

Spring Convention

Brussels, Belgium
15- 16 June, 2023

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INDUSTRIES



Welcome and approval of draft agenda

1. **Welcome, approval of minutes, noting of Orgalim competition law compliance (09:30-09:40)**
2. **Report on Advanced Manufacturing Task Force 5 (09:40-10:15)**
 1. Overview of recent developments in EU Industrial Forum's workstream on AM
 2. Leveraging Executive Forum to promote the EU report on advanced manufacturing
3. **Presentation of Orgalim's policy platform for the upcoming EU-elections (10:15-10:45)**

10:45-11:15 Coffee break
4. **Key EU topics for EFAM**

NZIA, Taxonomy, Data act and EU US TTC

5. **Preparation for meetings in the European Commission (12:30-13:00)**

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:15 Transfer to the Berlaymont, the headquarters of the European Commission

4. **Exchange of views with Žaneta Vegnere**, Deputy Head of Cabinet EVP Dombrovskis for An economy that works for people (15:00-16:00)
 5. **Exchange of views with Diederik Samsom**, the Head of Cabinet commissioner Timmermans for A European green deal (meeting confirmed 16:00-17:00)
- 19:15 Meeting up for dinner at the hotel lobby

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Orgalim Code on competition law compliance

✘ Prohibited topics

- Sale prices, rates, price adjustments
- Division/sharing of the market
- Exchanging market information
- Restriction of production or sales
- Boycotting specific suppliers or customers
- Publishing average prices

! Topics that might present a problem

- General terms and conditions of sale and delivery (if certain rules are not respected)
- Restrictions on participating in trade fairs
- Schemes for recognition/membership criteria
- Certain statistics systems

✓ Topics that do not present a problem

- General cyclical economic data & business climate
- Lobbying activities (general interests)
- Labour law and social issues
- Legal and standardisation issues
- Safety, health, and environmental issues

Code of Conduct

Orgalim believes it is important that its activities are at all times carried out in accordance with the applicable law, especially competition law. Orgalim believes that business shall be conducted in an atmosphere of free competition, i.e. on the basis of price and quality. Orgalim recognises that competition law intends to stimulate free competition, something which has Orgalim's full support. Orgalim feels it is important to confirm this by adopting a Code of Conduct. This Code of Conduct shall be binding on all members as well as on other participants when taking part in activities of Orgalim. The Code of Conduct aims at providing clear rules to Orgalim's members, thus reducing the risk of improper conduct and consequently of fines being imposed.

The following rules shall at all times be respected within Orgalim:

Core Procedures

1. Meetings of a body, committee, working group or other form of cooperation within Orgalim shall only take place after the members have been invited to the meeting in writing. The notice inviting to the meeting shall also include the agenda of the meeting.
2. Minutes shall be kept of each meeting as referred to in 1., above; these shall be sent to all members of the relevant body, committee, working group or other form of cooperation. The minutes shall be kept in an organised form for a period of at least 7-10 years.
3. Consultations and discussions in a body, committee, working group or other form of cooperation on the topics on the agenda and other topics, where these are related to the market (i.e. topics that may be of interest for the position and for determining the position of the individual members in competition), shall be limited to the official meeting, of which minutes will be kept.
4. During the consultations as referred to in 3., above, it shall not be decided to discuss certain topics during the meeting subject to the condition that this will not be recorded in the minutes. If such condition is stipulated the chairman of the meeting shall refuse to proceed to discuss the topic in question.
5. Each meeting of a body, committee, working group or other form of cooperation during which market-related topics are discussed, shall be attended by at least one staff member of the association. This staff member will monitor topics that are sensitive from a competition law point of view. If there are doubts about such sensitivities, the topic shall not be discussed until the advice of an expert in the field of competition law is obtained, and this advice is to the effect that the topic may be discussed without any objection, or until the limits to be observed during the discussion are clear.

