

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003191/25  
to the Commission  
Dan-Ștefan Motreanu (PPE)  
(6 August 2025)**

*Subject:* Rising electricity demand during heatwaves highlights the need for resilient energy systems

The June-July 2025 heatwave, which featured temperatures of over 40 °C in parts of Europe, drove a surge in daily electricity demand — an increase of up to 14% — due to widespread air conditioner use, according to a July 2025 report by energy think tank Ember. Simultaneously, outages at thermal and nuclear power plants triggered sharp price spikes, peaking at over EUR 400/MWh in Germany and EUR 470/MWh in Poland during evening hours on 1 July 2025.

In Romania, electricity prices also climbed significantly. Regional data shows a 12.35% weekly increase, with average prices exceeding EUR 100/MWh during the heatwave. The removal of capped residential tariffs on 1 July 2025 further exposed consumers to market volatility, with rates ranging from EUR 95/MWh to EUR 110/MWh.

Although record solar generation in June 2025 (45 TWh, a 22% increase compared to June 2024) helped cover daytime consumption, Ember stresses that long-term resilience depends on scaling up battery storage, improving cross-border interconnectors, increasing demand-side flexibility and implementing dynamic pricing.

How does the Commission plan to accelerate the deployment of these solutions within EU energy and grid planning, and what steps will it take to better protect consumers — especially in more vulnerable Member States, such as Romania — from extreme price spikes during future heatwaves?

Submitted: 6.8.2025

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

Existing EU rules allow Member States to introduce a wide range of tools to respond to price spikes, and the Commission also adopted the Affordable Energy Action Plan <sup>(1)</sup>, proposing further measures to accelerate delivery of more affordable energy for consumers.

The Commission is in continuous talks with affected Member States to support the implementation of such measures in Southeastern Europe, for example, mobilising non-fossil flexibility, reducing demand during critical hours, increasing cross-border capacities, and protecting consumers.

Under the Energy Union Task Force, the Commission invited Member States of the region to follow-up with their national transmission system operators and regulatory authorities on these actions.

The Commission further underlines the importance of using efficiently existing interconnections between Southeastern Europe and the rest of Europe and strongly supports the maximisation of use of existing interconnections.

In addition, the upcoming European Grids Package, planned for adoption by the end of 2025, is intended to help ensure that interconnection needs are appropriately addressed.

Lastly, under the Citizens Energy Package, the Commission intends to aid Member States to better protect and involve consumers and enable them to reap the benefits of energy as prosumers as well as saving on energy by becoming more active customers or by participating in demand response schemes.

The Package should also support vulnerable households affected by energy poverty, including summer energy poverty, and should address challenges of regions and communities affected by fossil fuel phase out, aiming to turn them into opportunities, like clean energy job creation and making energy more affordable.

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<sup>(1)</sup> [https://energy.ec.europa.eu/strategy/affordable-energy\\_en](https://energy.ec.europa.eu/strategy/affordable-energy_en).