

Annex 1 – Quotations from trade association consultation responses to two key EU consultations (December 2012 to July 2013)

Trade Association Profile – BUSINESSEUROPE

1. Evidence from the consultation response to the Green Paper on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Policy objectives	"Europe has to put cost-competitiveness, security of supply and climate objectives on an equal footing."
Targets	"The EU should set a single 2030 emissions reduction target to incentivise investments in low-carbon and energy-efficient technologies. Due to their overlapping scope with the EU ETS, the EU targets for energy efficiency and renewable energy sources should not be continued after 2020."
International climate agreement	"BUSINESSEUROPE strongly supports global efforts to reduce emissions and urges governments and the European Commission to achieve an ambitious international climate agreement in 2015. Whatever the outcome of the international climate negotiations in 2015, the EU should set a binding 2030 emissions reduction target. However, to avoid the negative consequences of unilateral decisions, the EU should take into account the outcome of the negotiations on this agreement when deciding on the most appropriate level of ambition."
EU ETS	"A strong ETS should be the main instrument to reduce emissions for industry and other covered sectors and to promote investments in low carbon technologies."
Innovation and technology development	"A strong, coordinated and focused European energy and low-carbon technology programme is urgently needed. It should upgrade the existing research, development, demonstration and innovation (R&D&I) frameworks at EU and national level."
Energy sources	"Europe needs determination to explore and exploit, in a sustainable manner, potentially highly advantageous unconventional energy resources such as shale gas."
Internal energy market	"Fostering the completion of the internal energy market through full implementation of the Third Energy Package and the development of energy infrastructure as well as cross-border electricity and gas interconnection must be a priority."
Industrial competitiveness	"To ensure political commitment and actions, targets to address the energy price differential with major competitors and to ensure energy security should be introduced."

2. Evidence from consultation response to the proposed EU ETS structural reform

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Reaction to proposals	"Similarly, all the options proposed within the "Report on the state of the European carbon market in 2012" are only short-term measures that would not provide a comprehensive solution which would stimulate long-term growth and investment in Europe."
Policy objectives	"Business has called for a stable, predictable legislative framework which is indispensable for business' investments." "Short-term measures, such as the ETS "backloading" proposal are opposed by BUSINESSEUROPE as they undermine the regulatory predictability through to 2020"
Carbon leakage and European competitiveness	"Many European businesses – often the most CO2 efficient in their class – compete globally, so it is vital that sectors at risk of carbon leakage are adequately supported on an evidence-based basis. This means ensuring that the free allowance system is working effectively and also considering new options for better supporting European industry going forward such as the recycling of auctioning revenues." "Short-term measures, such as the ETS "backloading" proposal are opposed by BUSINESSEUROPE as they undermine the regulatory predictability through to 2020 as established under the EU ETS and further deteriorate the global competitiveness of Europe."
International climate agreement	"BUSINESSEUROPE opposes any unilateral increase of the emission reduction target for 2020 unless other industrialized countries assume comparable emission reductions and developing countries put in place measures to fight climate change with their respective capacities."
Technology development	"Forward-looking industrial policy must give priority to boosting research and innovation to develop technologies enabling emissions reductions in all sectors. This can best be achieved by improving the research and innovation legal framework and providing adequate financing to EU programmes."

Trade Association Profile – Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI)

1. Evidence from the consultation response to the Green Paper on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Policy objectives	<p>“The next policy cycle can only but focus on bringing jobs, saving pensions, creating growth, preventing further social unrest and keeping Europe together.”</p> <p>“Without a strong industrial policy, climate targets make no sense. So far industrial policy has been laid down in policy documents only, where climate policy has resulted in legislation. This situation needs a rebalance.”</p>
Targets	<p>“A single EU-wide CO2 target brings the most cost-effective economic solution. As options become less available and more expensive, having additional efficiency and renewables targets reduces Member States’ flexibility, thus inducing unnecessary costs. Multiple targets interfere with the member states fuel mix choice – which is a national competence. Policies interfering with the functioning of the ETS and the carbon market should be removed.”</p>
International climate agreement	<p>“All efforts need to be directed towards a global agreement that leads to comparable burdens for competing industrial installations around the world.”</p>
EU ETS	<p>“[CEPI believes in] EU ETS as a central tool in a global level playing field for industry”</p>
Innovation and technology development	<p>“To be able to act on climate change, the focus has to be on technology development. The EU needs to promote breakthrough technology development in industrial processes, in projects, pilots, demo’s and implementation. For this the funding, structure and political system are missing.”</p>
Energy sources	<p>“The development and use of low carbon technologies requires investments from industry in Europe. Any policy package needs to take this into account.”</p>
Internal energy market	<p>“[CEPI believes in] completion of the energy markets.”</p>
Industrial competitiveness	<p>“Europe needs a comprehensive package [including] an industrial policy target”</p>

2. Evidence from consultation response to the proposed EU ETS structural reform

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Reaction to proposals	<p>“CEPI calls upon the European Commission and member states to thoroughly think through structural changes to the EU ETS, instead of a short time fix.”</p>
Policy objectives	<p>“To give investment certainty there should be no further changes to the system that are implemented before 2020. 2013 already sees a planned massive overhaul of the EU ETS with new allocation rules. 2014 already has uncertainty with the proposed re-evaluation of free allocation to the industry (the carbon leakage list). The back-loading proposal changes the rules again, announcing even more changes ahead.</p> <p>Regulatory uncertainty becomes a barrier to investments in the EU.”</p>
Carbon leakage and European competitiveness	<p>“Retiring allowances from the market pushes carbon and electricity prices upwards. This means increasing compliance costs and energy costs. At a time where Europe is far from recovery from the financial crisis, with difficult access to capital, with the energy prices gap growing between Europe and the rest of the world, retiring allowances will stop investments, push for the relocation of industries outside Europe, and exacerbate the impact of the financial crisis for EU citizens.”</p> <p>“CEPI is firmly against further efforts to manipulate the carbon price. These measures would substantially alter the nature and functioning of the ETS and would require complex institutional changes. It goes without saying that a price floor would require also a price cap. And these would have to take into consideration the impact on competitiveness that carbon pricing has on the whole range of sectors covered by the ETS.”</p>
International climate agreement	<p>“We have understood that the EU target of 20% only moves to 30% when an international binding climate change agreement is reached. As these pre-requisites are not there, the Commission would be exceeding its powers if it would propose to increase the 2020 target to -30% within the context of the EU ETS review.”</p> <p>“Changes to the linear reduction factor for industry can only start after 2020 and only when either a global agreement is reached or significant breakthrough technologies become available.”</p>

Trade Association Profile – Eurelectric

1. Evidence from the consultation response to the Green Paper on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Policy objectives	EURELECTRIC puts forward a clear message that current policies will not deliver affordability, sustainability or security of supply..
Targets	<p>"[EURELECTRIC calls for] an economy-wide 2030 emissions reduction target of at least 40% compared to 1990, in line with the Commission's Low-carbon Economy Roadmap 2050"</p> <p>"A technology neutral approach must be adopted in meeting the agreed targets."</p> <p>"A strengthened ETS will support robust deployment of mature renewables and supply-side energy efficiency. Adding further European targets per technology objective would risk a continued reliance on multiple instruments, with an adverse impact on costs. Targets for renewables and energy efficiency should at most be indicative and should only be decided after thorough analysis of their impact on the headline emissions reduction target."</p>
International climate agreement	"...in order to be globally successful, climate action needs to be a collective endeavour. EURELECTRIC therefore urges the Commission to work towards a balanced, deliverable global response in the international climate negotiations."
EU ETS	"[EURELECTRIC calls for] a strengthened ETS as the key instrument for driving investment choice in low-carbon technologies, infrastructure and processes"
Innovation and technology development	"EU public funding for power sector RD&D and incentives for private investment along the whole innovation value chain should be increased in line with the challenges and opportunities of low-carbon technologies, infrastructure and processes."
Internal energy market	"[EURELECTRIC calls for] a re-commitment by EU decision-makers to the completion of the internal energy market;"
Industrial competitiveness	"Having identified and chosen the ETS carbon market as the most cost-effective instrument, the EU should resolve problems of industrial competitiveness within that framework: EURELECTRIC firmly opposes any splitting of the ETS into separate sectoral schemes."

