



2026 **ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

Simplification, Implementation & Enforcement

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1. Introduction

This report covers progress on key policy objectives and simplification, implementation and enforcement made in the field of energy, Euratom and housing during the period from 1 August 2025 to 31 July 2026.

Following in the wake of the 2022 energy crisis, oil and gas prices rose sharply once again due to the situation in the Middle East.

Following the large number of important legislative initiatives adopted in 2023 and 2024 (the [recast Energy Efficiency Directive](#) ('EED'), the [amendment of the Renewable Energy Directive](#) (RED III), the [Electricity Market Design package](#), the [recast Energy Performance of Buildings Directive](#) ('EPBD') and the [Hydrogen and Decarbonised Gas Markets](#) package, as well as Regulations on [Remit](#), [Methane](#) and [Net-Zero Industry](#)), the focus in this reporting period has been on supporting national authorities and stakeholders in the EU and also in the European Economic Area, as well as the Contracting Parties of the Energy Community, in swiftly implementing policies and measures. .

2. Executive Summary

Establishing an energy independent Union powered efficiently by clean, abundant, homegrown and affordable energy is a matter of sovereignty and key for delivering on the 2030 climate objectives and the 2040 climate target. The presentation of the post-2030 policy framework later this year will be an essential component of this effort. It will advance the completion of the Energy Union helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase the EU's competitiveness and strengthen energy security and independence, an essential goal in the current geopolitical context.

To achieve these objectives, implementation needs to happen timely and thoroughly. Providing support to Member States, stakeholders and economic operators in the implementation of the EU energy and Euratom acquis is key. To ensure a robust evidence base for potential amendments to existing legislation for post 2030, my services conducted a comprehensive stakeholder consultation process engaging Member States, institutional partners, civil society, industry representatives and independent experts.

New measures to accelerate procedures have been adopted, including proposals for the [Omnibus on energy product](#) legislation and the [European Grids Package](#). [New guidance](#) has been issued on efficient and timely grid connections and on contracts for difference under the Grids Package, as well as on vulnerable customers, supplier risk management rules and key contractual terms under the [Citizens Energy Package](#). Consultation with those most affected is essential to the design of new measures, and this has been ensured through Implementation Dialogues and other forms of feedback.

Opportunities for streamlining and simplification will also be part of that process. My services have therefore provided detailed and specific implementation support, which is an ongoing process. However, if Member States are still unable to adopt all the necessary measures to transpose or implement EU law on time and correctly, citizens and businesses cannot reap the benefits of EU energy legislation and the EU clean energy transition is hampered. Following proposals by my services, the Commission is therefore taking robust enforcement action, in particular on consumer and market issues, as set out below.

3. Delivering results: Key Measures

A. Simplification and costs saving

The Commission's Work Programme for 2026 and the Commission's [2025](#)¹ and [2026](#)² Communications put the spotlight on simplifying rules, working with the Member States and stakeholders as well as on effective enforcement. My services are continually assessing all the energy legislation to simplify it, streamline procedures and reduce overlaps and complexities to increase regulatory efficiency and to reach the full potential of the Energy Union. Simplification initiatives for this year included, among others:

¹ A simpler and faster Europe: Communication on implementation and simplification

² A Simpler, Clearer and Better Enforced EU Rulebook

- [Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2026/855](#), adopted on 14 April 2026, to facilitate changing electricity supplier for consumers. The Regulation also enhances interoperability between market participants, reduces administrative barriers, facilitates access to better energy offers, strengthening competition and supporting a more dynamic, consumer-driven retail energy market.
- The [Citizens Energy Package](#), and the accompanying [recommendations](#) adopted on 30 April 2026, sets out concrete actions to implement the protection of vulnerable customers and those in energy poverty, lower energy bills, ensure competitive retail markets and improve energy resilience.
- The [Strategic Roadmap](#) for digitalisation and artificial intelligence in the energy sector, adopted on 3 June 2026, harnesses the power of digital tools to make the energy system cleaner, cheaper, more secure and simpler to operate, while addressing inherent challenges in terms of cybersecurity and the growing energy consumption of data centres.
- The proposal for an [Omnibus on energy product legislation](#), adopted on 24 June 2026, simplifies rules for suppliers and retailers and improves compliance, through greater legal clarity and better use of digital options offered by the product database [EPREL](#).
- The [European Grids Package](#), adopted on 10 December 2025, which is currently being discussed by Council and Parliament, focuses on improving the EU planning framework for infrastructure, accelerating its deployment, promoting a more efficient use of existing grid infrastructure, and enhancing the resilience and security of our cross-border energy infrastructure. It also aims to further speed up and streamline permitting processes for grids, renewables, storage and recharging station projects.
- A call for evidence was launched on 1 July 2026 to collect further input from stakeholders for the Housing Simplification Package, due in 2027, a key measure to boost housing supply under the [European Affordable Housing Plan](#). The package is also part of the Regulatory Deep Cleaning Action Plan, which accompanies the Communication of 28 April 2026 on a simpler, clearer and better enforced EU rulebook.

