

To the attention of Energy Ministers
Brussels, 8 December 2025

Subject: Electricity: Europe's energy – security nexus

Dear Ministers,

We are in a new era for energy security. The International Energy Agency's World Energy Outlook 2025 recently highlighted that we are already in the era of electricity – **in this era, energy security is synonymous with electricity security.**

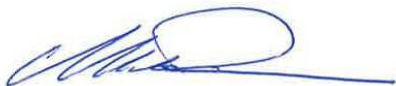
Electricity is the energy carrier without which modern society would fail to exist. It powers increasing numbers of vital sectors through increasingly decentralised generation sources. At the same time, energy infrastructure has become a real target for hybrid attacks as adversaries vie for influence and control in a changing world order, with Europe caught in the crossfire. This illustrates that a nexus between energy and security exists with electricity at the centre.

In the face of this, **securing electricity is an existential imperative for Europe.** As the power sector association, Eurelectric suggests three **areas of priority ahead of your discussion at the 15 December Energy Council:**

1. **Put preparedness first:** preparation for physical and cyberattacks, practicing our response and planning for recovery must become a new norm
2. **Optimise 'open strategic autonomy':** an optimal balance between ending import dependencies and the cost of strict local content requirements must be found
3. **Ensure secure supply of electricity:** holistic system planning, investment in new and secure infrastructure and a business case for flexibility are critical for security of supply

In preparation for the Council meeting, we urge you to keep these priorities top of mind. A secure and competitive Europe depends on more homegrown clean electricity and they are the avenues to ensuring its abundance – no matter the circumstances.

Yours sincerely,



Markus Rauramo
President



Kristian Ruby
Secretary General

Three areas of priority for the energy – security nexus:

1. Put preparedness first

Above all else, preparedness should be our number one priority. The world has changed in ways we are not fully prepared for and we need to bring our critical energy infrastructure security to the level needed for today's threats. With North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies having recently committed to a 5% of gross domestic product (GDP) spending target with 1.5% of that earmarked for 'defence-related investments, including cybersecurity, critical infrastructure protection and crisis preparedness', in our most recent [paper](#), Eurelectric urges this spending to prioritise electricity security and do so by going towards three things:

- i. **Crisis management and preparedness measures**, including stockpiling critical components, enhancing repair and reconstruction capabilities and conducting regular joint crisis exercises
- ii. **Protecting critical energy infrastructure** with both immediate tactical defences and long-term strategic safeguards, combining physical protection, cyber resilience, redundancy, drone-defence tools and "secure-by-design" principles
- iii. **Robust cybersecurity and secure, independent communication systems** to counter misinformation, support remote management, coordinate emergency responses and strengthen cooperation between private operators, public authorities and military actors

2. Optimise 'open strategic autonomy'

While our overdependence on Russia for gas imports taught us a hard lesson following their invasion of Ukraine, we need to be clear that Europe cannot go it alone. The shift to an electrified energy system gives us more control, but the technologies needed for that system are also centralised in third countries. A balance that diversifies these supply chains and supports local production where it is cost-effective to avoid overdependence being prohibitively impacting the cost of electrification is the balancing act we need to work on getting right. A more detailed analysis needs to be done here to inform a coherent strategy, and Eurelectric would argue that there needs to be a differentiation between hardware and software – the latter being more vulnerable to security concerns. Nonetheless, this is an opportunity for Europe to redefine its economic strategy for success in the decades to come.

3. Ensure secure supply of electricity

As the energy transition leads to a more decarbonised, decentralised and digitalised energy system, we deal with an increased surface area for fault and greater variability in electricity generation. As the European Commission prepares for its revision of the EU's energy security architecture, we see three areas for improvement that we highlighted in our flagship study [Redefining energy security in the age of electricity](#).

- i. **More holistic crisis planning**: including across energy carrier systems, for evolving threats and risks and including flexibility needs for a more variable system.
- ii. **Increased investments**: including contracting for firm and flexible technologies and anticipatory investments in grid infrastructure
- iii. **Improved market signals**: that reflect real-time needs of the system and incentivise flexible consumption while maintaining the electricity market design