

(English version)

**Priority question for written answer P-001092/26
to the Commission
Fernand Kartheiser (NI)
(17 March 2026)**

Subject: Consequences of recent US measures easing sanctions on Russian oil for the EU sanctions regime against Russia

The United States has recently implemented temporary measures to ease sanctions on Russian oil, including a waiver allowing the delivery and sale of sanctioned seaborne Russian crude until 11 April 2026, and a 30-day authorisation for India to purchase Russian oil already in transit.

1. What assessment has the Commission made of the potential impact of these US measures on the effectiveness and coherence of the EU sanctions regime against Russia?
2. Does the Commission plan to review or adjust EU sanctions policy in response to these developments, and if so, what specific changes are under consideration?
3. What steps is the Commission taking to improve coordination with the United States and other allies to ensure that the EU can begin to reduce its industry-crippling energy prices?

Submitted: 17.3.2026

**Answer given by Ms Albuquerque on behalf of the European Commission
(29 April 2026)**

The EU remains committed to its restrictive measures against Russia, including those aimed at hampering Russian revenue generated from oil exports.

The Commission is dedicated to monitoring global developments to ensure the robustness of the EU's policy framework and upholding the effectiveness of sanctions.

Currently, there is no review planned for the EU sanctions policy in relation to the recent US measures. The Commission remains convinced that the Oil Price Cap and existing sanctions are well-targeted and continue to be effective, even amid current market volatility.

These measures have successfully reduced Russian oil export revenues while maintaining the stability of oil markets, with export volumes from Russia remaining broadly stable.

The Commission continuously engages in constructive dialogues with several partners, including the US, to ensure energy security and support diversification.

In this respect, the EU has made substantial progress since 2021, with Norway (31%), the US (26%) and North Africa (13%) being the EU's top suppliers of gas, while oil imports are well diversified with over 10 main suppliers, none of them providing more than 18% of total supply.

The Commission has also launched a series of reforms meant to accelerate clean energy deployment to reduce energy prices, home-grown clean energy being the best solution to lower prices and protect the EU from the volatility of global fossil fuel markets.
