

Industrial Accelerator Act

Maintain ambition and clarify scope

Eurelectric Position Paper

Executive Summary: maintain ambition & clarify scope

Eurelectric supports the objectives of the IAA

Our members are both upstream and downstream of the proposed Industrial Accelerator Act (IAA) rules, procuring end-products from and supplying increasingly decarbonised electricity to European industry. We support Open Strategic Autonomy as the right balance between resilience and openness.¹ Strengthening trade partnerships with reliable actors is key to securing strategic supply chains. Eurelectric calls on co-legislators to:

- **maintain the IAA proposal's targeted approach** to diversify supply chains and develop competitive European industry
- **clarify the scope and practical application in primary legislation** to mitigate disproportionate cost increases or additional administrative burdens

Prioritise NZIA implementation before expanding scope

The proposal significantly expands rules from the Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA) which is not yet fully implemented at Member State level. The IAA has to prioritise implementation of the NZIA instead of further evolution of criteria to ensure regulatory certainty and to avoid delays to new projects. Eurelectric calls on co-legislators to:

- **restore NZIA thresholds** for auctions and for cost-based exemptions
- **clarify how the new opt-out provision applies for project delivery delays**
- **extend “no suitable tenders” opt-out** to 5 years in public procurement
- **maintain robust cybersecurity rules** and ensure consistent implementation with the ongoing Cybersecurity Act (CSA) II revision

Keep Union origin requirements targeted and clarify scope

Eurelectric views the targeted scope of the technologies covered positively, potentially delivering added value for reducing dependencies and countering unfair trade practices by focusing on phased implementation of demand-side requirements. We welcome that countries with which the EU has strong international agreements based on reciprocity are included in the scope.

However, **the IAA proposal still requires urgent clarification** on the exact scope of countries eligible for Union-origin equivalence, the application of exemptions from applying non-price criteria, definitions and processes for implementation.

Eurelectric calls for these pending **clarifications to be enshrined within primary legislation** to ensure an effective IAA and provide sufficient visibility for market participants to adapt their procurement processes in due time. Eurelectric calls on co-legislators to:

- **maintain third-country eligibility** based on reciprocity and provide a stable list
- **introduce a co-decision procedure for *ad hoc* country exclusion**

¹ Eurelectric, [Open Strategic Autonomy](#), April 2026.

- **ensure a level playing field** between public and private utilities in power generation
- **keep the targeted scope of products** and more strongly align product requirements with market realities

Prioritise regulatory certainty in FDI and permitting rules

Eurelectric supports the objectives of foreign direct investment (FDI) screening rules to retain added value in the EU. The proposal requires clarification to ensure that IAA FDI rules complement the existing FDI screening framework and that its criteria are clear and implementable.

Eurelectric views the proposed measures for accelerated permitting positively. The provisions should avoid overlaps with the Industrial Manufacturing Acceleration Areas (IMAAAs) in the same text, as well as with permitting simplification in other legislation, such as the Permitting Directive, to ensure regulatory consistency.

Industrial Manufacturing Acceleration Areas should support increased industrial electrification

The Industrial Manufacturing Acceleration Areas (IMAAAs) are a welcome concept to support the designation of system friendly zones where industrial electrification projects receive faster grid connection, simplified permitting and coordinated planning to speed up deployment. Co-legislators should design these zones to **support direct electrification** where cost-effective by²:

- **expanding the scope to include all industry**
- **introducing and ensuring compatibility of IMAAAs with the concept of “Electrification Acceleration Areas” for increased electrification:** reliably plannable locations for new loads based on readily available grid capacity

Include dedicated funding to scale up manufacturing and electrify industry

The IAA proposes new regulatory obligations without financial commitments to reach its objectives. Diversification and local-content rules will increase product prices and project costs and **should be complemented with financial incentives** for European manufacturing to scale up and for industry to decarbonise, particularly via electrification.

The IAA’s objectives can be met by **institutionalising targeted support for cleantech manufacturing and industrial electrification** within instruments like the Innovation Fund Heat Auction, ETS Investment Booster, Industrial Decarbonisation Bank and Competitiveness Fund.

