Helsinki-Uusimaa Region

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Helsinki-Uusimaa Region's amendment proposals for Industrial Accelerator Act regulation

The Helsinki-Uusimaa Region, home to one-third of Finland's population, generates 39% of Finland's GDP and half of its R&D expenditure. Built on strong industrial capabilities, innovation ecosystems and public-private cooperation, the region is well positioned to contribute to Europe's industrial transformation.

The region supports the objectives of the Proposal for a Regulation on establishing a framework of measures for accelerating industrial capacity and decarbonization in strategic sectors (Industrial Accelerator Act) COM(2026)100 but proposes targeted amendments to better reflect regional strengths, strengthen implementation and ensure that the Act's competitiveness, growth and employment objectives can be achieved effectively.

1. **Regions Must Be Recognized as Key Partners in Industrial Transformation**

- Strengthen the role of regional and local authorities in identifying strategic industrial priorities, developing value chains, attracting investments, supporting skills development and implementing the Act through a multi-level governance approach.*(Recital 4, Recital 45, Recital 57, Article 25(3)(new e), Article 26)*
- Ensure that SMEs can fully benefit from industrial transformation opportunities and participate effectively in European industrial value chains.*(New Recital 16)*

2. **Industrial Manufacturing Acceleration Areas Should Be Driven by Industrial Strengths**

- Designate Industrial Manufacturing Acceleration Areas on the basis of industrial readiness, innovation capacity, infrastructure, energy availability, grid connectivity and decarbonization potential rather than regional GDP averages or cohesion-policy classifications *(Recital 53, Article 25(2), Article 25(2)(d), Article 25(4)(d))*

3. **Faster Permitting Must Respect Local Autonomy and Environmental Protection**

- Streamline permitting procedures while respecting national planning systems, municipal self-government, public participation and environmental legislation *(Article 5, Article 25(3)(c), Article 27)*

4. **Ensure Balanced Rules for Investment, Procurement and Strategic Industrial Growth**

- Create an investment-friendly framework that builds on regional capabilities, industrial ecosystems and innovation clusters. *(Recital 4, Recital 45, Article 26)*
- Maintain proportionate and predictable foreign investment rules that support Europe's economic security without discouraging strategically important investments *(Article 17(1))*
- Avoid public procurement requirements that create disproportionate costs for public authorities *(Article 11(3)(c))*
- Expand the list of strategic sectors to include semiconductors, materials recovery activities and maritime manufacturing industries.*(Annex I)*

Contact:

Mr Eero Venäläinen, Director of Regional Development
tel. +358 40 525 1944, eero.venalainen@uudenmaanliitto.fi

Ms Outi Ervasti, Vitality Manager
tel +358 40 721 2131, outi.ervasti@uudenmaanliitto.fi

Ms Hilu Kangas, Senior Adviser, EU Affairs
tel +32 49 330 1301, hilu.kangas@helsinki.eu

Amendment proposals

IAA regulation recital number /articles	Commission's proposal	Parliament's Draft Report	Helsinki Uusimaa Region's proposal for amendments	Justification
Recital (4)	The challenges posed by the need for industrial decarbonisation and for a resilient industrial production are complex and transcend national borders. Fragmented national measures aimed at tackling those challenges risk undermining the functioning of the internal market. Measures adopted by individual Member States could lead to divergent requirements imposed on market operators, inconsistent procurement practices and divergent permit-granting procedures across Member States. Such measures could create obstacles to cross-border trade within the Union and distortions on the internal market, undermining investor confidence, increasing costs, and redirecting investment flows within the Union. It is therefore necessary to establish harmonised		The challenges posed by the need for industrial decarbonisation and for a resilient industrial production are complex and transcend national borders. Fragmented national measures aimed at tackling those challenges risk undermining the functioning of the internal market. Measures adopted by individual Member States could lead to divergent requirements imposed on market operators, inconsistent procurement practices and divergent permit-granting procedures across Member States. Such measures could create obstacles to cross-border trade within the Union and distortions on the internal market, undermining investor confidence, increasing costs, and redirecting investment flows	Industrial regions and local and regional authorities play a key role in strengthening European industrial resilience by mobilising ecosystems, facilitating cooperation across value chains and supporting investment. Their involvement in industrial governance can help ensure that strategic priorities are aligned with territorial capacities and existing industrial strengths. The IAA should build on the experience and networks developed through European sectoral initiatives involving regional authorities, such as the Automotive Regions Alliance (ARA), the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance (ECH2A), the European Semiconductor Regions Alliance (ESRA) and the

