eurelectric
powering people

Taxonomy Trilogue Negotiations

Eurelectric recommendations

November 2019

eurelectric is the voice of the electricity industry in Europe.

We speak for more than 3,500 companies in power generation, distribution, and supply.

We Stand For:

Carbon-neutral electricity in Europe well before mid-century

We have committed to making Europe's electricity cleaner. To deliver, we need to make use of **all low-carbon technologies**: more renewables, but also clean coal and gas, and nuclear. Efficient electric technologies in **transport and buildings**, combined with the development of smart grids and a major push in **energy efficiency** play a key role in reducing fossil fuel consumption and making our electricity more sustainable.

Competitive electricity for our customers

We support well-functioning, distortion-free **energy and carbon markets as** the best way to produce electricity and reduce emissions cost-efficiently. Integrated EU-wide electricity and gas markets are also crucial to offer our customers the **full benefits of liberalisation**: they ensure the best use of generation resources, improve **security of supply**, allow full EU-wide competition, and increase **customer choice**.

Continent-wide electricity through a coherent European approach

Europe's energy and climate challenges can only be solved by **European – or even global – policies,** not incoherent national measures. Such policies should complement, not contradict each other: coherent and integrated approaches reduce costs. This will encourage **effective investment to** ensure a sustainable and reliable electricity supply for Europe's businesses and consumers.

eurelectric. Electricity for Europe.

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WG Financial Regulation
WG Social Sustainability

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KEY MESSAGES

The negotiations on the Taxonomy Regulation between the Commission, Council and Parliament have kicked off in October and Eurelectric would like to underline its key messages while contributing to the inter-institutional debates.

Eurelectric's members are committed to delivering a carbon-neutral power supply in Europe well before 2050. This commitment, together with the electrification of other key sectors of the economy, will make a major contribution to achieve a net-zero emission EU economy by 2050. Decarbonising the European power sector will require investments of €89bn to €111bn per year until 2045[1]. The approach to sustainable finance should allow to achieve the long-term decarbonisation objective of carbon-neutrality, as defined in the Paris Agreement. Creating a common language for investors and assets managers is crucial to support this transition.

Our members have identified the following as the key aspects of the Regulation:

- **Scope**
  - A carbon neutral power system will be dominated by RES which would represent more than 80% of the electricity mix by 2045[2]. To allow for a cost-efficient transition while keeping the lights on, such a system-wide shift will see a significant increase of variable generation, but also require firm, dispatchable and flexible carbon neutral and low-carbon capacity to ensure security of supply.
  - The proposed EU taxonomy must therefore enable and accelerate investments and innovation in all transition enabling technologies and related business models that can contribute to the success of the energy transition in the short and long-term. Eurelectric therefore recommends a flexible and technology-neutral approach to ensure the most cost-efficient investment framework for achieving carbon neutrality rather than an inclusion/exclusion list. The EU taxonomy should also take into account the different starting points of Members States and their individual pathways towards carbon-neutral power systems.
  - In this perspective, Eurelectric supports the Council's approach on this.
  - The achievement of Europe's decarbonisation targets is unattainable without appropriate investments into medium and low voltage electricity distribution networks, including their digitisation. Grid investments are necessary to achieve the further electrification of different sectors of society (such as transport, building) and enable the expected growth of renewable and carbon neutral

[1] Eurelectric Decarbonisation Pathways (November 2018)
[2] Eurelectric Decarbonisation Pathways (November 2018)

energy by 2050. Due to the meshed nature of the European electricity grid and its physical and market reality and taken into account power sector's proven track record of continuous emissions reductions, all electricity distribution infrastructure or equipment should be considered as part of climate mitigation activities via level 2 legislation.

- **Stakeholder's involvement**

  Eurelectric warmly welcomes the establishment of the Sustainable Finance Platform (Art. 15). Given that the technical screening criteria will affect to a large extent investee companies in the real economy, the future Platform on Sustainable Finance must include a wide range of industries to support the institutional work in an informed and transparent way. In particular, representatives of non-financial sectors (especially energy) and should be given the possibility to provide expert-based contributions to the work of the Platform for the development and possible future amendments of the technical screening criteria. Industrial non-financial experts could represent at least one third of the members of the Platform. In this sense, the Council's, and partially the Parliament's position are in line with the views of our membership.

