

**Question for written answer E-004011/2026
to the Commission**
Rule 144
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Subject: Port capacity as a prerequisite for security of supply and crisis preparedness

The transition to clean energy is, and remains, the Commission's objective. Until that transition is complete, however, Europe remains reliant on a mixed energy supply in which solid fuels still play a part. Moreover, the threat landscape has changed. Hybrid attacks are on the rise and primarily target the electricity supply. That system has no buffer that can be used in the event of a failure. With fuels that can be stored, a buffer is possible, but only as long as there are ports and terminals where fuel can be unloaded and stored. It is precisely this capacity that is now disappearing. For example, the Port of Amsterdam will no longer allow coal from 2030 onwards.

1. Does the Commission consider that sufficient physical transshipment and storage capacity in ports is a prerequisite for the Union's security of supply and crisis preparedness?
2. Does the Commission consider that the Union must continue to have the logistical infrastructure in place to import raw materials for as long as European industry remains dependent on them, even if that dependence lasts longer than is currently anticipated?
3. Does the Commission consider it important that national, regional and local decisions which result in a permanent reduction in this capacity are taken with due regard for European security of supply and the current threat assessment?

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