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powering people

Public Consultation on an Electrification Action Plan

A Eurelectric response

November 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.

Dépôt légal: D/2025/12.105/62

Electrification & Sustainability Committee (lead)
WG Industrial Competitiveness & Innovation
WG Buildings & Energy Efficiency
WG E-mobility
Distribution & Market Facilitation Committee
WG Regulation & Network Customers
Customers & Retail Services Committee

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Date: 20/11/2025 14:14:03

Open public consultation - Questionnaire on the electrification action plan

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

About you

*Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- (x) English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Greek
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- Slovenian
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*I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association (selected)
- Company/business
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

*First name

Ioana

*Surname

Petcu

*Email (this won't be published)

ipetcu@eurelectric.org

*Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

Eurelectric

* Organisation size

- ○ Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- ● Small (10 to 49 employees)
- ○ Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- ○ Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

Check if your organisation is on the transparency register. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

4271427696-87

* Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

This list does not represent the official position of the European institutions with regard to the legal status or policy of the entities mentioned. It is a harmonisation of often divergent lists and practices.

○ Afghanistan	○ Djibouti	○ Libya	○ Saint Martin
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○ Antigua and Barbuda	○ Eswatini	○ Mali	○ Seychelles
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- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- French Guiana
- French Polynesia
- French Southern and Antarctic Lands
- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Greenland
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guam
- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mayotte
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Montserrat
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar/Burma
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- South Korea
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- The Gambia
- Timor-Leste
- Togo

- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d’Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
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- Jersey
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- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Norfolk Island
- Northern Mariana Islands
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Qatar
- Réunion
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Barthélemy
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Türkiye
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Wallis and Futuna
- Western Sahara
- Yemen

- Czechia
- Lebanon
- Saint Helena Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
- Zambia
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Lesotho
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Zimbabwe
- Denmark
- Liberia
- Saint Lucia

*Which sector or role best describes your core business or activity related to energy and electrification?

- Administration (planning, permitting, national or local administration)
- National regulatory agency
- Industry sector (energy consumer)
- Transport and e-mobility sector
- Transmission system operator (TSO)
- Distribution system operator (DSO)
- Energy utilities and providers
- Energy retailers
- Flexibility service provider / aggregator
- Energy communities and cooperatives
- Advisory services and energy service companies
- Finance and investment in energy
- Policy and advocacy
- NGO
- Power generation
- Energy storage providers
- Renewable energy developers
- Research and development
- Other (please specify)
- Not active in this field

*Other (please specify)

100 character(s) maximum

Business Association

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.** Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

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Part 1 - Cross-sectoral questions on the electrification action plan

1.A - Scope

*1. What should be the **general objective/s** of an EU electrification action plan?

Use drag&drop or the up/down buttons to change the order or accept the initial order.

- Competitiveness

- Decarbonisation
- Energy security
- Energy affordability
- Energy efficiency
- Fairness, consumer protection and empowerment
- Environmental protection
- Other (please specify)

Other (please specify):

100 character(s) maximum

1.B - Barriers

*2. What are the **key barriers** hampering electrification decisions **across all sectors**?

between 1 and 5 choices

- [x] High upfront transition costs for electrification of end-uses
- [ ] Insufficient policy signals at EU or national level, particularly in the form of targets
- [ ] Insufficient renewable electricity generation
- [ ] Lack of availability of fit-for-purpose electrically-powered equivalent technologies
- [ ] Lack of consumer acceptance or trust in electrification technologies
- [ ] Lack of or insufficient remuneration of demand flexibility, incl. via aggregators
- [ ] Lack of or insufficient roll-out of storage assets
- [ ] Lack of skilled professionals
- [x] Length and/or complexity of administrative and permitting procedures
- [ ] High operational costs
- [ ] Uncertainty about the future price of electricity compared to fossil fuels
- [ ] Unfavourable retail price ratio between electricity and fossil fuels
- [x] Unfavourable tax treatment of electricity compared to fossil fuels
- [ ] Weak implementation of the current regulatory framework
- [ ] High cost of network tariffs

- [ ] High upfront costs or delays to connect to the grid
- [x] Insufficient capacity of the electricity grid
- [x] Other (please specify)
- [ ] N/A

* Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

Detailed list of sector-specific technology, infrastructure & economic barriers developed in this document https://www.eurelectric.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/electrification-action-plan-final.pdf

