

# Management Plan 2026

Directorate-General for Energy

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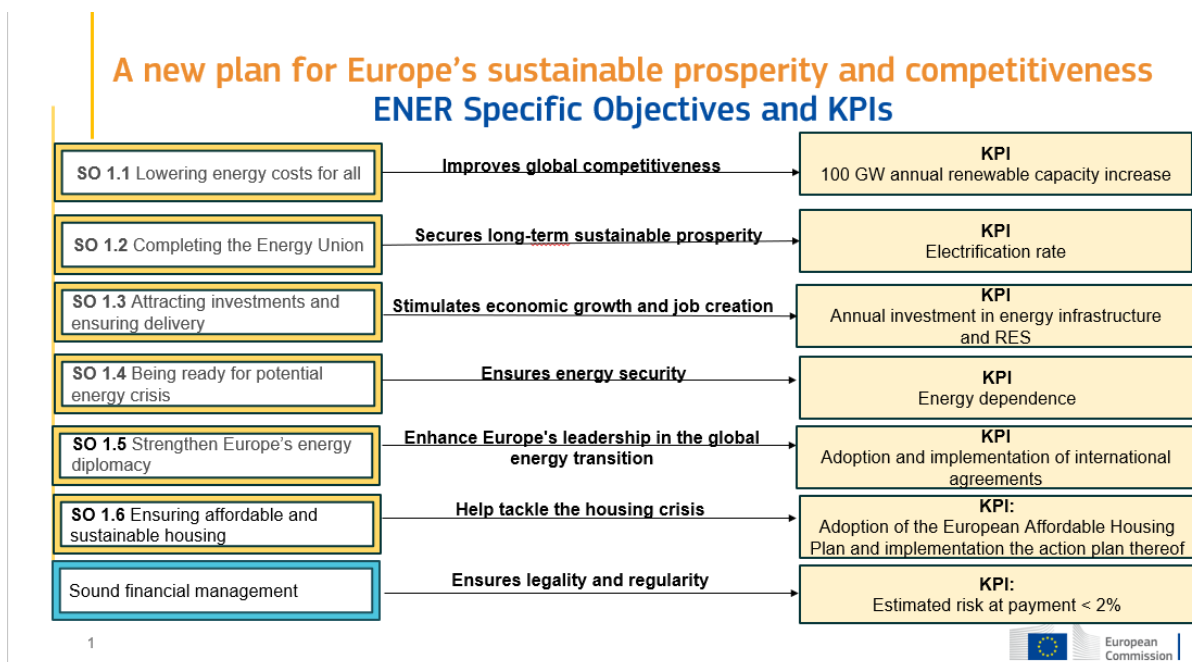
# PART 1. Introduction

Strategic planning and programming is the cornerstone of the **Commission’s performance management framework**. The [Commission’s strategic plan for 2025-2029](#) translates the [political priorities](#) set in the [Political Guidelines of President von der Leyen](#) into general objectives. This process ensures institutional coherence, enhances accountability, and aligns the actions of all Commission services with the strategic vision of the mandate.

Within this framework, each Commission service has developed a **strategic outlook for 2025-2029** in [Commission’s strategic plan for 2025-2029](#). This outlook defines a set of multiannual objectives and indicators to measure progress towards their achievement. These will be used for planning and reporting on performance throughout the period.

The **2026 management plan** sets out what the Directorate-General for Energy intends to deliver this year to contribute to these multiannual objectives (part 2). It also describes how DG ENER will contribute to the common objective of building a modern and sustainable public administration (part 3). The main outputs with their indicators and targets are presented in Annexes 1 and 2.

The chart below illustrates the performance framework for the Directorate-General for Energy.



(<sup>1</sup>)

(<sup>1</sup>) In 2026, DG ENER will ensure that appropriate preventive and corrective mechanisms are in place and work with other services to maintain the estimated amount at risk at payment under 2% (baseline 2024: 0.49%). The estimated risk at closure is expected to be lower, due to the implementation of future corrections.

# PART 2. Delivering on the Commission's priorities in 2026

The Commission's priority for 2026 is to provide a robust and cohesive energy strategy to increase sustainability, security, and innovation within the EU, and to complete the Energy Union.

**Reducing energy costs** for households and businesses remains a key priority in increasing our competitiveness, achieving greater independence, and minimising reliance on external sources. A central goal is to **establish a genuine Energy Union** by strengthening its governance, upgrading grid infrastructure, eliminating existing bottlenecks, simplifying processes for cross-border energy projects, and increasing electrification and digitalisation alongside the resilience of the electricity system. These efforts are integral to keeping Europe on track to **meet its climate targets and to creating a supportive framework for the next decade** that ensures Europe's competitiveness and sustainability.

This second part of the management plan lists the main outputs and deliverables that the Commission, supported by the Directorate-General for Energy, plans to deliver in 2026. They all contribute to General Objective 1: **A new plan for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness**.

**Simplification** and the proper **enforcement of EU rules** will remain a priority. The latter will take place by engaging in both informal and formal activities aimed at ensuring that Member States correctly transpose, implement and apply EU energy law.

## Specific Objective 1.1 Lowering energy costs for all

Reducing energy costs is crucial for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness. High expenses place burdens on citizens and industries, impacting on quality of life and growth. Lowering operating costs by promoting renewable energy integration and efficient grid upgrades can boost EU market competitiveness. It supports the Clean Industrial Deal, aligning climate responsibilities with competitiveness by making clean energy more attractive. Overall, lowering energy costs is key to a sustainable economic model and increased global competitiveness.

### 1.1.1 Affordable bills

The Action Plan for Affordable Energy <sup>(2)</sup>, presented in early 2025, proposed initiatives to reduce energy bills in the short term while also emphasising structural measures to modernise Europe's energy system. The EU has successfully advanced many of these initiatives, and their positive effects are beginning to materialise. In October 2025, a set of key actions were outlined, along with Member States and relevant stakeholders, to enhance ongoing efforts to further reduce energy costs and swiftly alleviate the burden on industrial and residential consumers. These efforts will materialise in a number of measures in 2026, as reducing energy prices continues to be a top priority for the Commission. One of those will be the

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<sup>(2)</sup> COM/2025/79

## **Recommendation on lowering electricity taxation and removing non-energy cost components from electricity bills** to be issued by the Commission during 2026.

The **Citizens Energy Package** will be one of the cornerstones of the Commission's 2026 energy initiatives, focusing on democratising energy access, and on **enabling people to take control of their energy bills**. The package aims to draw on individuals, communities, and local governments to create a resilient and inclusive energy framework, potentially reducing household energy bills by EUR 200 per year for consumers who switch to cheaper suppliers or up to EUR1100 per year for consumers engaging in energy communities. It focuses on consumer protection, energy affordability, poverty eradication, market access, carbon footprint reduction, and energy security.

Other initiatives will focus on enhancing energy efficiency, promoting the adoption of renewable energy sources, and increasing the transparency of energy pricing. By supporting innovations in smart grid technology and incentivizing investments in sustainable infrastructure, DG ENER intends to lower production and distribution costs.

To further benefit consumers financially, the Commission will also **improve retail market functioning** in 2026, by developing technical rules for seamless data access for demand response services. Likewise, the Commission will support national and local authorities and **engage citizens and communities**, particularly in coal transition regions and islands, through events like the Citizens Energy Forum and the Energy Poverty Advisory Hub Conference.

Through these comprehensive efforts, DG ENER is committed to reducing financial strain on consumers while advancing the EU's transition to a greener energy future.

### **1.1.2 Electricity supply costs**

Reducing electricity supply costs refers to strategies and measures aimed at lowering the expenses associated with producing, delivering, and consuming electricity. For that purpose, at the end of 2025, the Commission proposed a **European Grids Package** to address the challenges of suboptimal infrastructure development in the EU by streamlining the legal framework for energy grids and ensuring integrated cross-border project planning, especially for interconnectors. **In 2026, the Commission will support the co-legislators in reaching an agreement on this very important package.**



**Greater direction and coordination** at EU level to map and plan the grids infrastructure.



**Enhance security and resilience** of physical energy infrastructure.



**Speed up and streamline permitting processes** for renewable projects, while ensuring public acceptance and benefit-sharing.



**Make existing infrastructure more efficient**, reinforced by new technology, flexibility, and storage capacity.

The package focuses on improving cross-border and cross-sectoral grid planning and the efficient use of existing infrastructure, while emphasising digitalisation and innovation. It also aims to step up cross-border projects by facilitating cross-border cost-sharing agreements and to increase the resilience of the EU's energy infrastructure.

