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Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
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The EU continues to urge all involved to fully respect the free and safe passage through the Strait of Hormuz, in line with international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The EU remains committed to safeguarding freedom of navigation and the security of global maritime trade routes.

As set out in AccelerateEU[1], the Commission will help Member States protect consumers from price shocks by assisting in the design of timely, targeted, and temporary measures including price intervention, income support schemes and tax incentives. It will also facilitate the coordination of national action on gas storage filling and on possible oil stock releases, including of jet fuel and diesel.

The Commission's medium to long-term strategy is based on homegrown clean energy, resilient grids, flexibility, interconnections and energy efficiency which would allow further electrification in end use sectors and reduction of fossil fuel products use and imports. In line with the Competitiveness Compass[2], this approach ultimately protects the competitiveness of the European economy by addressing the root cause of unaffordability, which is fossil fuels dependence, whose cost amounted to EUR 340 billion for the EU in 2025.

These considerations will also inform the Commission’s 2026 European Semester Spring Package, which will address relevant fiscal decisions under the economic governance framework, ensuring that fiscal policies continue to both supporting growth and preserving medium-term debt sustainability.

[1] https://energy.ec.europa.eu/strategy/accelerateeu-strengthen-eu-energy-resilience_en.
[2] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52025DC0030.