

From: [REDACTED] (GROW)
To: [REDACTED] (GROW); [REDACTED] (GROW); [REDACTED] (GROW)
Subject: KJ meeting with NGOs 15 Jan 2021
Date: vendredi 29 octobre 2021 09:21:44

FYI.

Meeting report - KJ meeting with representatives from NGOs on 15 January 2021 10:00 – 10:30

Participants

NGOs: [REDACTED] Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] CAN Europe; [REDACTED] WWF EPO, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] EPO; [REDACTED] Transport & Environment; [REDACTED]
Transport & Environment

GROW: Kerstin Jorna (KJ), [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED],
[REDACTED] (note taker)

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Representatives of Climate Action Network (CAN), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Transport & Environment (T&E) had requested a meeting to discuss 1) EU Industrial Strategy, 2) EU ETS revision and free allocations for the industrial sector and sectoral roadmaps for industrial sectors 3) Clean Hydrogen Alliance and broader hydrogen strategy.

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KJ updated participants on the upcoming Industrial strategy: target date for adoption is 17/03; it will reflect on progress from the current industrial strategy and lessons learnt/impacts from the COVID-19 crisis. Focus will be digitalisation, decarbonisation, “crisis proofing of the single market” and resilience/strategic autonomy for Europe. Will be based on the ecosystems approach and relevant policy tools to address policy goals for each ecosystem

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The following point were raised by interlocutors:

CAN

- Circular action plan needs to be connected to industrial strategy. Future proofing/resilience should not just be about COVID, but all future pandemics. Current situation is precarious.
- Resilience is not just decarbonisation but also biodiversity and zero pollution. Requested more EU leadership to create clarity on the demands for industry. We want goals, milestones, monitoring to achieve 2030 goals. The business case for green investments must be clear.
- Regarding alliances more leadership from COM is needed to show the path forward for industry.
- Civil society involvement is most important to secure societal acceptance.

WWF

- Clear sectoral roadmaps are necessary.
- WWF asked how transparency of work in industrial alliances will be ensured and about the link between alliances and high level round table.
- Power sector has decarbonised, but industry has not been pushed to the same degree. We need a more targeted ETS allowance for energy intensive

industries.

T&E:

- Membership in clean hydrogen alliance does not reach shipping and aviation. Will membership of shipping and aviation be included?
- Timeline for renewable hydrogen (low carbon/blue) is problematic. We are focusing on the wrong priorities.
- Automotive hybrids still need combustion engines because they have limited electrical capacity. Utility factors are the key tool to push car manufactures.

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GROW responded with the following points:

- There will be a delta between decarbonised energy needs and availability and invited NGO to present available data on how to bridge this gap. It was agreed to set up a meeting with GROW services to present additional data.
- A pathway that ensures investments within the EU is necessary – otherwise production and control over production will move out of Europe and will likely have detrimental effects on climate/environment as well as economy.
- Circular economy is the next frontier and has a huge market pull potential to create a business case for more decarbonised and sustainable industry. GROW invited NGO to help make the argument for more circular economy.

Regarding inclusion of shipping and aviation in Clean Hydrogen alliance GROW clarified that a lot more road transport companies than shipping/aviation had applied. The shipping and aviation companies that had applied such as Airbus, were included in the alliance. KJ invited further internal reflection and outreach regarding additional participation of shipping and aviation in the clean hydrogen alliance. COM services would work to ensure all relevant linkages between alliances and round table and that transparency was ensured in the form of minutes. It was also clarified that the Commission will take a monitoring and steering role to assess what projects have the necessary societal benefits and that the EU also has some control over investments (from EU sources).