Federal Committee Meeting,
Brussels 21-22 November 2026

For the Completion of a European Energy Union to Cope with the Energy Crisis

Adopted by the Federal Committee of the Union of European Federalists in Brussels on 22 November 2026.

The Federal Committee of the Union of European Federalists, meeting in Brussels on 22 November 2026:

Emphasises

the importance of home-grown energy and resilient European fuel production for the provision of affordable and secure energy to European citizens and businesses.

Concerned by

A. The aggravation and persistence of energy crises in Europe. After a first crisis caused by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, the US attack on Iran and the related limitations affecting the Strait of Hormuz and the Bab-al-Mandab Strait are once again producing a spike in energy prices;
B. The impact of high and volatile energy prices on citizens' living costs and access to affordable, secure energy, as well as on inflation and business competitiveness, highlighting the need for coordinated structural measures to ensure affordability and security of supply across the Union;
C. The continued dependence of the EU and its Member States on fossil fuel imports, and the geopolitical and economic risks this implies;
D. The risk of European buyers bidding against one another during supply shortages, putting upward pressure on prices, despite existing EU initiatives for demand aggregation and voluntary joint purchasing, including earlier mechanisms such as the EU Energy Platform and AggregateEU, and the current EU Energy and Raw Materials Platform;
E. The persistent fragmentation of national energy policies and significant disparities in energy prices across Member States;

Aware that

F. A fully integrated European energy system – encompassing home-grown generation, interconnected grids, storage and flexibility – could help lower energy costs and improve security of supply;
G. Article 194(2) TFEU recognises Member States' right to determine the conditions for exploiting their energy resources, their choice between different energy sources and the general structure of their energy supply; and Articles 192(2)(c) and 194(3) TFEU provide for special legislative procedures in certain energy-related matters;

Regrets that

H. When establishing NextGenerationEU, the Council dropped the Commission proposal that 15% of the funds be devoted to transnational projects, although this would have helped advance a European energy grid;

I. Member States have not yet used the relevant passerelle clauses to move the energy-related matters concerned to the ordinary legislative procedure;

Therefore, the Federal Committee of the Union of European Federalists calls for the completion of a European Energy Union, based on:

1. The completion of a fully integrated European energy system, encompassing home-grown energy generation, interconnected grids, storage and flexibility, to provide citizens and businesses with affordable energy and strengthen security of supply, while maintaining resilient European fuel supply chains;
2. Stronger coordination of energy imports and joint purchasing – with binding measures where necessary and appropriate – building on existing EU initiatives and the experience of AggregateEU, to prevent competition among European buyers from driving up prices;
3. A coordinated EU strategic energy reserve and crisis-preparedness framework, building on existing EU gas storage rules and the review of the EU security-of-supply framework, to respond to symmetric and asymmetric shocks while avoiding additional price spikes.

To this end, it calls on:

1. The European Council and, where appropriate, the Council to make use of the relevant passerelle clauses, including Article 48(7) TEU and Article 192(2) TFEU, where legally applicable, to extend the ordinary legislative procedure to energy-related matters currently subject to special legislative procedures;
2. The European Commission to propose measures for stronger EU-level coordination of strategic energy reserves, building on the existing Gas Storage Regulation and the ongoing review of the security-of-supply framework, without contributing to further price spikes;
3. The European Commission to propose a roadmap towards the completion of a fully integrated European energy system, including generation, cross-border grids, storage and system flexibility, with stronger EU-level powers to coordinate and enforce common infrastructure investment priorities, ensuring that strategic cross-border projects are not dependent solely on national investment decisions;

   The roadmap should prioritise cross-border and island interconnections that demonstrably reduce isolation, improve security of supply and narrow persistent price disparities, using transparent criteria for project selection and cost-sharing.
4. The European Commission to strengthen EU-level financing and cross-border cost-sharing mechanisms for strategic energy infrastructure, ensuring that projects delivering significant European benefits are not delayed or prevented by national financing constraints or an unequal distribution of costs and benefits among Member States;

5. The European Commission to propose stronger measures to coordinate energy imports and voluntary joint purchasing, building on the experience of the EU Energy Platform and AggregateEU, as well as the current EU Energy and Raw Materials Platform, and to consider binding arrangements where needed to ensure stable, reliable and affordable energy imports;
6. The European Commission and the Member States to accelerate the deployment of renewable and other home-grown energy production across the EU, alongside the necessary infrastructure and flexibility, and to support the resilience and transition of European refining capacity towards sustainable fuels. These priorities should be reflected in the review of the Energy Union Governance Regulation, the post-2030 renewable energy and energy efficiency frameworks (building on the Renewable Energy Directive and Energy Efficiency Directive), and the forthcoming EU Hydrogen Strategy, while ensuring tailored financial instruments, direct access to EU funds for local authorities, and mandatory 'island-proofing' in energy transition policies in line with Article 174 TFEU, so that island regions are not disproportionately burdened.
7. The European Commission and the Member States to establish targeted EU-level social safeguards against energy poverty so that price volatility and the clean energy transition do not disproportionately burden low-income households, in particular students and young people.