

**Question for written answer E-002695/2025/rev.1  
to the Commission**  
Rule 144  
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**Subject:** Economic and logistical effects of the possible closure of the Strait of Hormuz and EU response

Iran's possible closure of the Strait of Hormuz poses a threat to the European shipping industry. About a fifth of the world's oil and almost a third of its liquefied natural gas passes through the strait. EU vessels may have to sail around Africa instead, adding 10 days to their journey, thus increasing fuel consumption and emissions and tripling their insurance premiums.

The Italian industry, already affected by the instability facing the Suez route, would experience a decline in container, roll-on roll-off and cruise shipping, and Eastern Mediterranean ports would lose competitiveness. Increases in energy prices that could fuel new inflation may follow, eroding purchasing power and raising production costs.

If we are to prevent responses from becoming fragmented and to protect logistical resilience, this state of affairs, exacerbated by geopolitical tensions, calls for swift EU coordination.

In the light of the above:

1. What practical steps could the Commission take to protect freedom of navigation and European vessels in the Strait of Hormuz or possibly along alternative routes?
2. What tools, including possible coordinated use of strategic reserves, could it use to mitigate the impact of the possible closure on energy prices and inflation?
3. What forms of financial and insurance support could it provide for shipowners and logistics operators affected by any diversions and consequent increases in operating costs?

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