boost competitiveness. This must not result in dominant market positions or abuses, nor in price distortion. Effective merger control procedures must be put in place.

Members also considered that **any state aid granted must be compatible with the Union's strategic objectives**. They noted the Commission's intention to provide guidance on the compatibility of state aid with innovation, climate, and economic security issues, as well as its actions to reduce and phase out fossil fuel subsidies.

State aid used to meet industrial policy objectives must not adversely affect trading conditions or the common interest. Members pointed out in this regard that the fragmentation of state aid creates an unequal playing field and called on the Commission to monitor these impacts and ensure the integrity of the single market, which can be achieved through a common financing instrument for European industrial policy, such as a European Competitiveness Fund. The Commission and the Member States are urged not to engage in a subsidy competition, which would only exacerbate market distortions.

The resolution highlighted the importance of **Important Projects of Common European Interest** (IPCEI) for financing projects within the Union with a cross-border dimension. IPCEIs should have genuine European added value.

Concentrations

Parliament noted that the turnover thresholds under the EU Merger Regulation may not be sufficient on their own to detect all cases that should be reviewed by competition authorities. It supported the Draghi report's proposal for an '**innovation defence**' in cases where a merger increases the capacity and incentive to innovate. The Commission is called upon to submit a legislative proposal to remove national barriers that may prevent it from considering the EU market as the relevant market in merger analysis.

Members also called for an update of merger assessment frameworks to reflect the realities of the digital economy.

Sectoral policies

Parliament welcomed the decisions of the Court of Justice of the EU confirming the illegality of the tax agreement between Apple and Ireland and condemning Google for abusing its dominant position. It encouraged the Commission to continue combating abuses of state aid involving the selective granting of tax breaks to companies.

Members deplored international tax competition, support the implementation of OECD Pillar 2, and criticise the United States' decision not to implement the Global Tax Agreement, stressing **the importance of multilateralism** to ensure that multinationals pay their fair share of taxation where value is created.

In light of the worrying concentrations in various **digital markets** (social media, search engines, AI, cloud services, e-commerce, microchips, and online advertising), Parliament called on the Commission to address technology market-specific issues and called for further investigations into the cloud services sector. The rapid development of **AI services** risks leading to market concentration. The Commission is invited to adopt an ecosystem approach to this sector and to explore the possibility of adding generative AI as a new core platform service under the Digital Markets Regulation.

Parliament expressed concerns about:

- increased use of dynamic pricing mechanisms across the Union;
- the fragmentation of many consumer markets, including financial services, telecommunications and household energy;
- the high concentration of the distribution, agriculture and automotive sectors in the overseas territories;
- the high degree of market concentration in the European financial sector, as well as its excessive dependence on a limited number of third-country service providers;
- high levels of market concentrations in food supply chains;
- the dominant position of two international card schemes in the Union payments market and their involvement in practices which reinforce and extend their dominance in that market.

Lastly, Parliament called for **sufficient involvement** in shaping competition policy. It called on the Commission to initiate negotiations for an interinstitutional agreement on competition policy and on the European Council to adopt a decision providing for the adoption of legislative acts in the field of competition policy in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure.