

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003018/25
to the Commission
Georg Mayer (Pfe), Harald Vilimsky (Pfe)
(21 July 2025)**

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

The large-scale blackouts on the Iberian Peninsula in spring 2025 have once again highlighted the fragile and vulnerable nature of Europe's energy supply. These events highlight fundamental shortcomings in the resilience of the electricity grid infrastructure and raise key questions about the feasibility of the EU's ambitious climate and energy targets.

1. Does the Commission plan to give Member States more room for manoeuvre in decision-making and responsibility in securing and protecting critical energy infrastructure in the future, rather than further expanding centralised requirements that restrict national decision-making powers?
2. Given the sharp increase in electricity price volatility and the resulting and increasingly worrying burden on consumers, SMEs and industry, how does the Commission intend to ensure that the push to expand renewable energies does not continue to lead to unstable prices and grids that jeopardise competitiveness and security of supply in Europe?
3. In light of the recurring threats to the security of supply and the ongoing energy crisis, is the Commission prepared to subject the targets of the Green Deal and of the 'Fit for 55' package to a substantive review in order to minimise risks to security of supply and to competitiveness, as well as the burden on European households, rather than rigidly sticking to ideologically driven targets?

Submitted: 21.7.2025

**Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(19 September 2025)**

Member States already play a central role in the implementation of the main EU horizontal acts related to the security and protection of critical infrastructure ⁽¹⁾, including energy, for example via a national strategy for enhancing the resilience of critical entities and a national cybersecurity strategy ⁽²⁾.

The Commission presented on 26 February 2025 an Affordable Energy Action Plan ⁽³⁾ with eight concrete actions. This includes measures to make bills more affordable, reduce price spikes and, in particular, a revision of the energy security framework in early 2026, where the Commission will look, among others, at the lesson from the investigation of the blackout in Spain and Portugal of 28 April 2025.

As indicated in the Affordable Energy Action Plan, a decarbonised energy system will deliver quality jobs, growth and energy security. Europe's reliance on imported fossil fuels causes energy price volatility and higher supply costs, while making the EU more vulnerable to external pressure and global market uncertainty. In 2024, the EU's fossil-fuel energy import bill reached EUR 362 billion.

The energy transition and energy security are two sides of the same coin. A shift from traditional dependency on imported fossil fuels to the deployment of domestic and homegrown clean energy shields consumers from market volatility, strengthens our strategic autonomy in the field of energy, and ultimately contributes to deliver secure and affordable energy to European citizens and industries.

⁽¹⁾ Directive (EU) 2022/2557 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on the resilience of critical entities and repealing Council Directive 2008/114/EC (CER Directive), OJ L333, 27.12.2022, p. 164; Directive (EU) 2022/2555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union, amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 and Directive (EU) 2018/1972, and repealing Directive (EU) 2016/1148 (NIS 2 Directive), OJ L 333, 27.12.2022, p. 80.

⁽²⁾ Article 14 of Directive (EU) 2022/2557 and Article 7 of Directive (EU) 2022/2555 respectively.

⁽³⁾ COM/2025/79.