It further seeks to speed up the implementation of grid infrastructure, renewable energy generation, storage as well as recharging points projects by streamlining and simplifying permitting processes and environmental assessments. Increased overall system efficiency will limit costs to all consumers and therefore contribute to the objective of **ensuring affordable energy prices** and increasing overall competitiveness while facilitating the integration of renewable energy sources and further decarbonising the energy system.

The Commission will also fast-track the **Energy Highways** through enhanced political coordination, drawing on the Regional High-Level Groups, mobilising support of European coordinators and working closely with the Energy Union Task Force, extending outreach beyond EU Member States where necessary. Each project will be prioritised at EU level, and the Commission will support Member States in giving them the same priority nationally.

By the end of 2026, the European Commission also plans to **present a renewable energy legal framework for the period after 2030** <sup>(3)</sup> in order to support the further uptake of renewable energy in line with the 2040 climate target. This initiative is part of the **ENER Union package for the upcoming decade**. A higher share of renewable energy will naturally lead to lower and more stable electricity supply costs due to reduced operational expenses, technological improvements, and decreased fuel dependency. To support this process, the Commission will convene an **implementation dialogue on the Renewable Energy Directive** in the first half of 2026.

In the same vein, the Commission will **refine the framework for long-term contracts** under the revised electricity market design and recommend that Member States eliminate barriers to expanding power purchase agreements (PPAs) for increased privately funded renewable energy generation, while also recognising the role of nuclear power.

The Commission will also enable consumers to benefit financially from flexibility by releasing the **Network Code on Demand Response** and cooperating with the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) and Member States to implement flexibility provisions from the electricity market design reform.

### **1.1.3 Gas markets**

In 2025, in a strategic move to strengthen the competitiveness of Europe's industry and push the Union market towards greater security of supply, diversification and decarbonisation, the Commission launched the **EU Energy and Raw Materials Platform**. In 2026 this online platform will lead to joint purchasing for a wide range of energy-related products and strategic raw materials. At the same time, the **Gas Mechanism** will continue to support security of supply and competitive decarbonisation including for biomethane. All mechanisms provide a matching and aggregation function, as well as transparency of demand to underpin the investment decisions. To support the implementation of REPowerEU, the Diversification Initiative focussed on CESEC countries will pursue its activities to help companies find new suppliers of gas and LNG.

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<sup>(3)</sup> 2026 CWP

Over the past months, the Directorate-General for Energy has also been actively contributing to the work of the Gas Market Task Force (GMTF), an interservice work group created to ensure the efficient and fair functioning of the European internal gas market. Established under the Affordable Energy Action Plan, the Task Force has been scrutinizing market functioning and rigorously evaluating oversight processes to identify areas for improvement. Together with other services of the Commission and European agency, including ACER., it is performing several fact findings and analytical research, with targeted recommendation to be developed in the coming months. Its findings and recommendations will be included into a final report, with the aim to enhance transparency and accountability while fostering a more resilient energy system for the future.

#### 1.1.4 Energy efficiency

The Commission will continue implementing the **energy efficiency roadmap (4)** and its six priority deliverables announced by Commissioner Jørgensen at the International Energy Agency's Global Energy Efficiency Conference in June 2025.

By the end of 2026, the Commission will strengthen the **energy efficiency legal framework for the next decade (5)**. The framework ensures a cost-efficient energy transition by: (i) reducing grid expansion needs; (ii) saving on energy generation and imports; (iii) reducing costs to households and industry; (iv) integrating electricity and heating and cooling sectors; and (v) recovering waste heat. This is crucial for achieving the EU's goal of climate neutrality by 2050 and the proposed amendment to the European Climate Law targeting a 90% reduction in emissions by 2040. Despite recent progress, the pace of improvement must accelerate to meet these ambitious goals through a more streamlined and simplified legal framework that delivers. This initiative is part of the **ENER Union package for the decade ahead**. To kick-start this process, the Commission will hold an **implementation dialogue on the Energy Efficiency Directive** in the first half of 2026.

The Commission will continue **cooperating with the European Investment Bank (EIB) Group**, financial institutions, and market actors to **finance energy efficiency**, particularly through the EIB Group programme for SMEs. It will step up its efforts through the **European Energy Efficiency Financing Coalition**, hosting events to stimulate private investment and activating 14 national hubs. New EU-level working groups will focus on extending lending for real estate renovations and financing energy efficiency in SMEs.

On buildings, in the course of 2026 the Commission will assess the first draft **national building renovation plans (NBRPs)** and, if necessary, send recommendations to Member States. The plans are a cornerstone for the implementation of the Directive on the energy performance of buildings (the recast EPBD) (6). They will serve as strategic roadmaps for each Member State to make its building stock highly energy-efficient and decarbonised by 2050.

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(4) [New impetus for energy efficiency - European Commission](#)

(5) 2026 CWP

(6) Directive (EU) 2024/1275

To improve delivery across key areas and reduce the burden on industry, the Commission will also present a **legislative ‘omnibus’ proposal to simplify energy product legislation** <sup>(7)</sup>. The proposal, which follows on from an implementation dialogue and reality checks, will focus on targeted labelling amendments, simplifying EPREL registrations/use, and streamline the process for rescaling the tyre label in line with other energy labels.



Lastly, the Commission will also continue to revise **energy labelling and eco-design regulations for energy-related products**, including space and water heaters, vacuum cleaners, solid-fuel boilers and local space heaters, air heating and cooling products and computers.

## Specific Objective 1.2 Completing the Energy Union

**Effective governance is crucial for completing the Energy Union**, as it ensures coordinated efforts across the EU to achieve energy security, sustainability, and economic growth. It provides a structured framework for Member States to align national policies with EU-wide objectives, facilitating a seamless transition to a sustainable energy system. Governance mechanisms promote transparency, accountability, and collaboration, which are essential for overcoming barriers and accelerating progress.

The existing **Energy Governance Regulation** <sup>(8)</sup> created a framework to help the EU and Member States meet their climate and energy objectives through strategic planning, reporting, and monitoring. In 2026, after having evaluated the existing legislative structure, the Commission aims to **streamline, strengthen and modernise** the Governance Regulation <sup>(9)</sup> to prepare Europe for the post-2030 transition towards climate neutrality by 2050. The **revision of the Governance Regulation seeks to create a true Energy Union** that delivers secure, sustainable and affordable energy to European businesses and households providing certainty to attract the necessary investments for the transition.

Accompanying that initiative, by the end of 2026, the Commission will propose a **Union package for the upcoming decade**, to align energy and climate governance with the 2040 goal while ensuring the provision of affordable, clean energy, thereby increasing the EU's competitiveness. Coordinated EU action is crucial for a smooth transition, enabling Member States to develop policies consistent with both national and EU priorities. The package will consist of the **renewable energy legal framework for the period after 2030** <sup>(10)</sup>, an **energy efficiency legal framework post-2030** <sup>(11)</sup> and a **legislative initiative on CO<sub>2</sub> transportation infrastructure and markets** <sup>(12)</sup>. The latter will accelerate the development of a **well-integrated, efficient EU CO<sub>2</sub> market** and the provision of **carbon capture**

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<sup>(7)</sup> 2026 CWP

<sup>(8)</sup> [Regulation - 2018/1999 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

<sup>(9)</sup> 2026 CWP

<sup>(10)</sup> Cfr. Specific Objective 1.1.2 Electricity supply costs

<sup>(11)</sup> Cfr. Specific Objective 1.1.4 Energy efficiency

<sup>(12)</sup> 2026 CWP

**utilisation and storage (CCUS)** services by removing barriers to cross-border CO<sub>2</sub> transportation, ensuring competitive market outcomes and increasing investor confidence.

Through the **2026 State of the Energy Union**, the most important reporting obligation under the Governance Regulation, the Commission will continue to assess the implementation of the **affordable energy action plan** and provide policy guidance and strategic energy reflections.

The **Energy Union Task Force (EUTF)**, which was set up in 2025, will also help to ensure that the right framework is put in place to deliver affordable energy to European consumers. by gathering decision-makers to find solutions to the common challenges of energy policy stakeholders. In 2026 the EUTF will continue to address forward-looking elements as well as implementation, including: i) optimising the use of infrastructure and accelerating future interconnectivity and related investments, prioritising areas with high price disparities; ii) fostering Member States' coordination on regional and national long-term policy plans with significant impact on the energy sector (covering grids, energy system planning, addressing bottlenecks); iii) supporting Member States in implementing the Affordable Energy Action Plan, with a particular focus on permitting, taxation and system flexibility; and iv) discussing areas of mutual interest in relation to the implementation of EU energy legislation by EU Member States.

In 2026, the Commission will continue to closely cooperate with national authorities and stakeholders on hydrogen, including via the **first EU regulatory forum on hydrogen** in early 2026.

