

Teollisuuspolitiikka puhtaan siirtymän vauhdittajana

Jyrki Alkio 30.11.2023

Kiertotalouskahvit



Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö
Arbets- och näringsministeriet



The European Green Deal

Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent

Europe's future depends on a healthy planet. EU countries are committed to achieving climate neutrality by 2050, delivering on the commitments under the Paris Agreement. The European Green Deal is the EU's strategy for reaching the 2050 goal.

Teollisuuspolitiikka

A country's **industrial policy (IP)** or **industrial strategy** is its official strategic effort to encourage the development and growth of all or part of the economy, often focused on all or part of the **manufacturing** sector.^{[1][2][3]} The government takes measures "aimed at improving the competitiveness and capabilities of domestic firms and promoting structural transformation".^[4] A country's **infrastructure** (including transportation, telecommunications and **energy industry**) is a major enabler of the wider economy and so often has a key role in IP.^[5]

Wikipedia

Industrial policy is cross-cutting in nature and aims to secure framework conditions favourable to industrial competitiveness. It is also well integrated into a number of other EU policies such as those relating to trade, the internal market, research and innovation, employment, environmental protection, defence and public health. EU industrial policy is specifically aimed at: (1) 'speeding up the adjustment of industry to structural changes'; (2) 'encouraging an environment favourable to initiative and to the development of undertakings throughout the Union, particularly small and medium-sized undertakings'; (3) 'encouraging an environment favourable to cooperation between undertakings'; and (4) 'fostering better exploitation of the industrial potential of policies of innovation, research and technological development' (Article 173 of the TFEU).

Teollisuuspolitiikka voidaan määritellä Euroopan unionin tai yksittäisen valtion pyrkimykseksi varmistaa teollisuuden kestävä kilpailukyky. Kestävä viittaa tässä sekä taloudelliseen, ympäristölliseen että sosiaaliseen kestävyYTEEN. Teollisuuspolitiikan avulla voidaan muun muassa edistää vihreää siirtymää ja digitalisaatiota.

Teknologia- teollisuus

PS. Mitä sitten on
elinkeinopolitiikka?

EU-parlamentti

EU:n teollisuuspolitiikka



European industrial strategy

Europe is embarking on a transition towards climate neutrality and digital leadership. The European industrial strategy aims to ensure that European industry can lead the way as we enter this new age.

EU:n teollisuuspolitiikan lyhyt historia



On 10 March 2020, the Commission laid the foundations for an industrial strategy that would support the twin transition to a green and digital economy, make EU industry more competitive globally, and enhance Europe's open strategic autonomy. The day after the new industrial strategy was presented, the World Health Organization announced the COVID-19 as a pandemic.

On 11 May 2021, the Commission updated the EU Industrial Strategy to ensure that its industrial ambition takes full account of the new circumstances following the COVID-19 crisis and helps to drive the transformation to a more sustainable, digital, resilient and globally competitive economy. This update neither replaces the 2020 Industrial Strategy nor completes the processes launched by it – much of that work is in progress, and requires dedicated efforts. This is a targeted update, which focuses on what more needs to be done and what lessons need to be learned.

Green Deal Industrial Plan



Today, the Commission presents a [Green Deal Industrial Plan](#) to enhance the competitiveness of Europe's net-zero industry and support the fast transition to climate neutrality. The Plan aims to provide a more supportive environment for the scaling up of the EU's manufacturing capacity for the net-zero technologies and products required to meet Europe's ambitious climate targets.

1.2.2023



Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)