- **Implementation and governance**

  It is vital to ensure the right balance between setting forward-looking technical criteria that are practicable and reality-proofed while at the same time acknowledging the technological dynamics (i.e. implying an ongoing development and advancement in terms of better solutions being employed[3]). The governance of Regulation should be dynamic to allow for upcoming technologies that can become mature in the short and medium term to be assessed and possibly considered as sustainable. Hence the importance of having industry experts within the Platform. The Platform supported by the Member State Expert Group should also be involved as much as possible in the implementation and follow-up reporting. In terms of timeline, Eurelectric's members suggest to consider an entry into force of the secondary legislation by 2022, any earlier date seems unrealistic.

[3] Technical screening criteria shall for example take into account the the complexity, the uncertainty and the ongoing innovation around different types of decarbonised gases, the related gas infrastructure adaptation needs and the challenges and opportunities of sector coupling. If such technologies prove feasible in the future, the governance of the regulation should be dynamic enough to allow a revision of the Technical screening criteria to assess the different types of gas infrastructure investments and upgrades needed to enable the deployment of decarbonised gases.

Item	Commission (24.05.2018)	Council (23.09.2019)	Parliament (28.03.2019)	Eurelectric preferred option
Definitions: circular economy Art.2.1(g)	'circular economy' means maintaining the value of products, materials and resources in the economy for as long as possible, and minimising waste, including through the application of the waste hierarchy as laid down in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;[4]	**'circular economy' means maintaining the value of products, materials and other resources in the economy for as long as possible, enhancing the sustainability of production processes and facilitating sustainable consumption, thus reducing the environmental impact, and minimising waste and the release of hazardous substances at all stages of the life cycle, including through the application of the waste hierarchy as laid down in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;**[5]	'circular economy' means maintaining the value and usage of products, materials and all other resources in the economy at their highest level for as long as possible, and thus reducing environmental impact and minimising waste, including through the application of the waste hierarchy as laid down in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council6 and minimising the use of resources based on key circular economy indicators as set out in the monitoring framework on progress towards a circular economy, covering different stages of production, ***consumption, waste management***;	**Council + Eurelectric's proposal** 'Circular economy' means maintaining the value of products (…) as laid down in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;[7]**circular economy can also be seen as a new economic model, replacing products with services, sharing resources in new, more efficient ways and relying heavily on value networks;** Many new services to customers follow the logic of circular economy. These services can save raw materials, increase energy-efficiency, ease life and enable consumers' own energy production.
Definitions: energy efficiency Art 2.1(j)	'energy efficiency' means using energy more efficiently at all the	'energy efficiency' means using energy more efficiently at all the stages of the energy chain from	'energy efficiency' means using energy more efficiently at all the stages of the energy chain	**Council + Eurelectric's proposal** 'energy efficiency' means using energy more efficiently ~~**at all the stages of the**~~

4 Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).
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	stages of the energy chain from production to final consumption;	production to final consumption **in accordance with Directive 2012/27/EU**;	from production to final consumption;	~~energy chain from production to final consumption~~ **in accordance with Directive 2012/27/EU**; It is necessary that taxonomy does not create overlapping criteria but considers the existing definitions and classifications in climate related legislation. Creating a new set of criteria could restrict investments in capacity that it is needed to ensure the security of supply and eventually slow down the energy transition to renewables. In this sense, it's important to add the reference to existing legislation. However, the text could be simplified according to our proposal.
Scope of the regulation Art.1.2, Art. 6.1(a)	**Art. 1 – para 2** **This Regulation applies to the following** (a) **Measures adopted by members States or by the Union setting out any requirements on market actors in respect of financial products or corporate bonds that are marketed as environmentally sustainable;** (b) **Financial market participants offering financial products as**	**Art. 1 – para 2** **This Regulation applies to:** (a) **Measures adopted by Member States or by the Union setting out any requirements on financial market participants or issuers in respect of financial products or corporate bonds that are made available as environmentally sustainable;** (b) **Financial market participants making available financial**	Art. 1 – para 2 This Regulation applies to the following: (a) measures adopted by Member States or by the Union setting out any requirements on financial market participants in respect of financial products or corporate bonds that are marketed within the Union as	**Commission/Council** Eurelectric supports the application of the Regulation to financial products labelled as sustainable in order to facilitate investment in them. However, an extension of the scope to all financial products and services as well as to other policy areas could lead to a considerable increase in the burden of reporting obligations and negatively affect the raising of capital preventing in the