2. Evidence from consultation response to the proposed EU ETS structural reform

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Reaction to proposals	<p>“We strongly regret that the structural options outlined in the report are not explicitly linked to a clear process of decisions on a post-2020 climate and energy framework.”</p> <p>“EURELECTRIC looks to the European Commission to urgently bring forward a coherent top- down package of proposals which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish an ambitious, firm, long-term, economy-wide greenhouse gas reduction target for 2030 up to 2050, in line with the European Council goal”
Policy objectives	<p>“EURELECTRIC has therefore assessed the six structural options outlined in the carbon market report in relation to two objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Securing the long-term role of the ETS as the key driver policy for carbon reduction in an EU 2030 climate and energy package; – Maintaining the credibility of the ETS in the short-term before 2020. <p>On this basis, EURELECTRIC gives highest priority to option (c) for an early revision of the annual linear reduction factor in line with a 2030 target. We envisage that a revised linear factor coming into effect before 2020 would need to be increased in the range of 2.3% dependent on the economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals and burden sharing between the ETS and non-ETS sectors. Option (b) to retire EUAs in phase 3 is seen as subsidiary to option (c) because it does not provide a long-term signal, but recognising that revision of the linear factor cannot take effect immediately, some EURELECTRIC members consider that a retirement is necessary to re-establish market confidence in a relatively short time. EURELECTRIC members agree that any retirement in phase 3 should be integrated into a subsequent revision of the linear factor in order to bring the retirement into alignment with the 2030 target.</p> <p>EURELECTRIC also firmly favours option (d) for the extension of the scope of the ETS to other sectors because this is consistent with the goal of cost-effective economy-wide carbon reductions and the completion of the harmonised internal energy market. We take note that both Australia and California include additional sectors in their carbon markets, and we call on the Commission to undertake a detailed assessment of the feasibility of extending the scope of the ETS for phase 4.”</p>
Carbon leakage and European competitiveness	<p>“We remind the Commission that it is not the ETS, but rather taxes and the burden of expensive renewables subsidy policies that are today causing electricity costs to rise, and that current renewables subsidies deliver emissions reductions at several times the cost of the same reductions if they were delivered through the ETS. This has a damaging impact on the whole economy because these costs affect all businesses and all residents. Meanwhile on-going policy uncertainty due to a weak ETS and the lack of a target beyond 2020 means that the European electricity sector is un-investable, and our sector is experiencing its own problem of global competition: instead of investing to replace old power generation and grids in Europe, EU-based electric utilities are becoming international and are investing elsewhere in the world. A stronger ETS can help to solve both of these problems.”</p>
International climate agreement	<p>“With international negotiations in the UNFCCC proceeding slowly, showing the world that the EU remains committed to a long-term strategy of driving carbon reduction through a strong ETS is crucial to securing a global level playing field in climate action.”</p> <p>“EURELECTRIC believes that the ETS can and should be the key driver policy for carbon reduction in an EU 2030 climate and energy package. EURELECTRIC also believes that a rebalancing of supply and demand in ETS is needed in order for the carbon price to remain integral to business operations and investment decisions, through to 2020 and beyond.”</p>

Trade Association Profile – Eurofer

1. Evidence from the consultation response to the Green Paper on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Targets	<p>"In order to avoid distortions in the internal market and make sure the climate objectives are reached in a cost-effective way, targets should be set EU-wide and structured around an harmonized policy framework."</p> <p>"...targets for the industry should not be binding but take into consideration technological development. In that sense, emission reduction pathways for the steel industry should be built 'bottom-up' which means they need to be based on abatement levels which are technically and economically feasible, irrespective of the overall cap. Furthermore, inefficiencies stemming from overlapping policies, in particular the interaction between the CO₂, the renewable energy and the energy efficiency targets, must be addressed."</p>
International climate agreement	<p>"Targets should not be set unilaterally but in the context of a joint effort by developed and developing nations, ideally within the framework of an international agreement."</p> <p>"Future policies should introduce some degree of flexibility like for example making the EU climate targets conditional to the signature of a global climate agreement and take into consideration technological development."</p>
EU ETS	<p>"The recent backloading proposal and the discussion about structural measures to reinforce the EU ETS pre-2020 is a recipe for disaster, scaring away investments."</p>
Innovation and technology development	<p>"EU research and innovation policies (FP7, Horizon 2020, structural funds, national initiatives...) are too fragmented and nearly entirely geared to support end-product technologies but not process technologies."</p>
Energy sources	<p>"The EU must adopt a looking-forward strategy to exploit unconventional fuels in a sustainable way. Unjustified regulatory restrictions on the exploration and production of these fuels should be avoided."</p>
Internal energy market	<p>"EU research and innovation policies (FP7, Horizon 2020, structural funds, national initiatives...) are too fragmented and nearly entirely geared to support end-product technologies but not process technologies."</p>
Industrial competitiveness	<p>"In order to ensure an EU strong industrial strategy, the 20% GDP target for industry should be extended beyond 2020 and become part of the 2030 set of objectives."</p>

2. Evidence from consultation response to the proposed EU ETS structural reform

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Reaction to proposals	<p>“EUROFER is opposed to any measure that would either increase the 2020 target and/or boost up carbon and power prices. Given the investments required and the corresponding lead times, the time horizon is too short for such measures to have meaningful effects on the steel sector. On the contrary, the proposals will drive up power prices and ETS compliance costs, consequently weakening the competitive position of the industry.”</p> <p>“Against this background, EUROFER wishes to insist that any anticipated increase of the EU ETS 2020 emission target or increase in the carbon price would create an unjustified supplementary burden on the EU economy and in particular the steel industry.”</p>
Policy objectives	<p>“Options a, b and c are equivalent to a reduction of the cap. EUROFER is opposed to such a decision. The 2020 Climate and Energy Package makes it clear that any strengthening of the target has to be conditional to similar efforts by third countries. It is unlikely that there will be any legally binding global agreement entering into force before 2020. Therefore globally distortive direct and indirect CO₂ costs will continue to weigh on energy-intensive industries until then.”</p> <p>“EU prosperity relies on a strong, competitive, energy and resource efficient industrial base. That’s why EUROFER is convinced that an unbiased re-cast of the EU climate and energy policy is required in order to meet long term ambitious mitigation objectives whilst maintaining at the same time a decent level of competitiveness of our economy. A quick fix to the EU ETS is not the answer”</p>
Carbon leakage and European competitiveness	<p>“In other words the technologies involved under too ambitious reduction targets will demand huge and sustained risky investments while at the same time increasing operating costs without giving any competitive advantage to industry, should the EU adopt such targets unilaterally. Unlike investments in energy efficient technologies or process control which can be paid back after a limited period of time, the breakthrough technologies under consideration for the steel sector will, if implemented, deteriorate the competitive position of the EU steel industry.”</p> <p>“Repeated piecemeal intervention discredits the EU ETS and turn away investors. The industry needs planning certainty.”</p> <p>“Higher carbon prices will inevitably result in higher power prices. This will damage the competitiveness of electricity-intensive industries (in particular the Electric Arc Furnace steelmaking route based on steel recycling) and increase their exposure to carbon leakage.”</p>
International climate agreement	<p>“Climate policies made in isolation from the rest of the world and leading to unilateral cost increases will not put the EU economy on track towards a cost-effective decarbonisation.”</p> <p>“Until a comprehensive global agreement on climate change ensuring a level playing field is achieved, such a reform needs to be designed so as to protect the manufacturing value chains in Europe.”</p>
Technology development	<p>“it is technically not feasible for the sector to meet the current pathway enshrined in the EU ETS of 21% CO₂ reduction by 2020 and of 34 to 40% by 2030 (meaning 43-48% CO₂ reduction by 2030 for the ETS sector)”</p> <p>“It must rely on measures which are technically feasible and economically viable for the sectors involved.”</p>