A. Prohibited Topics ✘	B. Topics That Might Present A Problem !	C. Topics That Do Not Present A Problem ✓
<p>The following topics are prohibited and out of bounds during meetings of bodies, committees, working groups or other forms of cooperation within Orgalim, particularly as far as information on these topics is exchanged between companies which might be considered as competitors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Sale prices, rates, (intended) price adjustments, recommended prices, discounts, mark-ups and other price-related topics concerning products or services of member companies; ▶ Division/sharing of the market, e.g. by allocating a specific geographical area, specific customers or specific groups of customers to specific members; ▶ Restriction of production or sales; ▶ Pre-consultations with respect to responses to invitations to tender of potential clients; ▶ Charging on offer costs of competitors in one's own offer; ▶ Exchanging market information by the individual members, i.e. information about production, turnover, sales, investments, divestments, R&D expenses and other information, as far as this is related to specific (categories of) products or services, that may be regarded as commercially sensitive information; ▶ Publishing of the average price or of the price bandwidth within the sector; ▶ Exclusivity for specific members to represent producers and importers; ▶ Boycotting specific suppliers or customers; ▶ Any other topic that could lead to coordination of market behaviour restricting competition; ▶ Pre-consultations between competitors when responding to invitations to tender (in tender procedures with both public and private purchasers); ▶ Agreeing that all competitors add a surcharge to their bid (which would then be used for "compensating" the bidding costs of those companies that would not win the tender). 	<p>The following topics might, under certain circumstances, present a problem from a competition law point of view, but especially in a highly concentrated, oligopolistic market (i.e. a market with only few players). This means that these topics shall at all times only be discussed within the context of Orgalim in proper consultation with an expert in the field of competition law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ General terms and conditions of sale and delivery. If these pertain to sensitive competitive parameters (e.g. prices, rates, manner of indexation, on-charging specific costs) or if the use of the conditions is mandatory, the competition authorities may object; ▶ Restrictions on participating in trade fairs. As a general rule, each company should be free to participate in any trade fair it likes and companies should not be asked to boycott any trade fair. Restrictions to this freedom to participate are only allowed under specific conditions. Collective bargaining by the members of Orgalim to obtain a better price or other conditions from the trade fair organisation does not constitute a problem under competition law; ▶ Schemes for recognition/membership criteria. For as long as recognition or membership of Orgalim does not play a decisive part for the potential customer when choosing a product or service, there are no objections to this from a competition law point of view. As soon as the customer does find this important, however, these schemes must satisfy specific criteria; ▶ The secretariat of Orgalim is allowed, in principle, to collect commercial information about individual companies and to make this information available to the members in an aggregated manner. It must in any event be absolutely guaranteed that no information on individual companies can be deducted from this aggregate information. In some EU countries the national competition authorities will only allow such statistics systems if the collected information can be qualified as sufficiently historical, e.g. (depending on the circumstances) presenting data of at least one year before, and/or if the information is made publicly available. 	<p>The following topics constitute the core business of most of Orgalim's activities and discussions and consultations on these topics do normally not present any problem under competition law, provided that the topics mentioned under A. are not touched upon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ General cyclical economic data and business climate, as long as discussions on these topics do not relate to any individual company's behaviour. These discussions focus on the macro level and do not affect any company's behaviour in the market; ▶ Lobbying activities relating to general interests in the sector and concentrating on legislation and other public issues which may affect the sector; ▶ Labour law and social issues. These issues are considered to be irrelevant under competition law; ▶ Legal issues. These issues are by definition of a general nature, as these will affect any company's business to the same extent; ▶ Standardisation issues, if (i) the standard-setting procedure is transparent and open for participation by any interested party, (ii) there is no obligation to comply with the standard, (iii) access to the standard is provided on fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms, and (iv) any discussions within the standard-setting procedure are restricted to technical aspects. Standardisation is aimed at compatibility of products and at technical progress; this will normally be to the benefit of the end user; ▶ Safety and health issues. Orgalim has an interest in enhancing safety and health with respect to the use of the sector's products; ▶ Environmental issues. Orgalim has an interest in enhancing protection of the environment with respect to the use of the sector's products.

The policy team



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2. Report on advanced manufacturing Task Force 5 (09:40-10:15)

1. Overview of recent developments in EU Industrial Forum's workstream on AM
2. Leveraging Executive Forum to promote the EU report on advanced manufacturing

2.1 Report on advanced manufacturing Task Force 5 – recent developments



TF5 Objectives

- Develop a blueprint for massively accelerating the deployment of advanced manufacturing, particularly among manufacturing SMEs
- Accelerate the digital and green transition in manufacturing
- Safeguard Europe's global leadership in this field

**Advanced Manufacturing at the heart of a
resilient, sustainable and competitive
Europe**

Recommendations by the EU Industrial Forum

2.1 Report on advanced manufacturing Task Force 5 – recent developments

Progress on key deliverable:

- 17 February: draft report internally approved by TF5 and handed over to the Commission for next steps
- **10 March-24 March:** Commission shared the draft report with IF members for comments and approval
- By 24 March: The report easily passed the majority, one rejection by an NGO
- Orgalim regularly liaised with the Commission on the process and reflected new non-substantial comments in the draft report
- **12 May: Final draft TF5 considered as approved by the Industrial Forum and Task Force 5**

Some hiccups throughout the process:

- TF5 exposed to different standards compared to other Industrial Forum's task forces led by the Commission
- The Commission delays publication: 5 out of 13 months invested in the final approval steps

2.1 Report on advanced manufacturing Task Force 5 – promotion of the report

Leveraging Executive Forum to promote the EU report on advanced manufacturing at political level

How?