Dépôt légal: D/2026/12.105/34

² Eurelectric – [Electrification Acceleration Areas](#), 2026

1. Prioritise NZIA implementation before expanding scope

Eurelectric recommends:

- **restoring Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA) thresholds** for auctions and for cost-based exemptions
- **clarifying** how the new opt-out applies for **project delivery delays**
- **extending** the “no suitable tenders” **opt-out** to 5 years in public procurement
- **confirming that energy infrastructure is out of scope** under Art. 11 of public procurement
- **clarifying** the process for “**self-declaration**” when applying opt-outs in public procurement
- **maintaining robust cybersecurity rules** and ensuring consistent implementation with the ongoing CSA II revision

Auctions are the primary delivery mechanism for wind and solar capacity in most European markets and continue to be the main source of revenue certainty for project developers. Any modification to auction design for any technology should be rigorously assessed against its impact on auction timing, project bankability and system-level costs.

1.1 Restore NZIA thresholds for auctions and for cost-based exemptions

Eurelectric recommends:

- restoring the NZIA levels for annual auction volume scope for applying non-price criteria to **30% or 6 GW** while keeping full flexibility for Member States to decide to which technologies and in which auctions to apply them
- **realigning** all cost-based **exemptions** from applying any non-price criteria (including Union-origin) with the original **NZIA levels: 15% for auctions, 20% for public procurement**
- explicitly **keeping capacity remuneration mechanisms outside** of the scope of all NZIA and IAA non-price criteria to ensure simplicity.³

The IAA has to prioritise implementation of the Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA) over a further evolution of criteria to ensure regulatory certainty, avoid delays to new projects, and limit barriers to electrification.

The IAA's amendments to the NZIA propose significant scope expansions. These increase the share of auctions using non-price criteria for net-zero technologies and reduce the room for exemptions based on cost. Both have to be realigned with the original NZIA levels to ensure regulatory clarity and limit barriers to timely and cost-effective project delivery.

NZIA auctions provisions only entered into force in December 2025. The NZIA can be best implemented if regulators and companies have enough time to build experience applying the criteria.

In public procurement, the European Commission's analysis shows that the average number of bids on a tender dropped by nearly 40% from 5.6 (2006-2010) to 3.4 (2017-2024) across sectors. Similarly, single-bidder public procurement procedures rose from 23.5% to 41.8% in the last decade.⁴ Low participation can raise the price of components and the electricity strike price. Prioritising NZIA implementation can foster competition and help implement NZIA sustainability and resilience criteria.

³ Capacity remuneration mechanisms are technology-neutral and are already out of NZIA scope.

⁴ European Commission, [Evaluation of the Public Procurement Directives](#), 2025, p. 25

1.2 Clarify how the new opt-out applies for project delivery delays

Eurelectric recommends:

- **maintaining consistency among requirements** for the delay-based opt-out across different procedures (auctions, public procurement, etc.)
- **ensuring publication of regularly updated guidance** to foster clear, predictable and transparent processes for applying any opt-outs. any non-application of Union-origin criteria to be transparently decided and communicated before the auction launch.
- **defining how a project delay can be proven** and require adequate consultation of market participants by the contracting authority

We welcome the new opt-out from certain non-price criteria when a project is delayed by 7+ months because of an unavailability of products. This can reduce the risk of undersubscribed auctions or tenders.

We understand that any non-application of non-price criteria has to be communicated by the contracting authority *before* the tender or auction procedure. This should be enshrined in primary legislation to provide regulatory clarity.

1.3 Extend the “no suitable tenders” opt-out to 5 years in public procurement

Eurelectric recommends:

- **Extending the reference period** of previous unsuitable tenders to 5 years under NZIA Art. 25a.

In the proposal, the absence of “suitable tenders” constitutes an exemption from applying ‘Union origin’ criteria for publicly procured net-zero technologies in the new NZIA Annex II.

The reference period is limited to the 2 years preceding the tender. This timeframe would compel contracting entities to repeat recently unsuccessful procedures. The proposed 2-year timeframe is aligned with the timeline in the in-force NZIA which grants exemptions from resilience criteria in Art. 25(9)(b). However, Union-origin and low-carbon criteria are more stringent than resilience criteria and require a longer timeframe for compliance.

A 5-year reference period would improve timely project delivery and effective implementation, as well as avoid the creation of unnecessary administrative burdens.

