

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000895/26
to the Commission
Siegbert Frank Droese (ESN)
(4 March 2026)**

Subject: Gas crisis in Germany

What does the Commission make of current developments in security of gas supply and gas prices in Germany, with regard to security of supply, industrial competitiveness and social impact on households? What specific measures have been taken at EU level since 2024 to curb price volatility, sustainably secure storage levels and cut dependence on individual supply sources?

Submitted: 4.3.2026

**Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(19 May 2026)**

The Commission is closely monitoring the situation in the Middle East, its impact on energy prices and the EU's security of supply in cooperation with the Member States, including Germany via the Gas Coordination Group.

Currently, there is no immediate threat to the EU's security of supply due to the war in the Middle East, with only 4% of the EU's annual gas imports originating from the Region (Qatar, 11 bcm of liquefied natural gas (LNG)). Since 2022, the EU has equipped itself to mitigate and address potential supply crises.

In answer to the 2022 crisis, among several other measures the EU adopted the Gas Storage Regulation ⁽¹⁾, creating a pan-European storage target in order to ensure that the EU's gas storages would be filled for the winter.

This regulation has been prolonged until 2027 and amended to grant more flexibility to the Member States in achieving their filling target in case of difficult market conditions.

Since 2022 the EU has increased its import capacity in the last four years and improved supply diversification among Norway, the United States, Algeria, Nigeria, Azerbaijan, the United Kingdom, Angola, Trinidad and Tobago and other LNG exporters.

The Commission presented on 22 April 2026 the AccelerateEU Communication ⁽²⁾ with immediate targeted actions aimed at better protecting households and industry from high energy prices.

It includes structural measures to improve energy efficiency and accelerate electrification by reducing the four cost components of energy bills: energy supply itself, network charges, taxes and carbon costs.

Finally, to sustain the EU's competitiveness, the Commission is implementing the actions set out in the Clean Industrial Deal ⁽³⁾ to improve access to energy and reduce dependency on fossil fuels.

⁽¹⁾ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/energy-security/gas-storage_en.

⁽²⁾ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/publications/accelerateeu-energy-union-affordable-and-secure-energy-through-accelerated-action_en.

⁽³⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52025DC0085>.