

Eurelectric amendments Draft INI report on Energy Security

Eurelectric amendments

March 2025

Eurelectric represents the interests of the electricity industry in Europe. Our work covers all major issues affecting our sector. Our members represent the electricity industry in over 30 European countries.

We cover the entire industry from electricity generation and markets to distribution networks and customer issues. We also have affiliates active on several other continents and business associates from a wide variety of sectors with a direct interest in the electricity industry.

We stand for

The vision of the European power sector is to enable and sustain:

- A vibrant competitive European economy, reliably powered by clean, carbon-neutral energy
- A smart, energy efficient and truly sustainable society for all citizens of Europe

We are committed to lead a cost-effective energy transition by:

investing in clean power generation and transition-enabling solutions, to reduce emissions and actively pursue efforts to become carbon-neutral well before mid-century, taking into account different starting points and commercial availability of key transition technologies;

transforming the energy system to make it more responsive, resilient and efficient. This includes increased use of renewable energy, digitalisation, demand side response and reinforcement of grids so they can function as platforms and enablers for customers, cities and communities;

accelerating the energy transition in other economic sectors by offering competitive electricity as a transformation tool for transport, heating and industry;

embedding sustainability in all parts of our value chain and take measures to support the transformation of existing assets towards a zero carbon society;

innovating to discover the cutting-edge business models and develop the breakthrough technologies that are indispensable to allow our industry to lead this transition.

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Introduction

Eurelectric welcomes the Draft Report of the Rapporteur, Ms. Beata Szydło, as it addresses the right topics and raises several important issues that are crucial for the electricity sector in delivering a more secure, affordable, and clean energy transition.

Europe's energy security framework must evolve to reflect the accelerating shift toward electrification, set to more than double from today's 23% by 2040. As the power system becomes increasingly reliant on variable renewables, ensuring security will require a fundamental shift from fuel supply concerns to a more flexible and resilient electricity system. **This means prepare better, ensure investments and efficient operate the system.**

Electrification not only supports decarbonization but also provides the most stable and geopolitically secure energy system, if underpinned by reinforced infrastructure, efficient investments and an integrated market. You can find more information on that in our **recently published report [Redefining Energy Security in the age of electricity](#).**

Considering this, Eurelectric has a few suggestions for the text, which we would like to propose. These are outlined below in three sections:

1- [Prepare for tomorrow's energy system](#)

Amendment - Revision of security of supply framework

Text proposed by Parliament

Amendment proposal by Eurelectric

Amendment 1

None

NEW 30.Considers that the current EU framework for long-term studies is already well developed, but its scope and implementation maturity are insufficient to effectively inform policy makers, investors, and other stakeholders and to coordinate the large-scale investments required to reach energy security

NEW 31.Stresses the need to broaden and consolidate system needs assessments to analyse the new challenges both endogenous and exogenous the system is facing with a longer timeframe and to ensure consistency across studies and sectors thanks to an improved governance framework

Justification

One of the key pillars of energy security is planning. In a crisis situation, an effective response is only possible if adequate preparations have been made in advance. We therefore propose to emphasise the need for robust planning, particularly in addressing challenges that the power sector must be prepared for, including cyberattacks, physical threats, the impacts of climate change, supply chain disruptions and the procurement of critical raw materials.

To achieve this, the current timeframe of the European exercise may not be sufficient. Furthermore, it is essential to make sector coupling a reality by ensuring consistency across energy vectors.

Amendment - new vision for energy security

Text proposed by Parliament

Amendment proposal by Eurelectric

Amendment 2

4.Highlights that energy security cannot work without adequacy; draws attention to the volumes of fossil fuel-based electricity generation are at risk of economic decommissioning and notes that ‘the scarcity issues tend to shift from the peripheral areas of Europe in 2025 to the central parts of the continent by 2033’; stresses the urgent need to integrate capacity mechanisms into the energy market design to promote investment in flexible generation and storage so as to ensure a stable and cost-effective energy supply in systems dominated by renewable energy sources;

4.Highlights that energy security cannot work without adequacy; draws attention to the **decreased** volumes of **firm and dispatchable** fossil fuel-based electricity generation **that will be phased-out** ~~are at risk of economic decommissioning~~ and notes that ‘the scarcity issues tend to shift from the peripheral areas of Europe in 2025 to the central parts of the continent by 2033’; stresses the urgent need to integrate capacity mechanisms **and flexibility contracting schemes** into the energy market design to promote investments in **firm and flexible capacity** (generation, ~~and~~ storage **and demand response**) so as to ensure that enough capacity is available during stress events ~~a stable and cost-effective energy supply in systems dominated by renewable energy sources;~~

Justification

It is true that there is a clear trend in the decline of firm and dispatchable generation, which in the past was primarily ensured by fossil-fuel-based power plants. While this is an important consideration, the focus should not be on looking back or preserving fossil-fuel generation, which is set to be phased out between 2030 and 2040 depending on the energy vector. Instead, in a system increasingly dominated by renewable and low-carbon sources, we should ensure that enough firm capacity is available during stress events and leverage on demand-side and supply-side flexibility to ensure system balance.