	measures to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market.		within the Union. It is therefore necessary to establish harmonised measures to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market. **The effective implementation of this Regulation should also rely on appropriate multi-level governance arrangements involving national, regional and local authorities. Local and Regional authorities should be appropriately involved in the identification of strategic industrial priorities and interregional value chains, as well as in the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas, taking into account their role in fostering industrial ecosystems, being responsible for regional and local planning and facilitating investment.**	European Chemical Regions Alliance (ECA).
Recital **(16 new)**			**(x) Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are key contributors to the Union's industrial ecosystems, innovation capacity and competitiveness, in particular in regions with strong industrial**	SMEs are key contributors to European industrial ecosystems and value chains, but their capacity to participate in industrial transformation initiatives remains more limited compared with larger industrial

			value chains. Their effective participation in the industrial transformation should be ensured with measures under this Regulations, together with other relevant Union policies, considering their specific needs and capacities. Administrative procedures and regulatory requirements should be designed in a proportionate manner to enable SMEs to innovate, scale up and contribute to strengthening the Union's industrial resilience and strategic autonomy.	actors. While European and national funding instruments have successfully mobilised significant industrial investments, further attention is needed to facilitate SME access to opportunities created under the IAA. Regional authorities, due to their proximity to industrial ecosystems, are well placed to support SME integration and strengthen their contribution to Europe's industrial resilience, innovation capacity and strategic autonomy.
Recital (45)	To promote sustainable integration of investments by foreign entities to the internal market and the development of skills in emerging strategic sectors, and to ensure meaningful social contribution at the place of the investment, such investments should employ a proportion of Union workers and should provide appropriate training and capacity-building measures, involving education and training providers, as well as social partners. The foreign investor should ensure that the thresholds established in this Regulation are		To promote sustainable integration of investments by foreign entities to the internal market and the development of skills in emerging strategic sectors, and to ensure meaningful social contribution at the place of the investment, such investments should employ a proportion of Union workers and should provide appropriate training and capacity-building measures, involving education and training providers, as well as social partners. **Regions and**	Regional development and investment agencies should be formally recognised as implementing partners within the IAA framework, in coordination with national authorities, to facilitate the integration of foreign investment projects into regional industrial ecosystems by connecting investors with local companies, talent pools, research centres, and innovation actors. This role should be acknowledged and reinforced to go beyond purely

	fulfilled across all categories of workforce, including the operational, technical, supervisory, and managerial positions.		**their investment agencies represent a relevant level to facilitate the integration of such investments into regional industrial ecosystems**. The foreign investor should ensure that the thresholds established in this Regulation are fulfilled across all categories of workforce, including the operational, technical, supervisory, and managerial positions.	administrative facilitation and contribute actively to strengthening European value chains, technological capacity, and industrial ecosystems.
Recital (53)	Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on		Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in **close** cooperation with regional authorities **where appropriate**, take into account industrial production (in particular for	The designation of Industrial Manufacturing Acceleration Areas should be carried out in close cooperation with regional authorities, given their responsibilities for regional industrial development. This will help ensure that Acceleration Areas build on existing regional capabilities and ecosystem initiatives, maximise stakeholder ownership and strengthen implementation.

	the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.		certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys. **When designating the areas, Member States should, in close cooperation with regional and local authorities, take into account industrial production, existing industrial capabilities, innovation assets, infrastructure, energy connections, ecosystem maturity, decarbonization potential and the strategic importance of the area for the Union's competitiveness and resilience. The designation should not be based primarily**	Regional averages and cohesion-policy classifications do not sufficiently reflect the industrial potential or investment needs within large and economically diverse regions. Industrial acceleration areas should primarily be selected based on their capacity to rapidly enable strategically important investments and strengthen European industrial competitiveness.