1.4 Confirm that energy infrastructure is out of scope under Art. 11 for public procurement

Eurelectric recommends:

- **clarifying within primary legislation that energy infrastructure is out of scope** of low-carbon and Union-origin requirements in Article 11 (public procurement of energy-intensive products). A definition in Article 3 of “infrastructure for civil purposes” excluding sectors and activities already covered under NZIA would provide this legal certainty.⁵

⁵ See section on grid technologies under “net zero technologies” below

We understand that energy infrastructure and electricity grid technologies are out of the scope of low-carbon and Union origin criteria for energy-intensive products and electric vehicles (EVs) for public procurement under Article 11. To establish regulatory certainty, this should be explicitly confirmed within primary legislation.

1.5 Clarify the process for “self-declaration” when applying opt-outs in public procurement

Eurelectric recommends:

- aligning NZIA article 25a(4) with the rest of the legislation by adding “and contracting entities”

There is a discrepancy in IAA article 11(4) which omits “contracting entities” compared to the rest of proposal. Simply inserting “and contracting entities” in IAA Article 11(4) would align it with Article 25a(4) with 25a(1)-(3) and ensure regulatory clarity.

1.6 Maintain robust cybersecurity rules and ensure consistent implementation with the ongoing CSA II revision

Eurelectric recommends:

- **publishing clear guidance** on auctions cybersecurity requirements in NZIA, as well as IAA requirements once it enters into force. This would help build experience and avoid a drop in bids.
- **prioritising maximal alignment of the IAA with the Cybersecurity Act (CSA) II**⁶ regarding definitions (of both assets in scope and high-risk suppliers), timelines for transition periods and mitigation measures applied to designated high-risk suppliers. This would allow consistency between the two texts, regulatory predictability and preserve high cybersecurity standards overall.
- **including a transition period** for the application of pre-qualification criteria in auctions under the IAA aligned with the high-risk supplier requirements from the CSA II to ensure regulatory clarity.
- **including a transition period** in the CSA II for the first application of high-risk supplier restrictions. This would allow project developers and supply chains to adapt and avoid undersubscription of auctions and slowdown of buildout.

Cybersecurity is a central pillar of a “secure-by-design” approach to the electricity system. The NZIA cybersecurity prequalification requirements are currently being implemented.

The IAA introduces further prequalification requirements and proposes to automatically exclude certain high-risk suppliers from auctions with a reference to the pending CSA II. These proposals can contribute to implementing the Network Infrastructures Systems Directive (NIS2) in line with previous recommendations by Eurelectric.⁷

Transition periods for implementing i) the cybersecurity prequalification criteria and ii) the CSA II high-risk supplier restrictions would help public authorities and project developers implement them properly and avoid disruptions to renewable energy auctions.

Thorough testing of cybersecurity rules in the first NZIA auctions, which are starting this year, and subsequent Commission guidance based on learnings and best practices could

⁶ Eurelectric, [Eurelectric response to CSA publication](#), 2026

⁷ Eurelectric, [Battle-tested power systems](#), 2026

support this. Energy ministers called on the Commission to provide this guidance during the 2026 Hamburg Declaration at the North Sea Summit.⁸

2. Keep Union origin requirements targeted and clarify scope

Eurelectric recommends:

- **maintaining third-country eligibility based on reciprocity** and provide a stable list
- **introducing a co-decision procedure** for ad-hoc country exclusion
- **ensuring a level playing field** between public and private utilities in power generation
- **keeping the targeted scope of products** and more strongly aligning product requirements with market realities

Eurelectric views the targeted scope of the technologies covered positively, potentially delivering added value for reducing dependencies and countering unfair trade practices by focusing on phased implementation of demand-side requirements. We welcome that countries with which the EU has strong and reciprocal international agreements are included in the scope.

However, **the IAA proposal still requires urgent clarification** on the exact scope of countries eligible for Union-origin equivalence, the application of exemptions from applying non-price criteria, definitions and processes for implementation.

Eurelectric calls for these pending **clarifications to be enshrined within primary legislation** to ensure an effective IAA and provide sufficient visibility for market participants to adapt their procurement processes in due time.

2.1 Maintain third-country eligibility based on reciprocity and provide a stable list

Eurelectric recommends:

- the countries eligible for Union origin status have to **always include EFTA + European Customs Union + UK**.
- the eligibility of third countries for Union-origin equivalent status should be conditional on **verifiable and consistent reciprocal access** to public procurement markets in line with the EU's international agreements.
- **maintaining one list of eligible third countries across all products and technologies** to limit complexity. This would help public authorities implement the requirements and allow companies to comply.
- **publishing a stable list of eligible countries** per support scheme or contracting measure to allow co-legislators and stakeholders to unambiguously understand the IAA's scope.
- **aligning public procurement and auction eligibility** rules as much as possible to avoid distortion between schemes and ensure clarity.
- **ensuring adequate monitoring** and harmonised enforcement of non-price criteria while respecting Member State flexibilities and competencies. This should be complemented with regular reporting and guidance.

⁸ North Sea Summit 2026, [Hamburg Declaration of Energy Ministers](#), Point 33, pg 7

The Commission's proposal to include trusted trading partners to qualify for "Union origin" is positive. This recognises the need to counter strategic dependencies through diversification and targeted localisation instead of abrupt exclusion.⁹

The IAA can best support the intended demand signal if the eligibility of third countries is based on verifiable and consistent reciprocal access to public procurement markets in line with the EU's international agreements.

2.2 Introduce a co-decision procedure for ad hoc country exclusion

Eurelectric recommends:

- ensuring any changes to country eligibility are based on objective and transparent criteria and are decided by **co-decision procedure**.
- **including a minimum 2-year transition period** before entry into force for excluding a third country to allow supply chains with long lead times to adapt.

The text as proposed allows the Commission to exclude specific countries from the "Union origin" preference by delegated act, subject to a 2-month scrutiny period.

Net-zero product supply chains are globally integrated and capital-intensive with multi-year investment horizons and lead times. A co-decision procedure and a transition period would allow supply chains to adapt and help ensure effective implementation of any changes to third-country eligibility.

This process has to ensure regulatory certainty while safeguarding the EU's ability to act swiftly in the context of international trade.

2.3 Ensure a level playing field between public and private utilities in power generation

Eurelectric recommends:

- **exempting electricity generation from public procurement requirements** for in the Public Procurement Directives revision (Directive 2014/25/EU, Article 9.2)
- **exempting public procurement for power generation activities** from the mandatory sustainability and resilience requirements under NZIA Article 25, and the Union-origin requirements proposed under Article 25a.

Electricity companies are major contracting entities as well as bidders for building new decarbonised power generation and storage capacity.

The current public procurement framework, which is referenced in the NZIA and IAA, creates an asymmetry: publicly owned utilities are subject to procurement obligations that do not apply to private competitors operating in the same market. This contributes to major delays to new projects, including projects to maintain and increase existing capacities. It also reduces competition: the Commission's own analysis shows that competition in public procurement across sectors has nearly halved over the past decade.¹⁰

⁹ Eurelectric, [Open Strategic Autonomy](#), April 2026.

¹⁰ European Commission, [Evaluation of the Public Procurement Directives](#), 2025, p. 25

Eurelectric, which represents both public and private electricity companies, has called for an **exemption from public procurement requirements for electricity generation** in the Public Procurement Directives revision (Directive 2014/25/EU, Article 9.2) while preserving existing national-level exemptions.¹¹ A level playing field is critical to modernise and expand Europe's clean power supply.

Pending that revision, and without prejudice to it, exempting procurement for electricity generation activities from mandatory non-price criteria under NZIA Article 25, and the Union-origin requirements proposed under IAA Article 25a, would help level the playing field between public and private actors.

2.4 Keep the targeted scope of products and more strongly align product requirements with market realities

Eurelectric recommends:

- **maintaining the level of ambition** by preserving the limited scope of technologies with Union-origin requirements.
- **maintaining one list of eligible third countries across all products** to limit complexity. This would help public authorities implement the requirements and allow companies to comply.
- **ensuring that any future additions of technologies** or products to the Union origin scope are based on **rigorous impact and risk assessments**, including analyses of product-level cost differences if scope of 'Union origin' countries is changed.

Eurelectric views the targeted scope of the technologies covered positively, potentially delivering added value for reducing dependencies and countering unfair trade practices by focusing on phased implementation of demand-side requirements.

The below input on specific product requirements assumes the scope of 'Union origin' eligibility as per the IAA proposal. As described above, **clarity on the scope of individual countries' eligibility is a prerequisite** for detailed discussions of specific product requirements.