- EU Industry Days in Malaga, October 2023
- Communications toolkit (news article, executive summary in ppt, visuals...)
- Coordination with Executive Forum on national outreach

Other promotion activities

- Joint communication efforts with TF5 stakeholders

3. Orgalim's policy platform for the upcoming EU elections

1. Background
2. Approach
3. Main messages

3.1 Orgalim Election platform - background

- We are working on an election “policy platform”
- Objective is to shape policies of the EU during the upcoming legislative period 2024-2029
- See outline in Annex. Messages were developed based on previous Orgalim positions and have been approved by relevant working groups

Process

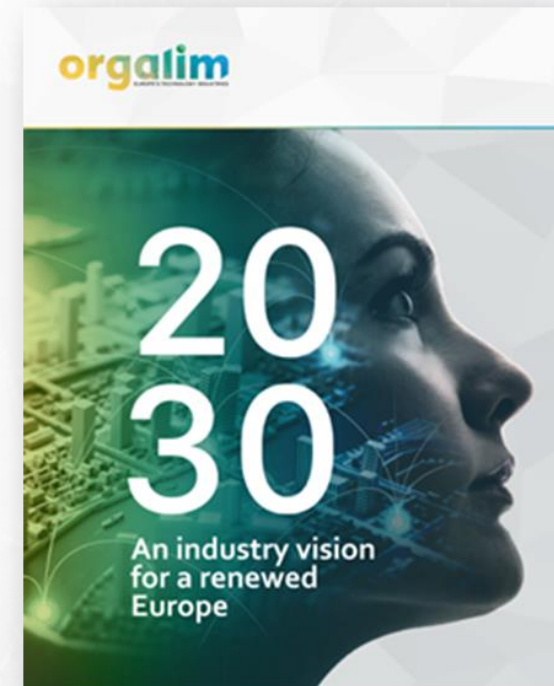
- Orgalim presented first outline on April 5th
- First round of member comments at meeting on May 17th
- Second round of member comments by May 30th
- Final document to be adopted by Policy Committee during Spring Convention (16 June)



3.2 Orgalim election platform – approach

- One page high-level introduction (“political narrative”) with focus on competitiveness
 - Make competitiveness of European manufacturing industry into a top priority
 - A radical competitiveness push is required for companies in Europe to achieve the digital and green transition
- Followed by a summary of the recommendations
- Detailed recommendations in the second part of the document, can be used jointly or separately
- Annex to set out in practice what the regulatory burden means for our industries and how it hampers our competitiveness, including practical examples

*Orgalim election platform
2018: “Vision 2023”*



3.3 “Six point plan” for 2024-2029: For final approval at the Policy Committee

- Decrease the regulatory burden with better regulation for the manufacturing industry
- Give priority to excellent research and innovations
- Ensure a strong, competitive and efficient single market
- Guarantee digital legislation fit for the manufacturing industry
- Remove barriers to trade with EU-partners
- Ensure secure and competitive energy supply

4. Key EU topics for EFAM

1. Net Zero Industry Act
2. Taxonomy
3. Data act
4. EU-US MRA on Conformity Assessment

4.1 Net-Zero Industry Act – Background

Background: Regulation drafted in record time, no IA, no check,
Modelled after the Chips Act

Goal: to boost Europe's competitiveness in net-zero technologies
(sectoral approach), to reduce reliance on third countries

Ambition (not binding): at least **40%** of EU's projected demand for
net-zero technologies are made in Europe by 2030



HOW?

**Regulatory
environment to
quickly scale up
manufacturing of net-
zero technologies**

- Improving investment certainty, policy focus through the setting of clear objectives and monitoring processes;
- Lowering administrative burden for developing net-zero manufacturing projects and
- Ensuring demand through facilitated access to markets.

4.1 Net-Zero Industry Act – Developments since last meeting

- The file is currently being discussed in the European Parliament and the member states
- Christian Ehler (EPP, Germany): Lead member of the European Parliament, who introduced significant changes to the Commission's proposal
 - Removed the annex of strategic net zero technologies;
 - Links the definition of net-zero technologies to EU Taxonomy;
 - Scope expanded to the entire value chain of such technologies
 - Watering down of resilience criteria target from 40 to 25 percent
- At member states level-work ongoing at technical level.

Article 3 Definitions

For the purpose of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) 'net-zero technologies' means renewable technologies⁶⁶; electricity and heat pumps; grid technologies; renewable non-biological origin technologies; sustainable technologies⁶⁷; electrolyzers and fuel cells; advanced energy from nuclear processes with small modular reactors, and advanced class fuels; capture, utilisation, and storage technologies; and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies. They refer to the final products, specific components and specific machinery primarily used for the production of those products. They shall have reached a technology readiness level of at least 8.

Amendment

- (a) 'net-zero technologies' means *any* technology *the application of which contributes to climate change mitigation within the meaning Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council*.

