# Overview table of national emergency measures adopted by EU Member States since 28 February 2026 and in force

*(Latest update: 28 October 2026)*

*Note: The table presents information submitted by Member States on the national emergency measures adopted since 28 February 2026 and in force. It is meant for information purposes only and does not reflect an assessment of the appropriateness of the respective measures.*

| Member State | Measures taken |
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| AT | IEA release<br>- Austria agreed to participate in the IEA's collective action to make strategic oil reserves available to the market to stabilize prices (AT's contribution amounts up approximately 2.4 million barrels). This quantity was offered to the market, but market demand amounted to only 17% of the volume offered. The national legal basis for the release was valid for six months, from 1 April to 1 October, and has since expired. No immediate further release is currently planned.<br><br>Storage measures (aiming to ensure that ~30% of Austria's annual demand is securely stored).<br>- Oil and fuels: plan to shorten reporting intervals of imports and stock levels; plan to implement a new Security of Supply concept for the Austrian refinery and plan to implement new reporting obligations for the refinery; already implemented weekly surveys of market participants regarding crisis-specific developments.<br>- Natural gas: strategic gas reserve already prolonged until April 2029. Also, plan to prolong several crisis measures: for example, the mandatory gas stockpiling requirements for gas-fired power plants or the storage incentive for gas consumers – "Protected Gas volumes": Gas volumes injected into storage facilities by end users or third parties acting on their behalf are exempt from volume-based energy intervention measures up to 50% of their consumption in the preceding calendar year (except in case of a solidarity request or to maintain the safe and reliable operation of the gas system).<br><br>Domestic production<br>- Production in Austria's largest gas field discovered in the last 40 years began within the first half of 2026.<br>Supporting consumers<br>- The AT government announced a fuel price brake, reducing up to €0.12 per litre for petrol and diesel for October and November. The reduction is a combination of VAT (€0.067 per litre) and margin (€0.035 per litre) reduction. |

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| | - Price increases at fuel filling stations are limited to once daily (reductions anytime). Since 2011 filling stations have needed to provide their prices to a price information platform (Spritpreisrechner) where consumers get information about the filling station with the cheapest price, fostering competition. |
| BE | Federal government<br>- System of maximum prices applies to the sale of petroleum products to the end consumer. This mechanism includes a specific adjustment factor that is activated when international product prices rise sharply over a short period. This adjustment factor leads to a reduced maximum price. The extent of the reduction depends on the increase in the international market (the stronger the increase, the greater the reduction in the maximum price level).<br>- The government has allocated a budget of €80 million to support commuting (€65 million) and to assist the most vulnerable households to heat their homes with fossil fuels (€15million).<br>- Currently, there is close supervision of suppliers by the regulator.<br><br>On 5 May 2026, the Flemish Government reached an agreement on the following measures:<br>1. Protection of energy consumers<br>- The regulator launched an awareness campaign on the choice between fixed, variable, and dynamic contracts.<br>2. Accelerated energy-efficient renovation of social housing<br>- Pre-financing will be provided for the energy-efficient renovation of social housing, pending final approval of the Belgian Social Climate Plan.<br>3. Temporary pre-financing of support measures from the Social Climate Plan<br>- Funding has also been allocated for Mijn VerbouwLening (MVL / "My Renovation Loan") and Mijn VerbouwBegeleiding (MVB / "My Renovation Guidance") for low-income households, pending European approval.<br>4. Strengthening Mijn VerbouwLening<br>- The loan authorization for Mijn VerbouwLening will be increased by 2x70 million euros.<br>5. Further expansion of renewable energy and flexibility<br>- Continued commitment to increased renewable energy production and a more flexible energy system.<br>6. Strengthening social energy policy through the energy scan<br>The energy scan will be expanded to better reach vulnerable families:<br>- Social housing tenants would once again have direct access;<br>- Centres for general social services (CAWs) would be able to refer families;<br>- Energiehuizen ("Energy Houses") would also be able to refer families directly. |

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| | On July 10th, the Flemish Government approved its Energy Poverty Action Plan 2030. The objective is to substantially reduce the share of households in energy poverty and at risk of energy poverty. It features 38 preventive and curative measures.<br><br>Preventive<br>- Structural support for better energy performance of houses occupied by households experiencing energy poverty. Measures include minimum energy performance standards in the private rental market, a prohibition to apply indexation to rent paid for energy-inefficient dwellings, grants and loans for renovation of dwellings, etc.<br>- Structural support for households that experience energy poverty or are at risk of energy poverty. Measures include supporting households to save energy through entry level energy savings measures (eg. energy scans), an emergency fund for owners of a structurally deficient home bought out of necessity by financially vulnerable owner-occupiers who cannot afford the necessary renovation through conventional financing etc.<br>- Communication campaigns on remedying energy poverty.<br><br>Curative<br>- Preventing accumulation of energy debt, avoiding energy disconnection and strengthening the social safety net. Measures include a reform of the Local Advisory Councils (LAC) that advise on energy disconnections. |
| BG | Overview<br>• Households: Targeted income-based support for fuel expenses for low-income individuals.<br>• Firms: Financial compensation and subsidies for non-household electricity consumers and transport operators.<br>• Structural measures: Coordination and monitoring of price formation and anti-competitive behaviour along the supply chain.<br>• National ban on export of petroleum products has been discontinued (in place since US sanctioned Lukoil owned refinery in October 2025 – BG has a waiver until 29/10/26; no data if the ban was ever enforced).<br>• Early warning situation in the electricity sector announced in BG on 17th August pursuant to Article 14(1) of the Risk Preparedness Regulation (EU) 2019/941 and it remains in place. The situation remains vulnerable due to exceptional low water levels of the Danube River and the need to ensure the reliable operation of the shoreline pumping stations of Kozloduy NPP.<br><br>Measures<br>• Support package (28 March 2026) with nearly €100 million allocated to the most affected sectors. |

