

Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission
Teresa Ribera, Executive Vice-President for a Clean, Just and Competitive Transition
Stéphane Séjourné, Executive Vice-President for Prosperity and Industrial Strategy
Valdis Dombrovskis, Commissioner for Economy and Productivity; Implementation and Simplification
Dan Jørgensen, Commissioner for Energy and Housing European Commission
Maroš Šefčovič, Commissioner for Trade and Economic Security
Rue de la Loi 200 / Wetstraat 200
1049 Brussels, Belgium

Brussels, 23 September & 19 October 2026

Subject: 260+ Companies call on the EU to keep RED III binding RFNBO targets and mandates beyond 2030

Dear Executive Vice-President Séjourné,
Dear Commissioner Dombrovskis,
Dear Commissioner Šefčovič,

We represent 260+ companies investing in Europe's energy sector across the entire value chain, from producers and downstream businesses to technology and infrastructure providers, and the financiers behind them.

We have committed significant resources, capital, signed contracts, developed partnerships, and put steel in the ground to develop renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBO) projects serving Europe. The binding targets and mandates for RFNBOs in transport and industry under the EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED III) are key policy instruments that made this possible, therefore they must be kept in the post-2030 framework.

The RFNBO transport targets are already working: With over €15 billion committed to this day, **Europe holds the largest volume of investments in end-use hydrogen applications globally.** Investment in Europe grew 35% in the past year, with over 4 GW of electrolysis capacity under construction and this growth is driven primarily by the transposition of RED III transport targets¹. Meeting 2030 REDIII targets represents an investment opportunity of €50-60 billion with important CO₂ savings of around 30 Mt per year and benefits for the European industrial ecosystem².

Removing RFNBO targets and mandates would not be a simplification - it means losing a legacy: Their removal would waste six years of work and send shockwaves through the market, punishing first movers and creating a lack of confidence in EU climate and energy policies. RED III took two years to negotiate, from the Commission's proposal in July 2021 to political agreement in March 2023. Over the past three years, Member States have been working on its transposition. Germany and Spain, for instance, have implemented a strong investment framework for the transport sector, with incentives and obligations extending

¹ Global Hydrogen Compass 2026, Hydrogen Council

² Assuming regulatory demand for RFNBO hydrogen, created by the RED III, of 3 Mt by 2030, where RFNBO hydrogen would be replacing conventional hydrogen in industry and refineries, generating around 11.2 tCO₂ savings per tonne of hydrogen.

until 2040. We acknowledge that industry has called for a number of improvements to RED III, and there are real opportunities to remove the obstacles that stand in the way of delivering the industry target. Notably we ask that the Commission continue to engage with the hydrogen industry and Member States to ensure the industry targets are achievable and enable market ramp up. **Improving the framework, however, cannot mean dismantling the targets and mandates altogether.** Doing so would discard years of legislative, administrative, and corporate efforts that stand behind every final investment decision in Europe.

Investors in Europe need certainty: The Draghi report diagnosed what is holding Europe back: slow policymaking, delayed implementation, and too little predictability for investors. Investors do not lend against indicative ambitions. They lend against predictable cash flows, contracted volumes, and enforceable obligations. A post-2030 RED framework that jeopardises the demand signal that Europe spent half a decade building would tell every investor that European policy cannot anchor long-term investment decisions.

Hydrogen and its derivatives are the EU's resilience assets: They serve Europe's energy security, competitiveness, and climate goals in equal measure. Hydrogen is an indispensable partner to electrification, capable of reducing curtailment, deliver seasonal storage, grid flexibility, and clean molecules for industrial uses, from home-grown production to imports from EU's trusted partners. According to the Commission's impact assessment³, the EU would need some 20 to 35 million tons (Mt) of hydrogen by 2040 to meet the Union's climate ambitions.

We are therefore urging you to **keep the binding RFNBO targets and mandates for transport and industry in the post-2030 framework**, and to show Europe's leadership in creating an investment climate that global capital can trust.

³ SWD(2024) 63

Signatories



enosis

ETERNAL
POWER

EUROPEAN
ENERGY

Everfuel

EWE

FES

FEV

FIRST
AMMONIA

Fortescue.

fortum

FORVIA
faurecia

FREYLER
INDUSTRIEBAU
Menschen bauen für Menschen

galp

GASGRID

gasunie
crossing borders in energy

GLE360

GORE

GOTLAND TECH
DEVELOPMENT

Green
Energy
Park

Greenery

GRÖTSCHEL

H2B2
Electrolysis Technologies

H2SITE

Heraeus
Precious Metals

HEROSH
Anlagenautomatisierung GmbH

HEXAGON
PURUS

HIF

HITACHI

Honeywell
Technologies

HORSE

HVR^{energy}

Hy²
ARDIAN

HY2GEN

Hy five

hydri

Hydrogen
Optimized™
Converting Power to Possibility

HYDROGENERA

Hydrogenious^{LOHC}

HydrogenPro

HYDRH₂

HYDROSTATIC LIFT

hynamics
GROUPE EDF

HYnfra

hypion^{hy}

hydrogen solutions
hyppo

hyren

Hyrizeon

Hysetco

hystar

HYUNDAI
MOTOR GROUP

Iberdrola

ICODOS



IGNIS
P2X

INDELOOP

IK
INERATEC

INFINIUM™

Ingeteam
ELECTRIFYING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



Intelligent Energy

InterContinental
Energy

ITM

John
Cockerill

JM Johnson
Matthey

Kawasaki
Powering your potential





Supporting





Coordinated by

