

(English version)

**Priority question for written answer P-002146/26
to the Commission
Piotr Müller (ECR)
(27 May 2026)**

Subject: The Commission's actions in relation to the full embargo on Russian fuels and the new Hungarian Government's position

The Commission has repeatedly stated the need to make the European Union completely independent from Russian fossil fuels and to phase out imports of Russian gas, oil and LNG. However, public discourse on this topic has shown signs of undermining the sustainability of this policy. Hungarian Prime Minister Peter Magyar stated in an interview that 'the entire European Union will return to buying Russian gas,' arguing that there is a need to ensure competitive energy prices for the European economy ⁽¹⁾. These statements raise serious questions about the actual intention of some Member States to sustainably phase out Russian energy resources and about the effectiveness and enforceability of the EU's energy strategy.

In light of the above:

1. What is the Commission's view on Hungarian Prime Minister Peter Magyar's statements suggesting that Europe should return to Russian gas and, in relation to this, does it intend to formally request that Hungary present a plan to completely exclude Russian energy resources from its national energy mix and reduce new infrastructural dependencies on Russia?
2. What specific legislative, financial and political actions does the Commission intend to take to ensure a full embargo on Russian fossil fuel imports into the European Union?
3. How does the Commission intend to guarantee the competitiveness of the European economy and the energy security of the Member States without making the European Union dependent on Russian gas and oil again?

Submitted: 27.5.2026

**Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(7 July 2026)**

The Commission is firmly committed to not return to Russian energy sources, as highlighted in the Roadmap towards ending Russian energy imports ⁽¹⁾ of 2025.

It has identified this dependence as a high risk to the EU's energy and economic security ⁽²⁾, reflecting the need for coordinated measures and for homegrown clean energies to reduce the dependency on imported fossil fuels, also in the light of the Middle East crisis.

In February 2026, the Roadmap turned, partially, into EU law with the regulation (EU) 2026/261 ⁽³⁾ prohibiting Russian imports of pipeline and liquified natural gas, by 30 September 2027 ⁽⁴⁾, and including mandatory diversification plans for gas and oil for Member States.

The Commission is supporting them, including Hungary, in their diversification efforts to ensure that it does not put their security of supply at risk.

This is in addition to several EU restrictive measures ('sanctions') targeting Russian revenues from fossil fuels, including for instance an import ban on Russian oil and a transaction ban on Russian state-owned entities, such as Rosneft.

The Commission is keeping a close eye on how sanctions are being implemented and enforced by the Member States and is actively supporting them in those tasks, while monitoring the current situation.

Moreover, EU countries are using Cohesion policy funds and the Recovery and Resilience Facility to make reforms and investments to deploy renewables, grids and storage, and energy efficiency, to structurally reduce electricity prices and accelerate the clean transition.

¹ <https://www.money.pl/gospodarka/cala-europa-wroci-do-rosyjskiego-gazu-kontrowersyjne-slowa-petera-magyara-7288255693477984a.html>.

⁽¹⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52025DC0440R%2801%29&qid=1747125158211>.

⁽²⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52025SC0830&qid=1750943911524>.

⁽³⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/261/oj/eng>.

⁽⁴⁾ In exceptional circumstances pursuant to Art. 4(2) Regulation (EU) 2026/261 justify an extension of this deadline for individual Member States to 1 November 2027.