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| | • Council of Ministers Decision providing **compensation to non-household electricity consumers when exchange electricity prices exceed €122.71/MWh** for the period 1 April 2026 to 30 June 2027. Until now, it was calculated on an average of 6 months.<br>• **Adoption of a programme subsidising bus transport operators**, with up to €18 million allocated to municipalities to maintain intercity and regional transport services and avoid service disruptions and fare increases.<br>• **Support to energy-intensive industries is applied retroactively from 01/07/2025 and is valid until 30/06/2028.** In compliance with COM Decision (issued in April 2026), the support scheme was revised and published SG, issue 55/16.06.2026. A procedure is underway to determine a lower marginal reduced price of 50 EUR/MWh applicable for the second period of the scheme (01.07.2026-30.06.2027) complying with COM Decision and in line with CISAF.<br>• **A working group within the Council of Ministers** was established to coordinate measures and monitor anti-competitive behavior along the supply chain, in cooperation with private sector and consumer organizations. |
| CY | • **Reduced VAT** measures are in application even before the start of the Middle East crisis.<br>• Package of measures announced on 26/03.<br>o Reduced duties on petrol and transport fuels to Energy Taxation Directive minima (8.33 cents per liter reduction), valid 01/04/2026 to 17/09/2026, extended to 30/11/2026.<br>o Electricity subsidies for vulnerable households and businesses. Valid until 31/12/2026, with a further extension to 31/12/2027.<br>o Reduction of **VAT on electricity to 5%**, valid from 01/05/2026 to 31/03/2027.<br>o Expansion of the list of zero-rated VAT products to meat, poultry and fish. These products are added to those already existing with a zero VAT rate (from 1 April 2026 until September 30, 2026, with all now all until 31 May 2027): fruits, vegetables, infant formula, feminine hygiene products, baby and adult diapers.<br>o Emergency support for agricultural diesel: assistance up to €0.126/litre for qualifying agricultural diesel received between 01/04/2026 and 31/10/2026.<br>o Emergency support for fertiliser purchases: assistance covering 15% of eligible invoice value excluding VAT, for purchases between 01/06/2026 and 31/10/2026.<br>• New package adopted on 30/9:<br>o Electricity subsidies for vulnerable households and businesses. The subsidy for vulnerable consumers (Tariff Code 08) and commercial use (Tariff Code 10) is renewed for the whole of 2027.<br>o Starting November 1, 2026, the excise duty on heating oil will be slashed by 5.3 cents per liter. |

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| | ○ Additional food products added to the list of goods subject to the zero VAT rate, including bread, milk, coffee, sugar and baby food, with effect from 12 October 2026 until 31 May 2027.<br>○ VAT on residential PV systems drops from 19% to 9%, effective immediately once the decree is published. |
| CZ | • Release of strategic oil reserves proposed by IEA: On March 30, Czech Government approved releasing of 100 000 tonnes of oil from strategic stocks (representing roughly one third of the Czech Republic's agreed share in the IEA collective action). The batch was returned by end of August; the level of strategic stocks though remains at 84 days.<br>• The Ministry of Finance is checking petrol stations for evidence of price gouging.<br>• National measures to ease prices of diesel and gasoline (mostly price caps, also easing taxation): the government announced a temporary reduction of the excise tax on diesel of CZK 1,94 per litre. The measure covers October but may be extended. The government is also reintroducing daily maximum prices for petrol and diesel during October, based on wholesale reference prices plus a regulated margin.<br>• New Legislation: Government approved a draft law on fuel price regulation under a "state of legislative emergency" (expedited review). This aims to provide the state with a robust and permanent tool to intervene operatively during extraordinary market crises. Any price regulation will be strictly limited to a maximum of 12 months.<br>• The Ministry of Finance has proposed a temporary windfall tax for 2026 and 2027, levying a 50% rate on the refining sector's gross margin increase compared to 2025 to address record-high margins resulting from geopolitical crises and market anomalies, where refined product prices remained elevated despite falling crude oil costs. This measure will exclusively target economically significant entities generating at least two billion CZK in total annual revenue, with a minimum of 50 million CZK stemming specifically from refining activities.<br>• The legislative proposal is yet to be passed through the parliamentary approval process before taking effect. |
| DE | • Coordinated IEA collective action to release 400 million barrels of emergency oil reserves, with Germany contributing up to 19.5 million barrels (2.64 million tonnes). A decision was made to release 400 000 tonnes of crude, 150 000 tonnes of diesel and 150 000 tonnes of Jet as a first step, over a 90 day period. Nearly all of it has been released so far. Due to the fact that the market resigned to accept further offers, DE suspended additional releases since July. Another 269 000 tonnes (2.1 million barrels) were released between March and September but were reported back with delay after closing.<br>• Rule effective 01/04/2026 limiting petrol stations to one daily price increase at midday, while allowing price cuts at any time, with fines up to €100,000 for violations.<br>• Fuel-tax rebate, a national measure, to ease prices of diesel and gasoline: from October to December, the government will cut taxes by around €0.17 per litre (0.14€ the energy tax and 0.03€ lower VAT), costing €2.5 billion<br>• Strengthening Federal Cartel Office's antitrust powers against excessive pricing. |

