

July 14, 2026 · Kateřina Dvořák Vašová

BeneMeat: Europe Needs Less Bureaucracy and More Room for Innovation

BeneMeat has provided its position on the European Commission's proposed regulation on Territorial Supply Constraints (TSCs). While the proposal addresses a specific aspect of the European Single Market, we believe it also highlights a much broader issue, the growing regulatory burden that increasingly limits the ability of innovative European companies to grow.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are the backbone of the European economy and the driving force

behind many of its innovations. Yet they are also the businesses most affected by increasingly complex regulatory requirements. Time, financial resources and expert capacity that could otherwise be invested in research, development and international expansion are instead consumed by administrative compliance.

"Europe is home to world-class scientists, talented entrepreneurs and outstanding technologies. However, if we want today's startups and innovative SMEs to become tomorrow's global leaders, we must create an environment that enables them to grow. Excessive regulation rarely poses the greatest challenge to large corporations with extensive legal and compliance teams. Instead, it disproportionately affects small and medium-sized businesses that simply do not have the resources to absorb an ever-growing administrative burden," says Roman Kříž, CEO of BeneMeat.

The proposed regulation on Territorial Supply Constraints is one example of this broader trend. BeneMeat fully supports the objective of strengthening the European Single Market. At the same time, we believe that any restriction of fundamental rights, including property rights and freedom of contract, must be properly justified, necessary and proportionate.

Europe's long-term competitiveness should not depend on introducing additional administrative obligations, but rather on removing unnecessary barriers to entrepreneurship, encouraging innovation and creating a predictable regulatory environment. Only then can European companies

successfully scale, compete globally and grow into the industry leaders of the future.

BeneMeat's full position on the proposed Territorial Supply Constraints regulation is available in the attached PDF statement.

BeneMeat

Official Statement of BeneMeat on the Proposed Regulation of Territorial Supply Constraints (TSCs)

We believe that the proposed regulation of Territorial Supply Constraints (TSCs) should not be adopted, as it constitutes a disproportionate interference with the right to property.

The right to property is not a medieval privilege, but one of the fundamental legal institutions of European civilization, the content of which has been shaped since the time of Ancient Rome. It has traditionally been understood as the right to possess, use, dispose of property and enjoy its fruits. An inherent part of this right is the owner's freedom to decide whether to sell their property, to whom it will be sold, at what price and under what contractual conditions. Administrative determination of potential purchasers or the conditions of sale therefore interferes with the very substance of the right to property.

We recognize that the proposed regulation of TSCs pursues the legitimate objective of strengthening the functioning of the European Union's Single Market. However, any restriction of a fundamental right must satisfy the proportionality test under Article 5(4) of the Treaty on European Union. This test comprises three cumulative criteria:

1. The first is **suitability**, namely whether the chosen measure is genuinely capable of achieving the legitimate objective pursued. The regulation of TSCs alone, however, will not ensure the proper functioning of the Single Market. It merely makes the use of a particular commercial practice more difficult by creating additional regulatory obstacles. We are not aware of any analysis demonstrating that the proposed regulation will actually resolve the identified problem. On the contrary, there is a risk that, if the expected outcome is not achieved, additional regulatory interventions will follow.
2. The second criterion is **necessity**, meaning that the least restrictive measure capable of achieving the same objective must be chosen. We are not aware of any analysis identifying alternative means of achieving the intended objective, comparing their effectiveness, or assessing their impact on the rights of the affected parties. Decisions taken by market participants should primarily be tested by the market itself, rather than by administrative intervention based on an assumed entitlement of purchasers to obtain the same commercial or transactional conditions as other market participants.
3. The third criterion is **proportionality stricto sensu**, requiring the benefits of the measure to be weighed against the harm it causes. On the one hand stands the right to property, the content of which includes the owner's freedom to decide how to dispose of their property, similarly to the exercise of intellectual property rights. On the other hand stands the legitimate objective of ensuring a Single Market free from unjustified barriers.

It should also be recalled that the concept of the Single Market was originally designed primarily to eliminate regulatory barriers created by Member States, not to establish a subjective right of purchasers to obtain identical commercial conditions throughout the European Union. Freedom to conduct a business and freedom of contract naturally lead to different purchasers obtaining different commercial terms depending on a variety of objective and commercial factors.

Given that no analysis is available demonstrating that the proposed regulation constitutes a proportionate interference with the property rights of sellers, nor any analysis demonstrating that it is the least burdensome instrument compared with other possible solutions, which have neither been identified nor evaluated, we believe that the proposed regulation of Territorial Supply Constraints is not consistent with the principle of proportionality under Article 5(4) of the Treaty on European Union.

The right to property is not merely the formal right to own property. Its very essence lies in the owner's freedom to dispose of that property, including the decision whether to sell it, to whom it will be sold, at what price and under what conditions. If the state begins to replace those decisions with its own judgment, it does not merely restrict the exercise of the right to property, but interferes with its very substance. Such interference can only be justified where it is necessary, proportionate and properly supported by evidence. In our view, these conditions are not met in the case of the proposed regulation of Territorial Supply Constraints.

BeneMeat

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BeneMeat is a biotech company, part of the BTL Group, focused on developing scalable and efficient cultivated meat production technology. Since 2020, the company has developed deep, end-to-end expertise across biology, chemistry, hardware, software, and commercial implementation of cultivated meat. With 150+ R&D experts, BeneMeat is building the complete technological ecosystem, from versatile cell line development to scalable, reliable, and cost-effective manufacturing solutions. The company is prepared to support manufacturers through all the key challenges of bringing cultivated meat to market: technical, legal, regulatory, and commercial. BeneMeat is the first in the EU to be registered as a producer of cultivated meat for pet food (Autumn 2023), proving our regulatory leadership in this space. *“We are not just another company in cultivated meat, we are the technology partner shaping its future.”*

For more information, contact: media@benemeat.com

Attachments

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