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Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
(8.9.2026)

The conflict in the Middle East has led to volatile and increased oil and gas prices worldwide. As a continent that is still dependent on fossil fuel imports, these developments have negatively affected businesses and citizens in the European Union. The Commission will continue monitoring the situation in view of the continued disruptions.

The Commission has supported Member States in facilitating a coordinated response to manage this situation. Whilst no physical supply disruptions at consumer level occurred, some Member States took national action to protect households and business consumers from the higher energy prices. The Commission prepared a repository of these measures¹, and published a catalogue of national practices to help reduce costs whilst strengthening energy resilience². This catalogue included energy-specific measures like targeted income support schemes, energy vouchers and social leasing schemes, lowering taxes and excise duties on electricity for vulnerable households; and measures to promote the deployment of renewable energy sources and to accelerate the electrification of the economy to address vulnerabilities linked to fossil fuel dependencies.

The Commission continues to support the development of transparent and open EU energy markets as the most effective means to ensure competitive and affordable energy for the end-consumers, whilst introducing important safeguards for ensuring energy security, addressing energy poverty, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

¹ Table with measures adopted by Member States to address the increase in energy prices since 28 Feb 2026:
<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/circabc-ewpp/d/d/workspace/SpacesStore/cb1fa0cd-a1cc-432d-9c7d-0369f9c2d07f/download>.

² https://energy.ec.europa.eu/strategy/accelerateeu-strengthen-eu-energy-resilience/accelerateeu-catalogue_en.