Trade Association Profile – Eurometaux

1. Evidence from the consultation response to the Green Paper on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Policy objectives	“Major EU internal and international developments require Europe to re-balance its objectives... The focus cannot simply be on climate change and energy alone; it should also cover industrial policy, competitiveness, taxes, trade, competition policy and innovation.”
Targets	<p>“Eurometaux proposes the following:</p> <p>A. Legally binding climate targets for CO2 emission reductions should be accompanied by legally binding compensation to carbon leakage exposed industries, arising from direct and indirect costs due to the EU/ETS, based on actual production.</p> <p>B. Additional costs for renewable production or energy efficiency should be accompanied by measures securing the competitiveness of carbon leakage exposed industries (support schemes, grid costs, etc.) State aid rules must be adjusted to allow for a general exemption of such costs for these industries.”</p> <p>“Coherence can be ensured by putting climate targets on an equal footing with industrial competitiveness.”</p>
International climate agreement	“New policies have to be linked with equal commitments from other global competitors in the form of international binding agreements to provide equivalent conditions for companies competing globally. In the meantime, electro-intensive trade exposed industry in Europe should be shielded from the impact of EU policies that impact competitiveness.”
EU ETS	<p>“Should the EU continue to price CO2 emissions associated with industrial production then the ETS should be maintained as the primary, market-based incentive to reduce emissions for industry and other sectors concerned.”</p> <p>“Ensuring a predictable long-term legislative framework with no interventions during the trading period – we propose to extend the trading period to 10-15 years.”</p>
Innovation & technology development	“The EU can increase innovation capacity by a stable and predictable regulatory framework allowing for investments in new technologies and processes. This can be supported by EU funding mechanisms dedicated to industrial large-scale demonstration projects.”
Energy sources	Allow for the deployment of all energy sources, enabling competitive prices.”
Industrial competitiveness	Binding measures for industrial competitiveness, to secure 20% of GDP in industrial activity by 2020, must be strengthened until a global level-playing field is achieved.”

2. Evidence from consultation response to the proposed EU ETS structural reform

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Policy objectives	<p>“The options listed in the carbon market report will only provide a quick fix for EU ETS by tightening the market balance. To avoid similar situations later on, the EU ETS needs deep structural reform, and Eurometaux calls upon the European Commission and members states to allow sufficient time for a proper and informed debate on real structural reform, focusing on the structure of post-2020 ETS.”</p> <p>“EU climate policy should be aligned with the Commission’s goal of increasing industry’s share in the EU GDP to 20% by 2020.”</p>
Carbon leakage and European competitiveness	<p>“Eurometaux strongly feels that an ETS review needs to bring a structural solution to the EU’s competitive position.”</p> <p>“...we very much doubt that a global climate agreement will assure a homogenous global carbon cost and a level playing field. All other emissions trading systems world-wide are, in most cases, designed as stand-alone systems with strong in-built protection of domestic industries. Linking ETS to other carbon schemes therefore requires scrutiny in order to ensure symmetry and reciprocity in terms of privileges and burdens on the industry on a global scale.”</p> <p>“EU ETS was designed without any alternative planning with adequate long-term carbon leakage prevention measures. Consequently, the European non-ferrous metals industries, as well as other energy-intensive industries in Europe, are now fighting for their survival, carrying significant extra cost burdens in carbon and energy costs. “Back-loading” and other ad hoc measure to measure the balance of the EUA market will exacerbate the problems for industry without rectifying the weakness of the EU ETS.”</p>
International climate agreement	“The EU ETS functions well as a trading market and the goal of reducing GHG emissions by 20% by 2020 compared to the 1990 level is met. Options to tighten the EU ETS market should only be considered for the next trading period after 2020 on the basis of a global agreement on the UNFCCC in December 2015.”

Trade Association Profile – European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic)

1. Evidence from the consultation response to the Green Paper on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Policy objectives	“Europe will be successful in designing a sustainable 2030 framework if it properly considers the three main objectives: security and stability of energy supply; globally cost-competitive energy prices and environmental aspects to tackle negative externalities.”
Targets	<p>“[We ask the Commission to] apply a realistic climate approach: Set a top-down climate target conditionally only in case of a substantial global agreement with comparable burdens for industry worldwide. In the absence of a global agreement provide bottom-up calculations to define a realistic, cost-efficient range for a climate goal, taking scenarios into account.”</p> <p>“[We ask the Commission to] introduce a target to reduce the cost of renewable energy by a certain % instead of requiring a proportion of renewable energy.”</p> <p>“The three targets overlap and conflict. The renewables target and the energy efficiency target for 2020 are driving efforts that tend to reduce the demand for carbon allowances under the ETS. Accordingly, these abatement effects outside the ETS are leading to higher economic carbon costs. Costly abatement options often need long-term subsidy support that is affecting energy costs - these represent a misallocation of resources and cause economic losses.”</p>
International climate agreement	See above
EU ETS	“[We ask the Commission to] support ETS beyond 2020: Structural changes must be made to maintain ETS as a market based system, introducing more flexibility and avoiding short-term fixes like backloading.”
Innovation and technology development	“[We ask the Commission to] focus on innovation: Build on sector specific knowledge and ability to innovate.”
Energy sources	“[We ask the Commission to] diversify and use all energy sources...The development of unconventional energy sources including shale gas is also increasingly important.”
Internal energy market	“[We ask the Commission to] drive full implementation of 3rd energy package and the completion of the internal energy market”
Industrial competitiveness	“[We ask the Commission to] enable economic growth: Inclusion of a 20% of industry share in GDP by 2020 and beyond & no absolute energy consumption cap which threatens growth perspectives.”