Addressing the key barriers to and promoting electrification of demand along with continuous growth in clean energy and flexibility is another way of supporting the overarching aim of completing the Energy Union. This is the purpose of the **electrification action plan** <sup>(13)</sup>, which will focus both on general barriers slowing down electrification and on dimensions specific to key demand sectors, such as transport, buildings and industry. It will be complemented by a **heating and cooling strategy** <sup>(14)</sup> to accelerate the decarbonisation and increase the energy efficiency of heating and cooling. The strategy will investigate planning, infrastructure, technology and markets for heating and cooling, and it will propose concrete action in relation to district heating and cooling development, waste heat recovery, clean heat solutions deployment and sustainable cooling. It will also include a geothermal action plan.

In 2026 the Commission will also present a **White Paper on the electricity market** integration which will outline the obstacles to - and the vision of the long-term development towards - a **fully integrated internal market for electricity**. The objective of the White Paper is to launch an informed debate amongst Member States, co-legislators and stakeholders about appropriate policy responses to tackle inefficiencies in the way electricity is exchanged in the EU. These inefficiencies are due to fragmentation along national fault lines, and in processes and governance. Reaping the benefits of the internal market will **increase energy affordability and the competitiveness** of European companies on a global stage.

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<sup>(13)</sup> 2026 CWP

<sup>(14)</sup> 2026 CWP

As in previous years, the Commission will adopt the **2026 progress report on the competitiveness of clean energy technologies**. The report will assess the competitiveness of clean energy technologies and their manufacturers in the EU, as well as the challenges faced by European innovators.

To advance the twin green and digital transition, the **strategic roadmap for digitalisation and artificial intelligence (AI) in the energy sector** will accelerate the deployment of digital and AI solutions. It will also promote research, innovation and coordination to prepare the smart energy system of tomorrow and set up a coordination and governance framework to maximise the benefits of digital and AI technologies for the energy sector. The strategy will be accompanied by a **data centre energy efficiency package**.

**Strengthening the Energy Union also involves strategic actions on nuclear policy**. On 13 June 2025, the Commission presented the **Nuclear Illustrative Programme (PINIC)** for the Opinion of the EESC. The key objectives of PINIC are to provide an up-to-date comprehensive, fact-based overview of nuclear development trends and a scope of the investment needs across the EU in line with decarbonisation targets and the REPowerEU and Clean Industrial Deal goals, and to facilitate evidence-based and transparent discussions on nuclear energy trends and associated investment needs among the Euratom members. The EESC adopted its Opinion on PINIC on 4 December 2025 and called on the Commission to set out regulatory and financial measures supporting the planned investments in Member States, it has recommended a technology-neutral approach across all funding instruments and streamlined decision making processes on State aid and licensing. Moreover, the EESC recommended addressing the role of nuclear in hydrogen production as well as in system integration and underscored the importance of SMRs. Following the EESC's Opinion, the Commission will adopt a final PINIC Communication in 2026, mapping the EESC's recommendations to recent and upcoming Commission policy initiatives.

In accordance with the **Draghi report** <sup>(15)</sup>, the Commission will adopt **an EU fusion strategy** <sup>(16)</sup> to accelerate fusion commercialisation as an innovative, decarbonised energy source for the future. The strategy aims to capitalise on the EU's role in the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project by improving technologies and paving the path to a fusion power plant and positioning the EU as the global leader in fusion energy development. It seeks to develop a competitive industrial environment, improved governance, a skilled workforce, a strong industrial supply chain, and an enabling regulatory framework.

Furthermore, the **European Industrial Alliance on Small Modular Reactors (SMRs)**, launched by the Commission in February 2024, plays a key role in supporting the development and deployment of the first SMRs in Europe by the early 2030s. Following the endorsement of the alliance's four-year strategic action plan in 2025, the Commission will adopt a **communication on SMRs**.

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<sup>(15)</sup> [https://commission.europa.eu/topics/eu-competitiveness/draghi-report\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/topics/eu-competitiveness/draghi-report_en)

<sup>(16)</sup> 2026 CWP

By the end of 2026, the Commission will present an **evaluation report** on the Directives <sup>(17)</sup> <sup>(18)</sup> establishing a Community framework for the **responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste** and on the **supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuel**. The evaluation will examine the effectiveness of the Directives and explore potential simplification measures, particularly regarding reporting requirements.

In the field of **nuclear safety**, the Commission will continue monitoring the implementation of the Nuclear Safety Directive (NSD). In the field of **radiation protection**, it will draw up reports on the transboundary impact of plans for the disposal of radioactive waste and on the monitoring of radioactivity.

As part of the actions under the Preparedness Union strategy, work on the **European Community urgent radiological information exchange** (ECURIE) environment will be carried out in 2026 to enable the system's integration into the corporate European crisis management platform (ECMP) to strengthen the implementation of nuclear emergency preparedness and response.

In the area of **medical applications of ionising radiation**, the Commission will outline the concept of the **European radioisotope valley initiative** (ERVVI) to increase the EU's production capacity and secure the supply of medical radioisotopes, which are essential for radiological diagnostics and treatments. implementing the output of the SAMIRA action plan.

Last but not least, the Commission will also prepare its annual **report on the implementation of Euratom safeguards in 2025**.

### **Specific Objective 1.3 Attracting investments and ensuring delivery**

Achieving a true Energy Union that provides clean, affordable, and locally sourced energy to all European consumers will require significant investment over the coming decade, along with solid governance. The key to delivering Europe's strategy for sustainable prosperity and competitiveness is to **accelerate investments in clean energy** and ensure that EU energy policies are successfully implemented.

In 2026 the Commission will adopt its **clean energy investment strategy**. The initiative both addresses the existing barriers to energy investment and provides the policy support required to raise the necessary investment amounts. The Strategy's primary objective will be to mobilise private investment for the clean energy transition, including by ensuring that public funds are deployed as a strategic lever to crowd in private investors.

The Commission will adopt a **Support for Energy Efficiency Financing Package** together with the strategy.

The action plan for affordable energy proposes **tripartite agreements** bringing together energy developers, industry consumers and the public sector to reduce energy costs by ensuring long-term demand planning for producers, stable supply and prices for consumers, and lower

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<sup>(17)</sup> Council Directive 2011/70/Euratom of 19 July 2011

<sup>(18)</sup> Council Directive 2006/117/Euratom of 20 November 2006

investment risks through regulatory support from the EU and Member States. These agreements will involve Member States, financial institutions, and energy and industry stakeholders to foster cooperation and create a predictable environment for investing in secure, low-cost energy.

The first two tripartite agreements **on offshore wind and grids** and **on storage** will set the initial direction. The offshore wind and grids agreement will tap into the vast potential of European home-grown manufacturing and technology, helping reduce our dependence on imported fossil fuels. The storage agreement will strengthen security of supply and mitigate price spikes by accelerating the deployment of the flexibility resources needed in a renewables-based system.

Throughout 2026, a further tripartite agreement is envisaged for **biogas and biomethane** to bring together stakeholders from across the supply chain, energy operators, and the public sector to overcome barriers, share best practices and boost production by 2030. Others are under consideration, such as on **biogas** to support its access to industries, **improving the integration of data centres in the energy system**, which are expected to expand significantly by 2030, to **implement large-scale energy efficiency initiatives** for building renovation and electrification, or others.

The Commission will continue implementing the **Connecting Europe Facility for Energy** by finalising its selections for the 2025 call for applications and launching a new call. It will also facilitate and mediate the legislative negotiations on the facility within the 2028-2034 financial framework.

In 2026, the Commission and its executive agencies will execute the **Horizon Europe work programme**, which can allocate up to EUR 660 million to energy research and innovation (R & I) projects. In parallel, it will prepare the R & I framework programme for the next multi-annual financial framework (MFF).

The Commission will expand the **LIFE clean energy transition** (LIFE CET) sub-programme and the **ELENA Facility** (European Local Energy Assistance), with over EUR 530 million for 2025-2027, to support energy efficiency investments and clean energy solutions. The 2026 LIFE CET call, to be launched in mid-April, aims to boost investment and policy implementation. The ELENA Facility is expected to further grow its project assistance portfolio, supported by additional resources for cooperation with the EIB Group.

Additionally, the Commission will ensure the success of the **final year of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)**, focusing on energy measures and chapters of the REPowerEU plan, while **implementing the Social Climate Fund** to support building investments.

In its **cohesion policy mid-term review**, the Commission advised increasing funds for energy transition priorities like interconnectors and recharging infrastructures. The Directorate General for Energy will back energy initiatives in 2026 to maximise funding efficiency.