Green Deal Industrial Plan Net Zero

Critical
Raw
Material
s Act

Net
Zero
Industry
Act

Temporary
Crises and
Transition
Framework

Strategic
Techno-
logies for
Europe
Platform



Subsidy wars - Case EV batteries

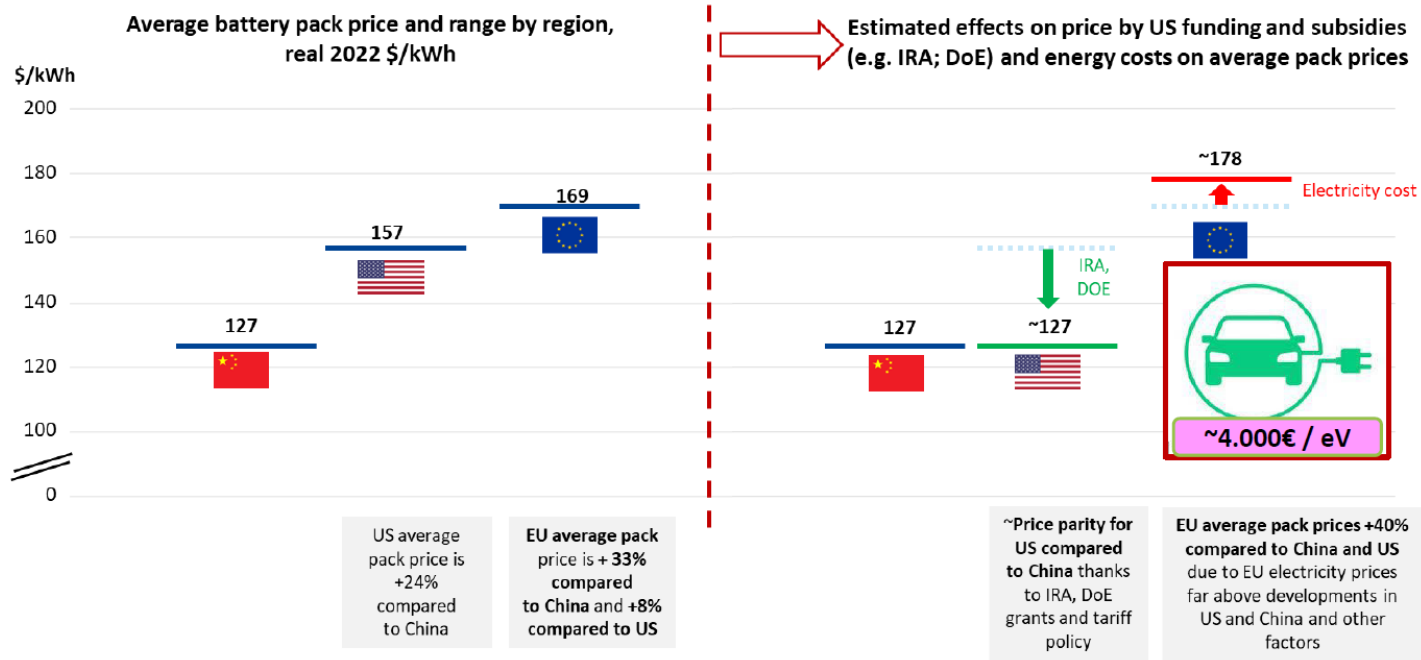


An unbalanced global playing field, impacting EU competitiveness

~4.000 Euros price difference per average eV



Co-funded by the European Union



Source: European Battery Alliance

EU Green Deal Industrial Plan, 1.2.2023



THE PLAN IS BASED ON FOUR COMPLEMENTARY PILLARS



A predictable and
simplified regulatory
environment

Faster
access to
funding

Enhanced
skills

•
Open trade for
resilient supply
chains

CRMA



Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö
Arbets- och näringsministeriet

Raaka-ainealoite pähkinänkuoressa (CRMA)



European Critical Raw Materials Act

Varmistetaan kriittisten raaka-aineiden vastuulliset ja luotettavat toimitusketjut



Vahvistetaan EU:n raaka-ainearvoketjuja kaikissa arvoketjun vaiheissa

Kehitetään riskien seuranta ja hallintaa



Monipuolistetaan tuontia ja vähennetään strategisia riippuvuuksia

Edistetään kestävyttä ja kiertotaloutta



CRMA in a Nutshell



1. Updated list of critical raw materials
2. Strategic raw materials included (a subset of critical raw materials list)
3. New targets (10% mining/extraction, 40% processing, ~~15%~~ 25% recycling by 2030)
4. Strategic projects (target times for permitting decisions, EU funding – reallocation)
5. Easier permitting (one stop shop / designated national authority)
6. Recycling (increase recovery of CRMs from waste, public procurement, extractive waste, labelling of CRMs in permanent magnets, product passport)
7. Environmental footprint (rules for calculation, environmental footprint declaration)
8. Exploration and resource mapping (national exploration programmes, EU-wide database, reporting new domestic projects and their stocks of strategic raw materials, risk monitoring, stress tests)
9. Communication (strategic partnerships, green taxonomy criteria for mining and refining.)

Based on Critical Raw Materials Act: 9 things you need to know. Simon Pickstone, Haymarket, 16 Mar 2023

NZIA



Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö
Arbets- och näringsministeriet

EU Net-Zero Industry Act, 16.3.2023



”Permits for the construction of clean tech manufacturing projects with a yearly output of over one gigawatt should not exceed 18 months and 12 months for less than one gigawatt.”

”Projects should be granted priority status, with national authorities ensuring “processes are treated in the most rapid way possible.”

”These could be implemented in so-called ‘Net-Zero Industry Valleys’, which would be “a specific area, on land, which has been designated by a Member State as particularly suitable for the construction or expansion of manufacturing facilities of the net-zero industry supply chain”.

oses:

**ing red tape and
erated permitting**

r administrative burden for
oping net-zero manufacturing
ts and simpler and faster
tting procedures, in particular for
egic projects which will benefit
even faster permitting, to increase
ing and investment certainty

cting investment

-Zero Europe Platform and the
ean Hydrogen Bank will help
t investment

in procurement procedures and
auctions to help boost demand of
renewables



Enhancing skills

Net-Zero Industry Academies, with the
support and oversight by the Net-Zero



Innovation

Regulatory sandboxes to help develop
and test innovative net-zero technologies
and create a level-playing field for
innovation

STEP



Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö
Arbets- och näringsministeriet

Komission määrittämät tavoitteet



- STEP-kehysvälineen on määrä vahvistaa Europan suvereniteettia ja turvallisuutta, kiihdyttää vihreää ja digitaalista siirtymää, edistää kilpailukykyä, vähentää strategisia riippuvuuksia, vahvistaa investointeja koko unionin alueella sekä edistää laadukkaiden työpaikkojen syntymistä.
- STEP-kehysvälineen avulla on tarkoitus tukea kriittisten teknologioiden ja tuotteiden kehittämistä ja valmistusta EU:ssa, niiden arvoketjujen suojaamista ja varmistamista sekä tarvittavan työvoiman ja osaamisen turvaamista.
- STEP-ehdotuksessa määritellyt kriittiset alat ovat
 - 1) syvä- ja digitaalitekniologiat,
 - 2) puhtaat teknologiat ja
 - 3) biotekniologiat.

Mikä on teollisuuspolitiikkaa?



Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö
Arbets- och näringsministeriet

Ilmastopolitiikka, kiertotalous, elvytys