2.4.1 Energy Intensives: define low-carbon and applicable scope

Eurelectric recommends:

- **clarifying within primary legislation that energy infrastructure is out of scope** of low-carbon and Union-origin requirements in Article 11 (energy-intensives). This can be done by defining "infrastructure for civil purposes" to exclude sectors and activities already covered under NZIA.
- **defining "low-carbon"** within primary legislation or the applicable referenced legislations as soon as possible to ensure regulatory certainty. This is a prerequisite for determining the potential impacts of specific product requirements.
- **enshrining electrification as a central pillar for decarbonising industry** within the definition of low-carbon and ensure that market-based instruments are appropriately accounted for in the calculation of product carbon intensity.
- **sharing guidance on how contracting entities can demonstrate compliance** to ensure planning security.

¹¹ Eurelectric, [Consultation response to Public Procurement Directives Revision](#), 2026.

The electricity industry uses all three energy-intensive products listed in the IAA scope for power generation and grid infrastructure. For example, aluminium is a primary input for conductors such as cables, which must increase from 10 to 16.8 million kilometres to reach EU climate targets by 2050.¹²

We understand and welcome that energy infrastructure is out of the scope of ‘low-carbon’ and ‘Union-origin’ rules for energy-intensive products and EVs for public procurement under Article 11.

2.4.2 Net-Zero Technologies: align requirements more closely with market realities

Assuming the scope of ‘Union-origin’ remains as proposed, the following changes at the technology level would support the intended demand signal while ensuring affordability, availability of equipment and regulatory stability.

2.4.2.1 Grid technologies – maintain exclusion from Union-origin scope

Eurelectric recommends:

- **maintaining the IAA proposal excluding grid technologies from Union-origin scope**
- **defining “infrastructure for civil purposes” to exclude sectors and activities already covered under NZIA.**

Grid technologies should remain out of the Union origin scope as per the proposal to ensure a cost-effective and timely grid rollout. Under the NZIA, grid technologies are already covered by resilience and sustainability criteria.

Eurelectric understands these are not in scope of requirements for energy intensive industries under Annex II. A definition in Article 3 of “infrastructure for civil purposes” excluding sectors and activities already covered under NZIA would provide this legal certainty.

The Commission’s own analysis shows a strong European manufacturing base for grid technologies and very low import dependencies for nearly all main specific components.¹³ Very few suppliers exist for several components, and most have multi-year lead times. Union origin criteria would artificially shrink the available supplier base and could lead to higher prices and delayed projects.

2.4.2.2 Battery-energy storage systems (BESS)

Due to limited alternative sourcing options and the need to deploy flexibility in Europe, Eurelectric recommends:

- **delaying entry into force:** Phase I at EIF +3 yrs. The first “Union origin” requirements should be introduced with a three-year transition period (instead of one year) to allow supply chains to adapt.
- **requiring that tightening of components criteria is subject to the review process** foreseen under IAA Article 29. This would ensure that requirements are calibrated to supply chain realities.
- **Explicitly keeping capacity remuneration mechanisms**, and other auctions where BESS competes with technologies not subject to resilience criteria, **outside of the scope** all NZIA / IAA non-price criteria to ensure simplicity and a level playing field between technologies.¹⁴

¹² Eurelectric, [Grids for Speed](#), 2024.

¹³ European Commission, [C/2025/3236](#)

¹⁴ Capacity remuneration mechanisms are technology-neutral and are already out of NZIA scope.

- **Aligning the definition of BESS consistently across EU legislation** including the IAA, NZIA, and Battery Regulation.

2.4.2.3 Solar photovoltaics (PV)

Eurelectric supports the Commission's proposal for Union-origin criteria for specific solar PV components. The following changes would help scale up the European supply chain, avoid undersubscribed tenders and keep the pace of PV deployment:

- **maintaining a 3-year transition period** for the first "Union origin" requirements.
- **under auctions**, readjusting Union origin criteria into **award criteria**.

2.4.2.4 Wind

Eurelectric supports the Commission's proposal, provided that the definition of Union-origin eligible countries remains stable and clear.