### **Specific Objective 1.4 Being ready for potential energy crisis**

Being ready for potential energy crises is crucial for sustainable prosperity and competitiveness. It **ensures energy security**, which is vital for economic resilience, allowing businesses to

operate without disruptions and supporting sustainable growth. A solid energy security framework **matches energy needs with energy supply**, protecting against sudden cost spikes and enabling better business planning.

In 2025 the Commission adopted the **roadmap towards ending Russian energy imports**, which sets the EU's strategy to eliminate dependencies from Russia on gas, oil and nuclear (both fuel and uranium supplies). Throughout 2026 the Commission will **assess the impact of the Roadmap**, closely monitor progress made in the phase out of Russian energy imports and provide necessary support to all Member States in addressing any challenges they may face. These regular exchanges of information in existing coordination groups and regional cooperation groups will ensure that the EU stays on track to meet its objectives, while making any necessary adjustments in a timely and effective manner in light of the security of supply and dynamic market developments.



The adoption of the roadmap was followed by a legislative proposal for a **regulation on phasing out Russian natural gas imports, improving monitoring of potential energy dependencies and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1938** <sup>(19)</sup>. The proposed regulation sets out measures to increase transparency and improve

monitoring of Russian gas imports into the EU. The political agreement on the Regulation has been reached by the co-legislators in December 2025 with a view to entry into force early 2026.

The regulation proposes a ban on Russian gas imports aligned with the 19<sup>th</sup> sanctions package and the Commission's proposal to ban Russian LNG. These measures aim to increase pressure on Russia and reduce its ability to fund its war machine against Ukraine. A key instrument here will be the **national diversification plans**, in which Member States will set out concrete measures and clear timelines for a well-managed phaseout by 1<sup>st</sup> January 2028, at the latest. The plans should be submitted to the Commission by 1<sup>st</sup> March 2026. Member States still importing Russian oil should also prepare diversification plan for oil imports. The phase-out will also be gradual and closely coordinated with Member States. At the beginning of 2026, the Commission intends to table a **legislative proposal to ban oil imports as soon as possible**.

In 2026, **nuclear sector activities** will also reduce and eventually eliminate reliance on Russian nuclear fuel, creating a flexible framework for gradual decoupling without compromising energy security or safety in the EU.

At the same time, the EU should structurally internalise the lessons learned from the COVID-19 and energy crises, as well as adapt to the changing global energy landscape, including with regards to the availability of clean technologies and associated critical materials, to ensure competitiveness of industries. Therefore, the Commission will come up with a new legislative proposal in the area of energy security covering gas and electricity. **Strengthening energy**

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<sup>(19)</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52025PC0828&qid=1762787819176>

**security package** <sup>(20)</sup> will: i) create a forward-looking framework to ensure energy security within the EU to prepare for a more decarbonised, electrified and integrated energy system; ii) reinforce the EU's resilience, e.g. against climate risks or threats to critical energy infrastructure, including cyber-attacks; iii) incorporate lessons learned from the energy crisis; and iv) strive for simplification by building more streamlined reporting processes and creating more agile crisis management provisions. On the basis of the fitness check of the existing Gas Security of Supply Regulation and Electricity Risk Preparedness Regulation, including the emergency measures put in place in 2022, the Commission will deliver an impact assessment of different policy options and propose a revision of the existing legislation to improve its effectiveness and efficiency.

The revision of the EU's energy security framework will continue in 2026 with the **assessment of the Oil Stocks Directive, the Offshore Safety Directive and the Hydrocarbon Licensing Directive**. Oil, most of it imported, accounts for 37% of the EU energy mix. Emergency oil stocks ensure energy security during supply disruptions. The revision of the Oil Stocks Directive aims to adapt to a changing energy mix, increase resilience against threats, and support civil-military use. Oil and gas platforms are increasingly being decommissioned, repurposed, or developed into offshore wind and CO<sub>2</sub> storage infrastructure.

### Specific Objective 1.5 Strengthen Europe's energy diplomacy

The EU has a leading role to play in global energy diplomacy. Accelerating the EU's transition to clean energy is key to ensuring energy security, economic prosperity, and the European Green Deal climate objectives. Collaborative efforts strengthen global partnerships, support clean energy investments, unlock business opportunities, and simplify regulation. Energy diplomacy reduces geopolitical risks and promotes trade in clean technology as well as the transition away from fossil fuels. The actions should be guided by the Global Stocktake and the objective to triple renewables and double energy efficiency improvements by 2030.

On 16 October 2025, the Commission adopted the **joint communication on the EU global climate and energy vision**, the external dimension of the Clean Industrial Deal. The communication sets out a vision of how to shape a global clean and resilient transition ahead of the **COP30 meeting** <sup>(21)</sup>. It presents an international strategy for strengthening Europe's



place in global markets and driving sustainable competitiveness underpinned by industrial and technological strengths. The global energy transition has accelerated in recent years and the EU is a global leader in this regard. To continue benefiting from the clean industry revolution, the EU must remain a global driver of energy transition investment, combating climate change, increasing transition investment and advancing energy security.

The Directorate-General for Energy plans to launch the **implementation phase of this communication** in 2026. Most actions set out in the communication will be implemented jointly with other Commission departments. Efforts will focus on mainstreaming the new

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<sup>(20)</sup> 2026 CWP

<sup>(21)</sup> Belem, Brazil (10-21 November 2025)

approach of cooperation with EU business and ensuring strong EU interest in all energy-related activities across the Commission.

The Commission will continue to work with international stakeholders on **delivering the global goal of doubling the energy efficiency improvement rate and tripling the renewable energy sources by 2030**. The Commission will engage both bilaterally and multilaterally on these topics and will participate in major events throughout the year and in preparation of COP31. The Commission will work closely with the COP31 Presidency (Australia and Türkiye) on key priorities for 2026, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean tech investments, transition away from fossil fuels and methane emissions' reduction.

The Commission will continue to work through the **Global Energy Transitions Forum**, launched by President von der Leyen in 2025, as the key high-level platform driving collective implementation of the COP28 goals. The Forum will sharpen its political focus in 2026, moving beyond a broad doubling and tripling agenda to concentrate on two levers that most directly unlock energy system-wide transformation: electrification and finance.

The Commission will also continue co-chairing, together with Canada, the **Global Methane Pledge** to continue efforts in achieving its goals by 2030. The Commission will continue cooperating with international partners and institutions, including the International Methane Emissions Observatory and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition as their core implementing bodies. At the same, the Commission will continue working on the implementation of the external aspects of EU Methane Regulation, by fostering dialogues with relevant countries.

The Commission will continue its international cooperation in the field of clean energy research and innovation through the **International Energy Agency's technology collaboration** programmes. It will also step up its efforts to scale up innovative and competitive energy solutions through the **Clean Energy Ministerial**.

The Commission will finance the next phase of the **Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM)** from 2026 to 2028, setting up a new global secretariat focused on improving cities' access to finance, and promoting business partnerships, funding and multilevel governance in select countries. It will use GCoM to advance its external policies through subnational diplomacy, including the [global pledge for energy efficiency and renewable energy](#) and the [Global Gateway initiative](#).

Economic partnerships are key to **climate and energy diplomacy**, advancing a fair and global clean transition. In 2026, the EU will focus on secure partnerships and strengthening ties with key energy suppliers and countries with renewable energy potential. In particular, this includes **significantly scaling up the manufacturing and deployment of renewables in the EU**, in line with the Clean Industrial Deal, Net-Zero Industry Act, the (upcoming) Industry Accelerator Act, as well as REPowerEU. It will be key to engage both with fossil and non-fossil energy supplies.

As regards clean energy technologies, the Commission will contribute to the implementation of the **EU Economic Security Communication** by reducing strategic dependencies in energy supply chains and strengthening resilience in critical clean-energy technologies.

Scaling up renewables is key to an orderly transition away from fossil fuel demand in line with Fit for 55 and REPowerEU, with particular focus on gas demand reduction and diversification away from Russian supplies. The **EU Energy and Raw Materials Platform** will be used to aggregate demand, support joint purchasing, and facilitate the transition from fossil gas towards low-carbon gases, including hydrogen and raw materials.

In light of the renewed impetus given to the **EU accession process**, the Commission will further strengthen its relations with the **Energy Community and its nine contracting parties** with a view to aligning their regulatory framework with the EU and Euratom *acquis*, fostering market reforms and integration with the EU internal market, and achieving the EU's main policy objectives in the field of energy. With the war still ongoing, special focus will be maintained on **Moldova's** and **Ukraine's** energy security and resilience. Similarly, the Commission will support the renewed 2025 **EU-UK agenda**, by exploring new areas of cooperation.