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	environmentally sustainable or as investments having similar characteristics.	**products as environmentally sustainable investments that contribute to one or more environmental objectives.**	environmentally sustainable; (b) financial market participants offering within the Union financial products as environmentally sustainable investments or as investments having similar characteristics; and (ba) financial market participants offering other financial products except where (…)	transition of companies in the transition to a sustainable business model.
	Art. 6 –para1(a) **Activities that substantially contribute to climate change mitigation: generating, storing or using renewable energy or climate-neutral energy (including carbon-neutral energy) including through using innovative technology with a potential for significant future savings or through necessary reinforcement of the grid;**	**Art. 6 – para 1(a)** **Generating, transmitting, storing, distributing or using renewable energy in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 or climate-neutral energy (including carbon-neutral energy) including through using innovative technology with a potential for significant future savings or through necessary reinforcement or extension of the grid;**	Art. 6 - para1(a) Generating, transmitting, storing, distributing or using renewable energy in line with the Renewable Energy Directive including through using innovative technology with a potential for significant future savings or through necessary reinforcement of the grid;	**Commission/Council + Eurelectric's proposal** Generating, transmitting, storing, distributing or using renewable **electricity** in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 or climate neutral **electricity** (including carbon neutral electricity), including through using innovative technology with a potential for significant future savings or through necessary reinforcement, **digitalisation** or extension of the grid. Eurelectric recommends a flexible and technology-neutral system with a view to achieve carbon neutrality rather than an

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				inclusion/exclusion list. A reference to carbon neutral technologies should explicitly be included in the wording of the Regulation. Experts will then asses – via technical work and secondary legislation - whether a technology in the electricity sector can be considered sustainable or not. Moreover, all investments in electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure should be considered climate aligned under the EU Taxonomy since further grid and storage investments (including IT investments) are necessary to accommodate an even larger share of renewables and to support the energy transition.
Brownlist (Art. 3a)			~~**Art. 3(a) (new)**~~ ~~**By 31 December 2021, the Commission shall conduct an impact assessment on the consequences of revising this Regulation to expand the framework for sustainable investments with a framework that is used to define criteria for when and how an economic activity has a significant negative impact on sustainability**~~	**Council / Commission** Eurelectric does not support a brown or blacklisting in order to avoid undermining the overarching objective of the regulation, namely the mobilization of capital to facilitate the achievement of the EU's climate and energy goals. The introduction of a brown list would make the transition of companies towards carbon neutrality more difficult. Therefore, Art. 3a from the Parliament should be rejected.

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Impact on waters	Art. 12. para 1(c) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, where that activity is detrimental to a significant extent to good status of Union waters, including freshwater, transitional waters and coastal waters, or to good environmental status of marine waters of the Union	**<u>Art. 12, para 1(c)</u>** **<u>sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, where that activity is detrimental to the good status, or where relevant the good ecological potential of water bodies, including surface waters and groundwaters, or to the good environmental status of marine waters.</u>**	Art. 12. para 1(c) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, where that activity is detrimental to a significant extent to good status of Union waters, including freshwater, transitional waters and coastal waters, or to good environmental status of marine waters of the union, in line with Directive 2000/60/EC and 2008/56/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.	**Council** As it uses the correct definition from the Water Framework Directive and is more in line with the acquis of the EU.
Technology neutrality	**<u>Art. 12 para 1d</u>** **<u>circular economy and waste prevention and recycling, where that activity leads to significant inefficiencies in the use of materials in one or more stages of the life-cycle of products, including in terms of durability, reparability, upgradability, reusability or recyclability of products; or where that activity leads to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste</u>**	**<u>(d) the transition to a circular economy including and waste prevention and recycling, where that activity leads to significant inefficiencies in the use of materials in one or more stages of the life-cycle of products, including in terms of durability, reparability, upgradability, reusability or recyclability of products; or where that activity leads to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal (including landfilling) of</u>**	(d) circular economy and waste prevention and recycling, where that activity leads to significant inefficiencies in the use of materials and resources, such as non-renewable energy, raw materials, water and land, directly or indirectly in different stages of the life-cycle of products, including inefficiencies related to features designed to limit the lifetime of products and including in terms of durability, reparability,	**Commission/Council** The proposed EU taxonomy must enable and accelerate investments and innovation in all transition enabling technologies and related business models. Eurelectric therefore recommends a flexible and technology-neutral approach to achieve carbon neutrality rather than an inclusion/exclusion list. The Parliament's proposed amendment to specifically exclude "non-renewable energy" is therefore not supported.