4.1 Net-Zero Industry Act: Impact of Orgalim & Executive Forum

Impact of discussions with Ms Kerstin Jorna from the European Commission in November 2022 and follow up activities, including Joint CEO letter to Commissioner Breton

Initial scope of net-zero technologies in the Green Deal Industrial Plan

- batteries,
- windmills and solar
- heat pumps
- electrolysers
- carbon capture and storage technologies



Current scope of net-zero technologies

Article 3 Definitions

For the purpose of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) 'net-zero technologies' means renewable energy technologies⁶⁶; electricity and heat storage technologies; heat pumps; grid technologies; renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies; sustainable alternative fuels technologies⁶⁷; electrolysers and fuel cells; advanced technologies to produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, small modular reactors, and related best-in-class fuels; carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies; and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies. They refer to the final products, specific components and specific machinery primarily used for the production of those products. They shall have reached a technology readiness level of at least 8.

Image source: European Commission, Net Zero Industry Act

4.1 Net Zero Industry Act – Orgalim policy impact

- April: Early input to MEP Ehler in April
- May 17th: Position paper with amendments published in May, followed by social media promotion
- May, ongoing: Active outreach activities & meetings with key stakeholders
- June 20th: Meeting with HoC Commissioner Breton June

Question for discussion:

- How do you view these recent developments?
- Are you in contact with your national authorities on this file?



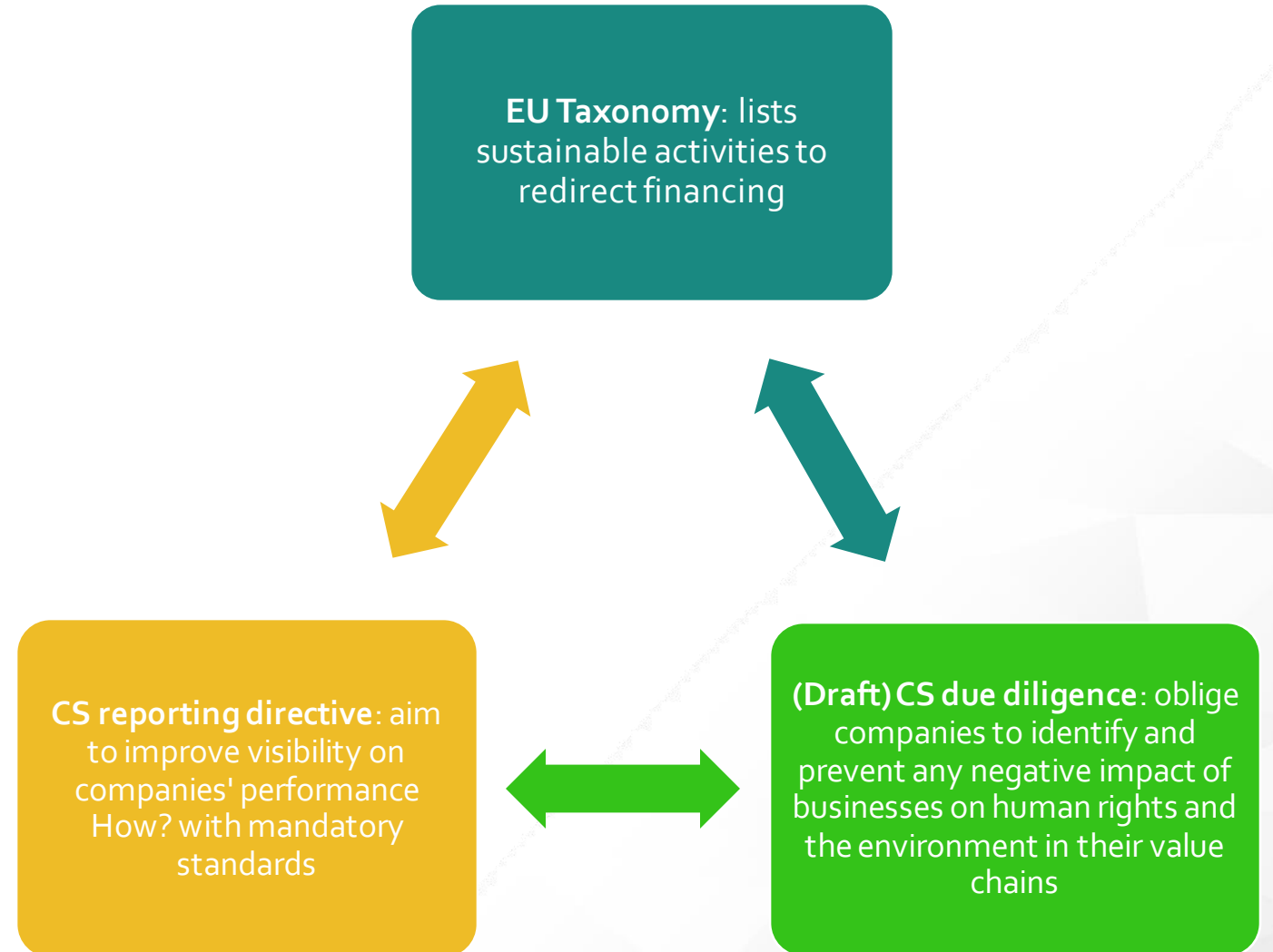
Orgalim proposals for amendments to the Net-Zero Industry Act