The EU's **diversification efforts** in the full nuclear value chain will be pursued by strengthening domestic capacity and establishing or consolidating reliable long-lasting commercial and diplomatic relations with like-minded non-member countries, focusing on **additional conversion and enrichment capacities**. In its relations with non-member countries whose decarbonisation strategy includes a nuclear energy strand, the EU will insist on the highest standards of nuclear safety (or closure of non-compliant nuclear installations) and closely follow up on the progress made in implementing the post-Fukushima stress test actions, especially in Armenia and Türkiye.

The Commission is committed to continuing to support **nuclear safety in Ukraine** during Russia's war of aggression. It will be crucial to coordinate and support like-minded partners efforts in all multilateral forums, in particular at the 10<sup>th</sup> Convention on Nuclear Safety Review Meeting, to withstand Russia's attempts to assert its ownership of the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant and connect it to Russia's electricity grid.

## **Specific Objective 1.6 Contributing to affordable and sustainable housing**

In response to the housing crisis, the European Commission adopted the **European affordable housing plan (EAHP)** on 16 December 2025 to support affordable, sustainable and quality housing across the EU.

The Commission's analysis focuses primarily on removing barriers to housing supply. It also looks at specific support for vulnerable groups including young people. Work on scaling up financing mainly with the EIB and other promotional banks as well as current and upcoming MFF will be key.

While housing is first and foremost a responsibility of the Member States, regions and cities, the Commission's plan is carefully calibrated to (i) support and add value; (ii) maximise the scope of (public and private) funding and financing; (iii) facilitate mutual learning and the setting of best practices; (iv) offer guidance and recommendations - as well as laying down rules where necessary and justified.



In 2026, the Commission will launch the **implementation of the EAHP**, including a new initiative to **tackle issues related to short-term rentals** as part of the **Affordable Housing Act** on which the Housing Task Force will cooperate closely with DG GROW. The Housing Task Force will also drive and contribute to other follow-up actions announced in the Affordable Housing Plan (e.g. Pan-European Investment Platform, an analysis of housing price dynamics and economic consequences, Council recommendation on fighting housing exclusion and several actions on housing for young people). The Commission will also organise an **EU Housing Summit**. During this follow-up work, the Commission will continue to respect the principle of subsidiarity by working closely together with Member States and local and regional authorities.

## PART 3. A modern and sustainable public administration: outputs in 2026

The internal control framework supports sound management and decision-making. In particular, it ensures that risks to the achievement of objectives are addressed and reduced to acceptable levels through cost-effective controls.

DG ENER has established an internal control system tailored to its particular characteristics and circumstances. The effective functioning of this internal control system will be assessed on an ongoing basis throughout the year and will be subject to an annual assessment covering all internal control principles.

### A. Human resource management

In 2026, DG ENER will continue to optimise its resource allocation across the DG to deliver on the energy policy priorities of the Commission, being more **agile** to address changing priorities, aiming to maintain **high staff engagement**.

**Training for staff** will focus on energy-related topics, through peer-to-peer learning, allowing upskilling and reskilling of colleagues. DG ENER will continue to provide and facilitate training on important general topics such as ethics, anti-harassment, career development and self-care. DG ENER's **internal coach** will continue to develop its Team Leader network, to raise awareness of coaching opportunities for managers and colleagues interested in management. DG ENER aims at maintaining a 50% share of **female middle managers** (baseline 2024: 50%).

DG ENER has appointed a Senior Manager as lead point for **equality** in the DG and will provide the single-entry point for equality mainstreaming in energy policy, with the support of **DG ENER's equality network**. In 2026, the focus will be on gender equality, including the Equality Platform for the energy sector. DG ENER will work together with DG MOVE to organise joint activities for the diversity month. DG ENER aims at delivering a positive newcomer experience, with an increased frequency of the initial induction course in both the Brussels and Luxembourg sites, and new onboarding material, as well as the twice-yearly policy overview.

DG ENER will pay particular attention to the results of the **2025 corporate staff survey**, introducing new measures, in particular regarding staff engagement, and analysing and coordinating the action plans at DG level. It will maintain internal communications initiatives, introduced as a follow-up of the previous staff survey (HR Roadshows providing contacts between HR Correspondent team and staff in both sites, weekly live debrief of the Management meeting; and Directorates action plans and regular meetings with their staff).

DG ENER will continue to look at the attractiveness of the **Luxembourg site**, encouraging opportunities for working in the two sites. 2026 priorities include the recruitment of AD officials from the AD specialist competition in the field of nuclear energy and the publication of a new specialist competition for AST nuclear inspectors. DG ENER will continue to organise events in

Luxembourg and to promote the cooperation between units in both sites through the organisation of away days and visits to the respective other site, amongst other measures.

Further details on the referring outputs are provided in **Annex 2**.

## B. Digital transformation and data management

### *Digital Transformation and Cybersecurity*

DG ENER is dedicated to advancing digital transformation through the implementation plan for the **Digital Strategy**.

- **Digital Culture:** DG ENER recognises the importance of improving digital skills and plans to carry out a detailed digital skills gap analysis, and to provide targeted IT training. Actions to foster cybersecurity awareness remain a top priority, including cybersecurity briefings, training for all staff levels, promotion of the CyberAware programme and bi-monthly newsletter. In addition, everyday digital competence will be supported with practical sessions on digital workplace tools such as M365.
- **Digital-ready Policymaking (DRPM):** DG ENER has been working since November 2024 to ensure that all new policy initiatives take digital aspects into account. A dedicated team supports the DRPM and cooperates with the policy coordination unit and the Better Regulation experts in preparing training material. Efforts will continue to raise awareness, train policy officers, and refine the processes to include digital elements in policymaking from the onset. In 2026, the aim is to move to a more stable approach, deepening the cooperation with the units responsible for policy cooperation and Better Regulation. Bi-annual updates and discussions with senior management keep DRPM as a top priority for the DG and reinforce the importance of leveraging existing and emerging technologies in policy-making.
- **Business-driven Digital Transformation:** DG ENER is optimising business process modelling and automation by identifying opportunities within the existing tools available. Innovation is also integral to our efforts, particularly with AI where training sessions in 2026 will bolster technical capabilities. A Local Data Correspondent (LDC) will improve how DG ENER manages, governs and shares data, making it more open, interoperable and consistent - providing support to the Commission's Corporate Management Board via the Information Management Steering Board (IMSB) subgroup as well as the IT Cybersecurity Board (ITCB), participating in the LDC network, and contributing to the Internal Market Family (IMF) Group of Directorates-General.
- **Seamless Digital Environment:** DG ENER is focussing on enhancing the technical fitness of IT systems. It is expanding the use of cloud technology, simplifying existing IT solutions, and aligning its systems with a modern architecture roadmap, in line with the corporate Cloud Strategy and the dual pillar approach. This includes incorporating solutions from the reusable solutions portfolio (RSP) and obtaining detailed metadata to improve compliance reporting. As regards legacy IT systems, critical systems are moved to the cloud and outdated platforms are updated or replaced. The DG also aims to standardise its IT architecture and integrate corporate user interface (eUI) and corporate notification system (CNS) across its information systems.

- **Green, Secure and Resilient Infrastructure:** The department is improving the Digital Workplace Portal to better meet IT needs. Cybersecurity remains a key focus, with strengthened cloud security controls and updated IT security plans reinforcing risk management and ensuring a reliable infrastructure. DG ENER is actively following up on the relevant actions of the EC Cybersecurity Strategy 2025–2026, aligning all concerned stakeholders, with implementation on track for completion by the end of next year. Cybersecurity measures will be updated as part of the review of IT security plans, reinforcing risk management and rigorous security processes. Standard practices will be gradually updated to take into account recommendations stemming from the IAS audit on IT security. Additional efforts will be made to increase awareness raising about Information and IT security through trainings for staff and managers (system owners) and secure coding training for developers. Embracing IT greening, we will continue EMAS sessions and advocate for energy-saving practices such as switching off laptops when not in use and adopting paperless solutions.

The **Digital and Cybersecurity Steering Committee** will remain a cornerstone of the digital transformation and will ensure, at once, that senior management steers the change, and the strategy is business oriented.

### *Data Management*

The 2026 maturity level in implementing corporate data policies within DG ENER is basic. In 2026, the main goal is to establish the foundations of structured **data governance** and ensure that staff enhance their understanding of the effective management of **data** in their IT systems. These initiatives are already being prepared and will be supplemented with comprehensive analysis of data assets, ownership and responsibilities, and data skills to advance data maturity. The objective for data governance is to progress to a developing stage by 2027 and reach an established level by 2029. To this end:

- **Data Management and Catalogue Integration:** DG ENER will map key data assets and their attributes, aiming to report some data assets in the EC Data Catalogue, pending confirmation with designated Data Owners.
- **Ownership and Responsibilities:** Efforts will focus on defining and documenting the roles of Data Owners and Stewards, reaching higher level of formalisation of their responsibilities.
- **Data Quality Enhancement:** DG ENER will enhance data quality by applying the FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable) principles to new datasets, ensuring data is more robust and useful.
- **Data Skills Development:** Corporate training on data skills will be promoted throughout DG ENER.

