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Answer given by Mr Dombrovskis
on behalf of the European Commission
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As stipulated in Article 127 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the mandate of keeping inflation in check rests with the European System of Central Banks.

The Commission and Member States support this endeavour with a coherent mix of fiscal and structural policies geared towards stimulating real economic growth without overheating demand. Member States have been alleviating the impact of the recent surge in imported energy prices on the most vulnerable households and firms, while stepping up action to boost energy autonomy.

Within the AccelerateEU Package¹, the Commission has adopted a State Aid Temporary Framework and committed to assist Member States to make maximum use of cohesion policy funds in order to support their decarbonisation efforts, through renewable energy deployment, energy efficiency and clean technology manufacturing.

The EU's agricultural, fisheries and trade policies also foster the supply of healthy and quality food at reasonable prices, while the cohesion policy helps to tackle possible bottlenecks in value chains, which may also help address increases in local prices.

The Commission does not envisage adopting specific measures to curb food inflation in specific regions. It encourages Member States to mitigate the economic and social impact of the energy crisis with measures that are temporary, targeted and fiscally sustainable – particularly in countries with high public debt – and preserve the price incentive to reduce demand for fossil fuels.

¹ COM(2026) 370 final of 22 April 2026.