2.4.2.5 Electrolysers

To allow sufficient time for criteria to be implemented, and taking into account the fact that the sector is still in an early market phase:

- **delaying entry into force for components by 2 years:** Phase I at EIF +3 yrs, Phase II at EIF +5 yrs
- **limiting the number of components** in scope to 1 out of 4

'Electrolyser' is not defined in NZIA and is a final product already. The stack itself is also considered a component in the IAA proposal, while the other three components listed in NZIA are components of the stack itself¹⁵ and are in practice not sourced independently from the stack. To improve legal certainty, Eurelectric recommends:

- **removing electrolyser as a final product from the scope**
- **clarifying the definition of "stack"**.

2.4.2.6 Hydronic heat pumps

Eurelectric supports the Commission's proposal: Union origin requirements should apply at the level of the **heat pump assembly** instead of at the components level to avoid supply chain bottlenecks and keep the pace of electrification.

3. Ensure alignment with existing FDI screening framework

Eurelectric recommends:

- **clarifying the scope of products** within the IAA-based FDI framework, and which products fall under the existing FDI framework.
- **clarifying how the threshold is calculated** regarding "30% of EU-made inputs", including which reference metric should be used (e.g. value-based, volume-based, or cost-based).

Eurelectric supports the objectives of FDI screening rules to retain added value in the EU. The proposal requires clarification to ensure that IAA FDI rules complement the existing FDI screening framework and that its criteria are clear and implementable.

¹⁵ European Commission, [C/2025/1178](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32025C001178)

4. Clarify permitting proposals

Eurelectric recommends:

- extending the proposed accelerated permitting framework to support the electrification of **any type of industry**, in line with Eurelectric's recommendations on Industrial Manufacturing Acceleration Areas.¹⁶
- clarifying that administrative permits granted by public authorities are separate from technical grid connections granted by distribution system operators (DSOs).
- aligning the **definition of “permit-granting procedure”** with the upcoming Permitting Directive by **removing “grid-connection permits” from its scope** under the IAA.
- ensuring that DSOs retain full authority to accept or reject connection requests based on network conditions, in line with sector-specific legislation.

Eurelectric views the proposed measures for accelerated permitting positively because of their potential to accelerate industrial electrification. The provisions should avoid overlaps with the Industrial Manufacturing Acceleration Areas in the same text, as well as with the permitting simplification in other legislation such as the Permitting Directive to ensure regulatory consistency.

5. Industrial Manufacturing Acceleration Areas for electrification

Eurelectric recommends:

- introducing and ensuring compatibility of IMAAs with the concept of **“Electrification Acceleration Areas”**¹⁷ for increased electrification: **reliably plannable locations for new loads based on readily available grid capacity**
- **making electrification potential a criterion** when designating industrial acceleration areas
- supporting the explicit use of electricity in industry where cost-effective
- **expanding the scope** of acceleration areas to **include all industry**
- **involving DSOs early and fully in the designation process** for industrial acceleration areas because of their relevance for grid planning. DSOs play a crucial part to identify areas where network capacity is already available, as well as to assess local constraints and infrastructure needs.

The Industrial Manufacturing Acceleration Areas (IMAAs) are a welcome concept to support the designation of system friendly zones where industrial electrification projects receive faster grid connection, simplified permitting and coordinated planning to speed up deployment. Alongside efforts to accelerate industrial manufacturing, these zones should be designed to support direct electrification where cost-effective.

Eurelectric's detailed position on Acceleration Areas can be found [here](#).¹⁸

¹⁶ Eurelectric – [Electrification Acceleration Areas](#) position

¹⁷ Eurelectric – [Electrification Acceleration Areas](#) position, May 2026

¹⁸ Eurelectric – [Electrification Acceleration Areas](#) position May 2026

6. Include dedicated funding to scale up manufacturing and electrify industry

The IAA proposes new regulatory obligations without financial commitments to reach its objectives. Diversification and local-content rules will increase product prices and project costs and **should be complemented with financial incentives** for:

1. **European manufacturing** to scale up, and
2. **industry to decarbonise**, particularly via electrification.

The IAA's objectives can be met by **institutionalising targeted support for cleantech manufacturing and industrial electrification** within instruments like the Innovation Fund Heat Auction, ETS Investment Booster, Industrial Decarbonisation Bank and Competitiveness Fund.¹⁹

¹⁹ Eurelectric – [Industrial Decarbonisation Bank – beyond the pilot auction](#), October 2025

Eurelectric represents the interests of the electricity industry in Europe. Our work covers all major issues affecting our sector. Our members represent a total of +3500 companies 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.

WG Industrial Competitiveness & Innovation

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