Recital/Article/Annex	Commission text	Orgalim proposal
Amendment 1 Article 1. 4. (new)		<p>4 (new) The Commission shall regularly review and update the list/annex of strategic technologies by means of delegated acts, with active industry involvement, starting one year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The Commission shall mandate the Net-Zero Europe Platform to establish a clear set of criteria for selecting "net-zero technologies" and "strategic net-zero technologies" that enable the net-zero transition.</p> <p>Justification: It must be the case that the list can be continuously updated to ensure that it is and remains fit for purpose. This could be accomplished by converting the annex into a delegated act and updating it with active industry involvement through the Net-Zero Europe Platform.</p>

4.2. EU taxonomy in context of wider Corporate Sustainability rules

A dedicated new Orgalim workstream

- New wave of EU regulations going straight into the heart of **corporate behaviour** as part of Europe's transition to a more sustainable economy
- EU legislative files for corporate sustainability reporting, due diligence and private investment go **beyond existing regulations & practices**
- **Crunch time** to influence and prepare for enhanced regularity requirements and public scrutiny



4.2 EU Platform on Sustainable Finance

EU Taxonomy for sustainable investments

- NEW: Orgalim was reappointed to the new Platform on Sustainable Finance, an advisory body to the EU Commission
- 28 members selected from 220 highly-qualified applications



PLATFORM ON
SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Context of the Platform 2.0: technical screening criteria has progressed significantly; and the markets have started to apply the taxonomy and other sustainable finance regulations and tools.

Main tasks of the Platform:

1. advising on the usability of the EU taxonomy and wider sustainable finance framework
2. advising on the technical screening criteria for the EU taxonomy (development and possible revisions)
3. monitoring capital flows into sustainable investments

Other industry stakeholders in the Platform:

BusinessEurope, Cefic, SolarPower, Eurometaux, Eurochambers, SME United

4.2. EU Taxonomy: inclusion of enabling technologies

The EU Taxonomy Delegated Acts (DA)-lists of sustainable activities for investors

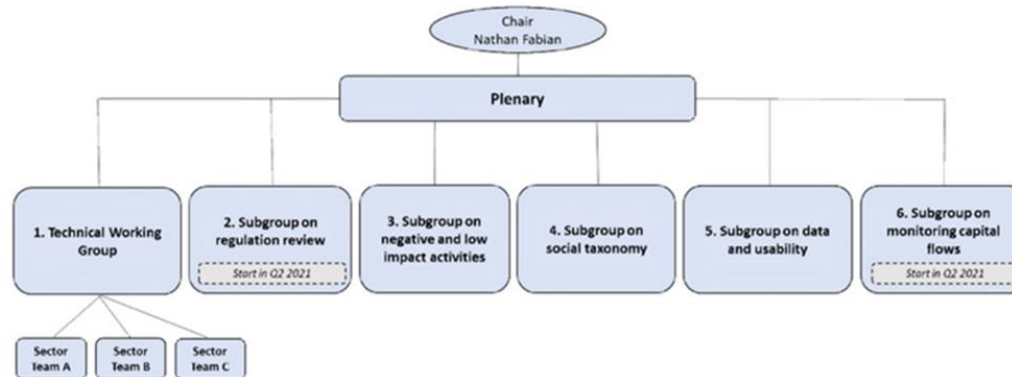
State of play: The European Commission published the draft DAs in April

What fed into the new acts?

- Activities across manufacturing, energy, buildings, transport, water supply, waste management
- Enabling activities clearly recognised - big win for our industry

Orgalim involvement in law making from 2020

Platform on Sustainable Finance
2020-22



4.2 EU Taxonomy: From theory to practice

Example of an enabling activity included in draft delegated act

E.5 Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable substantial contribution to climate change mitigation

Description of the activity

The activity develops, manufactures, installs, maintains or services electrical products, equipment, systems, software that result in or enable substantial contribution to climate change mitigation in high, medium and low voltage electrical distribution systems through electrification, energy efficiency, integration of renewable energy or efficient power conversion. The activity includes systems to integrate renewable sources of energy in the electric grid, increase grid automation, flexibility and stability, manage demand-side response, develop low carbon transport or heat, deploy smart metering technologies for substantial improvement of energy efficiency.

Heat and power generating equipment and electrical appliances are excluded.

