

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004968/25
to the Commission
Roberto Vannacci (P/E)
(16 December 2025)**

Subject: State of play and shortcomings of the REPowerEU Plan

Only three years after the launching of the REPowerEU Plan — whose stated aim was to end the EU's reliance on Russian fossil fuels by 2030 and bolster Europe's energy autonomy — a more realistic assessment of its impact is needed.

While Russia's share of EU gas imports has indeed fallen, it is clear that the EU continues to rely heavily on energy imports from third countries, and that the costs and risks arising from this arrangement constitute a burden for European families and businesses. Having focused almost exclusively on putting an end to Russian energy imports, RePowerEU has not done enough to improve Europe's energy production and storage capabilities or to bolster the energy resilience of its industries.

In addition, renewable energies are yet to ensure a continuous and stable supply of energy, in part because Europe relies on third countries for critical raw materials and technologies. As a result, Europe's energy system is still vulnerable to external shocks and has not addressed the persistently volatile nature of energy prices, which continues to adversely affect the quality of life of EU citizens and the competitiveness of European industries.

In the light of the above:

1. What is the Commission's assessment of the results achieved by REPowerEU, three years after its adoption?
2. What additional measures will the Commission take to increase domestic energy production and storage and bolster the resilience of the EU's energy system?
3. How will it address the continued volatility of energy prices in the Union?

Submitted: 16.12.2025

**Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(23 March 2026)**

Thanks to REPowerEU ⁽¹⁾, the EU has made significant progress in reducing its dependence on Russian fossil fuels. The EU reduced Russian gas imports from 45% in 2022 to 12% in 2025, diversifying their energy supplies.

Thanks to EU sanctions, Member States phased out completely Russian coal and lowered Russian oil imports from 27% in 2022 to 2% in 2025.

Improvements in energy efficiency have reduced energy consumption in buildings, industry, and transport, saving around EUR 120 billion on energy bills.

The deployment of renewable energy (solar and wind power) also contributed to lower energy prices, increasing by around 55% between 2021 and 2024, reaching a 47% renewable share the EU in its electricity mix in 2024.

The Commission prioritizes initiatives that contribute to affordability, resilience and the EU's decarbonisation objectives, in line with the Affordable Energy Action Plan (AEAP) ⁽²⁾ presented at the beginning of 2025.

Those will help build a true Energy Union, where clean energy is produced, stored, and distributed in a way that is both sustainable and resilient.

The Grids Package ⁽³⁾, presented at the end of 2025, will be key to further accelerate the deployment of renewables and storage facilities that can help lower prices for citizens and businesses.

Another priority for the Commission is the revision of the Energy Security Framework ensuring that the EU's energy system is resilient and able to withstand potential supply disruptions, including geopolitical tensions.

⁽¹⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/topics/energy/repowereu_en;
https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/markets-and-consumers/actions-and-measures-energy-prices/repowereu-3-years_en.

⁽²⁾ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/publications/action-plan-affordable-energy-unlocking-true-value-our-energy-union-secure-affordable-efficient-and_en.

⁽³⁾ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/infrastructure/european-grids_en.

The entry into force of the REPowerEU Regulation on 3 February 2026 ⁽⁴⁾ marks an important milestone in the EU's efforts to phase out Russian gas permanently.

⁽⁴⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/261/oj/eng>.