

**Priority question for written answer P-004157/2026
to the Commission**
Rule 144
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Subject: Impact of disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz on supply chains

The prolonged disruption of traffic through the Strait of Hormuz is causing issues in global energy markets and global fertiliser supply. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, 20-30 % of global fertiliser trade transits through this route, with delays in shipments and increased fertiliser prices already being reported.

In Africa, countries already affected by high levels of acute food insecurity – such as Sudan, Somalia and Mozambique – are particularly vulnerable to new shocks, and further increases in the costs of fertilisers, energy and transport could lead to higher food prices and exacerbate extreme poverty and food insecurity.

In light of the above, can the Commission say:

1. How does it assess the current and projected impact of disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz on fertiliser supply, agricultural production and food security in Africa?
2. Is it coordinating with the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the African Union and other international partners to identify risks and the most vulnerable countries and to plan preventive measures?
3. In the face of a situation verging on a humanitarian crisis, what instruments could be mobilised to help African countries cope?

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