In terms of cost savings, for the [Grids Package](#) it is estimated that enhanced market integration could lead to annual savings of EUR 40 billion and that boosting cross-border electricity trade by 50% could raise annual EU GDP growth by around EUR 18 billion by 2030. The Omnibus on energy product legislation is estimated to result in annual savings for business of approximately EUR 125 million. The measures set out in the [Citizens Energy Package](#) will also lead to savings for citizens (for example the single measure of improving how customers can switch suppliers has estimated savings of up to EUR 152 per year).

The position of SMEs is taken into account across all proposals, and to facilitate access to finance for SMEs for energy efficiency solutions to improve competitiveness, [a specific working group on SMEs](#) was established by the Energy Efficiency Financing Coalition which will present its final report by the end of this year.

Stress-testing the acquis and regulatory deep-cleaning

My services continued to screen and evaluate all the energy legislation in place to identify complexities or overlaps that may hinder effective implementation as well as possibilities to reduce costs and administrative burden for all, including SMEs. The impact assessments accompanying new legal proposals reflect the legal and economic analysis undertaken. The stress-tests carried out in 2025/2026 on product legislation, the Governance of the Energy Union, energy efficiency and renewable energy, Euratom Directives and the energy security framework have been a key part of the proposals mentioned in this report. For example, the Grids package looked again at how to streamline the provisions of the Renewable Energy Directive so as to simplify, digitalise and reduce the administrative burden of permitting procedures for renewable energy projects. The legal and economic analysis underpinning the Omnibus on energy product legislation led to the proposed simplification of obligations for suppliers related to energy labels and reduced paper documentation. In addition, much of the energy legislation contains mandatory evaluation and review clauses, so reviewing and evaluating is an on-going process to check whether the legislation is still efficiently delivering on its objectives and could be simplified. My services' contribution to the action plan on regulatory deep cleaning is set out in Annex 1 to the [Commission's Communication](#) on a simpler, clearer and better enforced EU rulebook and includes measures on the energy governance framework, the energy efficiency and renewable energy frameworks, on security of energy supply and on housing. More detail on the proposed actions can be found in section 3 below.

Reality Checks

My services have sought detailed feedback from those implementing the energy acquis, or affected by it, in a series of consultation exercises and reality checks held regularly during the reporting period. A specific reality check on [energy efficient product legislation](#) was held on 8 December 2025 on the practical implementation of the EU framework rules, with a focus on energy and tyre labelling, and the results fed into this year's Omnibus proposal on energy product legislation.

Delegated and implementing acts

Following the screening of all delegated and implementing acts in 2025, I presented the results to the Parliament and the Council, and have followed-up that exercise by limiting empowerments in new legislation and by trying to use delegated acts to simplify existing requirements. For example, the draft delegated act to be adopted in 2026 establishing a [rating scheme for data centres](#) to assess their energy consumption and sustainability will simplify the reporting obligations of the [2024 Regulation](#) on a common Union reporting scheme for data centres.

B. Implementation

My services have put in place support measures to help Member States and stakeholders in transposing and implementing EU energy legislation on time and correctly, and to help reduce the number of infringement procedures for non-transposition or incorrect transposition of directives.

Implementation Support

My services have taken advantage of the recently established 'transposition roadmap' to give Member States easy access to model explanatory documents and guidance. Member States have been assisted with presentations in the Energy Working Party (once under each Council Presidency, the last in June 2026) on how to improve the transposition, implementation and enforcement of the EU energy acquis, and in topic specific committee and expert group meetings. To facilitate the implementation of the import ban on Russian gas ('[REPowerEU Regulation](#)'), my services organised several workshops with Member States and affected stakeholders, which resulted in [Guidance](#) for Member States and customs authorities, published by the Commission in February 2026 and updated in March 2026 in response to the Middle East crisis.

Over implementation by national authorities which harms the single market is to be avoided. However, in some cases, a range of energy Directives expressly allow Member States to set more stringent provisions in order to pursue the Directive's policy objectives when they are transposed into national law.

In addition, the '[Concerted Actions](#)' established for the implementation of the Renewable Energy Directive, Energy Efficiency Directive and Energy Performance of Buildings Directives continue to provide fora for national authorities to exchange experiences and best practices with the support of the Commission which is particularly relevant in this phase of transposing and implementing the directives. To further support the practical implementation of the energy efficiency acquis, the Commission also launched [the Efficiency Action Forum](#) 2030 in December 2025. The Forum provides a dedicated platform for structured exchanges between Member States on practical implementation challenges, streamlining and simplification needs and replicable delivery solutions.

My services have prepared detailed internal implementation strategies for the most recent energy legislative acts, the Gas and Hydrogen Directive (Directive (EU) 2024/1788) and the Electricity Market Design reform (Regulation (EU) 2024/1747 and Directive (EU) 2024/1711), setting out clearly actions to support the transposition and implementation of these instruments in the Member States. This complements the strategies already prepared for the energy legislation that was part of the 'Fit for 55' package of legislation. [The Network of Competent Authorities](#) provides a platform for the Commission and Member States to exchange best practices and discuss the implementation of the Methane Regulation. Questions regarding the implementation of the Electricity Risk Preparedness Regulation, the Security of Gas Supply Regulation and the Oil Stocks Directive are discussed at regular meetings of the [Electricity](#), [Gas](#) and [Oil](#) Coordination Groups.

The online consultation tool developed to allow Member States to submit questions on the Renewable Energy Directive has been replicated for the new rules for the hydrogen market set out in Directive (EU) 2024/1788 and Regulation (EU) 2024/1789, as well as for the [Methane Regulation](#), and my services reply directly online. Member States also frequently contact my services bilaterally with specific questions on their transposition and implementation work.

In the area of nuclear safety, efforts focussed on the implementation of the [Nuclear Safety Directive](#), based on dialogue and cooperation with the Member States' authorities. My services organised a high-level workshop in

Brussels on 4–5 March 2026 on the importance of adequate resources for competent nuclear regulatory authorities in fulfilling regulatory tasks. Future workshops, scheduled for 2027 and 2028, will address nuclear safety culture and the nuclear safety objective, with their design tailored to reflect stakeholders' needs and priorities.

Through the [SAMIRA Action Plan](#) – the energy sector's contribution to Europe's Beating Cancer Plan, my services continued to provide support to Member States in implementing [Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom](#)'s standards for safe, high quality and reliable use of radiological and nuclear technology in healthcare.

Finally, through the [Electrification Action Plan](#), adopted on 17 July 2026, the Commission will reinforce support to Member States in implementing Directive (EU) 2023/2413 on renewable energy with the aim of full and adequate transposition.

Technical support and funding

Under the Technical Support Instrument, the 2025 flagship project [Making Energy Systems Fit for the Green and Digital Transition](#) supported six Member States (Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Hungary, Romania and Portugal) with improving the design of procedures and IT tools for electricity grid permitting at national, regional and local levels as well as supporting the distribution system operators to improve network planning and designing. As part of the 2026 cycle, there is a multi-country project involving all 27 Member States called [Energy Regulation Academy](#), with an overall budget of EUR 10 million. This project will strengthen administrative capacity in the relevant ministries and energy regulators, which will help with further reforms for the electricity market, as well as the implementation of the Grids Package, with the aim of lowering electricity prices, increasing renewable energy use and ensuring energy security.

Implementation dialogues

Implementation dialogues aim to identify, with business, practitioners and authorities, ways that policy objectives can be achieved, and compliance burdens minimised. They also provide useful input for future policies and legislation, while being complementary to public consultations and other fora. For example, in the Implementation Dialogue held on 11 June 2025 on permitting for renewable energy projects and related infrastructure, participants from industry, NGOs, grid operators, regional and local authorities and policymakers provided valuable input to prepare [the Grids package](#)³, presented by the Commission on 10 December 2025. The Implementation Dialogue on [energy efficient product legislation](#) was held in October 2025, and participants stressed the need to simplify the legal framework and to improve compliance with the rules. The discussion and conclusions were very useful in preparing [the Omnibus proposal](#) on energy product legislation that the Commission adopted on 24 June 2026 and are explained in detail in the impact assessment. The feedback on the need to ensure a level playing field as well as robust enforcement and compliance led specifically to the strong focus on effective implementation and enforcement in the proposal.

The first [Implementation Dialogue](#) in 2026 was on 5 May 2026 and stakeholders discussed how to accelerate energy efficiency solutions and what the energy efficiency framework for the future should look like. Building and heating experts, data centres and financial institutions, public authorities, industry associations and civil society organisations discussed the main obstacles and recommended the following actions:

- Promoting digitalisation and data-driven solutions to optimise energy use;
- Improving price signals and incentives to reflect the benefits of energy efficiency and electrification;
- Ensuring a system approach to energy efficiency and scaling up waste heat recovery;
- Strengthening implementation;
- Promoting digitalisation and data-driven solutions to optimise energy use.

The outcome of this Implementation Dialogue will feed into the preparation of the Energy Union package for the decade ahead, in particular the post-2030 framework for energy efficiency to be presented at the end of this year.

My second Implementation Dialogue, on housing supply, will take place in autumn 2026. It will bring together key stakeholders in the housing sector, from public and private representatives, selected following extensive expert consultation, a Call for Evidence⁴, and a substantive and detailed review of all the relevant areas of legislation

³ Consisting of a proposal to revise the TEN-E Regulation and a proposal to accelerate permit granting procedures by amending the Renewable Energy Directive, the Electricity Market Design and the Gas Directive.

⁴ [Housing supply and affordability \(regulatory simplification\)](#)

impacting housing supply. The discussions and outcome will feed into the Housing Simplification Package due in 2027.

Cooperation and close stakeholder and citizen involvement are essential to achieve our 2030 energy and climate targets and, in terms of engagement and consultation generally, my services are continuing to promote the sharing of best practices and consultation through fora such as the different Concerted Actions. The European Gas and Electricity Regulatory Fora (also known as the '[Madrid Forum](#)' and '[Florence Forum](#)' respectively) bring together network users, gas suppliers, transmission system operators and other stakeholders, with distribution system operators and energy retailers represented in the Working Group on energy consumers, part of the [Citizens' Energy Forum](#). This feeds into the on-going work on improving the organisation of EU energy markets to meet our decarbonisation objectives. The [Ecodesign Forum](#) brings together industry, civil society and academia to discuss regularly ecodesign and energy-labelling requirements, ensuring market participation. Finally, the [European Sustainable Energy Week](#) is an annual event allowing policymakers, innovators and energy stakeholders to discuss innovations and the future of clean energy in Europe. This year's programme (9-11 June 2026) had 60 sessions including on energy resilience, supporting energy reforms in the Member States, empowering consumers and how to make SMEs part of the energy transition.

C. Enforcement

Full, correct and timely transposition of the EU energy and Euratom acquis by all Member States is essential to achieving the Union's 2030 energy and climate targets and to delivering on key policy objectives such as competitiveness, security of energy supply, affordability and a clean and just energy transition, as well as to allow citizens and businesses to fully benefit from the Energy Union policy framework, as underlined in the [Commission's 2026 Communication](#) 'A Simpler, Clearer and Better Enforced EU Rulebook'.

Annex II to that Communication sets out Single market focus areas for enforcement. For the energy field, the focus area concentrates on 'Empowering consumers through electricity demand response'. This covers cases where the Member States' non-implementation or non-compliance with the rules on demand response, flexibility and aggregation set out in [Directive 2019/944](#) on the internal market for electricity has led to higher prices for citizens and business consumers. A number of Member States have still not fully transposed the Directive, and the Commission will take all the necessary steps to ensure full compliance, including where necessary referring Member States to the European Court of Justice.

As a result of the exceptional amount of new energy legislation and of the Commission's active enforcement activities, 239 infringement cases are open in the energy field (13% of all Commission infringement cases) of which 75% are on non-transposition or incomplete transposition of Directives. In line with the Commission's [2022 enforcement strategy](#)⁵ and the 2026 Communication, bringing these cases to a successful conclusion is a priority.

