

June 2025

To: Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission

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Teresa Ribera Executive Vice-President for Clean, Just and Competitive Transition

Mr. Stéphane Séjourné, Executive Vice-President for Prosperity and Industrial Strategy

Mr. Dan Jørgensen, Commissioner for Energy and Housing

Mr. Wopke Hoekstra, Commissioner for Climate, Net Zero and Clean Growth

Mrs. Agnieszka Bartol, Permanent Representative of Poland to the EU

Mr. Carsten Grønbech-Jensen, Permanent Representative of Denmark to the EU

Dear President von der Leyen,

European producers of Non-Ferrous Metals (NFM), represented by Eurometaux, call on the European Commission to align the upcoming State Aid Framework for the Clean Industrial Deal (CISAF), due to be published on 25 June, with its declared political goal of “prosperity and competitiveness”<sup>1</sup>.

The European Non-Ferrous Metals industry is a critical enabler of the twin transitions and is vital to providing European made materials necessary for our defence in an increasingly unstable world. Europe's capacity to deliver these processed metals in Europe is diminishing at a time when we should be growing the number of mines, refining, smelting and recycling facilities of NFMs.

The key to rebuilding the competitiveness of our Non-Ferrous Metals (NFM) industry lies in **securing globally competitive production costs, starting with access to decarbonised energy**. Therefore, the State Aid Framework for the Clean Industrial Deal (CISAF) must deliver concrete, effective solutions that provide competitive, decarbonised energy and maintain our industry's global competitiveness.

While we are committed to industrial decarbonisation, a framework that is over-focused on this objective and fails to concurrently and robustly address the competitiveness of energy-intensive industries (EIs) would be a critical error. Decarbonisation will only succeed if paired with robust competitiveness. Without CISAF providing tangible and effective solutions to guarantee competitive energy access, any investment in decarbonisation within Europe simply becomes unviable.

On the contrary, a thriving and globally competitive electro-intensive NFM industry would ensure the needed electricity consumption of all renewable energy generation to be added to the grid, thus reducing the risk of cannibalisation and providing investment certainty for more RES capacity. It would also send out a positive signal for electrification of carbon intensive industrial processes.

Therefore, we would like to express our deep concern regarding certain aspects from the draft CISAF which may significantly worsen the situation for European electro-intensive industries. We call on the Commission to **refrain from penalising baseload industrial consumers for their stable consumption**

<sup>1</sup> European Commission, *Political Guidelines 2024-2029: A New European Prosperity Plan* (Brussels, 2024), p.6, [link](#)



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**profile** which provides grid stability and predictability, as currently proposed in the draft aid rules for non-fossil flexibility support schemes (paragraph 66). In addition, **the rules regarding indirect emissions from electricity** (paragraphs 98 and 111) are severely limiting, particularly for industries that are not already located in regions with a near-completely decarbonised electricity mix. Therefore, we call for the removal of these conditionality rules which again penalise industrial consumers for the failure of the power sector and Member States to decarbonise.

But even more concerning, measures substantially addressing our sectors' competitiveness are absent from the proposed framework. The adopted Clean Industry State Aid Framework must go beyond decarbonisation and include an improved version of provision 2.4 in the TCTF, **allowing for immediate support to energy intensives, to cope with very high energy prices**. EU energy markets are not yet stabilised, electricity prices having reached even 900€/MWh in South-Eastern Europe last summer.

Aid needs to **equally support the consumption of decarbonised electricity for already electrified industrial processes**. There are currently no mechanisms helping electricity consumers switch to consuming low-carbon electricity sources, e.g. by signing a RES PPA. Electro-intensive consumers are currently unable to sign RES PPAs due to the specific barriers they face (primarily shaping and firming costs that increase the final price of the renewable PPA), therefore aid reducing scope 2 emissions needs to become eligible.

Aid for production or recovery of critical raw materials (paragraph 122) is highly welcome, but for greater benefits and policy consistency the scope should be **extended to include "strategic raw materials" and the 'carrier metals'** which contain the critical and strategic raw materials. This should go beyond production of equipment or key components.

Beyond incentivizing new investments, it should also **target existing capacities which have been idled due to high energy prices**. Restarting idled capacity is less costly than building new ones, it is economically more sensible, and it is a more efficient way of spending public money, while immediately reinforcing Europe's industrial competitiveness and security of supply. Given that the stated objective is to boost competitiveness and industrial production in Europe, the unjustified restriction on increasing production capacity (paragraph 103) must be removed.

Finally, **simplification goals** are completely missed as the draft proposal introduces additional complexities (such as high GHG emissions reduction thresholds). The detailed and technical requirements may create barriers to investment and slow down project implementation, thereby delaying the decarbonisation process. Also, faster and streamlined aid approval procedures (similar to TCTF) are not provided in the framework.

**It's time for decisive action:** the State Aid Framework for the Clean Industrial Deal must deliver substantial measures specifically designed to bolster Europe's industrial competitiveness. Failure to act will inevitably lead to a further loss of our industrial capacity. This is not merely an economic concern; securing a robust European NFM industry is a first-order strategic imperative for guaranteeing both our physical and economic security in the years to come.

We thank you for your consideration and remain available to discuss our recommendations further in a meeting with you,

