

Iberdrola hosts leading figures from the legal, business and institutional areas at the first edition of its Legal Forum

- *The forum examined the role of the law about the major challenges associated with the transformation of the European energy model as a result of electrification*
- *In his opening speech, Ignacio Galán highlighted the benefits of electrification in terms of energy self-sufficiency and competitiveness, and the need for investment in electricity grids*

Iberdrola has held the first edition of the Iberdrola Legal Forum, a space for dialogue and reflection on the role of the law in addressing the major challenges posed by the transformation of the European energy model through electrification.

Under the theme “Electrification, sovereignty and legal security: an opportunity for transformation in Europe”, the event was opened by the Group’s Executive Chairman, Ignacio Galán, who highlighted the benefits of electrification in strengthening Europe’s energy autonomy and competitiveness, as well as the need to boost investment in electricity grids to make this transformation possible.

The forum began by examining how large companies are tackling a changing energy landscape, at a time when electrification is becoming increasingly important for countries’ competitiveness and investment decisions.

Strengthening the European Union’s energy sovereignty was the focus of another panel discussion at the forum, which highlighted that enhancing this autonomy requires accelerating electrification by making use of domestic resources to reduce external dependence and protect citizens and industries from episodes of price volatility.

Electricity grids were also at the centre of one of the main debates at the meeting, as a key element in driving electrification. In this regard, attention was drawn to the need to establish appropriate and predictable incentives, streamline the permitting process, and improve the planning and coordination of new infrastructure.

Energy taxation completed the forum’s agenda, and it was noted that this is one of the areas where there needs to be greater consistency between European policies and their implementation by Member States. Furthermore, there was a call for a taxation system that provides the right economic incentives and removes barriers to electrification.

Sobre Iberdrola

Habiendo superado los 140.000 millones de euros de capitalización, Iberdrola es la mayor compañía eléctrica de Europa y una de las dos mayores a nivel mundial. El Grupo da servicio a más de 100 millones de personas en todo el mundo y cuenta con una plantilla de 45.400 empleados y unos activos de 165.000 millones de euros. En 2025, Iberdrola registró un beneficio neto récord de 6.285 millones de euros. La compañía aporta cerca de 10.400 millones de euros en contribuciones fiscales en los países en los que opera y sostiene más de 500.000 puestos de trabajo en toda la cadena de suministro, gracias a 13.200 millones de euros en compras a decenas de miles de proveedores.

Desde el año 2001, Iberdrola ha invertido más de 175.000 millones de euros en redes eléctricas, energías renovables y almacenamiento de energía para contribuir a la creación de un modelo energético basado en la electrificación. La compañía cuenta con cerca de 1,4 millones de km de redes eléctricas en los Estados Unidos (estados de Nueva York, Connecticut, Maine y Massachusetts), el Reino Unido (Escocia, Inglaterra y Gales), Brasil (estados de Bahía, Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, São Paulo y Mato Grosso do Sul, además de Brasília) y España, así como con 57.000 MW de capacidad en todo el mundo, de los que más de 46.000 MW son renovables.