The remaining 25% of cases concern 'non-conformity' or 'bad application' of directives or non-compliance with regulations. Though less numerous, their enforcement is equally important as they include internal energy market rules and consumer rights and relate to the Single market enforcement focus area, in particular in relation to [Regulation 2019/943](#) and Directive 2019/944 on the internal market for electricity.

The [Europa webpage](#) on infringement cases, pre-infringement dialogues and transposition of directives provides up-to-date statistical information on the Commission's enforcement activities and Member States' compliance with EU law, including trends per policy area, topic and Member State.

Internal Electricity Market rules

The first transposition deadline of [Directive \(EU\) 2024/1711](#) which amends the Electricity Directive (EU) 2019/944 with a view to improving the Union's electricity market design expired on 17 January 2025. Infringement proceedings were launched against 26 Member States via a letter of formal notice issued on [26 March 2025](#), given that only one single Member State (Denmark) declared full transposition of all the relevant obligations into national law. The second deadline of 17 July 2026 shows a slightly more optimistic picture, with nine Member States already declaring full transposition, three Member States partial transposition, while 15 Member States have not yet adopted any national transposition measures.

⁵ See also [Implementing EU law - European Commission](#)

Hydrogen and gas markets

[Directive \(EU\) 2024/1788](#) sets out common rules for the renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen markets and must be transposed into national law by 5 August 2026. To date five Member States (Bulgaria, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovakia and Spain) have declared that they have partially transposed the Directive and Italy has declared full transposition, the remaining 19 Member States have not yet notified any national transposition measures.

Renewable energy

There are still 18 infringement cases open for partial transposition of the 2018 Renewable Energy Directive, although six have been closed since my last Annual Progress Report. The European Court of Justice gave its [judgment](#) on 22 January 2026 imposing a financial penalty of 1.5 million euro in the case against Bulgaria for its continued failure to fully transpose the Renewable Energy Directive. The 2023 Renewable Energy Directive ([Directive \(EU\) 2023/2413](#)) has two transposition deadlines: 1 July 2024 for the majority of the new provisions on permitting and 21 May 2025 for the remaining provisions. Of the infringements opened in 2024 and 2025 against all Member States for not having fully transposed the provisions covered by the Directive's first deadline, one has been closed recently, fourteen are at reasoned opinion stage and one (Sweden) was referred to the European Court of Justice. In July 2025, infringement cases were launched against all but one of the Member States (Denmark), for not having fully transposed the provisions covered by the second transposition deadline. In April 2026, out of these 26 infringements, less than a year after initiating the infringement procedures, the [Commission decided](#) to refer three Member States (Greece⁶, Portugal and Malta) to the European Court of Justice for total lack of transposition. To date, there are still 52 infringement cases open to enforce full transposition of the 2023 Renewable Energy Directive.

Energy Efficiency

The transposition deadline for the Energy Efficiency Directive (Directive (EU) 2023/1791) expired on 11 October 2025. However, at that date only one Member State (Czech Republic) declared full transposition that it had done so. As a consequence, 26 infringement procedures were launched in September 2025 against all the other Member States. Out of those cases, two reasoned opinions were issued in June 2026 to [Hungary and Romania](#) for not notifying any measures at all under the Directive. Follow-up to the remaining cases is planned in the course of 2026.

Energy Performance of Buildings

The recast EPBD (Directive (EU) 2024/1275) has two transposition deadlines: an early transposition deadline of 1 January 2025 for Article 17(15) on stopping incentives for fossil-fuel powered boilers and a general transposition deadline of 29 May 2026 for the remaining provisions of the Directive. Infringements were launched against 12 Member States in March and [November](#) 2025 that had not fully implemented the ban on incentives for fossil-fuel powered boilers and 3 cases have already been closed following full transposition. For the main transposition deadline, 27 cases were launched in [July 2026](#), as 14 Member States had not yet notified any measures transposing the Directive into their national legal order, and the remaining 13 Member States declared that they only partially transposed the Directive.

Energy efficient products

Member States are responsible for effective market surveillance so that only products that comply with all the applicable rules are placed on the Union market. Businesses who do comply with the rules have consistently asked for more effective market surveillance of energy efficient products, allowing consumers to make informed decisions and to support business, ultimately strengthening the competitiveness of European manufacturers. Following the letters of formal notice to [Portugal and Romania](#) in 2025 for not ensuring effective compliance with the [EU regulations on ecodesign and energy labelling of products](#), a reasoned opinion was sent to [Portugal](#), and my services are communicating with both Member States to improve the situation.