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		waste in deviation from priorities of the waste hierarchy set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC;	upgradability, reusability or recyclability of products; or where that activity leads to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste;	
	Art. 14 para 1(a) (a) identify the most relevant potential contributions to the given environmental objective, considering not only the short-term but also the longer term impacts of a specific economic activity;	a) identify the most relevant potential contributions to the given environmental objective, **while respecting the principle of technological neutrality**, considering not only the both the short-term but also and the longer term impacts of a specific given economic activity;	a) identify the most relevant potential contributions to the given environmental objective, considering not only the short-term but also the longer term impacts of a specific economic activity; **14.2(b). That technical screening criteria shall ensure that economic activities that contribute to carbon intensive lock-in effects are not considered.**	**Council + Eurelectric's proposal** The starting point for the technical screening criteria must be **technology neutrality** in order to enable and accelerate investments and innovation in all transition enabling technologies and related business models. In Art.14, the proposed introduction of para 2(c) by the EP and exclusion of power generation activities that produce 'non-renewable waste' would potentially lead to the exclusion of all technologies. All the technology sources (including wind and solar) generate non-renewable waste at some point during the life cycle.
	Art. 14 para.2(c)		2c. The technical screening criteria shall ensure that power	The proposed exclusion of power generation activities that produce so

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			generation activities that produce non-renewable waste are not considered environmentally sustainable economic activities**.** **14.3.a** **If the major part of the undertakings that conduct a specific economic activity are evidently engaged in a trajectory towards transforming this activity sustainable, the screening criteria may take this into account. Such a trajectory can be demonstrated through sustained research and development efforts, large investment projects in new and more sustainable technologies, or concrete transition plans in at least the early stages of implementation.**	called "non-renewable waste" actually leads to the exclusion of all energy sources because it excludes any technology which produces a non-renewable waste during its life cycle. All energy sources (including wind and solar) general non-renewable waste at some point (i.e. at the end of their life). We support the proposal of the Parliament (Art. 14.3.a) as it rewards undertakings which are transforming towards a sustainable activity.
Stakeholders' involvement: Platform on		Art. 6.2 Before adopting secondary legislation, **the Commission (...)**		**Council/partially Parliament**

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sustainable finance	Art. 15.1 The Commission shall establish a Platform on sustainable finance composed of, among others, **experts representing relevant private stakeholders;** **experts appointed in a personal capacity, with proven knowledge and experience in the areas covered by this Regulation.** Art 15.2 from a) to f) The Platform should advise on the technical screening criteria (and possible need to update them), analyse the impact of the technical screening criteria in terms of potential costs and benefits of their application; assist the	**shall gather all necessary expertise from the Platform regarding technical screening criteria and assess the implementation of the criteria** taking into account the outcome of their application by financial market participants and their reception and impact on capital markets. Art. 15.1 The Platform should feature representatives of the private sector (**including financial and non-financial market actors and business sectors, representing relevant industries**), of academia and of civil society Art. 15.2 from a) to h) The Platform should advise the Commission on the technical screening criteria **and the possible need to update those criteria taking into account the outcome of their application as appropriate.** It should **analyse the impact of the criteria in terms of potential costs and benefits of**	Art. 15.1 The Platform should feature representatives of the private sector (**including financial and non-financial market actors and business sectors, representing relevant industries**), of academia and of civil society Art. 15.2 The text of the article makes reference multiple times to the formula **based on data and scientific research whenever available**	Given that the technical screening criteria will impact to a large extent investee companies in the real economy, the future Platform on Sustainable Finance should include a wide range of industries across financial and non-financial sectors and areas of the society. We suggest that representatives of the non-financial sectors corresponds to at least one thirds of the participants. Moreover, its work should be based, as much as possible, on data and scientific research. Last but not least, the process of setting up and carrying out the work of the Platform should be transparent.