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| | • Preparing a fuel price cap comparable to the LUX and BEL models with the intention to put the cap in place effective Jan 1 |
| DK | • Participates in the **IEA decision to release oil stocks**. On 12 March, it decided to release 1,246,000 barrels of oil (200,000 m³) over a 90-day period. Two releases to date. The first (March 13) comprised 5,000 m³ of jet fuel, 25,000 m³ of diesel, and 10,000 m³ of gasoline via the Danish Oil Stockpiling Organization (FDO). The second (19 May) comprised 10,000 m³ of gasoline, 10,000 m³ of jet fuel, and 46,000 m³ of diesel via FDO, as well as a temporary reduction in the stockpiling obligation for commercial companies equivalent to 28,000 m³ (commercial companies hold 30% of the emergency oil stocks, while FDO holds the remainder). The third and final release took place in August, with the FDO release of 200,000 m³ of oil from emergency stockpiles.<br>• **Gas storage refilling measure**: Considering the war in the Middle East and the current difficult market situation, the European Commission has encouraged Member States to make appropriate use of the flexibilities provided in the regulation. As Denmark is a net exporter of gas, with domestic production from the Danish North Sea and significant biogas production, Denmark has decided to make use of this additional flexibility. Consequently, Denmark's national filling target has been reduced to 75 percent. DK gas storage level is in the historical range, close to 77% on 30 Sept.<br>• For the time being **no measures have been taken** nationally to address energy prices since the war in Iran started. Denmark decided in 2025 to temporarily lower the **taxes on electricity** in 2026 and 2027 to the EU required minimum level, however this was unrelated to the current crisis.<br>• No **state-aid or temporary financial relief** has been granted to industry or fuel-heavy sectors, although the agricultural industry is continuously requesting financial aid from the government.<br>• **Electric vehicles**<br>Supports the uptake of EVs through lower registration and ownership taxes, conversion of the municipal fleets, investments into charging infrastructure and advantageous parking conditions. EVs are approximately 25% of the national fleet (700.000), however more than 80% of all new cars registered in 2026 have been electric. The new government is currently considering whether to remove the lower registration taxes for EVs from 2027. |
| EE | **Closer EU coordination and stronger cross-border coordination**.<br>• Estonia participated in the International Energy Agency's (IEA) coordinated release of strategic oil stocks, under which approximately 34,000 tonnes of oil equivalent were released to the market to mitigate price pressure. In July, the energy ministers of the Baltic States agreed to establish a common mechanism for sharing critical reserve equipment for electricity systems and for possible joint procurement in the future. At the Nordic-Baltic (NB8) energy |

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| | ministers' meeting held in early September, the discussion focused on the resilience of energy infrastructure, strengthening regional energy cooperation and supporting Ukraine's energy supply.<br>Protecting consumers and businesses.<br>• As already communicated in spring 2026, the Riigikogu adopted amendments that reduced the renewable energy charge by 85% for companies with annual electricity consumption exceeding 1 GWh and allowed them to reclaim charges paid from 1 January onwards. In addition, it was decided to cancel the increase in motor fuel excise duties planned for 1 May 2026, keeping the excise duty rates for petrol and diesel at their previous levels. Estonia's district heating price regulation system continues to operate, helping to limit the impact of sharp fluctuations in fuel prices on households.<br>More homegrown clean energy.<br>• In August, amendments to the Electricity Market Act were submitted for interministerial consultation, enabling renewable energy producers to share the electricity they generate between different consumption sites, for example by using solar electricity generated at a summer house in a city apartment or by sharing energy with neighbours. For prosumers, changes are planned to the accounting of electricity consumption and generation through the introduction of 15-minute net metering. This change will make distributed renewable energy generation more attractive. In August, the Ministry of Climate also proposed legislative amendments that, if approved, would establish the legal basis for developing hydrogen networks and adapting existing gas infrastructure for hydrogen transport, in preparation for the gradual replacement of natural gas with renewable and low-carbon gases.<br>Stepping up our energy system.<br>• Continue efforts to increase resilience of the energy system. In July, the energy ministers of the Baltic States agreed to establish a common mechanism for sharing critical reserve equipment between electricity systems to speed up grid restoration in the event of major failures. Transmission system operators were also tasked with developing a regional reserve equipment sharing system and assessing the creation of a common reserve. In addition, the energy ministers emphasised the importance of protecting energy infrastructure, developing electricity grids, integrating the regional energy market and improving the resilience of energy supply. At the end of August, the Ministry of Climate launched interministerial consultation on amending the Electricity Market Act. The amendment would allow multiple metering points and different electricity suppliers to be used behind a single connection point, which would also support greater system flexibility and wider use of energy storage.<br>Boosting investments.<br>• In 2025, Estonia generated EUR 256.5 million from the sale of EU ETS allowances, which is used directly for investments in clean energy and energy infrastructure. The funded activities include the construction of Rail Baltic, |

