

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-001692/26
to the Commission
Mihai Tudose (S&D)
(24 April 2026)**

Subject: Risk of a kerosene crisis in the EU

Against the backdrop of the energy blockages triggered by the war in Iran, Europe is facing a looming kerosene crisis. The measures the Commission has announced so far boil down, as regards kerosene, to the monitoring of stocks and supplies.

Meanwhile, large airline companies and the European Airports Association have warned of the risk of a systemic aviation fuel crisis. If the conflict in the Middle East continues, the EU will be faced with the bleak prospect of wholesale cancellations of flights just as the summer season approaches.

What concrete measures is the Commission considering to guarantee kerosene supply in the coming months, to support the aviation sector in the event of a shortage, and to protect passengers in the event of flights being cancelled owing to fuel shortages?

Submitted: 24.4.2026

**Answer given by Mr Tzitzikostas on behalf of the European Commission
(25 June 2026)**

The Commission is monitoring the state of jet fuel availability at the weekly meetings of the Oil Coordination Group with Member States and Industry representatives: there is no immediate threat to the security of oil supply, although stocks of jet fuels are tight in some regions in the EU.

To strengthen preparedness, and as announced in the AccelerateEU Communication ⁽¹⁾, the Commission is establishing a Fuel Observatory to monitor EU production, imports, exports and fuel stocks.

This improves visibility over supply and demand, helps detect shortages, and supports targeted action, such as alternative sourcing or coordinated stock releases in the EU.

The Commission also issued on 8 May 2026 guidance on the flexibilities available under EU aviation legislation to ensure a coordinated response across Member States ⁽²⁾.

This covers airport slots ⁽³⁾, travellers and passenger rights ⁽⁴⁾, fuel uplift obligations under ReFuelEU Aviation ⁽⁵⁾, Public Service Obligations (PSOs) ⁽⁶⁾, and the use of alternative jet fuel sources.

Specifically on passenger and traveller rights, the guidance recalls strong protection under EU law, including the rules on price transparency. The aim is to safeguard the Single Market, protect passenger rights, and maintain essential air connectivity.

⁽¹⁾ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/publications/accelerateeu-energy-union-affordable-and-secure-energy-through-accelerated-action_en.

⁽²⁾ https://transport.ec.europa.eu/news-events/news/commission-publishes-guidance-support-eu-transport-sector-affected-middle-east-crisis-2026-05-08_en and OJ C2026/2669 of 12.5.2026.

⁽³⁾ <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/1993/95/oj>.

⁽⁴⁾ <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2004/261/oj>.

⁽⁵⁾ <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/2405/2023-10-31>.

⁽⁶⁾ <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2008/1008/oj>.