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Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
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The Commission is closely monitoring the developments on the gas and oil markets. At this stage, there is no supply disruption in Europe. Past efforts, especially the work to diversify gas supplies as reinforced by REPowerEU, have paid off in this respect. Moreover, Regulation (EU) 1938/2017 on security of gas supply¹ requires Member States to develop preventive action plans and emergency plans at national and regional level. They set out measures to prevent, mitigate and respond to supply disruptions. These tools, together with the close coordination through the Gas Coordination Group, have already proven effective during the last crises. Under Directive 2009/119/EC on emergency oil stocks², in addition to building emergency stocks, Member States have to prepare contingency plans to mitigate the impact of security of supply incidents. The Commission also coordinates actions with Member States and industry and other actors through the Oil Coordination Group.

EU gas storage capacity is around 100 billion cubic meters, which corresponds to one-third of the overall winter gas consumption needs. EU gas storage levels are being refilled in preparation for next winter, which was ca. 57% full as of 31 July 2026. For oil, Member States have to hold emergency stocks of crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 90 days of net imports or 61 days of consumption, whichever amount is higher. The global oil market is liquid, and the EU supply is diversified. Beyond the US and the Middle East, the EU oil imports come mostly from Norway, Kazakhstan, Africa and Latin America.

The Commission has regular discussions with the US administration on security of supply matters.

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2017/1938/oj/eng>.

² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2009/119/oj/eng>.