

From: SG UNITE D-2
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To: SG UNITE D-2
Subject: FW: Summary of the Meeting Cab Pres with ArcelorMittal – 19 October 2021

From: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]@ec.europa.eu>
Sent: Friday, October 22, 2021 11:06 AM
To: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]@ec.europa.eu>
Subject: Summary of the Meeting Cab Pres with ArcelorMittal – 19 October 2021

Meeting with ArcelorMittal – 19 October 2021

Participants:

- *ArcelorMittal:* [REDACTED];
- *European Commission: Cabinet of the President: Mr Vandenberghe and Mr [REDACTED]; Secretariat General - D2:* [REDACTED]

On 19 October 2021, representatives from the Commission held a meeting with ArcelorMittal (at their request) to discuss upcoming initiatives of relevance to their industry. The following main points were raised:

- **ArcelorMittal** is fully committed to reduce emissions of its business by [REDACTED] by [REDACTED] and to become carbon neutral by [REDACTED]. It is necessary to develop, upscale and rollout new technologies to achieve these goals. This implies important investments and risks; Investment and operating decarbonisation aid is needed to finance these efforts and should foresee various instruments and allow different technologies.
- It is crucial that the **Climate, Energy and Environmental Protection State Aid (CEEAG)** are not delayed. They are key for the financing of decarbonisation projects. A framework should be in place as soon as possible to be able to implement the projects. **Aid for energy cost relief** to ensure access of industry to abundant, competitively priced low carbon energy and electricity is the most important condition for the industrial transition to climate neutrality. The CEEAG should not reduce the flexibility, the eligible sectors and the amounts of aid for energy cost relief that have so far mitigate the heavy costs of the green transition for the industry.
- With regard to the **Waste shipment Regulation Revision**, ArcelorMittal stressed that this revision is a unique opportunity to reduce European exports of scrap to third countries. Article 49 should be strengthened in order to ensure that the environmental and human health conditions at destination are equivalent to the EU conditions. The same rules should apply for all the countries OECD and non-OECD.

- Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) is essential to get zero GHG industrial emissions. To be economically viable, the CCU fuel product (ethanol) should count under a country target as advanced biofuel, Renewable Fuel of non-Biological Origin or Recycled carbon Fuel. **Two upcoming RED II Delegated Acts** will be key at short term:
 - o 1) Methodology for GHG savings criteria of Recycled Carbon Fuel [REDACTED]
 - o 2) Co-processing of primary fossil resources with secondary bio/waste resources: the implementation method will determine of how much of the Steelanol CCU ethanol output will be biofuel.
- [REDACTED]