In this context, capacity mechanisms and flexibility contracting schemes are crucial instruments when market signals alone are insufficient to drive the necessary investments. These mechanisms would act as an insurance policy for the power system, the electricity consumers and the European economy as a whole. While securing electricity supplies comes at a cost, this approach ultimately benefits European consumers by mitigating the significantly higher risks and costs associated with inaction (in case of lack of adequacy).

Amendment - new vision for energy security

Text proposed by Parliament

Amendment proposal by Eurelectric

Amendment 3

5.Stresses that decarbonisation must take into account the specificities of Member States, the needs of their industries and the vulnerability of their citizens in order to ensure a just transition that maintains energy security by balancing climate ambitions with economic and social realities;

5.Stresses that decarbonisation must take into account the specificities of Member States, the needs of their industries and the vulnerability of their citizens in order to ensure a just transition that ~~ensures~~~~maintains~~ energy security, ~~together with by balancing~~ climate ambitions, ~~with~~ economic and social realities;

Justification

The text should be clarified to emphasise that in an electrified system, energy security is intrinsically linked to climate ambitions and affordability. By accelerating electrification, Europe can achieve a system that is simultaneously:

- **Clean:** *The EU power sector has already reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 59% compared to 1990 levels, with renewable and low-carbon sources now accounting for 72% of electricity production. Full decarbonisation is on track for 2035–2045, reinforcing the role of clean electrification in meeting climate targets.*
- **Affordable:** *The transition to a predominantly electrified system enhances affordability by reducing reliance on volatile fossil fuel imports. By 2040 in Commissions' forecast, Europe's fossil fuel import bill is projected to decrease by up to 63%, yielding annual savings of €200–300 billion, with even greater reductions expected by 2050. These savings can be reinvested in clean energy, grid modernization, and innovative technologies, fostering job creation and strengthening Europe's industrial competitiveness. A clean electrified system provides a more stable and cost-effective energy framework, shielding consumers from external price shocks.*
- **Secure:** *Energy security will be reinforced as Europe moves away from fossil fuel dependence. While critical raw materials introduce new supply considerations, they are distinct in that they support durable infrastructure and can be reused and recycled.*

Europe can mitigate these risks through diversified supply chains, increased domestic production, and strategic trade partnerships.

Amendment - new vision for energy security

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Amendment proposal by Eurelectric

Amendment 4

1.Considers that a comprehensive approach to energy security should take into account the physical dimension, the affordability of supplies and sustainability, and should place emphasis on the geopolitical dimension;

1.Considers that a comprehensive approach to energy security should take into account the physical dimension, the affordability of supplies and sustainability, and should place emphasis on the geopolitical, **climate and tense trade** dimensions;

Justification

*The geopolitical dimension is undoubtedly a fundamental factor, but it is not the only exogenous element impacting the power system. As highlighted in our **Redefining Energy Security study** (see link in the introduction), three key factors must be considered:*

- **Geopolitical tensions**, which affect both physical and cybersecurity, often referred to as hybrid threats;
- **Climate change**, which amplifies the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, posing risks to the resilience of power infrastructure;
- **Tense trade relationships**, which impact the power sector's supply chains for both equipment and critical raw materials.

The proposed amendment reflects the need to incorporate not only geopolitical considerations but also the crucial dimensions of climate change and trade tensions.

Amendment - Revision of security of supply framework

Text proposed by Parliament

Amendment proposal by Eurelectric

Amendment 5

22.Considers that the security of supply architecture should reflect the cross-sectoral integration of the energy system, the new geopolitical landscape and the profound changes in supply routes;

22.Considers that the security of supply architecture should reflect **the need to decarbonise our economy,** the cross-sectoral integration of the energy system, **the increased share of renewables, the surge of electrification,** the new geopolitical landscape, **the impact of climate change** and the profound changes in supply routes;

Justification

To ensure consistency with paragraph 3 of the draft report, we suggest incorporating references to the increasing share of renewables and the growing electrification of the energy system. Regarding the addition on the impact of climate change, please refer to the justification provided in Amendment 4.