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| | railway electrification, the purchase of six new electric trains, the development of shore-side electricity infrastructure at the Virtsu and Kuivastu ports, improving the energy efficiency of local government and state buildings, and the deployment of radars that enable the development of wind farms in North-East Estonia. |
| EL | • Greece is participating in IEA's initiative to release strategic oil reserves to stabilize prices.<br>• Subsidy on retail diesel price for automobiles maintained since March until 30.9.2026, with the amount being gradually reduced from 0,16€ per litre to 0,10€ per litre. On 30/9 Greek PM Mitsotakis announced the government will raise the diesel subsidy back from 0,10€ to 0,15€ per liter for the first 15 days of October. Combined with discounts offered by refiners, the total reduction will be 0,20€ per liter. Moreover, a discount of 0,10€ per liter is offered by refiners on unleaded gasoline.<br>• On 6.10.2026 the Greek PM announced a 95€ million support package for energy intensive industrial users. Part of it will be dispensed under CISAF rules for the period of January – July 2026 (for industrial users that don't receive ETS compensation) and the remainder under METSAF rules for the period until December 2026.<br>• The PM also said the government seeks to keep prices for heating oil below 1.75 euros per liter, the level at which the previous heating season ended. Details are expected by Oct. 15, when heating oil sales are scheduled to begin.<br>• Agricultural support in the form of 15% subsidy on farmers' fertilizer purchases.<br>• Compensation for ferry operators for mandatory discounts granted to vulnerable groups over 1-year period.<br>• One-off payment of EUR 150 per dependent child, based on income criteria (similar to "my home 2" criteria).<br>• Electric vehicles (not related to the current emergency situation, approved as part of the Social Climate Plan). *Start date*: rollout begins in 2027. End date: 2032. Budget: EUR 165.2 million for vehicles (targeting 15 000 EVs) and EUR 82.2 million (to deploy 4 000 charging points). *How it works*: vulnerable populations, especially in rural or mountainous areas, receive an upfront voucher covering up to €12,500 of an EV's cost). This reduces the cost of a 4-year lease contract, capping monthly payments at €150. |
| ES | IEA – Government authorised oil release to respond to the situation caused by the war in Iran, following the IEA agreement to release 400 million barrels of oil to the market from emergency reserves, to mitigate the impact on consumers.<br><br>Royal Decree-Law 25/2026 of 29 September follows on the below, extending the temporary support measures:<br>• Reduction in the Hydrocarbons Tax of 0,20€ per liter in October, 0,13€ in November, and 0,06€ in December—with upward adjustments to the reductions should the year-on-year CPI exceed 15%. |

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| | • Limits the impact of gas costs on the Last Resort Tariff (TUR), currently applying to about 3 million customers, to prevent an increase that would have exceeded 45%, capping the rise at a maximum of 35% for the October 2026 review and 15% for the January 2027 review.<br>• Sets a maximum price of €19.55 for butane cylinders (12.5 kg containers) until June 30, 2027.<br>• Raises mandatory liquefied natural gas (LNG) reserves under the Winter Action Plan to 21 days (up from the previous 16.5), specifically increasing the required days for November, December, and March.<br>• Brings back VAT reductions to 10% on electricity bills, natural gas, briquettes, pellets, and firewood, utilizing a safeguard mechanism that automatically reactivates these reductions in November and December if the inflation for these elements rises by more than 15%.<br>• Expands extraordinary aid for agricultural diesel and extends direct aid and fuel consumption compensation for road transport (both freight and passenger).<br><br>Royal Decree-Law 7/2026 of 20 March furthermore approves the Response Plan to the Middle East Conflict. This includes urgent energy and economic measures estimated to be worth €5 billion to mitigate the effects of the crisis as follows:<br><br>Transitory measures (until December 2026)<br>• Tax deductions extended for energy renovation of residential real estate, and purchase of EVs and EV infrastructure.<br>• Special discounts on the 2026 Social Electricity Rate for vulnerable consumers' bills.<br>• Increased subsidies under the Social Heating Subsidy for vulnerable consumers.<br>• Energy and water supply guaranteed for vulnerable households.<br>• Free amortization for investments in renewable energy installations, including heat pumps, replacing fossil fuel-based systems for businesses.<br>• Reduction in electricity grid access fees (up to 80%) for energy-intensive consumers.<br><br>Structural measures (support to increase electrification, energy efficiency and renewable energy)<br>• Economic Activity Tax exemption for electric ovens and boilers.<br>• New tax deduction of 10% of investments in self-consumption.<br>• Extension to 5 km (including soil installations) for remote self-consumption.<br>• 10% of capacity reservation for self-consumption in access tenders.<br>• Local communities' impulse: mandate of 3 months to pass the Royal Decree as well as 10 M€ to launch the second programme of Communities Transformation Offices. |

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| | • Promote replacement of fossil fuel boilers by heat pumps by strengthening Energy Savings Certificates (CAE) system.<br>• Fast track authorisations and permitting, including beyond RAAs (ie preferential projects of TSOs transport planning).<br>• Promote benefits of renewable energy facilities for local communities and strengthening public participation in renewable energy projects.<br>• Creation of "Seals of Excellence" to promote socially and environmentally distinctive renewable energy and biomethane facilities. These projects will have preferential permitting and extra points in the access tenders.<br>• Reinforced public participation requirements for large-scale projects.<br>• Preferential management of permitting requests for access and connections, when there is a high priority from a demand point of view (housing, hospitals, police, public transport, among others).<br>• Creation of a transparency mechanism on access capacity availability.<br>• Introduction of a reservation payment for reserving access capacity (>1 kV) to the power grids, until the facility becomes operational. The amounts paid will subsequently be deducted from network tolls once operations begin.<br>• Liberation of "strategic or speculative permits": return of bank guarantees at no cost to project promoters who decline to go forward in the permitting process.<br>• Expiration of permits: shorter period for loss.<br>• Closer alignment between permitting request and activity to be performed granting the permit for the first three years (counting from the moment of connection).<br>• Flexible access (i.e. power need not be constantly provided).<br>• Declaration of Strategic investment projects (through an interministerial committee), with implications on the need for administrative cooperation, follow-up through the deployment of the investment, more agile access and connection to electricity, water or transport.<br>• Toll reductions for underground natural gas storage operations until 31/03/2027.<br>• Modification of the transportation rate methodology to account for changes in hydrocarbon prices.<br>• Sustainability criteria for data centres connected to the electricity system, including the obligation to balance new electricity demand with equivalent renewable generation capacity.<br>• New timelines for grid planning.<br>• Governance measures for shared evacuation infrastructures, reinforcing transparency and allocation of responsibilities among project developers.<br>• Electricity storage: declaration of public utility for pumping storage projects and facilitated access conditions for storage installations. |