2. Evidence from consultation response to the proposed EU ETS structural reform

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Reaction to proposals	<p>"The Commission's short-term ETS 'quick-fix' options for before 2020 are narrow, alleged choices only label differently same but counterproductive EU target inflation: Unilaterally increasing the EU's GHG targets by removing allowances in different ways will not solve structural EU policy flaws."</p> <p>"The EU ETS must not be turned upside down into an instrument pushing up the EU carbon price in order to extract resources for increasing government revenues or for subsidising most costly abatement technologies. Too many policy objectives will weaken the ETS efficiency."</p> <p>"The introduction of a price floor and the introduction of a price management reserve would change the current ETS system entirely: Currently the carbon price can be formed freely according to the predefined allowances quantity and supply and demand at the lowest possible cost. These price-determining mechanisms would turn the carbon market into a tax-like instrument prone to political – possibly arbitrary – intervention. There are no criteria for the "right" carbon price either."</p>
Policy objectives	<p>"Investment decisions for until 2020 have already been made in economically difficult times – relying on the current regulatory framework's stability."</p> <p>"In line with the standing EU climate policy position Cefic is against a unilateral increase of the EU reduction target, ie. in the absence of comparable commitments and burdens around the globe."</p> <p>"Retiring of allowances even exceeds the current EC 'backloading' proposal. Cefic opposes strictly both backloading and retiring."</p>
Carbon leakage and European competitiveness	<p>"Due to the lack of a functioning power market across Europe and due to a lack of competition with other suppliers from outside the EU, the EU power industry can pass on carbon costs to the consumers. This affects the competitiveness of i.e. power-intensive sectors such as the chemical industry (that cannot pass on such EU extra costs) and thus affects the low-carbon efficiency of the scheme (increased risk and likelihood of carbon leakage)."</p> <p>"EC fixes instead increase European companies' regulatory risk, increase their exposure to EU's energy cost handicap and carbon leakage risk leading to net GHG emission increases globally, accelerate loss of EU manufacturing and employment."</p> <p>"Cefic rejects the idea of an intervention in the ETS in phase 3 i.e. in the absence of a global climate policy agreement. Such intervention would not improve but directly worsen the measures against carbon leakage without any environmental need. Moreover the absolute reduction path is not matched to economic activity, which could lead to investment leakage, even for the most sustainable and innovative production routes."</p> <p>"The assessment of the Carbon Leakage List each five years creates uncertainty and an unnecessary risk for industry. A sudden significant drop in the allocation volume threatens maintenance investments of existing installation needed to stay in Europe and threatens the needed investments in new production capacity so much needed for the recovery of the economy."</p>
International climate agreement	<p>"Short-term, arbitrary market interventions and measures as proposed by the Commission within the third trading period before 2020 fall short of providing the appropriate framework in a world of global competition also in a continued absence of a globally agreed, equitable climate policy."</p>

Trade Association Profile – FuelsEurope (formerly EUROPIA)

1. Evidence from the consultation response to the Green Paper on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Policy objectives	“EUROPIA agrees with the trio of energy and climate policy objectives. We believe that trade-offs among these objectives must be openly addressed, and the current emphasis of policies re-balanced: future policy choices should ensure that equal weight is given to all three objectives.”
Targets	<p>“The main focus of future climate policy should be on emissions reduction as opposed to setting specific targets for the energy mix and for energy consumption. EUROPIA calls on the EU to adopt a single, transparent, cost-effective, long-term trajectory for carbon abatement, which is shared economy-wide and accepted by society.”</p> <p>“EUROPIA is against sectoral targets for different segments of the industry, as they would increase the complexity of the scheme, make its administration even more complex and could create competitive disadvantages between sectors where products can substitute each other.”</p> <p>“EUROPIA does not support the current multiple and overlapping target regime, nor targets for renewables post 2020, particularly if they overlap with the central carbon abatement mechanism;”</p>
International climate agreement	“The level of ambition of any target should be set in a transparent way and should take into account the differing pace of commitments by other countries, in order to ensure that EU competitiveness is maintained....Currently, the ETS Directive is not explicit on what would constitute an acceptable “International Agreement” and on the criteria to assess its consistency with the EU regulations.”
EU ETS	“EUROPIA members support emissions trading as a cost-effective market mechanism for emissions reduction, in the power and industry sector. An appropriate market-based compensation scheme must remain in place to protect EU industry from carbon leakage effects... Policy measures that overlap with the scheme should be reviewed.”
Innovation and technology development	“We recognise the need to support R&D to bring promising low-carbon technologies to the market, but all energy sources should be integrated into the market under normal market conditions, without subsidies as soon as possible. In fact, production subsidies ⁸ for all fuels should be phased out.”
Energy sources	“EUROPIA believes that economically and environmentally sustainable biofuels may play a significant role in the future of transport. We therefore supports the development of cost effective advanced biofuels, i.e. those biofuels that are nonfood & feed competing, sustainable and beneficial in terms of lifecycle greenhouse gas emission.”
Internal energy market	“Rigorous enforcement of the third energy package into national laws is necessary and regular reporting on the implementation can be a good tool for assessing the contribution to security of supply.”
Industrial competitiveness	<p>“International or Member State level trade barriers or other protectionist measures are by no means the right answers to preserve industrial competitiveness. Market rationalisation must be allowed to happen where appropriate, without national interventions, and state aid rules should be applied uniformly across the EU.”</p> <p>“Regarding the other objectives of the EU energy policy, namely competitiveness and security of supply, EUROPIA does not consider that binding targets are necessarily the best instrument to promote them.”</p>

2. Evidence from consultation response to the proposed EU ETS structural reform

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Reaction to proposals	“Discretionary price management is particularly controversial because the carbon price mechanism could become more a product of administrative and political decisions, than a result of the interplay of market supply and demand. Setting a price floor or creating a carbon price reserve could also reduce the efficiency of the market, and would interfere with the market mechanism setting the price between supply and demand.”
Policy objectives	“Any structural adjustment of the ETS should address the longer term picture (i.e. post 2020) taking a broader view of climate, energy and industrial factors and in particular looking at global action. Therefore we regret that most of the proposed structural measures in the Commission’s report on ‘The state of the European carbon market in 2012’ dated 14 November 2012 focus on short-term supply-demand adjustments and do not provide longer-term solutions.”
Carbon leakage and European competitiveness	“The EU has committed not to increase its target unilaterally until other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions, and economically more advanced developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities. Unilaterally increasing the EU’s CO ₂ reduction target will impact the competitive position of the EU economy without having any noticeable impact in terms of global CO ₂ mitigation.”

Trade Association Profile – International Association of Oil and Gas Producers

1. Evidence from the consultation response to the Green Paper on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Policy objectives	“We agree with the trio of climate and energy policy objectives: security of supply, sustainability and affordability of energy supporting industrial competitiveness and societal quality of life. OGP also believes that trade-offs among the objectives should be addressed openly, and the current emphasis needs to be re-balanced: future policy choices should ensure that adequate weight is given to all three objectives.”
Targets	“In general, we favour EU-wide policy mechanisms and approaches as they underpin the internal market by reducing intra-EU trade distortions and thus support EU competitiveness... we do not support further triple targets (greenhouse gas (GHG) / renewable energy sources (RES) / energy efficiency (EE), e.g. XX-XX-XX) for 2030 and believe the EU should set an overall climate ambition for 2030 based on a single GHG target” “This target must take into account sound science, progress at the international climate negotiations, and reflect existing and future commitments of other major trading partners.”
International climate agreement	“As part of a suitable international agreement the EU climate ambition for 2030 might be incorporated in binding international targets.”
EU ETS	“[The EU ETS] should remain the central EU mechanism for CO2 emissions reduction for electricity and industrial sectors”
Innovation and technology development	“We also recognise the need to support R&D to bring promising low-carbon technologies to market, but all energy sources should be integrated into the market and allowed to compete under normal market conditions, without subsidies”
Energy sources	“Within the 2030 energy and climate framework, natural gas should be enabled as a reliable and immediately available option to help meet emissions reduction target cost-effectively... Additionally, natural gas from shales is potentially an opportunity for Member States to further diversify their natural gas supply sources, while lowering overall GHG emissions and stimulating economic growth.”
Internal energy market	“The Internal Energy Market needs to be completed as soon as possible in order to allow markets to deliver the most price-efficient solution.”
Industrial competitiveness	“OGP does not consider targets as good instruments to promote or measure competitiveness and/or security of energy supply.”

2. Evidence from the consultation response to the Green Paper on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies

Policy area/feature	Evidence of position
Reaction to proposals	“The proposed structural measures for the EU ETS do not specifically address emissions post 2020. We would welcome further proposals from the Commission that address the whole economy – including the ETS and non-ETS sectors – in the post 2020 context. Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases is a societal challenge and the burden should not fall disproportionately on one part of the economy only.”
Policy objectives	“Finally, any solution should take into account international developments and avoid exacerbating carbon leakage.”