2- Transition to a greener future

Amendment - new vision for energy security

Text proposed by Parliament

Amendment proposal by Eurelectric

Amendment 6

11. Recognises that increasing domestic production, including in less developed sectors, such as geothermal, biomethane and marine energy, is crucial to strengthening energy security and should be pursued in a way that reflects regional diversity and the needs of local industries; notes the need to increase natural gas production in the EU and the European Economic Area;

11. Recognises that increasing domestic production, including in less developed sectors, such as geothermal, biomethane and marine energy, is crucial to strengthening energy security and should be pursued in a way that reflects regional diversity and the needs of local industries; ~~notes the need to increase natural gas production in the EU and the European Economic Area;~~

Justification

We recommend deleting the sentence regarding the increase in natural gas production, as it does not align with current realities and future projections.

- According to the [Global Gas Outlook 2050](#) by the Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF), natural gas production in Europe and the EEA has been declining in recent years and is expected to continue decreasing. The report projects that Europe's share of global gas production will fall to just 1% by 2050. For the EEA, particularly Norway, production is projected to decrease by 67% by 2050, compared to 2023.
- Although Europe would have physical potential for additional natural gas production beyond the expected decline in the coming years, bringing this production online would take time (due to the development of new fields, mobilization of capital, and additional equipment). As a result, what is proposed cannot serve as a short-term solution. Moreover, in the long term, it would not be viable as it would not align with decarbonization goals, which ultimately require a reduction in natural gas production.

3- Keep a forward-looking vision

Amendment - Revision of security of supply framework

Text proposed by Parliament

Amendment proposal by Eurelectric

Amendment 7

24. Condemns the calls for a return to Russian energy imports as part of the peace settlement in Ukraine; warns against the EU falling back into dependency on an unreliable supplier and calls on the Commission to develop safeguards against this, such as a countersignature by the Commission on any potential contracts with Russia or the mandatory use of the AggregateEU platform for this type of purchase;

24. Condemns the calls for a return to Russian energy imports as part of the peace settlement in Ukraine; warns against the EU falling back into dependency on an unreliable supplier and calls on the Commission to develop safeguards against this, such as a countersignature by the Commission on any potential contracts with Russia ~~or the mandatory use of the AggregateEU platform for this type of purchase;~~

Justification

We do not recommend making the use of the AggregateEU platform mandatory:

- Its role would differ significantly from its original purpose, requiring major adjustments.*
- Establishing a new framework for the platform could impose a considerable burden on companies. We believe there are more effective ways to achieve the intended objectives without relying on the platform.*

Amendment – New vision for energy security

Text proposed by Parliament

Amendment proposal by Eurelectric

Amendment 8

None

NEW 17. Emphasizes, as in Niinistö's report, the crucial role of private-public cooperation in ensuring preparedness and energy security. Public-private cooperation should be enhanced to facilitate resilience-building, as well as coordinated responses to future energy crises.

Justification

Past crises have clearly demonstrated that the private sector's preparedness and resilience are vital to ensuring critical functions, such as energy, transport, food, etc., for societies and the EU as a whole. Moreover, the private sector has become increasingly aware of security and geopolitical risks that might affect their businesses.

Therefore, now is the time to extend and formalize public-private crisis operation arrangements by and with the Commission and systematically integrate private sector expertise in the development of preparedness policies and emergency planning. This can be further detailed as part of the upcoming Preparedness Union Strategy and the EU Preparedness Law proposed in Niinistö's report.

Amendment - Revision of security of supply framework

Text proposed by Parliament

Amendment proposal by Eurelectric

Amendment 9

25. Stresses the need for greater cooperation on the resilience of energy infrastructure to both climate impacts and human-caused threats; considers that new energy assets should be 'resilient by design', including to possible military threats

25. Stresses the need for greater cooperation on the resilience of energy infrastructure to both climate impacts and human-caused threats; considers that new energy assets should be 'resilient ~~by design~~', including to possible military threats; **calls for a full implementation of directives 2022/2557 and 2022/2555 in a consistent manner, which already provide a framework to protect our energy infrastructures**

Justification

The EU has already settled a robust legislative framework to ensure the resilience of our key infrastructures (including energy sector) against physical and digital threats. In this perspective, the full and consistent implementation of the Resilience of critical entities directive (2022/2557) and Cybersecurity of network and information systems directive (2022/2555) is a matter of urgency.

The notion of "resilience by design" calls for caution and clarifications. Increased resilience to new threats is of course expected and infrastructure operators/owners are best placed to assess the resilience of their assets. A uniform approach at EU level may not be relevant all the time. For example, resilience to climate change may not imply the same requirements from North to South of Europe for a same type of technology. Furthermore, the term "resilience by design" seems to convey the idea of a uniform and total resilience to all and various kinds of threats, which appears unrealistic and would be very costly.

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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