

Overall analysis

No robust and ambitious transition plans

As of April 2025, none of the ten power utilities analyzed presents a robust and ambitious transition plan.¹ The main reason behind such failure is that fossil gas is - and will remain - central for most utilities' power generation.² Seven out of ten utilities are still developing fossil gas plants – A2A, Enel, ENGIE, EPH, PGE, RWE, and SSE. At least 37 new fossil gas plants are planned or under development, which amounts to an additional 25 GW of installed gas capacities in the next few years. 36 over these 37 plants will be in Europe, even though analysis points out that by 2030, a significant portion of the European fossil gas capacity could be under-utilized, diverting financial resources away from long-term investments like renewables and efficiency measures.³ Although Iberdrola, Naturgy, and Statkraft have no plans for new fossil gas capacity, they do not provide any plan for phasing out fossil gas.

This is a critical blind spot in these major power utilities' transition plans.

Overall, PGE and EPH's transition plans are completely off track, while Iberdrola and Statkraft are showing better practices and are close to reaching a strategy relying only on renewable technologies, should they give up fossil gas shortly. A2A, Enel, ENGIE, Naturgy, RWE, and SSE remain stuck in fossil gas generation. Enel, Iberdrola, RWE, and Statkraft plan to reach a sufficient share of sustainable energy⁴ in its capacity mix by 2030 to follow a pathway limiting global warming to 1.5°C.⁵

Deficient emissions reduction plans

All utilities have a global net-zero target between 2040 and 2050, which is clearly insufficient to ensure the decarbonization of the power sector in EU/OECD countries by 2035, and in other countries by 2040, as outlined in the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenario from the International Energy Agency (IEA).⁶ A2A, ENGIE, EPH, PGE, and SSE are not aligned with a 1.5°C reference scenario, with no or low overshoot.

¹ The definition of a robust and ambitious transition plan is provided here: Reclaim Finance, [What to expect from power utilities transition plans?](#), December 2024

² To see why gas is not an energy transition: Reclaim Finance, [Why gas isn't a transition energy?](#), November 2024

³ Ember, [The final push for EU Russian gas phase-out](#), March 2025

⁴ Sustainable power technologies are defined as: wind, solar, storage, power grids, geothermal, hydropower (retrofit and upgraded), and ocean power. Reclaim Finance, [The limits of \(not so\) clean energy](#), October 2023

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⁶ International Energy Agency (IEA), [Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario](#), May 2021

A general concern also relates to the lack of comprehensive decarbonization targets with robust perimeters and timelines, in line with a 1.5°C pathway. Scopes, gross emissions, absolute targets, and progress over the previous years, deeply need to be strengthened to allow a relevant assessment of utilities' trajectories.

Only A2A, Enel, ENGIE, and Iberdrola have a specific monitoring of methane emissions, and only A2A and ENGIE have specific methane emissions targets. Companies like PGE do not even fully include methane emissions in their carbon footprint calculation. Methane accountability is key as it is 83 times more potent than CO₂ over 20 years.⁷

A missing fossil gas phase-out

The fossil gas phase-out strategy of all utilities is rated as poor and inadequate. No utility has officially committed to stop burning fossil gas by 2035 in Europe / the OECD to ensure a fully decarbonized power sector, as recommended by the IEA. No fossil gas phase out plan has been presented so far. This is a critical point that prevents all ten utilities from presenting a robust transition plan.

A2A, Enel, ENGIE, EPH, PGE, RWE, and SSE have plans to develop significant new gas power capacity in the coming years, amounting to a total of 25 GW. Iberdrola, Naturgy, and Statkraft do not have plans for new gas-fired power development projects (including the purchase of existing plants). Statkraft and Enel have committed to phasing out gas power by 2040 globally, and PGE in 2042, which is insufficient. Other companies do not provide any date to phase out fossil gas. A commitment to phase-out gas power by 2035 in Europe / the OECD is required from those power utilities that want to pursue credible transition plans.

Enel, ENGIE, and RWE plan to continue their LNG operations with the development of import terminals or the signing of LNG supply contracts running beyond 2040. Enel plans to build an onshore LNG plant in Sicily, like ENGIE in Fos-Cavaou and Montoir de Bretagne. In contrast, Iberdrola has committed not to developing new LNG terminals.

The coal phase-out cannot be taken for granted

Coal phase-out still cannot be taken for granted, with many utilities missing the mark to fully exit the sector. While Iberdrola, Naturgy, SSE, and Statkraft are coal free, EPH and PGE have not established any credible timelines for the closure of their coal assets. A2A, Enel, ENGIE, and RWE should phase out coal by 2030 the latest, but have not committed not to sell or convert coal-fired power plants, preventing effective greenhouse gas emission reduction.

