

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-001358/25
to the Commission
Thomas Pellerin-Carlin (S&D)
(2 April 2025)**

Subject: Regulated tariffs for the sale of electricity: a force for stability and social justice in Europe

The recent energy crisis has demonstrated the importance of a tariff framework that guarantees stable and predictable prices for consumers. In France, regulated tariffs for the sale of electricity (TRVEs) play this essential role, protecting 60% of households and many very small businesses against market volatility.

Refuting the argument that TRVEs constitute a barrier to competition, the French Energy Regulatory Commission has demonstrated that these tariffs are compatible with a balanced market and provide direct benefits to consumers. By extending the TRVEs until 2030, France is opting for the path of protection and economic stability.

At a time when the EU is promoting the electrification of uses and the energy transition, it is time to draw inspiration from this type of mechanism to guarantee affordable electricity for all Europeans.

1. Does the Commission intend to promote mechanisms inspired by the TRVEs to guarantee fair and stable prices at the European level?
2. What tools does it propose to ensure effective consumer protection in the face of market volatility, based on the principles of social justice and ecological transition?

Submitted: 2.4.2025

**Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(13 June 2025)**

The Commission acknowledges the importance of stable, predictable and affordable electricity prices for consumers. To this purpose, the Commission adopted the action plan for Affordable Energy on 26 February 2025 ⁽¹⁾.

This plan presents measures to reduce energy costs for industry and households and help build a genuine Energy Union that delivers competitiveness, security, decarbonisation, and a just transition.

As part of this Plan, the Commission will propose a Citizens' Energy Package to increase citizens' participation in the energy transition and strengthen the social dimension of the Energy Union.

The implementation of specific tariff schemes such as regulated tariffs for the sale of electricity (TRVEs) are framed by Article 5 of the Electricity Directive that provides that suppliers are free to determine the price at which they supply electricity to customers.

It also provides that Member States may derogate from this provision and implement public interventions on price setting under specific conditions ⁽²⁾.

The Commission is required by 31 December 2025 to review and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the implementation of Article 5 together with or followed by a legislative proposal, if appropriate.

This report will be based on the reports submitted by each Member State and on a study on the post-crisis retail market which the Commission is currently steering. It is not possible for the time being to prejudge any of the conclusions of the study or the report.

⁽¹⁾ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/publications/action-plan-affordable-energy-unlocking-true-value-our-energy-union-secure-affordable-efficient-and_en.

⁽²⁾ Defined in Article 5 of the Electricity Directive (EU) 2019/944 — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/944/oj/eng>.