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| | • Simplification of environmental assessments referred to incremental impacts compared to the original project. |
| FI | • Finland is contributing to coordinated IEA collective action to release 400 million barrels of emergency oil reserves.<br>• Additional energy tax refund for agriculture for 2025 and 2026: will be paid for 2025 and 2026 based on the volume of fuel oil consumed in agriculture. A refund will be paid to farmers in 2026 and for 2027. In practice, additional refunds would be mainly paid for light fuel oil. Valid until 31 December 2027.<br>• Personal income tax for 2026: Finland has introduced a reduction of the threshold for the deduction of travel expenses from EUR 900 to EUR 800, valid until 31 December 2026. |
| FR | The oil company TotalEnergies has established a voluntary fuel-price cap across its French petrol stations for the duration of the Middle East conflict. France is one of the governments who has previously called to establish a tax on windfall profits, but which has not been implemented.<br><br>The government has set up several targeted financial supports to the households or sectors the most exposed to the crisis:<br><br>Households and workers<br>• Workers heavily reliant on cars: A financial assistance program ("fuel allowance") of 100 € for workers who are most dependent on their vehicles. Eligibility criteria include being in the bottom five income deciles, using a car to commute to work, and being a frequent driver (>8,000 km/year or a 15-km commute). The aid is designed to cover roughly 20 c€/litres, for 6 months of use. The first application window (27 May - 30 September) is expected to have benefited c. 1.5 million workers, at a cost of around €150 M. The aid is being renewed on identical terms through a second window and extended to deciles D6–D7. First-window beneficiaries will receive a second payment automatically on 10 October. The application window then reopens on 22 October, with payments in late October/early November. Total cost across both windows is projected at c. €420 M for 2.8 million beneficiaries, with an average amount received of €150.<br>• Electric vehicles. *Start date*: 16 July 2026 for households contracting a "social" lease (this is the 3rd edition of the "Social leasing" programme), 1 September 2026 for the purchase of used EVs by at-home professionals. *End date*: Ongoing (contracts mandate the beneficiary keep the vehicle for a minimum of 3 years). *Budget*: EUR 401 million for 2026. Subsidy for households is up to 9500€ per lease (if vehicle and battery are manufactured in Europe). Subsidy for the purchase of used EVs by at-home professionals is EUR 2 000. *How it works*: subsidy covers long-term |

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| | leases for low-income workers who commute, bringing monthly EV payments down to 100€ – 200€ per month with no required down payment.<br>• Employer fuel bonus: Employer may pay the employee a fuel allowance. The payment process has been simplified, and the amount has been raised from 600€ to 1000€ per year, free of income tax and social security contributions.<br>• Higher mileage allowances for home-care workers<br>o Mileage allowances for home-care workers rose from 0,38€ to 0,40€ per km with effect from 1 June 2026, described as equivalent to 20 c€/litre of fuel. The measure covers all not-for-profit home-care organisations and can be combined with the "grands rouleurs" allowance.<br>Road transport<br>• Aid for inland waterway freight transport companies:<br>o Granted to companies whose primary business is inland waterway freight transport calculated by number and category of vessel, capped at 60000€ per company.<br>• Taxis:<br>o Taxi drivers receive an exceptional cash advance equal to a 25% instalment on the annual excise duty (TICPE) refund normally paid in 2027.<br>o Since 1 September 2026, taxis can receive a CEE-funded grant of c. €3,500 (up to €5,500 if the vehicle and battery are made in Europe) to buy or lease an electric vehicle priced at up to €65,000 excluding options, for orders placed until 31 December 2026.<br>Small and medium-sized companies (less than 250 employees)<br>• "Flash" Fuel Loan: Provides a rapid cash-flow loan to small businesses exposed to fuel costs (operating in transport, agriculture, fisheries and spending more than 5% of turnover on fuel), ranging from 5 000 € to 50000 € over 36 months, including a 12 month capital grace period, at an interest rate of 3,8%.<br>Agriculture & fisheries:<br>• Coverage on agricultural non-road diesel (GNR):<br>o State absorption of the excise duty rate for agricultural non-road diesel (GNR) (3,86 c€/liter), for consumption in April 2026. The measure cost c. 14M€. |