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	Commission to analyse requests from stakeholders to develop or revise technical screening criteria for a given economic activity; advise the Commission on the suitability of the technical screening criteria for possible further uses; monitor and report regularly to the Commission on capital flows towards sustainable investment; advise the Commission on the possible need to amend this Regulation	**their application**; **assist the Commission in analysing requests from stakeholders to develop or revise technical screening criteria for a given economic activity**; **provide the rationale and justification for the decision** (…) **in a case where an economic activity will not be included in technical screening criteria**; **advise the Commission on the possible need to amend this Regulation; consult external stakeholders, including key representatives of the relevant industry sector.** Art. 15.4 The Platform should carry out its **tasks in accordance with the principle of transparency.**		
Transition supportive and enabling activities		Art. 3 An economic activity shall be considered environmentally sustainable also **by enabling another economic activity to substantially improve its environmental performance with regards to one or more of those objectives;**		**Council** To allow for a cost-efficient transition to a carbon-neutral power supply while keeping the lights on, such a system-wide shift will see a significant increase of variable generation, but also require firm, dispatchable and flexible carbon neutral and low-carbon capacity to ensure

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		Art 6.1a (new) An economic activity shall also be considered to contribute substantially to climate change mitigation also **where it supports the transition to a climate-neutral economy, leads to significant emissions reductions, has an environmental performance that is substantially better than the industry average and avoids carbon-intensive lock-in during the economic lifetime of the financed economic activity.** Art. 14.1g The technical screening criteria shall take into account the nature and the scale of the economic activity, **including the possible enabling nature of activities and activities which support the transition to a carbon neutral economy.**	14.1(g) The technical screening criteria shall take into account the nature and the scale of the economic activity, **and taking into account if an activity is in transition to a sustainable configuration and/or operation, through research and innovation projects, specific timelines and pathways of this transition;**	security of supply. The proposed EU taxonomy must therefore enable and accelerate investments and innovation in all transition enabling technologies and related business with a view to achieve carbon neutrality. The EU taxonomy should also take into account the different starting points of Members States and their individual pathways towards carbon-neutral power systems.

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Technical screening criteria: level 2 legislation	Art. 6.2. The Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 to: (a) supplement paragraph 1 to establish technical screening criteria for determining under which conditions a specific economic activity is considered, for the purposes of this Regulation, to contribute substantially to climate change mitigation; (b) supplement Article 12 to establish technical screening criteria, for each relevant environmental objective, for determining whether an economic activity in respect of which screening criteria are established pursuant to point (a) of this paragraph is considered, for the purposes of this Regulation, to cause significant harm to one or more of those objectives.	**Art. 6.2. The Commission shall adopt delegated act in accordance with Article 16 <u>and, prior to their adoption, gather all necessary expertise from the Platform regarding technical screening criteria and assess the implementation of the criteria taking into account the outcome of their application by financial market participants and their reception and impact on capital markets to:</u>** **<u>a. supplement paragraph 1 and paragraph 1a to establish technical screening criteria for determining under which conditions a specific economic activity is considered, for the purposes of this Regulation, to contribute substantially to climate change mitigation as regards;</u>** **<u>(i) the sector classification and rubric of a given economic activity;</u>** **<u>(ii) the criteria applicable to a given economic activity; and</u>**	Art. 6.2. The Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 to: (a.) supplement paragraph 1 to establish technical screening criteria based on indicators for determining under which conditions a specific economic activity is considered, for the purposes of this Regulation, to contribute substantially to climate change mitigation. Those technical screening criteria shall include thresholds for mitigation activities in line with the objective to limit global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, as laid down the Paris Agreement;	**Council** We support the proposal of the Council as it is more detailed than the proposal of the European Parliament and defines what exactly should be laid out in the delegated acts regarding the technical screening criteria.

