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Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
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The energy transition and energy security are two sides of the same coin. A shift from traditional dependency on imported fossil fuels to the deployment of domestic and homegrown clean energy strengthens our strategic autonomy in the field of energy and ultimately contributes to deliver secure and affordable energy to European citizens and industries.

In this transition, energy security is and will remain one of the key dimensions of the Energy Union, with particular attention to the flexibility and the stability of the whole EU energy system and the imperative of energy affordability.

As announced in the Affordable Energy Action Plan, the Commission will put forward a revision of the current EU energy security regulatory framework to increase the resilience of the EU's energy system and contribute to price stability.

Following the very first European Climate Risk Assessment¹ of 2024, the Commission's review of the EU energy security framework will also pay close attention to emerging risks, notably climate change impacts. The Commission will present this proposal in 2026.

In addition, in line with Article 194 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Member States have the right to decide their own energy choices, notably on their energy sources to ensure security of supply.

¹ COM(2024) 91 final.