The ongoing integration of DG ENER’s IT systems with the corporate management system HAN will be consistently monitored under the guidance of the Digital Preservation Strategy.

### *Data Protection*

As regards the compliance with the **Data Protection Regulation 2018/1725**, DG ENER will continue to monitor and update its records to the Data Protection Management System, in line with corporate guidelines. The **Data Protection Coordinator** will continue to disseminate

information and provide regular advice on different data protection matters as well as will raise awareness on data protection across the DG by providing information session to staff.

Further details on the referring outputs are provided in **Annex 2**.

## C. Sound financial management

The overall objective for 2026 is to plan, implement, monitor and report on the spending of financial resources in compliance with the sound financial management principle and to ensure that the control procedures provide the necessary guarantees concerning the **legality and regularity** of the underlying transactions, including prevention, detection, correction and follow-up of irregularities and/or fraud.

Regular dedicated meetings of the senior management in the Control Board foster appropriate monitoring of all processes necessary to ensure optimal use of budget resources to finance the evolving DG's priorities.

The **effectiveness and the efficiency** of DG ENER's internal control system will be assessed on an ongoing basis. It will be subject to an annual assessment covering all internal control principles and taking into account other sources of information <sup>(22)</sup>. It will further build upon existing **risk-oriented controls**. DG ENER will take the necessary actions to maintain the cost of controls around 2% of the managed funds, considering the heterogeneity of operations and the relatively low amount of the directly managed expenditure.

As regards non expenditure, DG ENER manages a set of assets related to the operations of the Nuclear Safeguards. It is furthermore holding shares in the EEEF in the investment vehicle. It is also phasing out its involvement in the CEF bond instrument. The control objectives in respect of tangible assets are that losses and impairments do not exceed by more than 2% the usual depreciation rate. For the financial instruments, is to maintain the realised loss under 2% of the funds value <sup>(23)</sup>.

DG ENER will maintain its efforts towards an **efficient budget implementation and monitoring**, under its annual budget implementation action plan and procurement plan. After the migration to SUMMA in 2025, the digitisation of the financial operations will continue with the implementation of SUMMA Planning and the progressive onboarding of eContracting. New framework contracts will offer modernised support and expertise in all policy fields under the responsibility of DG ENER, including housing.

DG ENER will ensure that its **supervision of the entrusted entities** remains efficient and conducive to the necessary adaptations in the entities themselves. Active participation in governance bodies, and the regular review and reporting of risks and indicators at each Control

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<sup>(22)</sup> Such as audit observations, exceptions and non-compliance and implementation of corrective actions.

<sup>(23)</sup> Financial investments are valued according to marked-to-market principle and in accordance with accrued future cashflow. The assessment therefore needs to also take into account the actual reason underlying any decrease in valuation.

Board will ensure that resources are used in line of these entities' mandate, the EU political priorities and DG ENER supervision strategies.

DG ENER in Luxembourg, as Asset Management Centre, is responsible for the tangible items (assets and non-assets) used for EURATOM safeguard activities in Luxembourg and all nuclear installations in the EU Member States throughout their life cycle, from the reception until their removal. In 2026, the activities will be implemented as foreseen in the multi-annual plan for the control of inventory which was adopted in 2024.

Further details on the referring outputs are provided in **Annex 2**.

## D. Fraud risk management

The last **Antifraud Strategy** of DG ENER came from 2020 and the **reviewed Action Plan** covered the period 2023-2025. The actions foreseen in that action plan have been implemented, with the exception of the following activities, that will be concluded in early 2026:

- Risk Screening exercise on sensitive functions management.
- Dedicated workshop with entrusted entities implementing the Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance Programme.
- One dedicated antifraud training session.

The **procedure to update the Antifraud Strategy and Action Plan** has started in parallel during the second half of 2025. The new Antifraud Strategy and Action Plan are expected to be approved early 2026 covering the period 2026-2028.

In **alignment with the Commission's Anti-Fraud Strategy and its Action Plan** <sup>(24)</sup>, the focus will be on the following priority areas:

- Awareness raising, training and communication activities in cooperation with OLAF.
- Efficient detection, reporting and handling of fraud, by updating fraud indicators and “red flags”.
- Dedicated actions targeting potentially riskier domains.
- Supervision of and advice to its entrusted entities on their own antifraud strategies.
- If appropriate, timely implementation of OLAF's recommendations.

Further details on the referring outputs are provided in **Annex 2**.

## E. Sound environmental management

DG ENER will continue to reduce its environmental impact by promoting eco-friendly actions, in line with the Commission objective to become climate-neutral by 2030 and the **EMAS corporate actions**. It will implement actions aiming at reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint. It will pursue its efforts to closely monitor its business travel by implementing the new corporate

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<sup>(24)</sup> CAFS 2019 (SWD(2019) 171 final, from 29/04/2019), and Action Plan - 2023 revision (SWD(2023) 245 final, from 11/07/2023).

guide to missions and authorised travel, and with a review to reduce its environmental impact. Regarding expert travels, virtual or hybrid meetings will be prioritised thanks to enhanced digitalisation and the use of innovative videoconference facilities.

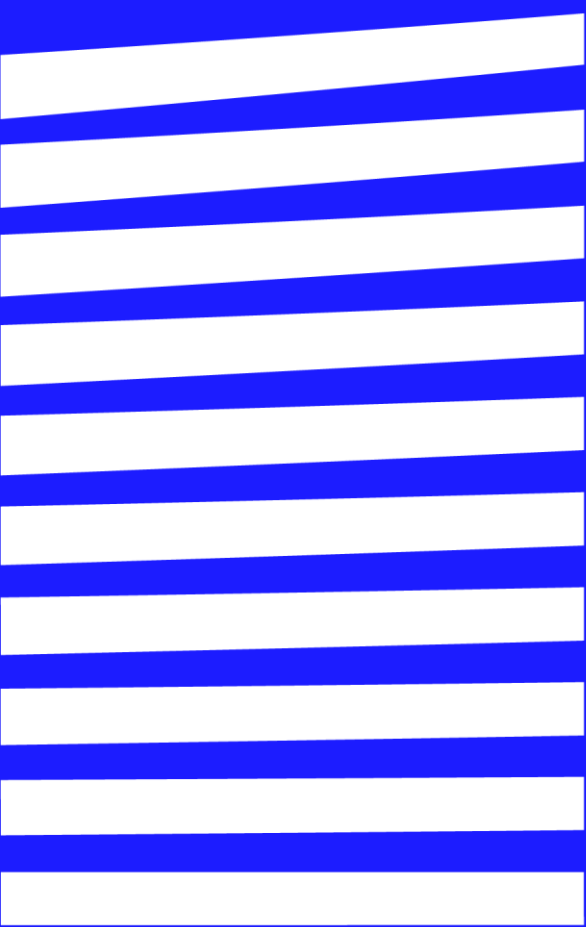
DG ENER is committed to the **Greening the Commission strategy**, aiming at reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 50% by 2030 (baseline: 345.1 tonnes in 2019). It will continue awareness-raising campaigns to encourage staff to adopt more sustainable behaviours, including prioritising remote meetings and events; limiting mission participants; clustering meetings by location; and using greener modes of transport. The ENER GOES GREEN Network plays an important role in the dissemination of information within in the DG. DG ENER actively participates in the Buildings Energy Savings Together (BEST) initiative, keeping its Brussels building closed during most holiday periods and promoting zero-emission modes of transport, inter alia Velomai, EU Mobility week and TakeYourStep campaigns. DG ENER participates in corporate initiatives led by OIB/OIL regarding waste management.

Concerning the **Green Public Procurement**, DG ENER mainly procures services related to studies and evaluations, which are not concerned by the priority sectors for implementing Green Public Procurement. Nevertheless, DG ENER will coordinate with Central services on the possibility to include certain requirements in its future tenders.

Further details on the referring outputs are provided in **Annex 2**.