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		(iii) the metrics used to measure the environmental performance of the economic activity, including defining the boundaries for this measurement.		
Governance	Art. 17 By 31 December 2021, the Commission should issue a report on the application of the regulation (incl. progress on implementation of the technical criteria, possible need to revise the regulation, appropriateness of expanding the scope, the use of definition of environmentally sustainable investment in Union law, and at Member State level,	Art. 17 The Commission by 2022 (and every 3 years) should issue: a **report on the application of the regulation** and by 2023 (and every 3 years); a **report on the possible need to revise and complement the criteria**, by 2022 a **report on the functioning of the Platform**; by July 2022 a report **on the impact of the limitations in the scope of this Regulation and other relevant EU legal framework** (…)	Art. 17 By 31 December 2021, and subsequently every three years thereafter, **the Commission shall review the scope of this Regulation if it creates excessive administrative burden or if the necessary data for financial market participants is insufficiently available.**	**Council/partially Parliament + Eurelectric's proposal** On the follow-up reporting, Eurelectric suggests to include in the report on the impact of the limitations in the scope of the regulation **an analysis of the impact by each of the sectors included (i.e. agriculture, transport, energy, etc).** as well as adapt the deadlines for the different reports with an adoption timeline by 2022. In general, the governance of the taxonomy regulation should be dynamic in order to allow for new technologies that can become mature in the short and medium term to be assessed and included.
Implementation modalities and timeline	Art. 6.3 The Commission shall establish the technical screening criteria via delegated acts.	Art. 6.3/4/5 and al. (incl. Art. 18) The Commission shall establish the technical screening criteria in one delegated act and **adopt implementing acts to set**	Art. 6.3 The Commission shall establish the technical screening criteria based on indicators via delegated acts.	**Council + Eurelectric's proposal** Establishing quantitative and qualitative thresholds in an implementing act will allow for a much wider involvement of

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		quantitative or qualitative thresholds, or a combination thereof, which must be met by the economic activity in order to be considered environmentally sustainable. The secondary legislation should be adopted in order to enter into application on **31 December 2022.** **Art. 16(a)-(b) and al.** **1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Member States Expert Group on Sustainable Finance. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council.**		Member States in the process of adoption of these thresholds as opposed to delegated acts.The delegated and implementing acts should be adopted after the Commission has gathered all the necessary expertise from the Platform as this will allow for more involvement of stakeholder sin the process of establishing of the criteria. Moreover, an entry into force of the secondary legislation by December 2022 seems more realistic than other options. Moreover, we support the proposal of the Council to establish a Member States Expert Group. This will allow for a much wider involvement of Member States in the process of establishing the technical screening criteria.
Application of the Taxonomy on company level Recital 16c (new)		(16c) (…) the Commission Guidelines on non - financial reporting 33 recommends that companies, for whom climate is financially material, to report the percentage of their turnover in the reporting year from products or services associated with activities that meet the corresponding criteria for environmental		**Council + Eurelectric** **For the assessment of the sustainability of a portfolio of assets, the taxonomy should not only use the 'share of revenue' (turnover) as it does not adequately reflect the efforts of a company to transition to sustainable activities. Such assessment should be complemented with the EBITDA (earnings) and with the use of planned**

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		sustainability, as set out in this Regulation, or report the percentage of their investment (CapEx) or expenditures (OpEx) in the reporting year for assets or processes that support products or services associated with activities that meet the corresponding criteria for environmental sustainability as set out in this Regulation.		**investments or investments in the last year.** The reporting and the screening criteria must take into account a forward looking approach in order to show in which direction a company's economic activity is going, i.e. take into account the level of investments in sustainable technologies; screening criteria shall incl. not only include share of revenue but also the earnings (EBITDA) as measurement element

eurelectric pursues in all its activities the application of the following sustainable development values:

Economic Development

- Growth, added-value, efficiency

Environmental Leadership

- Commitment, innovation, pro-activeness

Social Responsibility

- Transparency, ethics, accountability

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