Euratom

The Radioactive Waste Directive ensures the safe and responsible management of radioactive waste and spent fuel. The follow-up of open infringement procedures continued during the reporting period. Two cases for bad application of the Directive were closed in 2025 and another 4 in 2026, with 12 cases remaining open.

⁶ Greece has since notified measures

Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action

Following the pre-infringement Dialogue and the subsequent infringement procedure and given that Poland had still not submitted its final updated National Energy and Climate Plan more than one year after the legal deadline, the Commission referred Poland to the European Court of Justice in [October 2025](#) for failure to comply with its obligation under [Regulation \(EU\)2018/199](#). The Plan has now been submitted.

Energy Charter Treaty

Enforcement action has also been used to ensure compliance with international obligations. In June 2024 the European Union and Euratom notified their intention to withdraw from the Energy Charter Treaty, effective 28 June 2025. The Energy Charter Treaty falls under the Union's exclusive competence and accordingly, Member States cannot remain Contracting Parties to the Treaty, unless they are empowered by the Union to do so, which has not been the case. Letters of formal notice were sent in January 2026 to [16 Member States](#) asking for their withdrawal from the Treaty, and two cases (Ireland and Romania) have been closed following the steps taken by those Member States to withdraw from the Treaty.

Over the reporting period, my services launched 29 pre-infringement Dialogues in the areas of energy performance of buildings and internal energy market: 28 cases by own initiative and one to further investigate a complaint also related to a [Petition](#), all of which are still ongoing. In line with the [Communication on implementation and simplification](#), infringement cases will be proposed as a final resort where cooperation fails to bring timely implementation of agreed rules.

My services have also been very active in organising bilateral meetings with Member States to discuss all on-going infringement proceedings ('package' meetings)⁷. Such meetings have proved very effective in assisting Member States in their transposition efforts and resolving or moving cases forward, and 14 have been held during the period covered by this report.

4. Way forward

After a period of intense legislative activity in the energy sector, Member States' administrations and the business community have highlighted the market's need for regulatory stability and stressed the importance of fully implementing the current framework.

My services will continue to assist the Member States as much as possible with the correct and timely transposition and implementation of the energy Directives and the implementation of energy Regulations under EU and Euratom law. Where useful, the pre-infringement dialogues will be used with a view to finding, at an early stage, responses to questions on the correct interpretation, implementation and application of EU law, often allowing cases to be solved without the need for infringement procedures.

However, considering the recurrent and continued lack of full transposition and implementation of the recent energy Directives, which prevents businesses and citizens from reaping the benefits of EU legislation, my services will not hesitate to propose enforcement action to the Commission. This is particularly relevant in areas with significant implementation shortcomings, such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy performance of buildings and the internal markets for electricity and gas.

Upcoming work on improving, streamlining and simplifying the implementation of existing energy legislation was set out in the [Regulatory Deep Cleaning Action Plan](#) adopted as Annex I to the Commission's Communication on A Simpler, Clearer and Better Enforced EU Rulebook (see the first three points below) and includes the following initiatives:

- In the area of security of supply, the revision of the energy security framework based on a comprehensive fitness check should yield clearer procedures, reduced reporting requirements and enhanced cross-border cooperation between Member States, while integrating all types of gas and electricity into a holistic whole-of-system approach. The revision will also bolster resilience against modern threats, including climate-related disruptions, cyber-attacks, and geopolitical shifts by streamlining procedures, reducing reporting processes, and developing a more agile crisis management mechanism. It also includes a proposal for the

⁷ Between 1 August 2025 and 31 July 2026, package meetings held with Portugal, Spain, Greece, Slovakia, Italy, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Finland, Cyprus and Denmark.

revision of the [Oil Stocks Directive](#) which has become even more urgent following the latest developments in the Middle East. This proposal, also planned for adoption in September 2026, aims at streamlining procedures, including through simplified and effective reporting. Preparatory work started with the launch of the reality checks and preliminary consultations with Member States and stakeholders in the first semester of 2026 via the Oil Coordination Group. The revision of the energy security framework furthermore includes a proposal for the revision of the [Offshore Safety Directive](#), planned for Q2 of 2027, with the objectives of supporting the energy transition, strengthening resilience and streamlining procedures.

