

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003009/25
to the Commission**

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(18 July 2025)

Subject: Plugging the gaps: EU measures for transparent and fair EV charging fees

Increasing numbers of Europeans are driving electric vehicles (EVs). At the same time, there is a growing number of market players focusing on the development and operation of charging infrastructure and charging stations. However, there remains too much uncertainty surrounding the rates charged by charging station providers. Research shows that in the Netherlands alone, only 50% of invoices match the prices that were publicly available beforehand ⁽¹⁾.

Furthermore, there is poor communication regarding additional costs related to so-called charging point overstaying. EV drivers are often surprised with fines amounting to hundreds of euro ⁽²⁾. The reality of this market often appears to be insufficiently regulated.

1. What measures can the Commission implement to enhance transparency in EV charging tariffs, protect consumers from excessive pricing and ensure that the rates communicated to users accurately reflect the amounts billed?
2. Is the Commission considering regulatory actions to better oversee the EV charging station market, with the aim of safeguarding drivers against unclear, unfair tariffs and disproportionate penalty fees?
3. Does the Commission plan to develop harmonised EU guidelines or regulations concerning EV charging stations, specifically regarding the calculation of charging tariffs and the enforcement of penalties for overstaying?

Submitted: 18.7.2025

Answer given by Mr Tzitzikostas on behalf of the European Commission
(11 September 2025)

Regulation (EU) 2023/1804 on the deployment for alternative fuels infrastructure ⁽¹⁾ is applicable since 13 April 2024 and regulates, among others, aspects related to price setting and price transparency.

Concretely the regulation requires in Article 5 that prices charged by operators of recharging points — or in case of contract-based charging by mobility service provider- are reasonable, easily and clearly comparable, transparent and non-discriminatory.

The regulation also requires that information on the price, with all its price components, including overstaying or idle fees, must be clearly and easily available so that the prices are known to end users before they initiate a recharging session.

Article 5.6 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1804 also requires that the competent authorities in Member States regularly monitor the recharging infrastructure market, and in particular, that they monitor the compliance of operators of recharging points and mobility service providers with regards to price setting and price transparency.

The Commission will review Regulation (EU) 2023/1804 by the end of 2026 and has started preparatory work for the impact assessment that will among others look into the functioning of the pricing mechanism for publicly accessible recharging stations and whether the regulation ensures that consumers are provided with clear and sufficient information.

¹ <https://nkl.nederland.nl/prijstransparantie-bij-elektrisch-laden-tijd-om-door-te-pakken/>.

² <https://www.nu.nl/economie/6362517/met-de-elektrische-auto-op-vakantie-pakt-steeds-vaker-duur-uit.html>.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2023/1804 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 September 2023 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU, OJ L 234, 22.9.2023, pp. 1-47: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/1804/oj/eng>.