

Making electrification the engine of Europe's competitiveness and security

Tuesday October 27th, 2026

Dear Executive Vice-President for a Clean, Just and Competitive Transition, Ms. Teresa Ribera,

Dear Commissioner for Energy and Housing, Mr. Dan Jørgensen,

Dear Director-General for Energy, Ms. Céline Gauer, and colleagues at DG ENER,

Dear Energy Attachés of the Permanent Representations of the Member States to the EU,

Dear Members of the European Parliament,

The undersigned organisations welcome the Electrification Action Plan (EAP) and its indicative objective to double electrification from around 23% to 46% of final energy consumption by 2040.

Replacing imported fossil fuels with European renewable and fossil-free electricity reduces exposure to volatile prices, improves efficiency and strengthens clean-tech value chains.

This ambition must now be translated into a predictable and stable framework, structural reforms and timely implementation.

To that end, we urge you to:

- **Keep electrification, renewables and efficiency as mutually reinforcing and binding pillars.** The post-2030 framework should preserve the Renewable Energy (RED) and Energy Efficiency (EED) Directives and set ambitious, binding targets for 2040.
- **Back the 2040 electrification objective with a robust delivery framework** - including a clear methodology, sectoral benchmarks for industry, households and transport, and KPIs.
- **Fix the economics of electrification**, reducing both upfront costs as well as improving the economic case, including delivering on an electricity-to-gas price ratio of 2 for industry and 2.5 for households.

Our full position in the Annex ([find it at the end](#)) provides more details.

Europe has a major opportunity to make clean electrification a driver of its competitiveness, security and prosperity. We remain at your disposal to discuss these proposals and look forward to working with you on the post-2030 framework.

Yours sincerely,

The undersigned organisations

Signatories:

Airborne Wind Europe 

BELLONA
EUROPA



Cleantech
for Europe



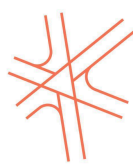
Efficient
Buildings Europe



FCA Future
Cleantech
Architects

I4CE INSTITUTE FOR
CLIMATE
ECONOMICS

SOLARIMPULSE
FOUNDATION

The logo features a stylized orange and red geometric shape on the left, followed by the text "Supergrid Europe" in a bold, dark blue font.
Supergrid
Europe

TECH FOR
NET ZERO

ANNEX: A competitive, secure and electrified Europe: delivering on an ambitious post-2030 framework

Electrification is central to Europe's energy transition, competitiveness, security, affordability and resilience. By replacing imported fossil fuels with increasingly renewable and fossil-free European electricity, electrification can reduce exposure to volatile energy prices, improve energy efficiency and strengthen European clean technology value chains.

We, the signatories, welcome the political momentum behind renewable and fossil-free electrification and the EAP's cross-sectoral approach to industry, buildings, and transport, as well as the indicative objective to double electrification's share of final energy demand until 2040.

The Plan is an important step towards tackling barriers including the relative cost of electricity and fossil fuels, access to grids and the deployment of electrified technologies. To succeed, this direction should now translate into credible targets, structural reforms and effective regulatory and financial measures, accompanied by timely implementation across Member States.

1. **Electrification should complement, not replace, Europe's renewable energy and energy efficiency architecture.** We strongly support putting electrification at the centre of the post-2030 energy framework. At the same time, an electrification objective should not replace or weaken dedicated renewable energy and energy efficiency objectives. These targets provide political direction, investment certainty and a basis for implementing legislation and deployment mechanisms. Electrification, renewable energy deployment and energy efficiency should instead operate as mutually reinforcing pillars: increasing electricity demand must be met by rapidly expanding clean and renewable generation, while efficient electrification can reduce overall energy consumption and system costs. The forthcoming post-2030 framework should preserve, rather than weaken, the existing Renewable Energy Directive (RED), Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) and Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), while setting **ambitious and binding renewable energy and energy efficiency targets**. These should continue to provide a stable and predictable foundation for Europe's energy transition.
2. **A 2040 electrification KPI can provide clear feedback to Member States and investors if it is supported by a robust methodology and delivery framework.** An electrification objective should include sectoral benchmarks for industry, household, and transport electrification, linked to a set of key performance indicators (KPIs) such as those set out in the Electrification Action Plan (e.g. GWs of storage by 2040), alongside effective measures matching those ambitions. This would provide the clear signal needed to mobilise investment across the economy and translate European ambition into national action.
3. **Improving the economics of electrification must be at the centre of implementation.** Structural price differentials between electricity and fossil fuels are a key barrier to electrification. This encompasses both operating expenditure (the "spark spread") and capital expenditure (high upfront investment costs). Delivering electrification at scale will therefore require structural measures capable of materially improving investment conditions and overcoming structural barriers. Particular

attention should be given to measures with the greatest potential to remove investment barriers, including:

- a. **Addressing the spark spread** by rebalancing electricity taxation and levies so that electricity is not disadvantaged relative to fossil fuels; reforming network charges and tariff structures to reward renewables, flexibility and efficient grid use. We welcome the EAP's KPI to reduce the electricity-to-gas price ratio to 2 for industry and 2.5 for households by 2030.
- b. **Reducing upfront costs** for investments including providing concrete financing mechanisms for the uptake of electric solutions in households, transport and industry, for instance via access to the Innovation Fund and Industrial Decarbonisation Bank for industrial electrification.
- c. **Removing other structural barriers** including by improving grid connection and planning processes, streamlining permitting while balancing environmental and community objectives, setting clear and predictable signals for investment in innovation and cost-efficient solutions, including smart grids, demand response and long duration storage, and accelerating smart meter deployment and access to flexible tariffs.

Voluntary initiatives, guidance, roadmaps and stakeholder cooperation can usefully complement these measures, but legislative and financial instruments will remain essential where structural market and regulatory barriers prevent investment. The impact of the EAP should ultimately be assessed against its ability to improve investment conditions and accelerate deployment across end-use sectors.

Ultimately, the success of the EAP will depend on effective Member State implementation. We urge Member States to accelerate delivery of existing rules and guidance, as well as to align national infrastructure, taxation and investment decisions with European electrification objectives. The post-2030 framework should strengthen the connection between European ambition and national delivery, ensuring that the future electrification target and supporting indicators are accompanied by credible national measures, monitoring and accountability.

Europe has a major opportunity to make clean electrification a driver of its competitiveness, security and prosperity. Clear long-term targets, coherent price signals, effective regulatory and financial measures and strong Member State implementation will be key to turning this ambition into investment and deployment across the European economy.