			on cohesion-policy classifications or regional GDP averages.	
Recital (57)	Where industrial manufacturing acceleration areas are set up, their designation should correspond to the potential to access or organise education and training opportunities to ensure the availability of skilled labour.		Where industrial manufacturing acceleration areas are set up, their designation should correspond to the potential to access or organise education and training opportunities **developed in cooperation with regional and local authorities, higher education institutions, vocational education and training providers, research organisations and industry** to ensure the availability of skilled labour.	Skills development requires coordinated action across education, research and industry. The amendment reflects the role of regions in bringing together relevant actors to develop the skilled workforce needed for industrial transformation.
Article 5. Permit-granting procedure	1. Member States shall establish a single permit-granting procedure based on a single application covering all permits required for industrial manufacturing projects. 2. Member States shall designate a competent authority to coordinate the permit granting procedure referred to in paragraph 1 in order to ensure the adoption and issue of a	2. Member States shall **establish or** designate one or more competent **authorities as single points of contact at the relevant administrative level** to coordinate the permit granting procedure referred to in paragraph 1 in order to	**Deleted** OR **1. Member States shall implement the requirements concerning a single access point and coordinated permitting procedures primarily through existing national administrative systems where possible, while ensuring a single digital entry**	The objective should be to simplify the applicant's process without creating unnecessary new administrative structures. Existing authorities and national systems should be used wherever possible, while

	comprehensive decision within the applicable time limit. 3. No later than 45 days from the receipt of the application for a permit for industrial manufacturing projects, the competent authority shall either acknowledge that the application is complete or request any missing information needed to process the application. 4. Where, after the submission of any missing information, the application is still deemed to be incomplete, the application is still deemed to be incomplete, the competent authority may, within 30 days of the submission of the requested missing information, make a second request for any information still missing. The competent authority shall not request information in areas not covered in the first request for additional information and shall request further information only as necessary to cover the missing information.	ensure the adoption and issue of a comprehensive decision within the applicable time limit. **Member States may designate the authority or authorities already established as single points of contact pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1735.**	**point for project promoters, clear responsibilities between competent authorities, coordinated parallel processing of permits and transparent processing deadlines.**	ensuring that the applicant experiences the process as a genuinely coordinated one-stop procedure.

Article 11 (3) (c) Public procurement	(c) their application would require a contracting authority or contracting entity to acquire goods, services or works having disproportionate costs or would result in technical incompatibility in their operation and maintenance. Estimated cost differences exceeding 25%, based on objective and transparent data, may be presumed by contracting authorities and contracting entities to be disproportionate.	(c) their application would require a contracting authority or contracting entity to acquire goods, services or works having disproportionate costs or would result in technical incompatibility in their operation and maintenance. Estimated cost differences exceeding 40% of total contract value, based on objective and transparent data, may be presumed by contracting authorities and contracting entities to be disproportionate until the adoption of the delegated act referred to in the second subparagraph. (ca) The Commission shall adopt, by [OP: Please insert the date = six months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], a delegated act in accordance with Article 30 to specify and differentiate the cost differences referred to in Article 11(3)(c) by category of products covered by this Regulation.	(c) their application would require a contracting authority or contracting entity to acquire goods, services or works having disproportionate costs or would result in technical incompatibility in their operation and maintenance ~~Estimated cost differences exceeding 25%, based on objective and transparent data, may be presumed by contracting authorities and contracting entities to be disproportionate~~	Helsinki-Uusimaa Region does not support a permanent fixed cost-difference threshold of 25%, nor the Parliament's proposal to increase the threshold to 40%. Any higher price tolerance should be transitional and progressively reduced as production scales up and the market matures. Such an approach could lead to substantial additional costs for public authorities at a time of considerable fiscal pressure. In addition, although the proposed low-carbon and Union-of-origin requirements are understandable and supportable in principle, they may increase the administrative burden, particularly for regional and local contracting authorities.
Article 11 (5) new Public procurement:			**Corresponding provision on exclusion of tenderers owned or controlled by entities established in third countries: contracting authorities and**	The obligation imposed on contracting authorities to exclude tenderers owned or controlled by an entity located in a third country that does not