The activity could be associated with several NACE codes, such as C26.51, C.27.1, C.27.3, C.27.9, 33.13, 33.14 and 33.2

- **Robust horizontal guidance for the Commission** for including enabling activities in Taxonomy
- Already applied in 5 enabling activities expected to be covered in next DA
- Pending enabling activities for new Platform:

Sector	Activity	Environmental objective
Manufacture	Manufacture of durable electrical and electronic equipment	Circular Economy
	Manufacture of equipment generating electricity and/or heat	Pollution Prevention and Control
	Manufacture of machinery, equipment and solutions	Circular Economy
	Manufacture of machinery enabling closed-loop systems, and high-quality collection and waste management	Circular Economy
	Manufacture of machinery, equipment and solutions	Pollution Prevention and Control
	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Pollution Prevention and Control
	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Pollution Prevention and Control

4.2 Taxonomy – Orgalim policy impact

New context: EU Commission’s work shifting into implementation phase and selection of new activities

- April: Closer cooperation established with private investors-main users of EU Taxonomy
- May: Orgalim submitted its response to the Commission’s draft delegated acts
- June: Orgalim shapes the selection of new activities through the Platform on Sustainable Finance
- October 2023-scheduled exchange of views with Cabinet of Executive Vice-President Valdis Dombrovskis at European Commission

Orgalim response to the public consultation on the EU Taxonomy Delegated Acts
Final Version 03 May 2023

EU Commission’s official template for providing feedback

TYPE OF RESPONDENT: Business Association	TRANSPARENCY REGISTER NUMBER: 20210641335-88
COUNTRY: Belgium	SECTOR OF ACTIVITY: Manufacturing
ORGANISATION: Orgalim – Europe’s Technology Industries	ORGANISATION SIZE: Small (< 50 employees)



04/04: in person meeting with the European Banking Federation and the EC representatives in Orgalim

4.3 Data Act – Background

- Presented in February 2022. It's the cornerstone of the European Strategy for Data.
- Changes to the industrial data economy:
 - New distribution of rights on data generated by IoT devices (B2B/B2C)
 - New list of contractual clauses that will be deemed to be unfair (B2B)
 - New obligation to share data to governments upon request (B2G)
 - Free switching between cloud services
 - New rules for international data flows
 - Requirements for interoperability, data spaces and smart contracts

4.3 Data Act – Developments since last meeting

- EU institutions aim for political agreement this month. Tentatively final trilogue on 27 June.
- Difficult political/technical discussions on:
 - **Business-to-Government (B2G) data sharing vs GDPR**
 - Businesses to share personal data to governments upon their request (Council + Commission) or not (Parliament).
 - **Trade Secrets**
 - Balance between data access and trade secrets safeguards
 - Extraterritorial application: how to enforce EU legal safeguards beyond EU borders?
- B2B/B2C mandatory data sharing
 - Technical discussions on final agreement ongoing this week.

4.3 Data Act – Orgalim policy impact

- Orgalim amendments presented 48 times (in EP/Council)
- Orgalim selected to the new Commission's Expert sub-group on B2B data sharing and cloud computing contracts (Data Act implementation – contractual aspects)
- Joint statement Orgalim-BusinessEurope on Trade Secrets protection (+ Breton's cabinet joint meeting)
- Co-drafted a statement with DigitalEurope, gathering 30 co-signatories



www.business-europe.eu



www.orgalim.eu

Underestimating the Data Act's impact on trade secrets' protection will undermine European industrial competitiveness

Brussels, 17 January 2023



Joint statement: The Data Act is a leap into the unknown

1 February 2023



Further Data Act improvements critical to ensure future industrial competitiveness

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4.4 EU-US MRA on conformity assessment – Background

- Promotion of stronger transatlantic market integration identified as a key trade policy priority for Orgalim
- 3 primary objectives for Orgalim engagement: (1) elimination of industrial tariffs (2) harmonisation of technical product requirements based on international standards and (3) promotion of EU-US cooperation on conformity assessment.
- EU and US have established the Trade and Technology Council (TTC) in June 2021. However, to date the TTC has failed to deliver concrete outcomes that could bring real benefits to companies on both sides of the Atlantic.
- The EU and the US agreed in the joint statement published after the TTC meeting on 5 December 2022 to *“continue exploring opportunities to improve cooperation in conformity assessment, including in machinery”*
- Orgalim decided to provide concrete recommendations on what could be a desirable outcome of such cooperation on conformity assessment.

4.4 EU-US MRA on conformity assessment – Developments since last meeting

- Shortly before the TTC meeting in December 2022, Orgalim sent a letter to DG TRADE and DG GROW expressing general support for an EU-US mutual recognition agreement on conformity assessment.
- February-May 2023: Orgalim Trade policy WG and Internal Market WG developed a position paper expressing support for a EU-US Mutual Recognition Agreement on Conformity Assessment for Machinery and Electrical Equipment
- May 2023: the position paper was shared with key stakeholders within DG TRADE, DG GROW and the Swedish Presidency of the Council of the EU ahead of the TTC meeting on 30-31 May.
- Orgalim signed a MoU with the US National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) in February 2023, to establish a basis for collaboration on a range of areas, including conformity assessment and harmonisation of technical product requirements.



