

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003117/26
to the Commission
Ioan-Rareş Bogdan (PPE)
(24 July 2026)**

Subject: Risks of new electrification targets on infrastructure and citizens

The Commission's plan to double electricity use so that it accounts for 46% of total energy by 2040 puts disproportionate pressure on Eastern European Member States and ignores the economic and structural reality on the ground.

1. To make the switch to heat pumps and electric vehicles viable, the Commission is proposing an electricity-to-gas price ratio that should not exceed 2.5:1 for households and 2:1 for industry. In the current context, how does the Commission intend to ensure that these ratios are achieved and maintained in countries where the price of electricity is already prohibitive relative to purchasing power, without generating a massive wave of energy poverty or bankrupting national budgets through subsidies?
2. At the same time, doubling the share of electricity in final consumption requires radical modernisation of transmission and distribution networks, which are already at saturation point. What direct and targeted funding mechanisms is the Commission making available for critical infrastructure in Eastern Europe, given that the storage target of 200 GW by 2030 is unrealistic for these budgets?
3. Finally, despite the rhetoric about the 'war on bureaucracy', the Commission is setting rigid sectoral targets. How does this regulatory fragmentation square with the promise to simplify and reduce the administrative burden for SMEs and citizens?

Submitted: 24.7.2026

**Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(6 October 2026)**

Price disparities between electricity and fossil fuels are a barrier for electrification. The Commission supports efforts by Member States to reduce these disparities.

The Electrification Action Plan ⁽¹⁾ sets out a key performance indicator (KPI) on electricity-to-gas price ratios and encourages Member States to take action to bring them down.

Moreover, the action plan is accompanied by a legal proposal to future-proof electricity bills in the EU ⁽²⁾ which will empower Member States to reduce network charges for certain consumer groups and taxes for energy-intensive businesses.

Unlocking energy infrastructure financing is a key priority for the Commission. The European Grids Package ⁽³⁾ aims at accelerating the development of grids and other physical energy infrastructure across the EU.

In addition, as part of the 2028-2034 multiannual financial framework, the Commission has proposed a five-fold increase of the Connecting Europe Facility's energy budget from EUR 5.84 billion to EUR 29.91 billion.

In addition, the South-Eastern Europe electricity interconnection Energy Highway ⁽⁴⁾ aims to improve price stability and energy security in the region.

The Clean Energy Investment Strategy ⁽⁵⁾ also proposes concrete actions to crowd in and ensure enhanced support from private sector investment.

In the Electrification Action Plan, the Commission proposed KPIs to monitor the progress of electrification in the key demand sectors, rather than rigid sectoral targets.

Sectoral KPIs will provide predictability for investments while reducing administrative burden as they serve as monitoring tools rather than compliance obligations. Many of them should, to the extent possible, rely on data already collected through existing reporting channels.

⁽¹⁾ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/eus-energy-system/electrification_en.

⁽²⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52026PC0600&qid=1784719441095>.

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

⁽⁴⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/topics/competitiveness/competitiveness-coordination-tool-projects/south-east-europe-energy-highway_en.

⁽⁵⁾ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/funding-and-financing/clean-energy-investment_en.