

Open Statement to the European Commission

The Competitiveness of Energy Intensive Industries is a pre-condition to EU growth

In October 2014, European Heads of state and government agreed that measures to prevent the risk of carbon leakage from the EU's Emissions Trading System (ETS) should continue after 2020, ensuring that the **most efficient installations in exposed sectors do not face undue carbon costs.**

In order to meet future climate targets and safeguard their competitiveness, Energy Intensive Industries, who are the core of the EU economy, call on EU regulators to apply the following principles for free allocation rules in the upcoming EU ETS revision:

- Preserve the competitiveness of **best performers** who should receive **full protection from direct and indirect costs**, thereby incentivising other installations.
- Support growth by synchronising free allocation with **current/real levels of production.**
- Base the rules on **technically and economically achievable benchmarks**, reflecting the *actual performance of industry.*
- Address the **negative impact of the EU ETS on electricity prices**, which are putting European energy intensive industries at a disadvantage compared to global competitors.

If the European Commission is committed to its Growth and Better Regulation agenda, then it should set in place a framework attracting and incentivising investments in the manufacturing industry in order to ensure that while converging towards a sustainable future, this industry can continue to thrive and create value in Europe.

The Alliance of Energy Intensive Industries represents over 30,000 European companies and four million jobs in the EU. Our industries are at the core of the EU economy and the starting point of multiple value chains, such as the car industry, fuels, buildings, energy production, including renewable energies, food and drinks, and pharmaceuticals.