

EN

E-002189/2025

Answer given by President von der Leyen
on behalf of the European Commission
(12.8.2025)

1. On 10 June 2025, the Commission released a third payment of EUR 1.3 billion to Romania under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). Romania has now received EUR 10.6 billion or 35 % of total available funds, with 27 % of all milestones and targets successfully completed so far.

Romania's recovery and resilience plan (RRP) contains major investments in energy-efficiency renovations and rooftop solar installations – especially for energy-poor and vulnerable households. While the RRP does not include reforms related to energy subsidies, these investments aim at lowering energy bills and will be assessed in Romania's upcoming payment requests.

Romania, like all Member States, has until 31 August 2026 to meet its remaining milestones. Final disbursements are to be made by 31 December 2026. The Commission continues to support Romanian authorities in ensuring successful implementation, in line with the latest guidance¹.

2. Romania is required to uphold the independence and autonomy of its energy regulatory authority, ensuring that it operates impartially and transparently². This obligation stems from Article 57 of Directive (EU) 2019/944 on the internal market for electricity³ and Article 76 of Directive 2024/1788 on common rules for the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen⁴.

The Commission is closely monitoring compliance with these provisions. If any breaches occur, the Commission may take the necessary action to ensure compliance of EU law.

3. Romania has access to substantial EU funding for energy efficiency through RRF, Cohesion Policy and the Social Climate Fund⁵. Romania should prioritise renovation measures for energy-poor vulnerable households, while ensuring full absorption of available funding.

¹ https://commission.europa.eu/document/download/ad5f00c9-4101-41a0-9d8f-e78f06c0c7ed_en?filena%20me%20=%20COM_2025_310_1_EN_ACT_part1_v8.pdf.

² In particular, Romania must guarantee that the staff and decision-makers of the regulatory authority act free from any market influence and do not seek or accept direct instructions from government bodies, public authorities, or private entities while performing their regulatory duties.

³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019L0944>.

⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32024L1788&qid=1751556730282>.

⁵ Romania benefits of more than EUR 7 billion allocated to energy under RRF - a large share supporting energy efficiency renovations in buildings, including EUR 550 million via financial instruments which focus, among other things, on energy efficiency and renewable energy. Under cohesion policy, Romania receives more than EUR 1.5 billion for energy-efficiency in buildings, including EUR 376 million from European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for financial instruments. Additionally, Romania could benefit of up to EUR 6 billion from the Social Climate Fund, which can support building renovations, reduce energy poverty, and target vulnerable households. To ensure smooth and effective implementation, it is recommended that Romanian authorities prioritise and ensure timely administrative procedures, clear decision-making, building local capacities and strong interinstitutional coordination.

