

Question for written answer E-002810/2026
to the Commission
Rule 144
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Subject: Inadequate implementation of the AFIR and excessively high, non-transparent public charging rates for electric vehicles in the EU

A recent study¹ carried out for Parliament's TRAN Committee found that public charging is still significantly more expensive than charging at home or at work and often appears unreasonably high, non-transparent, complex and not user-friendly², undermining the transition to e-mobility and the cost reasoning behind buying a car, especially for citizens for whom home charging is not an option. In addition, the same charging session often leads to different final costs depending on the provider, app, card or payment method used by the consumer and price information is often not available for consumers before charging starts³.

Although Article 5 of the AFIR stipulates that public charging prices must be reasonable, easily and clearly comparable, transparent and non-discriminatory, its implementation and enforcement remain incomplete, fragmented and uneven.

In view of the above, can the Commission answer the following:

1. What measures does it intend to take to address excessively high, non-transparent and insufficiently justified charging prices for electric vehicles in the EU?
2. Does it intend to revise the AFIR and propose minimum EU requirements to improve price transparency, such as the mandatory display of the total charging price before charging begins, including all surcharges, as well as the mandatory display, before charging, of both the MSP price and the ad hoc charging price?

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¹ See

[https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2026/759345/CASP_STU\(2026\)759345_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2026/759345/CASP_STU(2026)759345_EN.pdf).

² Average AC charging prices through mobility service providers range from EUR 0.27/kWh to EUR 0.65/kWh, while for DC charging the range is even wider, from EUR 0.32 to EUR 0.85, with the highest prices exceeding EUR 1.00/kWh in some markets. Even at the same charging station, the difference between the highest and lowest price usually ranges from EUR 0.40 to EUR 1.00 and in extreme cases can reach EUR 1.40/kWh.

³ According to the study, price information is often not displayed before charging starts, the price calculation method is difficult for consumers to understand and the final price depends to a large degree on whether the user pays ad hoc via a charge point operator (CPO) or a mobility service provider (MSP/roaming), sometimes including hidden charges.