4.4 EU-US MRA on conformity assessment – Orgalim policy impact

- Meeting with DG GROW and Internal Market Commissioner Thierry Breton's Cabinet ahead of the TTC meeting on 30-31 May – positive reception of proposal for a MRA on CA
- Comms engagement during TTC:
 - DG TRADE Director Rupert Schlegelmilch (responsible for TTC) retweeted Orgalim's tweet and expressed support for EU-US cooperation on conformity assessment
 - Orgalim proposal for a MRA on CA for machinery and electrical equipment featured in the POLITICO Fair Play Newsletter
- Orgalim DG spoke at EFM event with MEPs, DG Trade and the US National Associations of Manufacturers – 7 June 2023
- Planned meeting with DG TRADE, DG GROW and EU CABs on 26 June

The image shows a screenshot of a tweet and a snippet of a newsletter article. The tweet is from Rupert Schlegelmilch (@rupertschlegelm) dated May 31, discussing progress on EU-US conformity assessment. Below it is a tweet from Malte Lohan (@maltelohan) dated May 31, mentioning the Trade & Technology Council (TTC) and providing a link to a POLITICO article. The article snippet is titled 'FAIR PLAY' and is by Aoife White, with contributions from Doug Palmer, Pieter Haeck, Edith Hancock, and Louis Westendarp. It includes a 'SNEAK PEEK' section with bullet points about business groups drafting wish lists, Germany's economy ministry supporting 'more mature' chips, and Meta Platforms losing a legal attempt. A 'DRIVING THE DAY' section mentions TTC wish lists. A highlighted quote from the article states: 'Mutual recognition: Engineering lobby Orgalim has a very precise request, asking the TTC to make "substantial progress" towards a mutual recognition agreement on conformity assessment for machinery and electrical equipment. EU and U.S. exporters currently have to seek certification from either side before they can sell their products, adding "significant costs, delays and language barriers," it said. An EU-U.S. pact to recognize each other's certification could boost exports, it said.'

rupert schlegelmilch @rupertschlegelm · May 31
We agree. Progress on conformity assessment will strengthen the transatlantic marketplace, not least in light of growing global competition. It is on today's TTC agenda. [@maltelohan](#) [@Orgalim_EU](#) [@Trade_EU](#)

Malte Lohan @maltelohan · May 31
Crunch time at Trade & Technology Council #TTC
Here's where we see the big opportunity for advancing our shared #manufacturing ambitions: bit.ly/42jBMUN
[@Orgalim_EU](#) [@rupertschlegelm](#) [@Trade_EU](#)

FAIR PLAY
[View in your browser or listen to audio](#)

By AOIFE WHITE
with DOUG PALMER, PIETER HAECK, EDITH HANCOCK and LOUIS WESTENDARP

SNEAK PEEK

- Business groups are drafting their wish lists for next week's U.S.-EU Trade and Technology Council
- Germany's economy ministry says it could support "more mature" chips if they're important for the Green Deal or tech sovereignty.
- Meta Platforms lost its legal attempt to curtail European Commission requests for information for two antitrust investigations.

GOOD MORNING and welcome to Fair Play. Tips and comments are welcome at ehancock@politico.eu, lwestendarp@politico.eu or awhite@politico.eu or find us on Twitter: [@Edith_L_Hancock](#), [@lwestendarp](#) and [@aoifewhite101](#).

DRIVING THE DAY

TTC WISH LISTS: U.S. and EU officials meet next week for the U.S.-EU Trade and Technology Council in Luleå, a harbor for Sweden's iron ore hub just south of the Arctic Circle. It's not the North Pole and it's not Christmas, but business groups on both sides of the Atlantic have been drafting their wish lists nonetheless.

[...]

Mutual recognition: Engineering lobby Orgalim has a very precise request, asking the TTC to make "substantial progress" towards a mutual recognition agreement on conformity assessment for machinery and electrical equipment. EU and U.S. exporters currently have to seek certification from either side before they can sell their products, adding "significant costs, delays and language barriers," it said. An EU-U.S. pact to recognize each other's certification could boost exports, it said.

U.S. push on China: The U.S. is also pushing the EU to work together on China's "anti-competitive and harmful" trading practices, according to the latest draft of the joint statement from the meeting seen by POLITICO. Read more on that [here](#).

