

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-001698/26
to the Commission
Loucas Furlas (PPE)
(25 April 2026)**

Subject: Need for a joint response coordinated by the European Commission

Since it is unclear whether the war in Iran is going to escalate even further and how long it will last, a number of EU countries have already started taking temporary measures in response to the price rises.

We are already witnessing rapid fuel price increases affecting oil, petrol and natural gas alike. Households and businesses are already feeling the effects on electricity. Farmers and the tourism sector are also affected because of increased fertiliser and air ticket prices respectively. Therefore, the situation is having knock-on effects on the economy.

Given the specificities of each Member State and the lessons learnt from the pandemic crisis, I believe that a united European response is needed.

In view of the above, can the Commission answer the following:

1. Is it considering a set of common European measures to support sectors affected by the escalation and continuation of the war?
2. Is it carrying out an impact assessment for each individual Member State?
3. What is the tipping point it has set for deeming necessary a set of common targeted measures for mitigating the significant impact on the Member States?

Submitted: 25.4.2026

**Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(26 June 2026)**

With AccelerateEU⁽¹⁾, the Commission set out concrete actions to support Member States in protecting the most impacted households and sectors from the price shocks triggered by the Middle East energy crisis.

They include timely, targeted and temporary measures such as the new Middle East Crisis Temporary State Aid Framework (METSAF), enabling Member States to support the most exposed businesses.

Moreover, a Citizens Energy implementation package, a catalogue of good practices and a digital repository of national actions will support the protection of vulnerable consumers and enhance coordination across the EU.

Regarding fuels, the Commission is establishing a Fuel Observatory to monitor EU production, imports, exports and fuel stocks and help improve visibility and coordination.

The Commission is conducting regular exchanges with Member States to coordinate action through the Energy Union Task Force, and the Oil and Gas Coordination Groups.

Moreover, the Commission is monitoring the situation and stands ready to provide assistance to Member States in the design of targeted, timely and temporary measures. Member States should assess the expected impacts, including fiscal costs, and avoid the fragmentation of the single market.

Beyond short-term relief, the Commission is also advancing the structural measures needed to lower the EU's dependence on fossil fuel imports and achieve long-term affordability, decarbonisation and competitiveness for all Member States.

Forthcoming measures such as the initiative on electrification, heating and cooling and geothermal energy, and the legislative proposal on network charges, will address horizontal barriers to electrification and accelerate the shift to homegrown clean energy.

⁽¹⁾ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/strategy/accelerateeu-strengthen-eu-energy-resilience_en.