- The revision of [the Governance of the Energy Union and climate action](#), planned for the end of 2026 and the [implementing act on progress reporting](#), will reduce reporting requirements for Member States, leveraging existing data and digitalisation to eliminate redundant obligations and streamline provisions. More efficient and coherent administrative procedures both within national authorities and between the Member States will enable a more efficient development and implementation of energy and climate policies as well as more transparency on the progress towards achieving climate and energy objectives at EU level.
- A proposal by the end of 2026 to help shape the current [energy efficiency](#) and [renewable energy](#) frameworks for the decade ahead (post-2030). The future frameworks will focus on reducing energy costs, supporting industrial productivity and enhancing the resilience and flexibility of the European energy system, as well as significantly accelerating the growth of renewables and decarbonising demand sectors from transport to heating and cooling and industry. The revision will also seek opportunities to simplify the current framework by eliminating duplications and overlaps, reduce administrative burdens, streamline measures for Member States and economic operators and improve the effectiveness and coherence of implementation.
- A proposal by the end of 2026 to enable the efficient development of an integrated European CO₂ market and transport network. The new proposal will prevent regulatory fragmentation across Member States, provide legal certainty and avoid measures that could negatively impact business cases or investment decisions.
- An update of [Commission Recommendation 2023/2407](#) on energy poverty in Q1 of 2027 to help Member States implement legislative provisions on vulnerable customers through sharing good practices which successfully address energy poverty, utilise digital tools, simplify outreach to vulnerable citizens, promote innovative financing for energy efficiency measures and show how energy sharing and energy communities can effectively alleviate energy poverty.
- A joint evaluation by the end of 2026 of the [Radioactive Waste](#) and [Shipment Directives](#), building on lengthy implementation experience, to assess their fitness for purpose and how to most effectively achieve the aim of responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste. The evaluation will also look at how to improve and simplify the Euratom secondary legislative framework and reduce unnecessary administrative burden.
- The [Housing Simplification Package](#), due in 2027, a key measure to boost housing supply under the European Affordable Housing Plan and which will include a comprehensive mapping of relevant EU legislation and initiatives and their combined impact on housing supply and affordability, identifying any opportunities to reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.

Annexes: examples

The [AccelerateEU Catalogue](#) was presented on 13 May 2026 and gives Member States practical examples of replicable measures which produce energy savings and system efficiency gains and help replace fossil fuels with homegrown, clean energy in the EU, to help them implement a reduction in oil and gas consumption, increase clean energy production and save energy. The Catalogue highlights 3 priority areas:

- protecting consumers and industry and promoting the EU's long-term clean transition goals;
- supporting immediate energy savings and the fast roll-out of clean and energy efficient solutions, scaling up the European manufacturing capacity;
- fostering investments in energy efficiency, clean energy production and demand response.

The [European Energy Efficiency Financing Coalition](#) is a platform set up in 2025 made up of the Member States, 67 financial institutions and 41 industrial members to mobilise private financing for energy efficiency, improve access to finance for enterprises and citizens, de-risk projects and portfolios, and stimulate demand for energy efficiency solutions. The 2026 work programme, adopted in May 2026, sets out the following priorities:

- Developing and promoting targeted financing models and awareness-raising activities that activate and engage demand-side stakeholders, including households, industry, and consumers;
- Increasing the efficiency of public spending to leverage additional private investment and blended finance solutions for energy efficiency;
- activating, accelerating and aggregating national energy efficiency investment pipelines by establishing national project development assistance facilities.

The [Citizens Energy Package](#) was adopted in March 2026 and aims to help households in the energy transition. It was followed in April 2026 with the publication of a [set of recommendations and accompanying documents](#) to protect citizens and help speed up the transition to a more inclusive resilient and sustainable energy system. These recommendations cover practical measures to help citizens such as:

- How to prevent energy disconnections of vulnerable consumers;
- How to protect consumers from the risk of supplier bankruptcies;
- How to develop energy communities and how to maximise the potential of self-consumption;
- How to improve the provision of clear, transparent, and comparable information so that consumers can choose the best deal.

As well as the recommendations, the package includes an [Implementing Regulation making it easier and faster to switch electricity suppliers](#).