

**Question for written answer E-001982/2026
to the Commission**
Rule 144
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Subject: Rampant inflation and the risk of stagflation in the EU

According to the latest economic statistics, inflation in the euro area still stood at 3 % in April 2026, with March 2026 witnessing the sharpest monthly increase since 2022. This trend raises serious concerns over the sustainability of economic growth, the purchasing power of EU citizens, price stability and the competitiveness of the European economy.

Against the backdrop of high interest rates, a slowdown in production and continuing pressure on consumer prices, the risk of stagflation in the EU is becoming increasingly real.

1. What coordinated measures is the Commission planning to curb inflationary pressures and protect the purchasing power of EU citizens, and especially that of vulnerable social groups and the middle class?
2. Is the Commission planning to introduce temporary anti-inflation mechanisms within the European common market, more flexible budgetary and fiscal rules for Member States and new instruments to support small and medium-sized enterprises in a climate of high costs and limited access to finance?
3. How does the Commission view the risk of stagflation in the EU in 2026 and will it bring forward an EU-wide investment and productivity stimulus package?

Submitted: 13.5.2026