ownership and control requirements (new)			**contracting entities shall not be required to independently verify complex corporate ownership and control structures where the necessary information is unavailable through reliable national or Union-level databases**.	have an international agreement with the European Union cannot be verified based on existing company databases. The Commission shall first ensure access to reliable, up-to-date information systems and guidance.
Article 11 (6) new Public procurement Product-origin requirements (new)			**Corresponding provision on Union-of-origin requirements and the share of value originating from a single third country: compliance with requirements concerning the origin and value composition of products shall not rely solely on the due diligence of individual contracting authorities or contracting entities.**	The proposal that contracting authorities should ensure that no more than 50% of the value of a final product originates from a single third country cannot rest solely on the due diligence of individual contracting authorities. The origin of products and their supply chains should be verifiable in a reliable and straightforward manner. A common Union-level system is needed for consistent implementation, legal certainty and equal treatment.
Article 11 (6) new Foreign investment	Corresponding provisions concerning reporting and screening requirements for foreign investments.		**Corresponding provisions concerning reporting and screening requirements for foreign investments: reporting, screening and other procedural**	A predictable and efficient framework is essential for attracting strategic industrial investment. Disproportionate requirements could delay

provisions Reporting **and screening (new)**			**obligations applicable to foreign investments shall be proportionate to identified risks and implemented within clear and predictable time limits. They shall not create unnecessary administrative burdens, regulatory uncertainty or unjustified delays in investment decisions**	investments needed for industrial transformation, innovation and decarbonization.
Article 17(1)	This Chapter shall apply to foreign direct investments exceeding a value of EUR 100 million in the emerging strategic manufacturing sectors referred to in paragraph 2, where more than 40 % of the global manufacturing capacity is held by the third country of which the foreign investor is a national or undertaking.	This Chapter shall apply to foreign direct investments made by a foreign investor or a foreign investor's subsidiary exceeding a value of EUR 50 million in the emerging strategic manufacturing sectors referred to in paragraph 2, where more than 40 % of the global manufacturing capacity is held by the third country of which the foreign investor is a national or undertaking.	This Chapter shall apply to foreign direct investments exceeding a value of EUR 100 million in the emerging strategic manufacturing sectors referred to in paragraph 2.	Helsinki-Uusimaa Region supports safeguarding the Union's economic security but considers that foreign investment rules must remain proportionate, predictable and sufficiently flexible. Lowering the threshold from EUR 100 million to EUR 50 million while simultaneously requiring compliance with all six conditions could discourage strategically important investments and weaken Europe's ability to compete globally for industrial projects. The EUR 100 million threshold should be understood as a threshold for the application of

				the enhanced foreign direct investment requirements under this Chapter, not as a minimum investment size for industrial projects eligible to locate in or benefit from Industrial Manufacturing Acceleration Areas. Smaller industrial investments can be highly significant for regional economies and should remain fully eligible for the benefits of the IMAA framework.
Article 25 (2) Designating national industrial manu-facturing acceleration areas	Member States **shall** designate industrial manufacturing acceleration areas by decision, on the basis of the following elements:	1b. Industrial manufacturing projects in the sectors not listed in Annex I may be established within industrial manufacturing acceleration areas where they contribute to, or complement, the strategic industrial value chains within those sectors, provided they do not compromise the deployment of industrial manufacturing projects in strategic sectors listed in Annex I (ba) the contribution of the industrial manufacturing acceleration area to the decarbonisation of energy intensive industries and to the achievement of the Union's climate	Member States **may** designate industrial manufacturing acceleration areas by decision, on the basis of the following elements;	Helsinki-Uusimaa Region considers it important that Industrial Manufacturing Areas (IMAAs) should not, as such, create a risk that geographically selective measures linked to them would distort competition between regions. It must be ensured that IMAAs do not create unnecessary disparities between companies located inside and outside the designated areas and undermine the efficient allocation of capital within the European Single Market.

		objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, including through the deployment or the enabling of low-carbon industrial processes.		Designation criteria should ensure equal opportunities for all regions and are based primarily on industrial readiness, strategic value, infrastructure, energy availability and decarbonization potential rather than cohesion-policy status.
Article 25 (2) (d) Designating national industrial manu-facturing acceleration areas	the Member State's regions' level of development, including least developed areas, regions in transition, and those undergoing industrial transformation.		(d) the Member State's regions' level of development~~, including least developed areas, regions in transition, and those undergoing industrial transformation,~~ **taking into account existing regional industrial capabilities, innovation assets, infrastructure, energy connections, development of skills and ecosystem maturity. Particular attention could also be given to regions that strengthen the European Union's security of supply, energy security, maritime logistics and military mobility.**	Regional development alone is insufficient for identifying suitable Acceleration Areas if the aim is to strengthen European industry's global competitiveness relative to its international competitors. Existing industrial capabilities, innovation assets and ecosystem maturity should also be considered to ensure that areas build on proven regional strengths and can deliver industrial acceleration effectively and can rapidly scale up industrial capacity and net-zero technologies and create added value for the competitiveness of the EU.