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| | ○ Subsidies for covering non-road diesel of 15 c€/liter, starting May, for farming and forestry work, combining the excise duty with a top-up grant (3,86 c€/liter of excise and 11,14 c€/liter of direct support. The measure cost c. 50 M€ for the month of May alone and has been extended to 31 December 2026.<br>• Absorption and deferral of agricultural social security contributions:<br>○ Farmers particularly affected by fuel prices could apply to the agricultural social security fund (MSA) for the State to absorb part of their contributions. The measure cost c. 20M€.<br>○ Deferral of social security without fees or penalties to protect companies' cash flow.<br>• Aid for nitrogen fertiliser purchases: A subsidy of 50€ per tonne of straight nitrogen fertilizer for all farmers, capped at half of their 2025 consumption, and increased to70 € per tonne for farmers whose fertilizer costs account for more than 10% of their expenses for purchases made between June 1 and September 30, 2026.<br>• Fisheries: Subsidies for lowering the price of professional fishery diesel (20 c€/litre in April, 35 c€/litre in May, then 25 c€/litre until the end of September). The scheme was extended to 31 December. It is now indexed to the maximum allowed under the EU framework, i.e. coverage of 70% of the cost increase relative to pre-crisis levels<br>Construction and public works (BTP)<br>• Non-road diesel subsidy for small companies (up to 50 employees and turnover below 43M€ per year):<br>○ The aid aims to support the cash flow of small and medium-sized enterprises in the construction and public works sector that are heavily dependent on non-road diesel (GNR).<br>○ Calculated based on GNR invoicing for the month considered:<br>▪ 20 c€/litre of GNR invoiced,<br>▪ cap of 4,000€ per month and per company,<br>▪ aid granted in compliance with the European *de minimis* regime.<br>○ The government has extended the measure until 31 December.<br>Chemicals<br>Carbon cost compensation: On 27 May the government announced the immediate mobilisation of close to €150m in carbon cost compensation to reduce electricity costs for French chemical manufacturers.<br>Overall cost |

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| | New support measures worth roughly €710 M were announced on 21 May. On 22 September, the government announced a further €450 M package to extend these schemes until 31 December 2026. The government plans to introduce a "golden rule" in the budget bill to eliminate any excess tax revenue resulting from the rise in fuel prices (VAT and excise duties).<br><br>Additional measures<br>• **Stock release:** like other member states, France participates in the release of strategic stocks decided by the G7 on 2 of October (100 million barrels of diesel and crude oil over four months under IEA coordination).<br>• With the aim of getting rid of fossil fuel dependency and in the context of the fossil fuel price crisis**, the French government has presented on April 22 the plan for the electrification of end-use sectors.** Comprising 22 measures, the electrification plan builds on the Multi-Year Energy Program (PPE3) and aims to electrify the economy on a massive scale. It comprises measures for electrifying the building, transport, industry, construction, fishery and agriculture sectors. The complete set of measures can be found here: https://www.economie.gouv.fr/actualites/presentation-du-plan-delectrification-des-usages |
| HR | Households<br>• **Electricity price protection** (1 October 2026–31 March 2027). Under the 11th government support package, the regulated active-energy unit price for households (excluding network charges and taxes) is EUR 0.091324/kWh (single tariff), or EUR 0.097189/kWh (higher tariff) and EUR 0.047688/kWh (lower tariff), up to 3,000 kWh in six months. Consumption above that threshold is charged with a 35% increase in the regulated energy component. The 3,000-kWh threshold applies separately to each household metering point.<br>• **Natural gas for households**. Subsidies covering part of the final gas supply price have been extended from 30 September 2026 to 31 March 2027, with subsidy amounts specified by distribution area.<br>• **District heating**. Part of the final price of supplied thermal energy is subsidised under the Regulation from 1 October 2026 to 31 March 2027 for all end-users except those using heat predominantly for business purposes. The amount and reimbursement arrangements will be laid down in a separate Government decision based on HERA's calculation.<br>• **Petroleum products**. Maximum retail prices continue to apply to standard petrol, diesel, blue diesel and specified LPG products, calculated using market-price formulae and limited supplier premiums; the limits generally apply to filling stations outside motorways, subject to the terms of each weekly Regulation.<br>• **Weekly fuel-price and excise measures**. Maximum fuel prices are set for successive seven-day periods rather than every two weeks. The Regulation effective from 6 October 2026 provides maximum prices of EUR 1.74/litre for |

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| | petrol, EUR 1.84/litre for diesel and EUR 1.38/litre for blue diesel; reduced excise duties on petrol and diesel also apply until 12 October 2026. These figures are valid only for the stated weekly period.<br>• Protection of vulnerable energy consumers. The EUR 70 monthly allowance for eligible vulnerable customers to cover electricity, gas or heat costs has been extended to 31 March 2027 (administered under social-welfare legislation; included here due to its direct energy-poverty relevance).<br><br>Firms<br>• Electricity for non-household consumers. From 1 October 2026 to 31 March 2027, the regulated active-energy unit price (excluding network charges and taxes) is EUR 0.091324/kWh (single tariff), or EUR 0.097189/kWh (higher tariff) and EUR 0.047688/kWh (lower tariff), up to 250,000 kWh per six-month period; consumption above the threshold is billed at the contracted supplier price. Specified public and non-profit institutions are covered irrespective of total six-month consumption. For non-household customers, the 250,000-kWh threshold is assessed by customer identification number (OIB), rather than separately for each metering point.<br>• Petroleum products for businesses. The same weekly maximum retail-price regulation covers eligible standard fuels purchased by firms; measures apply to products and retail locations specified in the fuel-price Regulation.<br>• Gas supply for selected customers and distribution losses. Until 31 March 2027, the guaranteed gas supplier or an affiliated company supplies natural gas under regulated conditions for distribution-system losses and customer groups defined in Article 2(3). Gas purchased for heat supply on local-authority-owned district-heating systems is not covered by that customer category.<br>• Continuation of guaranteed natural-gas supply. Customers already using guaranteed gas supply on 30 09 2026 may retain that entitlement until a market-based gas supply contract is concluded, but no later than 31 03 2027.<br><br>Security of supply and cross-cutting energy measures<br>• Emergency oil stocks. On 1 April 2026, Croatia authorised the release of 35,000 tonnes of diesel fuel from mandatory stocks to the market, as part of the coordinated international response to energy-market disruptions.<br>• Underground gas storage. The Government's 11th package identifies additional filling of the Okoli underground gas storage facility as a security-of-supply measure for winter 2026/27; the filling level reported on 10 September 2026 was 78%, with an 80% target for 1 October; achievement of the target has not been independently confirmed. |