Annex 2 – Companies and national trade associations that are members of prominent trade associations lobbying on EU climate policy

1. BUSINESSEUROPE members (as of January 2015)

Corporate Advisory and Support Group

BusinessEurope's core membership is made up of national business federations from across 34 countries in Europe, but companies can also join as individual members.

Accenture	Adam Opel Ag	Alcoa
Arcelormittal	Areva	BASF
British American Tobacco	Bayer	BMW
Bosch	BP Europe	Caterpillar
Daimler	Diageo	Dupont De Nemours
EDF	ENEL	Exxonmobil
Facebook	Ford	GDF Suez
General Electric	Henkel	Hitachi
Hyundai	IBM	Imperial Tobacco Group Ltd.
Infineon Technologies Austria	Intel Corporation	JTI (Japan Tobacco International)
KLM	Lhoist	Lukoil
Michelin	Microsoft	MSD (Europe) Inc.
Mytilineos	NBC Universal	OMV
Oracle	Pfizer	Philip Morris International
Philips	Procter & Gamble	Randstad
Renault	Repsol	Safran
Samsung	Shell	Siemens
Solvay	Statoil	TCS (Tata Consulting Service)
Telecom Italia	Telefonica	Thermo Fisher
Toshiba	Total	Toyota
UPS	Veolia	Volkswagen

National Trade Federations that are members of BUSINESSEUROPE

Below are the national business federations which are BUSINESSEUROPE's direct members.

Alianta Confederațiilor Patronale din România – ACPR	ANIS – Associazione Nazionale Industria San Marino	Associação Industrial Portuguesa – AIP
Bulgarian Industrial Association – Union of the Bulgarian Business – BIA	Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V. – BDI	Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. – BDA
CIP Confederação Empresarial de Portugal	Confederación Española de Organizaciones Empresariales – CEOE	Confederation of British Industry – CBI
Confederation of Danish Employers – DA	Confederation of Danish Industry – DI	Confederation of Finnish Industries – EK
Confederation of Industry of the Czech Republic – Svaz průmyslu a dopravy České republiky – SPCR	Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise – NHO	Confederazione Generale dell' Industria Italiana – CONFINDUSTRIA
Croatian Employers' Association (Croatian Association of Employers) – HUP	Cyprus Employers & Industrialists Federation – OEB	Estonian Employers' Confederation – ETKK
Fédération des Entreprises de Belgique – Verbond van Belgische Ondernemingen – FEB-VBO	Fédération des entreprises suisses – Economiesuisse	Fedil – Business Federation Luxembourg
Hellenic Federation of Enterprises – SEV	Ibec	Industriellenvereinigung – IV
Latvijas Darba Devēju Konfederācija- Employers' Confederation of Latvia – LDDK	Lietuvos Pramonininkų Konfederacija- The Lithuanian Confederation of Industrialists – LPK	Malta Chamber of Commerce, Enterprise and Industry – MCCEI
MGYOSZ – BUSINESSHUNGARY (Munkaadók és Gyáriparosok Országos Szövetsége)	Montenegrin Employers Federation – MEF (Unija poslodavaca Crne Gore – UPCG)	Mouvement des Entreprises de France – MEDEF
Polish Confederation Lewiatan	Republikova Unia Zamestnavatelov (RUZ)	SA – Business Iceland (Samtök atvinnulífsins)
Serbian Association of Employers – SAE (Unija poslodavaca Srbije – UPS)	SI – Federation of Icelandic Industries (Samtök idnadarins)	Svenskt Näringsliv (Confederation of Swedish Enterprise) – SN
Swiss Employers Confederation	Turkish Confederation of Employer Associations – TISK	Turkish Industry & Business Association – TÜSIAD
Vereniging VNO-NCW	Združenje Delodajalcev Slovenije – ZDS (Employers' Association of Slovenia)	

2. CEFIC members (as of September 2014)

Corporate Members (ACOM)

3 M	AbbVie BV	Akzo Nobel Chemicals
Albemarle	Allnex	Arkema
Ashland/Hercules	BASF	BAYER
Borealis	BP	Celanese
Cepsa Quimica	Chemtura	Chevron Phillips
Clariant	Cristal	Dow Europe
Dow Corning	DSM	E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company
Eastman Chemical	Evonik Industries	ExxonMobil Chemical Europe
FMC Foret	Honeywell	Huntsman (europe) bvba
ICLIP	Ineos	International Chemical Investors SE – ICIG
Kemira oyj	Kuraray Europe	Lanxess
The Linde Group	Lubrizol	Lucite
Lyondellbasell Industries	Mapei	Merck KgaA
Mexichem	Novartis Pharma AG	OMV AG
Oxea	Perstorp	Procter & Gamble
Repsol Quimica S.A.	Rio Tinto	Sabic
Sandoz GmbH	Sanofi-CHIMIE	Socar Türkiye Istanbul
Shell Chemicals	Solvay	Styrolution
Styron	Sumitomo	Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd
Total Chimie	Tvk (a company of mol)	Unilever
Versalis spa	Wacker Chemie	

Federation Members (AFEM)

APDCR – Romanian Chemicals Producers and Distributors Association	APEQ – Associação Portuguesa das Empresas Químicas	Association of Lithuanian Chemical Industry Enterprises/Lietuvos Chemijos Pramonės Imonių Asociacija
Bulgarian Chamber of Chemical Industry/Branshova Kamara na Turgovskite Drujestva ot Chimicheskata Promishlenost	CIA – Chemical Industries Association	Essencia
FCIO – Fachverband der Chemischen Industrie Österreichs	Federation of Estonian Chemical Industries/ Eesti Keemiatööstuse Liit	FEDERCHIMICA – Federazione Nazionale dell'Industria Chimica
FEIQUE – Federacion Empresarial de la Industria Quimica Espanola	GZS – Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia Dimiceva	HACI – Hellenic Association of Chemical Industries
IKEM – Innovation and Chemical Industries in Sweden	KT RY – Kemianteollisuus ry	MAVESZ – Hungarian Chemical Industry Association
Norsk Industri	PharmaChemical Ireland	PI – Procesindustrien
PIPC – Polish Chamber of Chemical Industry	Russian Chemists Union	SCHP – Association of Chemical Industry of the Czech Republic
Scienceindustries	The Association of Latvian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry/Latvijas Kimijas Un Farmācijas Uzņēmēju Asociācija	TKSD – Turkish Chemical Manufacturers Association
UIC – Union des Industries Chimiques	UKI – Association of Chemical Industry/ Udruzenje Kemijske Industrije	Ukrainian Chemists Union
VCI – Verband der Chemischen Industrie e.V.	VNCI – Vereniging van de Nederlandse Chemische Industrie	ZCHFP – Association of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry of the Slovak Republic / Zväz chemického a farmaceutického priemyslu Slovenskej republiky

Business Members (ABM)

AarhusKarlshamn	Abwassertechnische Beratung- und Servicebüro Steding (ABS)	Acideka S.A.
Acorn Water Ltd	Activa	Addivant Ltd
Adisseo	Advachem	A-ESSE Fabbrica Ossidi Di Zinco
Agriphar	Air Products Chemicals Europe	Airedale
Ajinomoto Eurolysine	Ajinomoto Foods	Ajinomoto OmniChem
Akcros Chemicals	Akdeniz Chemicals	Alberdingk Boley
Alder S.p.A.	Alkim Alkali Kimya	AllessaChemie
Almatis GmbH	Alufluor	AlzChem trostberg GmbH
Ambrogio Pagani	Amcol Specialty Minerals	Amcors Flexibles Europe
Anitox	Arakawa Europe GmbH	Arizona Chemical Company
Arran Chemical	Arsol Aromatics	Asturiana de Zinc
Asua Products	Atlantic Copper	Aurubis
Austrotherm	Axens	Azomures

