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Position of Polish Confederation Lewiatan on EU Quantum Act

PCL's position regarding the planned EU Quantum Act is one of general support for the European Commission's ambition to strengthen Europe's standing in quantum technologies. We recognize the strategic importance of new quantum technologies and agree that the EU must act decisively to avoid falling behind global competitors. In this context, PCL urges that the future EU Quantum Act provide **clear, stable, and predictable rules for businesses**, enabling companies to plan and adapt effectively. Clarity and simplicity in the regulatory framework are not only essential for legal certainty, but also fully aligned with the deregulatory ambitions expressed in recent EU omnibus packages. Regulations in this area should be designed to facilitate and **empower private sector initiatives, rather than restrict or diminish them**. The focus should be on supporting coordinated EU action and addressing market fragmentation, while at the same time ensuring that Member States retain sufficient flexibility to implement national programmes tailored to their specific needs and priorities. The regulatory environment should be an enabler for private investment and innovation, ensuring that the **EU's approach to quantum technologies is both ambitious and business-friendly**.

We stress that the scale of public and private investment in quantum technologies in other regions far exceeds current EU commitments. To close this gap, the EU should **significantly increase funding** at both the European and national levels, ensuring that resources are accessible to a broad spectrum of market participants, including large enterprises and innovative start-ups. Given our previous experiences, we see a need for **more flexible funding rules** advanced quantum solutions. PCL believes that a successful European quantum ecosystem requires not only more funding, but **also targeted incentives to stimulate R&D, foster the growth of domestic suppliers, and encourage the production of key components within the EU**. We recommend that the EU consider a mix of financial instruments to support these objectives. At the same time, it is essential to implement safeguards that protect European ownership and control over strategic quantum assets, given the risk of foreign takeovers in this rapidly evolving field. However, excessively restrictive investment screening could isolate EU buyers from critical components, reduce competition, and undermining supply-chain resilience by shrinking the pool of qualified vendors. To strike the right balance, Foreign Direct Investment screening must be guided by clear, transparent, and predictable rules that provide certainty to investors and industry – rather than ad hoc or politically driven short-term decisions.

With regard to procurement and public funding, PCL emphasizes the importance of **maintaining sufficient flexibility for Member States to implement appropriate funding measures available at the national level**. While centralised EU funding may be appropriate for select, large-scale pan-

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European initiatives that directly contribute to the Union’s technological resilience and sovereignty—such as secure quantum communication infrastructure or quantum computing for defence and space applications — overreliance on centralised mechanisms carries significant risks. These include the potential for slower decision-making, reduced responsiveness to local market needs, and the possibility of excluding innovative national projects that may not fit the criteria of EU-wide schemes. Therefore, it is essential that the EU Quantum Act leaves enough room for national programmes to operate alongside central initiatives, ensuring that Member States can support local priorities, foster domestic innovation, and address specific strategic interests within the broader European framework.

PCL highlights **the importance of investing in skills, education, and cross-border research collaboration**. The EU should support the development of quantum-focused academic programmes, innovation clusters, and partnerships between universities and industry, drawing on successful models from other regions.

Yours faithfully,

Marek Górski
President
Polish Confederation Lewiatan