1.C - Policy options

3. What are the **priority policy options** for accelerating **electrification of energy demand**?

* 3.1 **EU policy framework**

between 1 and 3 choices

- [ ] Adaptation of current legislative framework (towards 2030)
- [ ] Additional policy initiatives (non-regulatory)
- [ ] Additional public financing
- [x] Implementation of the current EU regulatory framework
- [x] New legislative framework (towards 2040)
- [x] Other (please specify)
- [ ] N/A

* Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

New initiatives: https://www.eurelectric.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/The-upcoming-EU-Electrification-Action-Plan-%E2%80%93-new-elements-to-consider.pdf

* 3.2 **General policy design measures**

between 1 and 3 choices

- [ ] Accelerate and simplify permitting procedures
- [ ] Adopt an EU target for electrification
- [ ] Adopt a target for non-fossil flexibility
- [ ] Introduce consumer-centric measures to increase flexibility of the system
- [ ] Propose decarbonisation pathways

- [x] Remove non-energy related costs from electricity bills
- [x] Revise energy taxation in favour of electricity
- [x] Other (please specify)
- [ ] N/A

*Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

- Accelerate and simplify permitting procedures
- Introduce consumer-centric measures to increase flexibility of the system

*3.3 **Access to grid and flexibility**

between 1 and 3 choices

- [ ] Accelerate digitalisation of energy systems to support automation and system optimisation
- [x] Accelerate roll-out of smart metering to facilitate demand response and active consumer participation
- [ ] Implement measures to ensure electricity system adequacy and reliability, incl. risk preparedness
- [ ] Implement network tariffs that promote flexibility and incentivise consumer behaviour to reduce grid costs
- [ ] Improve access to participation and remuneration of flexibility services
- [ ] Increase grid capacity
- [x] Enable timely grid connections
- [x] Other (please specify)
- [ ] N/A

*Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

Accelerating digitalisation, increasing grid capacity & implementing network tariffs and improved remuneration of flex services will be essential for flexible behaviours and system optimisation

*3.4 **Financing and investment**

between 1 and 3 choices

- [ ] Increase availability of financial instruments to cover upfront costs

- [x] Measures promoting simultaneously electrification and access to renewables, including through power purchase agreements (PPAs).
- [x] Provide public grants or loans, including EU funds to leverage private funds
- [ ] Provide technical assistance to facilitate project financing
- [ ] Targeted funding for research and innovation
- [x] Other (please specify)
- [ ] N/A

* Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

Increase availability of instruments to cover upfront cost.
Ensure the Industrial Decarbonisation Bank continues to properly support electrification, covering the funding gap

Part 2 - Flexibility: demand response and storage

2.A - Scope

* 1. What are the most relevant technologies and solutions for increasing **flexibility** in the energy system?

between 1 and 5 choices

- [x] Thermal storage (electrified heat)
- [x] Electrochemical storage (incl. stationary batteries and mobile batteries, electric vehicle (EV) batteries)
- [x] Mechanical storage (incl. pumped hydro storage, compressed air storage, flywheels and gravitational energy)
- [ ] Chemical storage (incl. hydrogen, ammonia, synthetic fuels)
- [x] Electrical storage (incl. supercapacitors)
- [ ] Vehicle-to-grid (V2G) technologies
- [ ] Industrial process flexibility
- [ ] Demand response in buildings
- [ ] Smart consumption appliances
- [ ] District heating systems

- [x] Other (please specify)
- [ ] N/A

* Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

incentivise flexibility in retail markets in market-based approach; encourage innovation to improve the technical feasibility of flexibility of industrial processes

2.B - Barriers

* 2. What are the **key barriers** to **demand response**?

between 1 and 5 choices

- [x] Administrative/regulatory barriers
- [ ] Skills-related barriers
- [ ] High financing costs
- [x] High initial investment
- [ ] High operational costs
- [x] Insufficient awareness of or trust in solutions
- [x] Insufficient digitalisation
- [ ] Lack of fit-for-purpose or easily available and affordable technologies
- [ ] Lack of renumeration for the provision of services
- [ ] Lack of interoperability of flexibility tools
- [ ] Technical barriers
- [x] Other (please specify)
- [ ] N/A

* Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

- lack of incentives to develop tools to control & manage energy consumption (smart charging for EVs, consumption management in buildings etc)
- lack of interoperability of flexibility tools

3. Please elaborate on key specific barriers to demand response.

300 character(s) maximum

* 4. What are the **key barriers** to the **deployment of storage solutions**?