Babolna Bio	Bachem SA	Baerlocher
Balchem Corporation	Befesa Zinc Sondika	Belinka Perkemija
Bell Laboratories	Berzelius Stolberg	Bilbaina de Alquitrans
BIM Kemi	BioMCN	Bioxal
BK Giuliani	Bluestar Silicones France	Bochemie
Bode Chemie	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma	Boliden
Borregaard	Bozzeto Giovanni Spa	Bracco Imaging
Brenntag UK & Ireland (Albion)	Brüggemann Chemical	Buckman Laboratories
Budenheim Iberica S.L.U.	Bruchsaler Farbenfabrik GmbH & Co	Byk Additives GmbH
CABB	Cabot	Caffaro
Calachem Ltd	Caldic Chemie	Cambrex Karlskoga
Campine	CarboTech	Carbogen AMCIS AG
Cargill	Catalyst Recovery Europe (Porocel)	Catena Additives
Celgene Chemicals	Cerbios	ChemCom Industries B.V
Chemie Kelheim GmbH	Chemifloc	Chemiplastica
Chemische Fabrik WIBARCO	Chemisol	Chemko
Chemson	Chemviron Carbon	Chevron Oronite
Chimica Dr. Fr. D'Agostino	Chimica Pomponesco	CH-Polymers OY
Christeyns	Ciech	Cinkarna
Citis sas	Citrique Belge SA	Climax Molybdenum
Clinty Chemicals	Coagulantes Del Cinca SL	Co.ge.fin.
Colorobbia Italia	Compañía Minero Rio Tírón	Contract Chemicals
Coplosa	Corbion	Cordenka GmbH & Co. KG
CP KELCO	Cremer Oleo GmbH	Croda International
CropEnergies AG	CU Chemie Uetikon	CUF Quimicos Industriais
CWK Bad Köstritz	Cytec Industries	Dabeer
Daikin Industries LTD	Daw Bytom	DCC Maastricht BV
De Craene	Delamine	Derivados Del Fluor
Derivados Químicos	Desotec	DOG Deutsche Oelfabrik Gesellschaft für chemische Erzeugnisse
Deza	Dipharma	DOMO Caproleuna
Donau Carbon	Donau Chemie	Draslovka
DRT	Ecofuel spa	Ecogreen Oleochemicals
Ecolab	EcoloChem Magyarovar	Ecophos
Ediltec	EGIS Pharmaceuticals	Eigenmann & Veronelli
Electroquímica de Hernani	Elementis	Emery Oleochemicals
Endura	ENI	EOC
Ercros	Esco (European Salt Company)	ESD SIC

Essemar	Esterchem	Esteve Química
Eti Soda	Eurecat	Eurocarb Products
Eurocil Luxembourg S.A.	Euroresinas Industrias Quimicas	Euro Support Catalysts Group
Euro YserProductos Quimicos	Euticals Spa	Ewald Gelatine
Fabbrica Italiana Sintetici	Faci	Fantoni
FeF Chemicals	Feracid	Feralco
Ferro	Fertiberia	Finex Oy
Floridienne Chimie	Fluorchemie Dohna	Fluorsid
Forchem	FORESA	Formox AB
FRX Polymers	Gaba International	Gadot Biochemical Industries
Galata Chemicals GmbH	Galp Energia SGPS	Gaschema
Gattefossé	Gelatines Weishardt	Gelita
GE Water & Process Technologies	Givaudan	Glencore Nikkelverk AS
Grace	Green Oleo Srl	Grillo-Werke
Grillo Zinkoxid	Grindeks	Habich
Haldor Topsoe	Hamm Chemie	Hebron
Hellenic Petroleum Group	Helsinn Chemicals	Hentschke & Sawatzki Chemische Fabrik
Heubach GmbH	Hovione FarmaCiencia	Hypred
IKA Innovative Kunststoffaufbereitung GmbH & CO KG	Imerys Fused Minerals	Inchemica
I.N.D.I.A Industrie Chimiche S.p.A.	Industrial Chemicals	Industrial Quimica del Nalón
Industrial Quimica Lasem	Industrias Quimicas Asociadas	Industrias Químicas del Ebro
Infineum	IQESIL	ISOCHEM
Italgelatine	Italmatch Chemicals	IZOCAM
J.M. Huber	JACKON Insulation	Janssen Pharmaceutica
Johnson & Johnson	Johnson Controls Recycling	Johnson Matthey Macfarlan Smith
Juncá Gelatines	Jungbunzlauer	KAO Corporation
Kerneos	Kerry Bioscience	KGHM Polska Miedz S.A.
Kilco Limited	Kilfrost	Killgerm
KLK Emmerich GmbH	Klüber Lubrication München SE & Co KG	Knauf
Kodak Nederland BV	Koppers Europe	Koppers Specialty Chemicals
Krems Chemie AG	KRKA	Kronochem
Kronos International	La Seda de Barcelona	Laboratoires Anios
Laboratorios Agrochem	Laboratorios Miret – Lamirsa	Lamberti
Lapi Gelatine	Laviosa Chimica Mineraria	Lawter BVBA
Lenzing	Lerg	Liebau Chemie
Liphatech	Lodi Group	Lonza Group
Lubrico-A Tsakalis Ltd	Lukoil Neftochim Bourgas	Luresa Resinas S.L.

Lysoform Dr. Hans Rosemann	Marchi Industriale	Mare Austria
Mario Pilato Blat	Medichem	Melamin D.D. Kocevje
Merck Sharp & Dohme	MFP Michelin	Microban
Milliken Chemical	Minafin France	Minera de Santa Marta
Minersa	Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company	Momentive Performance Materials
Motim Electrocorundum Ltd	Nabaltec	Nalco Europe
Nanocyl	Neste Oil	Nordische Oelwerke
Norit Nederland	Norzinco	Novacarb
Novacap	Novacyl	Novapex
Novartis Animal health	Novozymes	Nubiola Pigmentos
Nuova Solmine	Nuplex Resins	Nyco
Nyrstar	OCI Nitrogen	Ofichem
Oleochem	Oleochimica Italia S.r.l.	Oleon
Oltchim	Omnova Solutions	Omya International
Organic Kimya Netherlands	Oxiris Chemicals	Oxizinc-Agalsa
PCAS	PCC Exol	PCC Rokita
PelGar International	Penox	Pentagon Fine Chemicals
Peter Greven Fett-Chemie	Petrochem Carless	Pfizer
Phillips 66	Physalys	PICA
Piramal Healthcare	Plastay Kimya Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S	PMC
PKN Orlen	Poliya Polyester Industry and Trade	Polynt
Polycasa	Portovesme	PPG Industries
PQ Europe	Prayon	Precheza
Produits Chimiques De Loos – Chemilyl	Prom Chem	Promox
Protelor	Purolite International	PVS Chemicals
Quaker Chemical	Quimitécnica	Radici Chimica
Rahn	Reagens	Reagent
Reckitt Benckiser	Reichhold	Reinert Gruppe
Remondis	Rentokil Initial	Resindion
Resiquímica – Resinas Quimicas	Respol Resinas SA	RheinPerchemie
Rich. Steinebach	Robinson Brothers	Rohner
Roquette Frères	Rousselot	Rütgers Germany
Sachtleben Bergbau	Sachtleben Pigments	Sachtleben Wasserchemie
Sadepan Chimica	Sanitized	Sapex Quimica
SARAS	Sasol	S.C. Johnson
Schirm GmbH	Schill & Seilacher	Schülke & Mayr
Scott Bader Company	SE Tylose	SEKAB