These European power utilities need to deliver proper plant-by-plant phase-out plans and commit to close and not to sell or convert their coal assets.

Significant gaps for renewable energies targets

⁷ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Climate Change 2021: [The Physical Science Basis](#), 2021

Some utilities have more ambitious renewable energy⁸ development plans by 2030 than others. ENGIE (40 GW), Iberdrola and RWE (38 GW), and Statkraft (30 GW) are targeting the development of new solar and wind capacities. Enel has a respectable 13 GW target by 2026 (its plans for 2030 need to be clarified and its commitment to the deployment of renewables confirmed). The renewable development targets of A2A, EPH, Naturgy, and PGE are clearly weak, amounting to a mere fraction of that of their counterparts.

Some utilities also have high targets for the deployment of new battery storage capacities and investments in grids, which are a cornerstone of a renewable-based power system to ensure its flexibility. ENGIE will add 10 GW of additional storage capacity by 2030 on top of 40 GW of sustainable energy, RWE aims at around 6 GW of extra batteries capacities, and Iberdrola 3 GW. Enel also plans very ambitious investments in grids' development.

Enel, Iberdrola, RWE and Statkraft are on track to align with a sustainable share of 77% of installed capacities globally by 2030, the ratio needed to limit global warming to 1.5°C in a sustainable way.⁹ However, we do not have sufficient information to assess whether their renewable installed capacities in Europe would be high enough in 2030 to ensure a net zero transition for this region or whether these renewables will provide tangible community benefits and have limited impact on biodiversity.

Diverse CAPEX allocations

As fossil gas developers, A2A, Enel, ENGIE, EPH, PGE, RWE, and SSE still dedicate a portion of their CAPEX to new fossil fuels assets, which impedes the efforts made by some of them to transition. However, as they still develop new gas plants, we can safely assume that part of its CAPEX is also going to fossil gas. EPH and PGE allocate staggering amounts to the development of fossil fuels, respectively 77% and 39% of their total CAPEX.

Iberdrola is the only utility analyzed without any investment in fossil fuels. Statkraft is close to reaching this ideal practice with less than 0.1% of its CAPEX invested in fossil fuels.

Enel, Iberdrola, RWE, and Statkraft reach ambitious levels of investments in sustainable technologies – more than 86% -¹⁰, while A2A, ENGIE, Naturgy, and PGE – between 40 and 60% - need to substantially increase this ratio, which could be achieved by decreasing their investments in fossil infrastructures and in “false solutions” such as biomethane, hydrogen for power or new nuclear.¹¹

⁸ wind, solar and hydropower

⁹ This target is based on the [IEA's NZE scenario](#), and consider that renewables and nuclear targets can and should be reached with sustainable solutions. More details in Reclaim Finance's recommendations for banks and the power sector: Reclaim Finance, [Recommendations – Banks - Power sector](#), August 2023

¹⁰ This target is based on the [IEA's NZE scenario](#), and considers that renewables and nuclear targets can and should be reached with sustainable solutions. More details in Reclaim Finance's recommendations for banks and the power sector. Reclaim Finance, [Recommendations – Banks - Power sector](#), August 2023

¹¹ Reclaim Finance, [The limits of \(not so\) clean energy](#), October 2023

Insufficient climate strategy and governance

Except for EPH and Naturgy, all utilities take into consideration climate-related risks and opportunities in their strategy. EPH and PGE do not have mechanisms to involve the responsibility and accountability of their board members and main managers in the achievement of the company's climate targets, contrary to their counterparts. However, companies' disclosures would generally benefit from much higher transparency to reassure investors and stakeholders of the adequate governance of climate risks in their strategy, as strong accountability mechanisms are necessary to ensure a solid governance of climate related issues.

Not transparent enough

A questionnaire addressing all KPIs used to assess their transition plans has been sent to each of the power utilities analyzed in this tracker. Their willingness to share this information has been very different from one to another.

ENGIE has demonstrated high levels of transparency in the answers they provided to the questionnaire. Enel and Iberdrola provided quality answers for most questions although they failed to do so for all of them. Although Statkraft answered almost all questions in the questionnaire, they provided some superficial answers which prevented a thorough assessment of their transition plan. EPH has clearly shown very weak levels of compliance and little in the way of transparency regarding its data. Naturgy, PGE, and SSE did not answer the questionnaire and provided instead already publicly available documents – often insufficient for a complete assessment – thus preventing a deeper analysis of their transition plan.

Overall, we can regret the lack of readability and homogeneity in the information provided by the power utilities, which complexifies the understanding and assessment of their strategies. The data provided by PGE was particularly incomplete, and confusing, making their plan hardly legible.