

**Question for written answer E-004918/2025
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Martin Günther (The Left)

Subject: Fossil fuel imports and high energy prices for Germany

The State of the Energy Union Report 2025 acknowledges that energy prices remain high, with millions of citizens facing energy poverty.

According to Eurostat data, household electricity prices in the first half of 2025 are well above pre-2022 crisis levels. Germany had the highest household electricity prices in Europe for the first half of 2025.

The report attributes these high prices to Europe's reliance on imported fossil fuels, which amounted to almost EUR 375 billion in 2024. Nevertheless, on 19 December 2024, the Commission approved EUR 4.06 billion in German State aid to support the operation of four floating liquefied natural gas terminals by the state-owned company Deutsche Energy Terminal GmbH.

1. Does the Commission believe that subsidising fossil fuel import infrastructure worth over EUR 4 billion is consistent with the European Green Deal and the EU's commitment to phasing out fossil fuels?
2. Why is it acceptable to socialise the losses associated with the costly chartering of liquefied natural gas terminals while energy companies continue to generate record profits that are not redistributed to consumers?
3. The Commission assessed the scheme under EU State aid rules, in particular Article 107(3)(b) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, which enables Member States to remedy serious disturbances in the economy. In the light of this, what indicators does the Commission rely on or accept as evidence from Member States in relation to Article 107(3)(b)?

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