5 and 6 Preparation of meetings with the European Commission

1. Presentation
2. Background
3. CV
4. Questions to ask

5.1 Presentation of EFAM – Executive Forum for Advanced Manufacturing

- Executive Forum for Advanced Manufacturing
- Bringing together high-level executives across manufacturing sectors to connect
- EFAM serves as advisory forum to Orgalim's Board of Directors
- Gathers company leaders shaping today's industrial transformation.
- Danfoss, Eaton, Fastems, Pepperl+Fuchs, Phoenix Contact, Schneider Electric, Siemens & Texas Instruments



5.2 Meeting with Žaneta Vegnere 15:00 – Background

Deputy head of cabinet of Commissioner Dombrovskis

An Economy that Works for People

Portfolio

- Inter-institutional relations group
- Commission Work Programme
- Investment policy
- Level playing field
- Trade and SMEs
- Export controls and dual use
- China

Non-portfolio:

- Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
- Competition Policy
- Defense Industry and Space

Input from Žaneta

- We are also working on the economic security communication - I would be very interested to hear your views on this topic (especially in the context of issues raised in G7 statement on economic Resilience and economic security).
- [Excerpts from G7 leaders' statement on economic coercion](#)

5.3 Žaneta Vegnere – CV

- European Parliament EPP group
- From 2015 communication advisor to commissioner Dombrovskis
- Latvian national just like Dombrovskis



5.4 Questions for Žaneta Vegnere

- Do you see a possibilities for SMEs by introducing an MRA for conformity assessments for machinery and electrical equipment in the EU US TTC?
- What are the keys for relations with China in the coming five years?
- What will be the key topics for the technology/manufacturing industries in the upcoming Commission Work Programme?

Our key priorities on EU-U.S. trade relations

- Remove **tariffs on industrial products**
- Advance cooperation on the development and **transposition of international standards** to achieve **harmonisation in technical product requirements**
- Promote cooperation on **conformity assessment**
- Statement below from last EU-US TTC on May 30-31 in Luleå, Sweden

“With the goal of promoting more frictionless trade between our markets, the European Union and the United States are working to facilitate conformity assessment across a range of sectors, such as machinery, and to continue exploring cooperation on horizontal approaches to conformity assessment. For this purpose, we intend to conduct stakeholder outreach and to facilitate regular expert meetings, including the relevant European Commission services and US agencies, as appropriate.”

EU-US MRA on conformity assessment – key practical issues

- The US OSHA established a list of Nationally Recognised Testing Laboratories (NRTLs) that can certify product conformity with OSHA standards.
- Under an MRA, competent EU CABs could be recognised by OSHA as NRTLs and US CABs could become notified bodies under the EU Machinery Directive.
- OSHA requires **NRTL marking for 37 product categories** in all the US states and territories over which it has direct federal jurisdiction (27 out of 56). For the rest of the US, requirements may vary to some extent. However, NRTL = **“bare minimum” requirement throughout the US.**
- However, no requirement for US authorities to treat NRTL marks as interchangeable. There is a risk that certificates by **EU CABs accredited as NRTLs are not accepted throughout the US.**
- Therefore, need for solutions to ensure **reciprocity in market access** – NRTL marks should be treated as interchangeable: our recommendation is to have a **“common NRTL mark”.**

6.2 Meeting with Diederik Samsom – Background

Head of cabinet Commissioner Timmermans

A European Green Deal

- Leading the Commission's work on the **European Green Deal** and its aim to become the **first climate-neutral continent** by 2050.
- Delivering on the EU's climate target to **reduce emissions by at least 55% by 2030**, ensuring that all economic sectors contribute to the efforts.
- Leading **international climate negotiations** on behalf of the European Union.
- Progressing on the circular economy, including by **reducing unnecessary packaging**, promoting reuse, and requiring that **all products on the EU market are made to last, repairable, recyclable** and made as much as possible of recycled materials.

6.3 Diederik Samsom – CV

- Diederik Maarten Samsom (10 July 1971) is a Dutch environmentalist and former politician
- Led the Labour Party (Partij van de Arbeid) from 2012 to 2016.
- Since November 2019, Diederik Samsom is Head of Cabinet for Executive Vice-President of the European Commission, Frans Timmermans.
- Before his election to the House of Representatives, he was CEO of a green energy company and a campaigner for Greenpeace Netherlands.



6.4 Questions to ask to Diederik Samsom

- What role do you see for advanced manufacturing in the green transition?
- What role do you see for digital instructions in increasing packaging waste?
- Will impact assessments and competitiveness checks now become the rule again?

NZIA key messages

- Consider all enabling technologies needed for the transition to net-zero
- Retain value chain perspective as in article 10
- Net-zero regulatory sandboxes should not be limited to the “innovative net-zero technologies” as listed in Article 3
- Speed up permitting processes for all net-zero products
- Involve industry in governance through the Net-Zero Europe Platform
- Revise and improve public procurement provisions

Thank You!

Spring Convention

15 – 16 June, 2023 | Brussels, Belgium

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