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| | • **Energy-network tariff stability**. The electricity transmission and distribution operators and the natural-gas transmission operator (HOPS, HEP ODS and PLINACRO) will not submit requests to HERA for changes to the amounts of tariff items until 31 March 2027. |
| HU | Part of the coordinated **IEA collective action** to release 400 million barrels of emergency oil reserves (commitment fulfilled).<br>• Based on Government Decree 52/2026. (III. 9.) on the emergency use of security petroleum product stocks, 352 million litres of **motor gasoline** and 610 million litres of **diesel fuel were released** from security petroleum product stocks of Hungary. **A second release was ordered in May 2026, covering 150 million litres of 95-octane petrol and 425 million litres of diesel.** The released stocks have since been fully replenished.<br>National measures to ease prices of diesel and gasoline:<br>• The Hungarian Government **reduced excise duty rates applicable to non-premium petrol and gas oil to EU minimum levels of taxation** (359 EUR per thousand litres for petrol and 330 EUR per thousand litres for gas oil) as of 10 March.<br>• For agricultural users, a full refund of the excise duty on diesel until the end of 2026; and, since September 2026, a **direct compensation of HUF 5,000 per month (HUF 20,000 in total until December 2026) for private owners of diesel passenger cars of up to 150 hp / approx. 110 kW**. |
| IE | · Part of the **coordinated IEA collective action** to release 400 million barrels of emergency oil reserves. Following the release of stocks under the IEA action, **the** National Oil Reserve Agency (NORA) currently holds the equivalent of 85 days of oil stocks. This represents 85 days' cover in the event of a full supply disruption and would provide a greater level of cover in the case of a partial disruption. To date, NORA has released 1.656 million barrels, thereby meeting its obligation under the IEA collective action.<br>· On 12 April, **the Government of Ireland agreed a €500 million package of fuel supports**. This is in addition to the initial **€250 million in targeted supports announced in March**. Extensions to the package of temporary fuel supports have brought the total cost of these measures to over €1.4 billion.<br>· Budget 2027 deferred the phased restoration of the Mineral Oil Tax Non-Carbon Component (MOT NCC) rates for petrol, autodiesel, and Marked Gas Oil (MGO) of 25 cents, 30 cents and 5.4 cents per litre respectively, with the first increase on 28 February 2027. The full restoration of MOT Non-Carbon Rates for MGO – 5.4 cent per litre on a VAT inclusive basis - will be on 28 February 2027. There will be further increases to petrol and diesel excise on 8 April |

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| | 2027 and 1 May 2027, with the final increase to take place on 30 June 2027 when there will be full restoration for petrol and diesel.<br>· Carbon taxes on auto fuels currently due to increase on 14 October 2026 to €78.50 per tonne of CO2 emitted will be deferred to 1 May 2027. A further increase will take place on 13 October 2027 whereby these fuels will be back on the trajectory to €100 per tonne of CO2 as set out in Finance Act 2020.<br>· Carbon taxes on kerosene and on natural gas will be reduced to €48.50 t/CO2 emitted until 2030. The scheduled increase of carbon tax on Marked Gas Oil (MGO) originally for 1 May 2026 will be deferred to 1 May 2027. The scheduled increase for 1 May 2027 will be deferred until 13 October 2027. At this point MGO will be back on the trajectory to €100 per tonne of CO2 as set out in Finance Act 2020.<br>· Carbon taxes on kerosene and on natural gas will be reduced to €48.50 t/CO2 emitted until 2030. The scheduled increase of carbon tax on Marked Gas Oil (MGO) originally for 1 May 2026 will be deferred to 1 May 2027. The scheduled increase for 1 May 2027 will be deferred until 13 October 2027. At this point MGO will be back on the trajectory to €100 per tonne of CO2 as set out in Finance Act 2020.<br>· A €100 million Fuel Subsidy Support Scheme to assist farmers, agricultural contractors and fishers has also been established.<br>This package of supports is in addition to the measures announced in March, which include:<br>o an expansion of the diesel rebate scheme, backdating it to January.<br>o a reduction in the NORA Levy applied to most petroleum products sold in the market, for the purpose of funding the operations of NORA. This will be reduced from €0.02 per litre, to a nominal level of €0.001 (one tenth of a cent) and was originally for a two-month period. This reduction took effect from 1 April 2026 and has been further extended to 31 December 2026.<br>· The Government launched the 'Saving Energy Saves Money' communications campaign on 29 April. The campaign is designed to support householders and businesses to manage their energy costs, while highlighting the wide range of grants and financial supports worth €755m currently available to ease the pressure. |