# ANNEXES



# ANNEX 1: Performance tables – delivering on Commission priorities in 2026

**General objective 1: A new plan for Europe’s sustainable prosperity and competitiveness**

**Specific Objective 1.1: Lowering energy costs for all**




*Related to spending programme(s): Recovery and Resilience Facility, European Structural and Investment Funds, InvestEU, Horizon Europe, Connecting Europe Facility, LIFE, Renewable Financing Mechanism, ITER*

**Main outputs in 2026:**

**New policy initiatives**

Output	Indicator	Target
Citizens Energy Package <sup>(25)</sup> – “Protecting and empowering Consumers for the Just Transition” Communication.	Adoption	Q1 2026




**Initiatives linked to regulatory simplification and burden reduction**

Output	Indicator	Target
Omnibus to simplify energy product legislation 	Adoption	Q2 2026
Renewable Energy Legal Framework 	Adoption	Q4 2026
Energy Efficiency framework 	Adoption	Q4 2026

**Evaluations and fitness checks – part of the stress testing of the EU acquis**

Output	Indicator	Target
Report on the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2020/740 on tyre labelling	Adoption	Q2 2026
Report on the Implementation of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 setting a framework for energy labelling	Adoption	Q2 2026

<sup>(25)</sup> [Commission Work Programme 2025](#)

<b>Implementation dialogues and significant reality checks</b>		
<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Annual progress report on Simplification, enforcement implementation & Enforcement in 2026	Transmission to the European Parliament and the Council	Q3 2026
Implementation Dialogue on the Energy Efficiency Directive	Event	Q2 2026
Implementation Dialogue on the Renewable Energy Directive	Event	Q2 2026
<b>Major public consultations</b>		
<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Omnibus to simplify energy product legislation 	Call for evidence	Q1 2026
Renewable Energy Legal Framework 	Launch Call for Evidence first and public consultation later	Q1 2026
Energy Efficiency framework 	Launch Call for Evidence first and public consultation later	Q1 2026
<b>Major implementation activities and enforcement actions</b>		
<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Revision of the REMIT Implementing Regulation on data reporting	Adoption	Q1 2026
Commission Delegated Regulation on inside information platforms and registered reporting mechanisms under REMIT	Adoption	Q1 2026
Discussion with Member States on open ENER infringements	Package Meetings	2026 once a month
Transposition checks of the Renewable Energy Directive, the Energy Efficiency Directive, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, Gas/H2 Directive and the Electricity Market Directive (including the 2024 Electricity Market Design amendment)	Finalisation of the completeness checks, including proposing referrals to court when justified	Q4 2026
<b>Other major outputs</b>		
<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Electricity Taxation Policy Recommendations to support the Action Plan for Affordable Energy	Adoption	Q1 2026
Citizen Energy Package implementation:	Adoption	Q1 2026
Recommendation on energy poverty	Adoption	Q4 2026

Output	Indicator	Target
Recommendation and guidance on the removal of barriers for the development of Power Purchase Agreements	Adoption	Q2 2026
Network Code on Demand Response	Adoption	Q1 2026
Assessment of Member States' first draft National Building Renovation Plans	Adoption	Q2 2026





**General objective 1: A new plan for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness**



**Specific Objective 1.2: Completing the Energy Union**

*Related to spending programme(s): European Structural and investment Funds, InvestEU, Connecting Europe Facility, Energy Efficiency Fund*

**Main outputs in 2026:**

**New policy initiatives**

Output	Indicator	Target
Electrification Action Plan (non-legislative) 	Adoption	Q2 2026
Heating and cooling Strategy (non-legislative) 	Adoption	Q2 2026
White Paper on deeper electricity market integration	Adoption	Q2 2026
Roadmap for artificial intelligence and digitalisation for energy	Adoption	Q1 2026
European Union Fusion Strategy 	Adoption	Q1 2026
Communication on ERVI (European Radioisotope Valley Initiative)	Adoption	Q2 2026
Future development and deployment of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) in Europe (non-legislative)	Adoption	Q1 2026
Nuclear Illustrative Programme	Adoption	Q1 2026
Legislative initiative on CO2 transportation infrastructure and markets 	Adoption	Q4 2026
Report: State of the Energy Union 2026	Adoption	Q3 2026

<b>Initiatives linked to regulatory simplification and burden reduction</b>		
<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Regulation of the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action – Revision 	Adoption	Q4 2026
<b>Evaluations and fitness checks – part of the stress testing of the EU acquis</b>		
<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Evaluation of Radioactive Waste Directive and Shipment Directive	Adoption	Q4 2026
Evaluation of ACER and of the ACER Regulation	Adoption	Q3 2026
<b>Major public consultations</b>		
<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Regulation of the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action – Revision 	Launch simultaneously Call for Evidence and public consultation	Q1 2026
<b>Major implementation activities and enforcement actions</b>		
<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Implementing Regulation Revision of the electricity guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management (CACM)	Adoption	Q3 2026
Implementing Regulation Revision of network code on capacity allocation mechanisms in gas transmission systems EU No 2017/459 (CAM)	Adoption	Q2 2026
Discussion with Member States on open ENER infringements	Package Meetings	2026 once a month
<b>Other major outputs</b>		
<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
2026 Annual Progress Report on the Competitiveness of Clean Energy Technologies	Adoption	Q4 2026
First SET Plan Common Investment and Implementation Plans and 2026 Annual Conference of the SET Plan under the Irish Presidency	Approval	Q4 2026
Data Centre Energy Efficiency Package, including Rating Scheme for Data Centres	Adoption	Q1 2026

**General objective 1: A new plan for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness**

**Specific Objective 1.3: Attracting investments and ensuring delivery**

*Related to spending programme(s): Invest EU, Innovation Fund*

**Main outputs in 2026:**

**New policy initiatives**

<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Clean Energy Investment Strategy	Adoption	Q1 2026
The establishment of sectoral partnerships - "Tripartite Agreements" - between the public sector, energy developers, and energy consuming industry (GRI fiche)	Establishment	Q2 2026

**Major implementation activities and enforcement actions**

<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Award decision under the Connecting Europe Facility for Energy	Adoption	Q1 2026
Discussion with Member States on open ENER infringements	Package Meetings	2026 once a month

**Other major outputs**

<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Energy Efficiency Financing Package: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the energy efficiency public funding support at Union and national level</li> <li>• Guidance to Member States and market actors to unlock private investments in energy efficiency</li> <li>• Guidance to Member States on one-stop shops on energy efficiency and on energy performance of buildings</li> </ul>	Adoption	Q1 2026
Tripartite agreements	Signature	Throughout 2026


**General objective 1: A new plan for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness**

**Specific Objective 1.4: Being ready for potential energy crisis**

*Related to spending programme(s): N/A*

**Main outputs in 2026:**

**New policy initiatives**

<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Revision of the EU's energy security framework 	Adoption	Q2 2026
Legislative proposal to ban Russian oil	Adoption	Q1 2026

**Evaluations and fitness checks – part of the stress testing of the EU acquis**

<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Fitness check on the energy security architecture – evaluating the Electricity Risk Preparedness Regulation and Gas Security of Supply Regulation	Adoption	Q1 2026

**Major implementation activities and enforcement actions**

<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Conformity checks of the ENER acquis in the area of offshore safety	Finalisation of conformity checks, including proposing next steps in the pending infringement procedures where justified	Q2 2026
Conformity checks of ENER acquis in the area of oil and petroleum products minimum stocks	Finalisation of conformity checks, including proposing next steps in the pending infringement procedures if justified	Q2 2026
Discussion with Member States on open ENER infringements	Package Meetings	2026 once a month

**General objective 1: A new plan for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness**

**Specific Objective 1.5: Strengthen Europe's energy diplomacy**

*Related to spending programme(s): N/A*

**Main outputs in 2026:**

**Other major outputs**

Output	Indicator	Target
EU-India Summit and side events on energy	Active participation in the event	Q1 2026
Summit on renewables and electrification during UN General Assembly	Active participation in the event and Press statement by leaders	Q3 2026
Global Energy Transition Forum leaders' event at COP31	Active participation in the event	Q4 2026
Global Methane Pledge ministerial	Active participation in the event and press statement by ministers	Q4 2026
Clean Energy Ministerial meeting	Active participation in the event	Q3 2026
ASEAN Meeting of Energy Ministers	Active participation in the event	Q3 2026
G7 Energy Ministerial	Active participation in the event	2026
EU-South Africa – Ministerial Energy Dialogue	Active participation in the event	Q2 2026


**General objective 1: A new plan for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness**

**Specific Objective 1.6: Contributing to affordable and sustainable housing**

*Related to spending programme(s): N/A*

**Main outputs in 2026:**

**New policy initiatives**

Output	Indicator	Target
Initiative on short term rentals and Affordable Housing Act: (co-lead with DG GROW) 	Adoption	Q4 2026

**Other major outputs**

Output	Indicator	Target
EU Housing Summit	Number of Participants	500-1000
Meeting of Housing Advisory Board	Number of meetings	2

