

APQP4WIND EXECUTIVE FORUM 2026

- Industry Resilience & Global Competitiveness – seen from a European perspective

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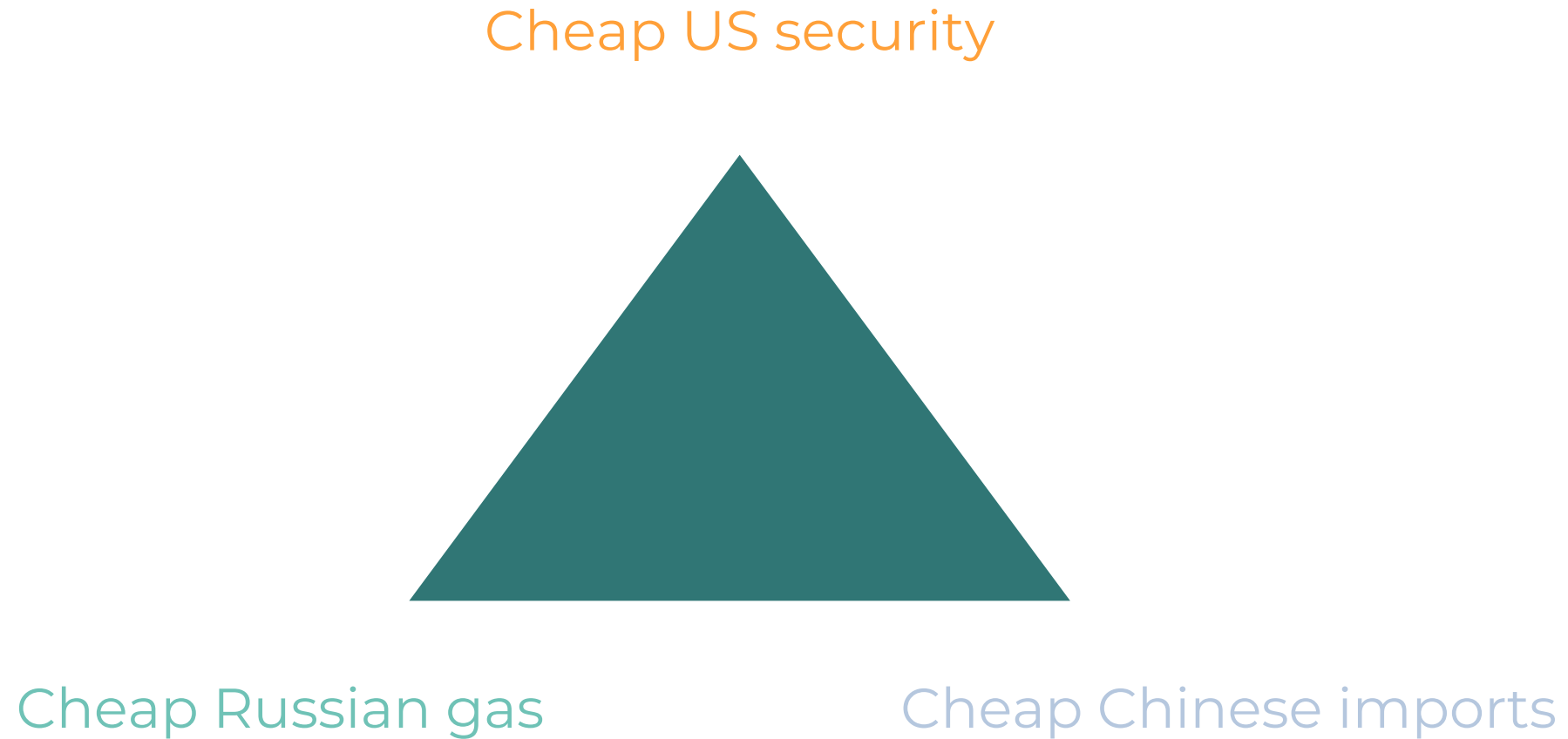


Regional tendencies...

Region	Political support for Renewable energy	From plan to action
	High	Slowly
	Low	Slow/Mid
	High	Fast

Kilde: Wood MacKenzie

Europe's old bussines model



Europe's new tri-lemma

Green transition

Competitiveness



Security

Where does the green industry stand?

- Geopolitical tensions & macro economic turbulens
- European focus on strategic autonomy, resilient supply chains and improved competitiveness
- At the same time, European costs are higher than the US and China

The focus is therefore on 6 overarching themes in Europe:

1. Accelerated electrification - offtake
2. Security of energy supply in the EU
3. European finance and investment
4. Implementation of decided industry policy and initiatives
5. Reduction of administrative burdens
6. Robust trade policies



Made in the EU vs. Made with the EU

Credit: Frederick Florin / AFP



EU regulations aimed at limiting imports from third countries and protecting European manufacturing capacity (partly overlapping)

Foreign Direct Investment Screening (FSR)

- Aims to create a level playing field in the internal market by assessing whether foreign subsidies granted by non-EU countries provide an undue advantage. Investigations ongoing.

Net Zero Industry Act (NZIA)

- Aims at diversifying supply chains by limiting the share of technologies and components that can be imported by a single third country through non-price resilience criteria

Cyber Security Act 2

- Commission mandate prohibits companies from using, installing, or integrating ICT components from high-risk suppliers
- Introduces European Cybersecurity Certification Schemes that serve as evidence of compliance
- Recognizes non-technical risks in the legislation (trustworthiness of those with access to critical systems)
- Establishing an EU-level trusted ICT supply chain framework

Foreign Direct Investment Screening (FDI)

- Investigate and, where necessary, block foreign investments if they constitute a particular economic risk and/or are deemed to threaten national security and public order.
- Authorities can block investments, impose conditions and require security protocols

Industrial Accelerator Act (IAA)

Regulation purpose

- Strengthen the competitiveness of the EU's manufacturing industry
- Increase the demand for low-emission products
- Promote the transition to low-emissions production
- Create economic growth and strategic autonomy for Europe

Policy tools

- Product requirements: EU origin low-carbon criteria
- Strengthened requirements for the screening of foreign investments (FDI)
- Cybersecurity requirements
- Faster permitting procedures and industrial acceleration zones



- Increase **manufacturing to 20% of EU GDP** by 2035
- Cut emissions
- Reduce dependencies
- Strengthen the Single Market
- Focus on Net-zero technologies



AI generated

Thank you!