Article 25(3)(c) – Natura 2000	(c) prioritize locations outside Natura 2000 sites and outside areas designated under national protection schemes for nature and biodiversity conservation, as well as other areas identified on the basis of sensitivity maps and outside protected areas as referred to in Article 6 of Directive 2000/60/EC;	(c) **Exclude** Natura 2000 sites and areas designated under national protection schemes for nature and biodiversity conservation, as well as other areas identified on the basis of sensitivity maps and outside protected areas as referred to in Article 6 of Directive 2000/60/EC;	(c) prioritize locations outside Natura 2000 sites and areas designated under national protection schemes for nature and biodiversity conservation, **without preventing the designation of a wider industrial manufacturing acceleration area where such protected sites are located within or adjacent to the area, provided that industrial projects fully comply with applicable Union environmental legislation and the conservation objectives of the protected sites.**	Environmental protection requirements must be fully respected. However, the existence of a protected area within or adjacent to a wider industrial region should not automatically exclude the entire region from IMAA designation where industrial development can take place outside the protected area without compromising its conservation objectives.
Article 25(4)(d)	(d) the feasibility of connecting the acceleration area with sufficient low-carbon energy supply for the acceleration of industrial manufacturing activity;	(d) the feasibility of **ensuring the timely connection in** the acceleration area with sufficient low-carbon energy supply for the acceleration of industrial manufacturing activity; **the availability of existing and planned electricity network capacity, the need for anticipatory grid investments and network reinforcements, the associated costs, climate resilience, and realistic grid connection**	(d) the feasibility of **ensuring the timely connection in** the acceleration area with sufficient low-carbon energy supply for the acceleration of industrial manufacturing activity; **the availability of existing and planned electricity network capacity, the need for anticipatory grid investments and network reinforcements, the associated costs, climate resilience, and realistic grid**	Helsinki-Uusimaa Region supports the amendment and proposes that the assessment should take into account existing and planned electricity and other relevant energy network capacity, the need for anticipatory network investments and reinforcements, associated costs and realistic connection timelines. Access to sufficient and timely energy capacity is

		timelines, taking into account current and reasonably foreseeable connection requests.	**connection timelines, taking into account current and reasonably foreseeable connection requests.**	one of the key prerequisites for new industrial investments. Acceleration areas should therefore be integrated into forward-looking energy and grid planning rather than relying only on existing network capacity.
Article 25 (3) (new e) Designating national industrial manu-facturing acceleration areas			**(x) ensure the effective involvement of local and regional authorities and relevant regional innovation ecosystem actors in throughout the designation process.**	Regional authorities play a central role in coordinating industrial ecosystems and mobilising regional stakeholders. Their systematic involvement in the designation process will improve ownership, coherence and implementation of Industrial Manufacturing Acceleration Areas.
Article 26 Enabling conditions			**(x) facilitate cooperation with existing regional innovation ecosystems, industrial clusters and innovation infrastructures supporting the scale-up of manufacturing projects.**	Industrial Manufacturing Acceleration Areas should not operate in isolation. Facilitating cooperation with existing regional innovation ecosystems, industrial clusters and innovation infrastructures will support technology uptake, SME participation and the scale-up of manufacturing projects.