SEPPIC	SERATEC	Shin-Etsu Silicones Europe
S.I.C.A.V.	SI Group	Sidra Wasserchemie
Siegfried	Sifavitor	Silcarbon Aktivkohle
Silekol	SILKEM	Silmaco
Silox	Sirap Insulation srl	SKW Stickstoffwerke Piesteritz
Slovnaft Petrochemicals sr.o.	Soda Sanayii	Soderec International
S. O.G.I.S. Industria Chimica	Songwon International AG	Sonneborn RP B.U.
Sopura	SPIGANORD	Spolana
Spolchemie	Stahl International	Statoil
Stearinerie Dubois	Stepan	Stockmeier Chemie
Sulquisa	Sun Chemical	Swords Laboratories
Syngenta Crop Protection	Synthesia	Synthite
Synthomer Ltd	Synthopol Chemie	Talvivaara Mining Company
Taminco	Tata Chemicas Europe	Tate & Lyle
TCDO Produktions	Tereos Syral	Tessengerlo Chemie
TFL Ledertechnik	Thor	TIB Chemicals
TIMAB Industries	Tolsa	Tosoh Europe
Total France	Total Germany	Tricat
Trifer	Trobas Gelatine	Tronox Pigments
Troy Chemical	UBE Chemical Europe	Ubichem
UMICORE	Unger	Unión Deriván
United Initiators GmbH & Co KG	United Resins	Uquifa
Ursa International	van Baerle	Van Baerle GmbH + Co.
Veolia Water	Vereinigte Kreidewerke Dammann KG	Victrex Manufacturing Ltd
Vodni Sklo A.S	Vopelius Chemie AG	Washington Mills Electro Minerals
Weylchem Frankfurt	William Blythe	Woellner
Worlée	Xellia Pharmaceuticals	Xstrata Zink
YARA International	Zach System S.p.A	Zak SA
Zaklady Azotowe Pulawy	Zaklady Azotowe w Tarnowie-Moscicach	Grupa Azoty Zaklady Chemiczne Police S.A.
Zapi	Zea-Sciences	Zeochem
ZM Silesia SA	Zschimmer Schwarz Mohsdorf	

3. CEPI members (as of September 2014)

Through its 18 member countries (17 European Union members plus Norway) CEPI represents some 520 pulp, paper and board producing companies across Europe, ranging from small and medium sized companies to multi-nationals, and 940 paper mills. A list of companies which are members of CEPI is not disclosed on their website.

Partners

The Partnership Programme is open to stakeholders in the pulp, and paper or cardboard industry, namely machine and/or chemical suppliers with a direct link to paper manufacturing.

Buckman	Omya	Pöyry
Voith		

Members

Below are the national business federations which are CEPI's direct members.

ACPP – Association of the Czech Pulp and Paper Industry	ASPAPEL – Asociación Española de Fabricantes de Pasta, Papel y Cartón	ASSOCARTA – Associazione Italiana fra gli Industriali della Carta, Cartoni e Paste per Carta
AUSTROPAPIER – Vereinigung der Österreichischen Papierindustrie	CELPA – Associação da Indústria Papeleira	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia
COBELPA – Association des Fabricants de Pâtes, Papier et Cartons de Belgique	COPACEL – Union Française des Industries des Cartons, Papiers et Celluloses	CPI – Confederation of Paper Industries
FEDPRINT – Federation of the Hungarian Printers and Paper Makers	FFIF – Finnish Forest Industries Federation	Norsk Industri
ROMPAP – The Patronizing Organization for Romanian Pulp and Paper Industry	Royal VNP – Vereniging van Nederlandse Papier – en kartonfabrieken	SFIF – Swedish Forest Industries Federation
SPP – Association of Polish Papermakers	VDP – Verband Deutscher Papierfabriken	ZCPP SR – Union of Pulp and Paper Industry of the Slovak Republic

4. EURELECTRIC members (as of September 2014)

Full members

AUSTRIA Österreichs E-Wirtschaft	BELGIUM Fédération Belge des Entreprises Electriques et Gazières asbl (FEBEG) / Federatie van de Belgische Elektriciteits-en Gasbedrijven (FEBEG) SYNERGRID asbl	CROATIA (local name: Hrvatska) Croatia EURELECTRIC Section – Croatian Chamber of Economy
CYPRUS Electricity Authority of Cyprus	CZECH REPUBLIC Český Svaz Zamestnavatelů v Energetice (CSZE)	DENMARK Dansk Energi
ESTONIA The Union of Electricity Industry of Estonia	FINLAND Energiatollisuus ry	FRANCE Union Française de l'Electricité (UFE)
GERMANY Bundesverband der Energie- und Wasserwirtschaft e.V. (BDEW)	GREECE Hellenic Electricity Association (HELAS)	HUNGARY EURELECTRIC Magyarországi Tagozat
ICELAND Icelandic Energy & Utilities (SAMORKA)	IRELAND Electricity Association of Ireland (EAI)	ITALY Assoelettrica – Associazione nazionale delle imprese elettriche
LATVIA Latvian Association of Power Engineers & Energy Constructors (LEEA)	LITHUANIA Nacionalinė Lietuvos Elektros Asociacija	LUXEMBOURG Organisation des Entreprises d'Electricité du Luxembourg
MALTA ENEMALTA Corporation	NORWAY Energi Norge	POLAND Polski Komitet Energii Elektrycznej (PKEE)
PORTUGAL Associação Portuguesa das Empresas do Sector Eléctrico (ELECTPOR)	SLOVAKIA (Slovak Republic) Zväzu Zamestnávateľov Energetiky Slovenska (ZZES)	SLOVENIA Slovenian Chamber of Commerce, Energy Association, EURELECTRIC Section
SPAIN Asociación Española de la Industria Eléctrica (UNESA)	SWEDEN Svensk Energi Swedenergy AB	SWITZERLAND Verband Schweizerischer Elektrizitätsunternehmen (VSE) / Association des Entreprises Electriques Suisses (AES)
THE NETHERLANDS Energie-Nederland Netbeheer Nederland	TURKEY Türkiye Elektrik Sanayi Birliği (TESAB)	UNITED KINGDOM Energy UK Energy Networks Association (ENA)

European Affiliate Members

ALBANIA Korporata Elektroenergjitike Shqiptare (KESH) sh.a.	BELARUS BELENERGO	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOWINA Elektroprivreda Bosne i Hercegovine
RUSSIAN FEDERATION NP Market Council	SERBIA Electric Power Industry of Serbia	UKRAINE Ukrenergo
UNITED KINGDOM Jersey Electricity Company Ltd.		

Mediterranean Affiliate Members

ALGERIA Société Nationale de l'Electricité et du Gaz (SONELGAZ)	EGYPT Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC)	EGYPT Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC)
MOROCCO Office National de l'Électricité (ONE)	TUNISIA Société Tunisienne de l'Électricité et du Gaz (STEG)	

International Affiliate Members

JAPAN Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry (CRIEPI)	KAZAKHSTAN Kazakhstan Electricity Grid Operating Company	SOUTH AFRICA ESKOM
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Other International Partners

AUSTRALIA Energy Supply Association Australia Limited (ESAA)	CANADA Canadian Electricity Association (CEA)	CHINA China Electricity Council (CEC)
JAPAN IERE – Electric Power Technology Platform	UNITED STATES Edison Electric Institute (EEL)	URUGUAY CIER

Business Associates

ABB	Accenture	APX Power Spot Exchange
AREVA	Burmeister & Wain Scandinavian Contractor A/S	Diehl AKO Stiftung & Co. KG
DNV GL – Energy	DTEK	Energy Insights
Enrichment Technology Company Limited	EPEX Spot SE	FTI Compass Lexecon
GEN Nederland BV	GLEN DIMPLEX	IBM
IHS Global Limited	Itron	Landis+Gyr AG
ORMAZABAL Velatia	Pöyry Management Consulting Ltd	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Siemens AG	Tesla (Europe) Ltd	Wärtsilä Corporation

