

**Question for written answer E-003535/2026
to the Commission**
Rule 144
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Subject: Energy security, electricity prices and the role of the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators in Romania

Romania faces significant challenges regarding the security and adequacy of its electricity system, including insufficient generation capacity, delays in developing new capacity, limited storage, and infrastructure constraints. At the same time, high and volatile electricity prices are placing pressure on Romanian households and industry.

1. What measures does the Commission expect the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) to take to support better integration of regional electricity markets and stronger interconnections, while ensuring that the benefits of the internal energy market are effectively passed on to consumers and industry in Member States such as Romania?
2. How does the Commission intend to address persistent differences in electricity costs between EU producers and their competitors outside the EU, particularly where high energy prices undermine the competitiveness of European industry?
3. In the Commission's view, which of the following should have priority for investment in Romania, to improve system adequacy and reduce price volatility: cross-border interconnections, electricity storage, additional generation capacity or demand-side flexibility?

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