Article 27 Permit-granting procedures in acceleration areas	1. For each designated industrial manufacturing acceleration area, Member States shall prepare and issue an aggregated baseline permit authorising industrial activities located within that area. This aggregated baseline permit shall cover the permits and administrative authorisations required for the industrial manufacturing projects located within the acceleration area, excluding those permits that are installation specific. 2. Before issuing the aggregated baseline permit referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall carry out all necessary assessments, including relevant environmental assessments, planning procedures and evaluations applicable at the level of the acceleration area. Member States shall take into account the assessment carried out pursuant to Article 25(5). 3. Industrial manufacturing projects located within an industrial manufacturing acceleration area	1. For each designated industrial manufacturing acceleration area, Member States shall prepare and issue an aggregated baseline permit authorising industrial activities located within that area. This aggregated baseline permit shall cover the permits and administrative authorisations required for the industrial manufacturing projects located within the acceleration area, with the exception of industrial manufacturing projects referred to in in Article 26(2a), excluding those permits that are installation specific and grid connection permits or agreements.	**Deleted.** OR **Member States may establish an aggregated baseline permit or equivalent area-level assessment for matters that can lawfully and effectively be assessed at the level of the acceleration area. Such an instrument shall not replace municipal land-use planning, installation-specific environmental permitting, grid connection procedures or the participation and legal protection rights of local communities, residents and businesses. Matters already duly assessed at area level should not be reassessed in individual project procedures unless substantial new circumstances have arisen.**	The EU should refrain from regulating Member States' spatial planning. Such simplification must fully respect Member States' competences and spatial planning systems, as well as the principles of local and regional self-government. At the same time, accelerated permitting procedures should not reduce opportunities for local communities, residents and businesses to participate in planning processes and influence decision-making at an early stage. Area-level assessments can reduce unnecessary duplication and shorten project lead times without transferring land-use planning powers away from municipalities. The Regulation should distinguish clearly between matters that can be assessed once at area level and those that require project-specific decisions. Spatial planning is a core expression of local democracy

	shall be required to obtain only those additional permits or authorisations that fall outside the scope of the aggregated baseline permit referred to in paragraph 1. 4. The provisions of this Article shall not apply where rules to streamline the administrative and permit-granting processes are established in other Union legislative acts for specific industrial manufacturing sectors.			and municipal self-government. It is closely linked to land policy and land ownership, and municipalities have broad powers to determine whether planning is re-quired and to prepare and adopt plans. As directly elected local representatives, municipal decision-makers are best placed to balance competing interests and determine appropriate land-use solutions in light of local conditions. Spatial planning and permitting are distinct processes. However, permitting rules may in practice interfere with spatial planning. Competence limits cannot be circumvented through the harmonisation of permitting procedures: regulation that effectively directs planning discretion interferes with municipal competences regardless of its for-mal characterisation.
ANNEX I Strategic sectors for	Energy-intensive industries:	3a. Materials of recovery activities: Recovery of sorted materials, as classified under NACE Code E38.21,	1. Energy-intensive industries:	

industrial manu-facturing acceleration areas	(a) Manufacture of paper and paper products, as classified under NACE Code C17; (b) Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, as classified under NACE Code C19; (c) Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, as classified under NACE Code C20; (d) Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, as classified under NACE Code C22; (e) Manufacture of other non-metallic minerals, as classified under NACE Code C23; (f) Manufacture of basic metals, as classified under NACE Code C24. 2. Automotive industry: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, as classified under NACE Code C29; 3. Net-zero technologies, as referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1735;	where the secondary raw materials produced are intended for use in the sectors listed in points 1, 2 or 3 of this Annex.	(a) Manufacture of paper and paper products, as classified under NACE Code C17; (b) Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, as classified under NACE Code C19; (c) Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, as classified under NACE Code C20; (d) Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, as classified under NACE Code C22; (e) Manufacture of other non-metallic minerals, as classified under NACE Code C23; (f) Manufacture of basic metals, as classified under NACE Code C24. 2. Automotive industry: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, as classified under NACE Code C29; 3. Net-zero technologies, as referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1735; **4.Semiconductors as referred to in Article 2 in Regulation 2026/504 (Chips Act 2.0.)**	Circular economy, recovery of secondary raw materials and industrial symbiosis are integral to the decarbonization and resilience of European

			5.Materials recovery activities: Recovery of sorted materials, as classified under NACE Code E38.21, where the secondary raw materials produced are intended for use in the sectors listed in this Annex. **6.Maritime manufacturing industry, including shipyards, maritime equipment manufacturers and related industrial supply chains, where these contribute to the Union's economic security, resilience, clean shipping technologies or strategic maritime capabilities.**	industrial value chains. Materials recovery activities should therefore be eligible within acceleration areas where they directly support the strategic sectors covered by the Regulation.