between 1 and 5 choices

- [x] Administrative/regulatory barriers
- [ ] Skills-related barriers
- [x] Double taxation for storage
- [x] Grid connection
- [ ] High financing costs
- [x] High initial investment
- [ ] High operational costs
- [ ] Insufficient awareness of or trust in solutions
- [ ] Insufficient digitalisation
- [ ] Lack of fit-for-purpose or easily available and affordable technologies
- [ ] Lack of renumeration for the provision of services
- [x] Length of permitting processes for storage
- [ ] Technical barriers
- [ ] Other (please specify)
- [ ] N/A

5. Please elaborate on key specific barriers to the deployment of storage solutions.

300 character(s) maximum

Discriminatory network charges & levies for storage, as well as grid capacity limitations affecting all types of new connections

2.C - Policy options

6. What are the **priority policy options** for increasing the **flexibility** of the system?

* 6.1 **EU policy framework**

between 1 and 3 choices

- [ ] Adaptation of current legislative framework (towards 2030)
- [ ] Additional policy initiatives (non-regulatory)
- [x] Additional public financing
- [x] Effective implementation of the current EU regulatory framework
- [x] New legislative framework (towards 2040)

- [ ] Other (please specify)
- [ ] N/A

*6.2 **Policy design options**

between 1 and 3 choices

- [x] Abolish double charging for storage
- [x] Accelerate and simplify permitting procedures for energy storage solutions
- [ ] Introduce an EU target for non-fossil flexibility
- [ ] Promote digitalisation, ensure interoperability, and facilitate data sharing to enable flexibility services and demand response
- [x] Other (please specify)
- [ ] N/A

*Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

* Promote digitalisation, ensure interoperability, & facilitate data sharing to enable flexibility services and demand response

*6.3 **Access to grid and flexibility**

between 1 and 3 choices

- [ ] Accelerate digitalisation of energy systems to support automation and system optimisation
- [x] Accelerate roll-out of smart metering to facilitate demand response and active consumer participation
- [x] Deploy non-fossil flexibility solutions, including electricity and thermal storage and demand response solutions
- [x] Facilitate grid connection for flexibility assets
- [ ] Other (please specify)
- [ ] N/A

*6.4 **Financing and investment/Promotion of business models and innovation**

between 1 and 3 choices

- [ ] Enable participation in support schemes for flexibility solutions
- [ ] Enable access to electricity markets for flexibility services

- [x] Implement network tariffs that promote flexibility and incentivise consumer behaviour to reduce grid costs
- [ ] Incentives for system operators to use flexibility services
- [x] Increase availability of financial instruments to cover upfront costs of flexibility solutions
- [ ] Support for innovation in flexibility solutions
- [x] Other (please specify)
- [ ] N/A

*Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

Enable participation in support schemes for flexibility solutions
Support for innovation in flexibility solutions
Incentivise flexibility in retail markets on a market-based approach

Part 3 - Electrification of transport

3.A - Barriers

1. Please elaborate on one key barrier to the **electrification of transport** in the EU.

300 character(s) maximum

The greatest barrier to the electrification of transport is the high upfront cost, further hampered by fragmented/ stop & go subsidy schemes which delay adoption. There is also a lack of adequate investment to enable DSOs to plan for & provide necessary capacity for HDV charging in a timely manner

2. What are the **key barriers** specific to the **electrification of the road sector**?

Between 1 and 5 selections per column

at least 1 answered row(s)

	For electric light-duty vehicles	For electric heavy-duty vehicles	For smart charging	For bidirectional charging
High operational costs linked to electricity	☐	☐	☐	☐
Complexity of permitting procedures for the installation of recharging points	☑	☑	☐	☐

Difficulties to secure an appropriate grid connection	☑	☑	☐	☐
Lack of financial incentives (please specify at which level)	☑	☑	☑	☑
Lack of cost-reflective network charges	☐	☐	☐	☐
Lack of deployment of smart meters	☐	☐	☑	☑
Lack of interoperability (please specify at which level)	☐	☐	☑	☑
Low technological maturity	☐	☐	☐	☐
Lack of consistent standards in both the charging infrastructure and the vehicles	☐	☐	☐	☐
Lack of certified metering dedicated to vehicle-to-grid (V2G)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Lack of access to markets for small and mobile assets/local flexibility markets	☐	☐	☐	☑
Need for common technical requirements for grid connection	☐	☐	☐	☐
Double taxation for storage	☐	☐	☐	☐
Insufficient in-vehicle data sharing	☐	☐	☑	☑
Lack of awareness and behavioural resistance/social acceptance	☑	☑	☑	☑
Other (please specify)	☑	☑	☐	☐
N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐

* Lack of financial incentives (please specify at which level)

100 character(s) maximum

Stop & go subsidies at national level and a lack of coordination of initiatives at EU level

* Lack of interoperability (please specify at which level)

100 character(s) maximum

national and EU level

* Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

Lack of network capacity & fiscal incentives & cost-reflective network charges

3.B - Policy options

3. What are the **priority policy options** for accelerating **electrification of transport**?

* 3.1 **EU policy framework**

between 1 and 3 choices

- [ ] Adaptation of current legislative framework (towards 2030)
- [ ] Additional policy initiatives (non-regulatory)
- [x] Additional public financing
- [x] Effective implementation of the current EU regulatory framework
- [ ] New legislative framework (towards 2040)
- [x] Other (please specify)
- [ ] N/A

* Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

Keep regulatory stability (CO2 standards) & introduce new framework towards 2040 (i.e. already planned initiatives: Corporate Fleets, Small Affordable Cars)

* 3.2 **General policy design measures**

between 1 and 3 choices

- [x] Accelerate and simplify permitting procedures for recharging points
- [ ] Accelerate and simplify grid connection procedures for recharging points
- [x] Introduce policy incentives for EV-related electricity demand
- [x] Introduce incentives for interoperable smart charging and for V2G-ready vehicles
- [ ] Introduce consumer-centric measures to increase demand flexibility
- [ ] Facilitate data sharing between the electricity system, the recharging point and the EV
- [ ] Promote interoperability between the electricity system, the recharging point and the EV
- [ ] Other (please specify)

- [ ] N/A

* 3.3 **Access to grid and flexibility**

between 1 and 3 choices

- [x] Accelerate digitalisation of energy systems to support automation and system optimisation
- [ ] Accelerate roll-out of smart metering to facilitate demand response and active consumer participation
- [ ] Implement measures to ensure electricity system adequacy and reliability, incl. risk preparedness
- [x] Implement network tariffs that promote flexibility and incentivise consumer behaviour to reduce grid costs
- [ ] Improve access to participation and remuneration of flexibility services
- [ ] Increase grid capacity and enable timely connections
- [x] Promote the deployment of electricity storage coupled with charging points
- [ ] Other (please specify)
- [ ] N/A

Part 4 - Electrification of heating and cooling in industry and buildings

4.A - Scope

1. What are the most relevant technologies for the **affordable decarbonisation of heating** towards 2040?

Between 1 and 5 selections per column

at least 1 answered row(s)

	For space heating (individual)	For space heating (collective/large)	For district heating	For industrial heat below 200° C	For industrial heat between 200°C and 500 ° C	For industrial heat above 500° C
Air-source heat pump	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☐
Ground-source heat pump	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☐
Deep geothermal	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Waste heat	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
Solar heat	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cogeneration using renewable energy	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
Biomass	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Biomethane	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hydrogen	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑
Electric boiler	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☐
Other electric solutions	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑

Small modular nuclear	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐
Carbon capture and storage	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other (please specify)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

4.B - Barriers

2. What are the key specific **barriers** to the **affordable electrification of heating and cooling in buildings**?

Between 1 and 5 selections per column

at least 1 answered row(s)

	Residential heating and cooling in individual dwellings	Collective residential heating and cooling in apartment buildings	Non-residential building heating and cooling (public or private)
Administrative /regulatory barriers	☑	☑	☐
High financing costs	☐	☐	☐
High initial investment	☑	☑	☑
High operational costs	☐	☐	☐
Infrastructure-related barriers	☐	☑	☑
Insufficient awareness of or trust in solutions	☑	☑	☑
Lack of fit-for-purpose or easily available and affordable technologies	☐	☐	☐
Lack of incentives for landlord and/or tenant in the case of rental	☐	☐	☐
Skills-related barriers	☐	☐	☐
Technical barriers	☐	☐	☐
Other (please specify)	☑	☑	☑
N/A	☐	☐	☐

*Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

fiscal barriers, lack of grid capacity, skills, regulatory stability

3. Please elaborate on one key barrier to the affordable electrification of heating and cooling in buildings in the EU.

300 character(s) maximum

4. What are the key specific **barriers** to the **affordable electrification of industry**?

Between 1 and 5 selections per column

at least 1 answered row(s)

