

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002516/25
to the Commission
Harald Vilimsky (PfE), Georg Mayer (PfE)
(23 June 2025)**

Subject: Resilience and improvement of the EU's electricity grid infrastructure — drawing lessons from the Iberian Peninsula blackout

The large-scale blackout on 28 April 2025 in Spain and Portugal was an alarming demonstration of how fragile and compromised Europe's energy supply has become. The explosive volatility of electricity prices and the consequences for consumers and industry are becoming increasingly worrying.

1. Is the Commission planning to get national energy suppliers and operators more involved in the protection of critical infrastructure, or even a return to more state control in order to prevent supply disruptions in future?
2. How will it ensure that renewable energy development does not continue to cause instability in prices and grids?
3. In the light of recent events and the energy crisis, is it ready to subject the targets of the Green Deal and 'Fit for 55' package to a substantive review in order to minimise the risks to the EU's energy supply and competitiveness, rather than sticking to ideological requirements?

Submitted: 23.6.2025

**Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(1 October 2025)**

The Commission is closely following the investigations into the causes of the recent Iberian blackout. While the underlying factors are still being examined and no conclusions can be drawn before the end of the investigations, the enhancement of the resilience of our critical infrastructure continues to be a high priority.

Member States are currently implementing the directive on the resilience of critical entities ⁽¹⁾ and the directive on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the EU ⁽²⁾.

Moreover, in February 2025, the Commission and the High Representative presented the action plan on Cable Security to further enhance the protection of submarine critical infrastructures ⁽³⁾.

In addition, both the Affordable Energy Action Plan ⁽⁴⁾ and the EU Preparedness Union Strategy ⁽⁵⁾ announced the review of the energy security framework by 2026. Stable energy supplies are critical for economic resilience, continued access to affordable energy and avoiding extreme price volatility.

In line with this, the main objectives of this revision will be, among others, to make the framework fit for our evolving energy system as well as to better handle emerging risks, including natural hazards or man-made threats. An impact assessment will carefully evaluate policy options.

The energy crisis of 2022-23 has shown the risk of relying on fossil fuels, 93% of which are imported with risks of volatility or supply disruption ⁽⁶⁾.

The implementation of the REPowerEU plan and of the Fit-for-55 package are expected to significantly reduce this dependency and lower energy prices. Increased share of domestic energy production and deployment of renewable energy sources will — in combination with energy efficiency measures — reduce the need for fossil fuel imports.

⁽¹⁾ Directive (EU) 2022/2557.

⁽²⁾ Directive (EU) 2022/2555.

⁽³⁾ Join(2025) 9 final, 21.2.2025.

⁽⁴⁾ COM(2025) 79 final.

⁽⁵⁾ Join(2025) 130 final, 26.3.2025.

⁽⁶⁾ Eurostat, figures from 2022.