# ANNEX 2: Performance tables – A modern and sustainable public administration

## A. Human resource management

<b>Objective:</b> DG ENER employs a skilled, diverse and motivated workforce to deliver on the Commission's priorities.		
<b>Main outputs in 2026:</b>		
Output	Indicator	Target
Promote management talent by organising initiative targeting potential future managers	Number of initiatives	At least one initiative by December 2026
Gender balanced appointments to middle management posts	Number	Ensure balanced appointments
Organise internal training courses (online/physical/hybrid) on energy topics	Number of DG ENER webinars and other courses	At least ten courses by December 2026
Continue the regular physical initial welcome sessions in both ENER sites, plus the twice-yearly policy overview sessions	Number of sessions	Two sessions by December 2026 Four initial welcome sessions and two policy overview sessions by December 2026
Organise DG/Senior and/or Middle management town hall events on different topics + all staff events	Number of meetings	Three in 2026
Organisation of HR Roadshows	Number of sessions	Two sessions in each ENER site, four in total in 2026

## B. Digital transformation and data management

<b>Objective:</b> DG ENER is using innovative, trusted digital solutions for better policymaking, data management and administrative processes to create a digitally transformed, user-focused and data-driven Commission.		
<b>Main outputs in 2026:</b>		
<b>Digital Transformation</b>		
Output	Indicator	Target
<b>Digital Culture</b>		
Digital Culture	Training sessions on Digital Skills	Organise at least 5 sessions in the year
Raising cybersecurity awareness	Number of local awareness initiatives	- At least one training on Information and IT security

<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 4 cybersecurity awareness email for all staff</li> <li>- At least 6 articles in the new SPO intranet</li> </ul>
<b>Digital-ready Policymaking (DRPM)</b>		
Digital-Ready policymaking	Awareness action about innovative technologies to be considered by policy units	At least 2 awareness and training sessions
	Provide timely feedback to support request for digital checks	100% of requests to be addressed within 10 working days
Digital-Ready EU policymaking	Provide timely feedback to support request for LFDS	100% of requests to be addressed within 10 working days
<b>Business-driven Digital Transformation</b>		
Business-driven Digital transformation	Number of IT Local Systems making use of AI	At least 1
<b>Seamless Digital Environment</b>		
DG ENER IT systems utilising cloud infrastructure services (except EURATOM systems)	Percentage of IT systems hosted partially or completely in the cloud	Above 40% by the end of 2026
DG ENER IT systems using EU Login (Euratom SafeGuard network excluded)	Percentage of IT systems using EU Login	95% IT systems using EU Login
<b>Green, Secure and Resilient Infrastructure</b>		
DG ENER IT systems with a security plan (Euratom SafeGuard network excluded)	Percentage of IT systems with a security plan	100% IT systems with a security plan
DG ENER IT SNC systems using Multiple Factors Authentication (MFA) (Euratom SafeGuard network excluded)	Percentage of IT SNC systems using MFA	100% IT systems SNC using MFA
Safeguard Network IT systems with a security plan	Percentage of IT systems with a security plan	100% IT systems with a security plan
DG ENER IT systems onboard in the Governance Risk and Compliance tool (GRC)	Percentage of IT systems onboarded on GRC	100% IT systems onboarded on GRC
<b>Data Management</b>		
<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Data Management	Data Catalogue covering of Local Systems	35% of SRD.2 applications to be part of the Data Catalogue

Output	Indicator	Target
	Guidance document on data governance, including the process of appointing different roles in DG ENER	Q3 2026
Information Management	Percentage of registered documents that are systematically filed	Above 98%
	Integration of IT systems with the corporate records management system HAN (HermesAresNomcom)	Update the list of the DG's IT legacy systems to be assessed for integration with corporate archive systems and; Update the integration roadmap by the end of 2026
	Workshops/trainings	At least 2 sessions per year
<b>Data Protection</b>		
Output	Indicator	Target
DG ENER published protection records in the DPO register are reviewed according to corporate guidelines.	Percentage of revised Data Protection Records	100%
Raising staff awareness on personal data protection	Awareness sessions organised per year	At least one session per year

## C. Sound financial management

**Objective:** The authorising officer by delegation has reasonable assurance that resources have been used in accordance with the principles of sound financial management and that cost-effective controls are in place which give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of underlying transactions.

### Main outputs in 2026

Output	Indicator	Target
Effective controls: legal and regular transactions	Estimated risk at payment and at closure for Horizon 2020 grants	As close as possible to 2% of relevant expenditure
	Estimated risk at payment and at closure (including Horizon Europe)	Remains < 2% of relevant expenditure
	Frequency of awareness raising actions in relation to procurement procedures	At least quarterly
Effective controls: Safeguarded assets	Implementation of the 2026 annual inventory plan	90% of the items (assets and non-assets) in ABAC Assets database until December 2026

Output	Indicator	Target
Efficient controls	Budget execution and timely payments	Remains ≥ 95% of payment and commitment appropriations and remains ≥ 95% of payments (in value) on time
Economy of controls	Overall estimated cost of controls	Remains < 2% of funds managed
Scrutiny by Senior Management over: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance of controls</li> <li>• Implementation of corrective actions</li> <li>• Budget implementation</li> </ul>	Frequency of reporting	4 per year (through Control Boards and Reports to Commissioner)

**Objective 2:** DG ENER develops a comprehensive, solid and effective strategy of the supervision of entrusted entities and contributes to the steering of their operational, administrative and financial activities.

#### Main outputs in 2026

Output	Indicator	Target
Active participation in the governance of the entrusted entities	Percentage and coverage of participation in Boards and Committees	90% through participation in meetings and other contributions, covering budget, programming and reporting
Effective risk-based supervision of the entities	Frequency and coverage of the supervision	100% of the entities at least twice per year (Control Boards)

## D. Fraud risk management

**Objective:** The risk of fraud is minimised through the application of effective anti-fraud measures and the implementation of the Commission anti-fraud strategy <sup>(26)</sup> aimed at the prevention, detection and correction <sup>(27)</sup> of fraud.

#### Main outputs in 2026:

Output	Indicator	Target
Implementation of remaining actions from Antifraud Action Plan 2023-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risk Screening exercise on sensitive functions carried out</li> <li>- Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance Programmes (NDAP) workshop organised</li> </ul>	Q1 2026

<sup>(26)</sup> Communication from the Commission 'Commission Anti-Fraud Strategy: enhanced action to protect the EU budget', COM(2019) 176 of 29 April 2019; Communication from the Commission "Commission Anti-Fraud Strategy Action plan – revision 2023" [COM\(2023\) 405](#) of 11 July 2023 – “the Communication on the 2023 revision” – and the accompanying revised action plan, [SWD\(2023\)245](#)– “the revised Action Plan”.

<sup>(27)</sup> Correction of fraud’ is an umbrella term, which notably refers to the recovery of amounts unduly spent and to administrative sanctions.

Output	Indicator	Target
	- Antifraud awareness training session organised	
Adoption of the new Antifraud Strategy and Action Plan, based on the risk assessment	Adoption of a new Antifraud Action Plan	Q1 2026
Implementation of actions from Antifraud Action Plan 2026-2028	% of actions (foreseen for completion by 31/12/2026) completed	100%
Antifraud awareness raising campaign	% of staff reached through workshops, conferences or other direct methods	> 80%
Reporting to management	Number of reports on the implementation of the Antifraud Strategy presented at the Control Board Meetings	At least 3

## E. Sound environmental management

**Objective:** Reaching climate neutrality by 2030 and a reduced environmental footprint for the Commission.

### Main outputs in 2026

Output	Indicator	Target
Actions to reduce emissions from staff professional travel <sup>(28)</sup>	Number of specific initiatives to reduce emissions from staff professional travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 3</li> <li>- Reduced number or % of missions in business class (air travel)</li> <li>- Reduced number of staff going to the same event</li> </ul>
Emissions from experts' travel	Number of specific initiatives to reduce emissions from experts travel under the administrative budget / Delivery of specific related outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 1</li> <li>- Increased number or % of events with remote attendance</li> </ul>
Energy saving actions	% of department buildings participating in the annual BEST energy saving actions (summer action) % of department buildings participating in the annual BEST energy saving actions (winter action)	100% of DG ENER buildings in Brussels participating in annual BEST energy saving actions
Staff awareness actions	Number of staff awareness actions in line with EMAS/greening corporate campaigns or from local initiatives	At least 5 in 2025 in the domain of energy saving, water saving, recycling and EMAS initiatives.

<sup>(28)</sup> Identify the actions/specific initiatives to be undertaken (for example related to awareness, control, monitoring)

<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Sustainable events	% department's events, incorporating the <a href="#">EC Guidelines for sustainable events</a>	100%
Green Public Procurement (GPP)	% of procurement procedures where GPP criteria are considered (whether implemented or not)	100%