	For industrial heat below 200°C	For industrial heat between 200°C and 500°C	For industrial heat above 500°C
Infrastructure-related barriers	☐	☐	☐
High capital cost	☑	☑	☑
High operational costs	☐	☐	☑
High financing costs	☐	☐	☐
Lack of access to clean energy contracts, including PPAs	☐	☐	☐
Length of permitting processes	☑	☑	☑
Lack of flexibility of industrial process	☐	☐	☐
Difficulties to adapt industrial process	☐	☐	☐
Impact on competitiveness vis-a-vis EU competitors	☐	☑	☑
Impact on competitiveness vis-a-vis international competitors	☐	☐	☐
Lack of technology adapted to specific needs	☐	☐	☐
Lack of operational standards adapted to specific needs	☐	☐	☐
Insufficient awareness or trust in solutions	☑	☑	☐
Other (please specify)	☑	☑	☑
N/A	☐	☐	☐

*Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

fiscal barriers, infrastructure/grid capacity;

5. Please elaborate on one key barrier to the affordable electrification of industry in the EU.

300 character(s) maximum

Low- & medium-temperature industrial processes can already be electrified profitably with mature options (heat pumps & electric boilers). High-temperature uses need progress to scale technologies (i.e e-crackers & EAFs) to cut costs. Capex support in needed to close the funding gap.

4.C - Policy options

5. What are the **priority policy options** for accelerating the **affordable electrification of heating and cooling in industry and buildings**?

5.1 **EU policy framework**

Between 1 and 3 selections per column

at least 1 answered row(s)

	For space heating	**For industrial processes**
Adaptation of current legislative framework (towards 2030)	☐	☐
Additional policy initiatives (non-regulatory)	☐	☐
Additional public financing	☑	☑
Implementation of the current EU regulatory framework	☑	☑
New legislative framework (towards 2040)	☐	☐
Other (please specify)	☑	☑
N/A	☐	☐

*Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

remove fiscal disincentives

5.2 **Policy design, targets and support schemes**

Between 1 and 3 selections per column

at least 1 answered row(s)

	For space heating	For industrial processes
Faster and simpler permitting	☑	☑
Improved statistics, long-term projections, decarbonisation pathways	☐	☐
Legislative limits for the use of fossil fuels or combustion	☐	☐
Taxation of fuels used in heating and cooling	☑	☑
Taxation of gaseous and solid emissions from heat generators	☐	☐
Technology-specific targets	☐	☐
Other (please specify)	☐	☑
N/A	☐	☐

* Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

explore the role of CCfDs

5.3 **Energy system design**

Between 1 and 3 selections per column

at least 1 answered row(s)

	For space heating	For industrial processes
Cooperation between electricity grid operators and district heating and cooling systems	☐	☐
Integrated planning of electricity, gas and heat infrastructure at EU level	☐	☐
Integrated planning of electricity, gas and heat infrastructure at national level	☑	☑
Integrated planning of electricity, gas and heat infrastructure at local level	☐	☐
Mapping of future cooling needs	☐	☐
Mapping of heat sources and demand at national level	☑	☑
Planned gas infrastructure decommissioning	☑	☑

Stronger integration of cooling in urban planning	☐	☐
Other (Please specify)	☐	☐
N/A	☐	☐

5.4 **Promotion of business models and innovation**

Between 1 and 3 selections per column

at least 1 answered row(s)

	For space heating	**For industrial processes**
Commitments by manufacturers of clean heating and cooling appliances and systems	☐	☐
Incentives for installers of clean heating and cooling appliances and systems	☑	☐
Incentives for manufacturers of clean heating and cooling appliances and systems	☑	☐
Promotion of replacement schemes or social leasing for heating appliances	☑	☐
Promotion of third-party services	☐	☑
Rewarding of non-fossil flexibility in electricity markets	☐	☐
Support for innovation	☐	☑
Support for manufacturing of clean heating and cooling technologies	☐	☑
Other (please specify)	☐	☐
N/A	☐	☐

5.5 **Affordability, just transition and consumer empowerment**

Between 1 and 3 selections per column

at least 1 answered row(s)

	For space heating	**For industrial processes**
Information tools: further improvement of energy labelling of heating and cooling appliances	☐	☐
Promotion of renewable heat communities	☐	☐
Protection of energy poor and vulnerable consumers	☑	☐

Support for demonstration projects	☐	☑
Support for skills	☑	☐
Targeted programmes for specific regions (e.g. coal regions in transition, outermost regions)	☐	☐
Other (Please specify)	☑	☑
N/A	☐	☐

*Other (please specify)

200 character(s) maximum

remove fiscal disincentives

Contact

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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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