





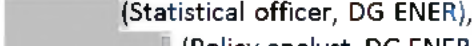
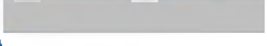
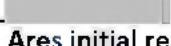


Cabinet of Commissioner Kadri SIMSON - Minutes of Meeting

MEETING CONCLUSIONS

Title	VC meeting with CEOs of Eurometaux (non-ferrous metals)
Date	13-07-2020
Participants	<p>Ext :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •  Boliden) •  Trimet) •  Elkem) •  Atlantic Copper) •  Eurometaux) <p>COM:</p> <p>Kadri SIMSON (Commissioner for Energy), Kitti Nyitrai (Member of Cabinet),   (Statistical officer, DG ENER),  (Policy officer, DG ENER),  (Policy analyst, DG ENER)</p>
	Ares initial request : No Registration
	Disclosure authorization : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES - <input type="checkbox"/> NO - <input type="checkbox"/> Partial (pls highlight unauthorized parts)
Issues raised & follow-up	<p>Commissioner Simson acknowledged the efforts of the European metals industry over the last years for increasing electrification and energy efficiency. The recently adopted Energy System Integration strategy, the Hydrogen strategy and the Recovery plan should help developing business opportunities for industry in the energy transition. The Commission is aware of the industry's challenges and continues monitoring energy costs. The next Energy Prices and Costs report (for which industry's cooperation and data is essential) is expected this autumn.</p> <p>CEOs highlighted the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The non-ferrous metals sector is the most electrified energy intensive sector in Europe (e.g. more than 50% of energy needs covered with electricity; energy costs account for primary aluminium for 40% of the production costs). The sector helps increasing the flexibility of the power system by actively participating in demand response and providing innovative flexibility solutions (virtual batteries). With this, and by using Purchase Power Agreements, it also contributes and benefits from the development of RES. High recycling rates also contribute to circular economy. European companies are world leaders in the use of sustainable technologies and energy efficiency. • Metals will be necessary for the clean energy transition, including for wind turbines, solar PVs, batteries, electro-mobility and digitisation. • An international level playing field is essential for the keeping the competitiveness of European metal companies. They are already highly electrified with not much further potential for the reduction of direct emissions (the CO2 footprint of European products is several times lower than international competitors). In this context, indirect ETS costs compensations are considered necessary to keep the sector's global competitiveness. The sector expressed worries about the ongoing revision of the ETS guidelines. • Although the overall idea of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is welcomed, the sector sees very difficult its application to the metals sectors (due to the indirect ETS costs and globally integrated supply chains)