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We, the Alliance of Energy Intensive Industries representing more than 30,000 companies that are Europe's largest energy consumers and together, directly employ more than 2.8 Million people, want to make a success of the Energy Union. We see it as a potential enabler of European industry's competitiveness and a unique opportunity to deliver on Europe's ambitious transition to a low-carbon energy system. Energy Intensive Industries make a series of recommendations to reach this ambition in an effective, secure and cost-conscious way that delivers value for investment to European economic contributors such as industry. The Alliance would welcome a new energy framework that:

- **ENABLES INNOVATION IN INDUSTRY SECTORS THAT DEVELOP PRODUCTS AND TECHNOLOGIES** leading to lower greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) across value chains. Our industries offer low-carbon solutions to help Europe transitioning to a low-carbon, energy efficient region. Our products and innovative processes have a strong potential to enable greater energy efficiency or help the wider deployment of renewables;
- **PUTS THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS DIMENSION HIGH** Our industries will be key in delivering several elements of the Clean Energy Package. The Governance of the Energy Union must acknowledge this and not relegate the competitiveness dimension as secondary to other aspects, but increase its prominence;
- SECURES INDUSTRY'S ACCESS TO COMPETITIVE, RELIABLE, AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY through a <u>fully</u> liberalised European electricity market. The growing share of variable renewable energy production in the grid represents both a challenge and an opportunity for industry. Negative impact of system changes on industry and on security of energy supply must be avoided. Policy framework conditions should be non-discriminatory, technology-neutral and predictable over the longer term to enable sustainable investment decisions:
- AVOIDS COSTLY AND UNNECESSARY OVERLAPPING LEGISLATION: The EU ETS and the Market Stability Reserve will lead to a higher price of carbon under the 2030 framework. It is therefore important that new measures do not overlap with ETS, adding an additional layer of obligations for industry, but rather target untapped potential laying in e.g. buildings or mobility sectors. Enabling better energy performance in those sectors would stimulate our economy and create new jobs and growth opportunities;
- CLEARLY DIFFERENTIATES ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND REDUCTIONS IN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY: looking at levels
 of energy consumptions in the different sectors of our economy, it is clear that so far the 2020 objective is
 being partly met through reduced levels of production. Our industries wish to contribute to growth in Europe
 while, at the same time, improving their energy efficiency performance; in this framework, it is relevant to
 assess reduction of energy consumption in relative terms;
- **INTEGRATES RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN A COST-EFFICIENT MANNER:** as long as it is in place, support to renewable energies must become cost-efficient and must focus on technology-neutral innovation. Support schemes should be market-based and market responsive. They should only benefit technologies that are not yet mature, on a temporary basis.

As key players in the transition to a low-carbon economy, energy intensive industries and value-chain partners will provide constructive input into the decision-making process.