5. EUROFER members (as of September 2014)

Members

Acciaieria Arvedi S.p.A.	Acerinox SA	AG der Dillinger Hüttenwerke
Aperam	ArcelorMittal Group	BSW – Badische Stahlwerke GmbH
Bulgarian Association of the Metallurgical	CELSA Group	CMC Poland
Deutsche Edelstahlwerke GmbH	Duferco Belgium	Edelstahl-Vereinigung E.V.
ENXE – Hellenic Steelmakers Union	Evrax Vitkovice Steel a.s.	Fachverband der Bergwerke und Eisen erzeugenden Industrie
Federacciai	Federation Française de l'Acier	Feralpi Siderurgica S.p.A.
FNsteel	Georgsmarienhütte Group	Groupement de la Sidérurgie asbl
Halyvourgiki Inc.	Hellenic Halyvourgia	Hutnictvi Zeleza
ILVA SpA	ISD Dunaferri Danube Ironworks Private Company Limited by Shares	ISD Huta Czestochowa Sp.z.o.o.
Jernkontoret	Lech-Stahlwerke GmbH	Liepajas Metalurģs
Lucchini S.p.A.	Marienhütte Stahl und Walzwerk GmbH	Metallinjalostajat
Metinvest Trameal SpA	MVAE – Association of the Hungarian Steel Industry	NLMK Europe
Outokumpu Oyj	Ovako Group	Polish Steel Association
Riva Forni Elettrici SpA	Ruukki	Saarstahl AG
Salzgitter AG	Sidenor SA – Greece	Siderurgia Nacional – Empresa de Productos Longos S.A
SIJ Slovenian Steel Group	SSAB Group	Stahlwerk Thüringen GmbH
Store Steel	Tata Steel Europe Ltd	ThyssenKrupp AG
Trinecke Zelezarny AS	U.S. Steel Kosice	UK Steel – EEF
UNESID Spanish Steel Association	UniRomSider	voestalpine AG
Vorskla Steel Denmark A/S	Wirtschaftsvereinigung Stahl	

Associated Members

Colakoglu Metalurji	Diler Demir Celik	Ereğli Demir ve Çelik Fabrikalari T.A.Ş.
ICDAS	Iskenderun Demir ve Celik ISDEMIR	Kremikovtzi AG
Swiss Steel AG	TÇÜD – Türkiye Çelik Üreticileri Derneği	

6. Eurometaux members (as of September 2014)

National Members

Agoria (Belgium)	AFA (Association française de l'Aluminium (France))	Association of Finnish Steel & Metal Producers, Metallinjalostajat (Finland)
Association Suisse des Métaux Précieux (Switzerland)	Assomet (Italy)	BAMI (Bulgarian Association of the Metallurgical Industry) (Bulgaria)
FEDEM (France)	IGMNiR (Polish Economic Chamber / Association of Non-Ferrous Metals & Recycling)	Johnson Matthey (UK)
Norsk Industri (Federation of Norwegian Industries) (Norway)	SveMin (Swedish Association of Mines, Mineral & Metal Producers) (Sweden)	Unicobre (Spain)
VNMI (Vereniging Nederlandse Metallurgische Industrie) (NL)	WVM (Wirtschaftsvereinigung Metalle (Germany))	WKO (Association of the Austrian Non-Ferrous Metals Industry) (Austria)

European Non-Ferrous Metals Commodity Associations

EAA (European Aluminium Association)	ECI (European Copper Institute)	EPMF (European Precious Metals Federation)
ILA-Europe (International Lead Association Europe)	IZA-Europe (International Zinc Association Europe)	Nickel Institute

Company Members

Alcoa Europe	Anglo American	Atlantic Copper
Aurubis	BHP Billiton	Boliden
ECO-BAT Technologies	Elkem	Eramet
Fesil	Finnfjord	Hydro
KGHM Polska Miedz	Metallo Chimique	Norilsk Nickel Finland Oy
Nyrstar	Plansee	Rio Tinto Alcan
Umicore	Vale Inco	Wieland Werke
Xstrata Zinc		

Associate Members

BeTS (Beryllium Science & Technology Association)	CDI (Cobalt Development Institute)	EPMA (European Powder Metallurgy Association)
Euroalliges	EUROBAT (European Storage Battery Manufacturers Association)	I2a (International Antimony Association)
IMoA (International Molybdenum Association)	LME (London Metal Exchange)	RECHARGE (International Association for the Promotion & Management of Portable Rechargeable Batteries)
Tin Technology Ltd. (ITRI)	VANITEC (Vanadium International Technical Committee)	

7. FuelsEurope members (as of September 2014)

Members

Alma Petroli	Anadarko Petroleum Corporation	bp
cepsa	Eni S.p.A	ERG
ESSAR	ExxonMobil	galp energia
Gruppo api	Gunvor Group	H&R Gruppe
Hellenic Petroleum	INA	INEOS
IPLOM S.p.A	Koch Industries	Lotos
lukoil	lyondellbasell	MOL
Motor Oil	murco	neste oil
nynas	OMV Group	Orlen
Phillips 66	preem	Q8
Raffinerie Heide	Repsol	Romp petrol
Sara	Saras	Shell
SRD	st1	Statoil
Tamoil	Total	Valero
Varo Energy		

8. International Association of Oil and Gas Producers members (as of September 2014)

OGP upstream companies

Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC)	Addax Petroleum	Afren Plc
Anadarko Petroleum Corporation	JSOC Bashneft	BG Group
BHP Billiton	BP plc	Cairn Energy
Cairn India	Chesapeake Energy	Chevron Corporation
CNOOC Limited	CNR International	ConocoPhillips
Devon Energy	Dolphin Energy Ltd	DONG Energy A/S
Dragon Oil	E.ON Ruhrgas AG	eni SpA
ExxonMobil	Fairfield Energy	GALP Energia, SA
GdF Suez E&P	Genel Energy	Hess Corporation
Husky Oil Operations Ltd	INPEX Corporation	Kosmos Energy
Kuwait Oil Company	Maersk Olie og Gas AS	Marathon Oil Company
MOL plc	Murphy Oil	Nexen Energy ULC
Noble Energy	North Caspian Operating Company (NCOC)	OMV
Origin Energy	Pan American Energy	Papuan Oil Search Ltd
Perenco Holdings Ltd	Petróleo Brasileiro SA (Petrobras)	Petróleos Mexicanos (Pemex)
PETRONAS Carigali Sdn Bhd	PLUSPETROL SA	Premier Oil
PTT Exploration and Production Public Company Ltd (PTT EP)	Qatar Petroleum	Ras Laffan Liquefied Natural Gas Company Limited (RasGas)
Repsol	RWE Dea AG	Sasol
Shell International Exploration & Production BV	Statoil	Suncor
Talisman Energy Inc.	Total	Tullow Oil
Wintershall Holding GmbH	Woodside Energy Ltd	Yemen LNG Company Ltd
Zakum Development Company (ZADCO)		

National and other associations

American Petroleum Institute (API)	Asistencia Recíproca Petrolera Empresarial Latinoamericana (ARPEL)	Association of German Oil & Gas Producers (WEG)
ASSOMINERARIA	Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP)
Consejo Colombiano de Seguridad (CCS)	Energy Institute	Instituto Brasileiro de Pétroleo, Gás e Biocombustíveis (IBP)
International Association of Drilling Contractors (IADC)	International Association of Geophysical Contractors (IAGC)	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)
Irish Offshore Operators' Association (IOOA)	Netherlands Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Association (NOGEPa)	Norwegian Oil and Gas
Oil Gas Denmark	Oil & Gas UK	

OGP Associate Members

Baker Hughes Incorporated	Schlumberger	
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