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| | · The campaign provides **advice on immediate, practical steps to save energy and save money, whether at home, at work on the move**. Simple ways to save include switching energy provider; timing the use of energy-intensive appliances; or choosing public transport, cycling or walking where possible.<br><br>Structural Term Measures<br>· **Significant supports are available to homes and to businesses to boost energy efficiency and to electrify**. €640 million was allocated in 2026 to support 73,000 home energy upgrades. This includes €340 million for the Warmer Homes Scheme which provides fully funded upgrades for those in energy poverty.<br>· Ireland included a package of measures in Budget 2027 to supports to help householders with the cost of energy bills, with a particular focus on enhanced supports for households at risk of energy poverty. This included a record capital allocation of over €650 million for SEAI home and community energy upgrade schemes, more solar PV, new battery grants and a boiler scrappage scheme.Ireland is prioritising delivering more renewable energy and developing the grid to build reliance and connect renewable energy with demand. **€3.5 billion in equity has been provided for Ireland's onshore and offshore grid**<br>· The **provision of smart meter services and products as a result of the National Smart Metering Programme** will allow customers to manage their energy consumption and facilitate a more efficient operation of the network.<br>· **National Energy Affordability Action Plan to be submitted to Government in Q4 2026**. This will include structural reform recommendations and short-, medium- and longer-term measures to support households and businesses in meeting their energy costs. The Action Plan will be built on four key pillars; Addressing the Price, Sustainable Demand and Enhancing Flexibility, Addressing Energy Poverty and Customer Protections and Energy Affordability for Businesses and will be focus on short-, medium- and longer-term measures to support households and businesses in meeting their energy costs. |
| IT | • Adheres to the IEA's decision to release part of its oil stocks.<br>• National measures to ease prices of diesel and gasoline: government has called for a 30-day cap of 0,17€ with a petrol limit of €1.99 per liter and €2.19 per liter for Diesel. As a result, some oil companies implemented this (voluntary) cap. Italy is one of the governments who has called to establish a tax on windfall profits but has not implemented it so far.<br>• Parliament has adopted to **delay the shutdown of coal-fired power plants by more than a decade**, pushing the deadline from **2026 to 2038**. |

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| LT | • 1 January. Release of mandatory oil stocks. LT suspended the planned increase in excise duty on diesel. The estimated fiscal cost is around EUR 60 million, with an expected impact on the retail price of EUR 0.06/litre.<br>• 18 March, ORLEN Lietuva instructed to release 80,000 tonnes of crude oil and petroleum product stocks onto the market. The objective was to increase supply and contribute to international efforts to stabilise prices.<br>• April. Fuel price comparison platform. Petrol stations required to submit price information to LT Energy Agency by 10:00 each working day. Data are published to enhance transparency and competition and help consumer choice. Platform is being further developed to display prices at all petrol stations and track price changes in real time.<br>• 4 May. Working-capital loans for agriculture. Launched a EUR 40 million direct working-capital loan facility for entities operating in agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture sectors. Measure introduced to address the economic effects of the conflict in the Middle East. Intended to address liquidity shortages, market disruptions and difficulties in obtaining market-based financing. As its scope was broader, it should not be classified exclusively as fuel-price support.<br>• 10 June. Loans to safeguard business liquidity. Launched a EUR 100 million targeted working-capital loan facility for SMEs, large enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. Loans of up to EUR 1 million per borrower, or EUR 3 million per group of companies, granted for up to 36 months. Companies in particularly affected sectors and agricultural cooperatives are eligible for de minimis aid in the form of a 70% reduction in the annual interest rate, while other borrowers are financed on market terms. This measure is undergoing expansion. The proposed changes would make preferential loans available to eligible businesses across all sectors and relax the applicable liquidity-ratio criterion.<br>• Support for EV purchases. New calls launched for households, businesses and public-sector entities purchasing new or used EVs. Households and public-sector entities may receive EUR 5,000 for a new vehicle and EUR 2,500 for a used vehicle, while businesses may receive EUR 4,000 and EUR 2,000. Financed by Modernisation Fund.<br>• From 2027 (planned). Up to 90% subsidy for electric vehicles for vulnerable transport users. Under LT Social Climate Plan, approximately EUR 60 million is earmarked to support EV purchases by vulnerable and transport-dependent households. Subsidy may cover up to 90% of the purchase price, capped at EUR 20,000 for a new battery EV and EUR 12,000 for a used one. Detailed eligibility and funding conditions still being prepared. *Measure not yet launched*.<br>• *Under development*. Support for electrification and construction of energy infrastructure in Free Economic Zones (FEZs). A EUR 20 million support scheme has been approved for sustainable and energy-efficient infrastructure in FEZs, including solar power generation, energy-storage systems, waste-heat recovery, and heating and cooling infrastructure. Support would cover 30–65% of eligible costs. *Launch date subject to financing conditions approval.* |

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| | • **Under consideration.** Proposed trigger-based diesel excise duty reduction mechanism. Establishing a pre-defined mechanism allowing a temporary reduction in excise duty on diesel if the average retail price reaches or exceeds EUR 2.20 per litre. Measure still under consideration. |
| LU | • Oil Stock release, coordinated with IEA (8.385 tons of oil)<br>• **Road transport fuels:** Maximum petrol station prices were already in force **before the commencement of the war**.<br><br>Tripartite agreement of 8 June 2026 between the Government and the Union of Luxembourg Enterprises (UEL), the union of syndicates OGBL–LCGB, the General Confederation of the Civil Service (CGFP), and the Chamber of Agriculture: package of emergency measures adopted to address the consequences of the geopolitical situation in the Middle East. Within the various support measures for households, the following actions specifically target the energy sector:<br>• From **01.07.2026 to 31.12.2026**, the Government covers €0.05/l (incl. all taxes) of diesel and petrol prices when prices exceed the level of 01.02.2026.<br>• From 01.08.2026 to **31.12.2026,** the Government covers:<br>o €0.04/kWh (incl. all taxes) of final electricity price for residential customers with annual consumption below 25 MWh.<br>o €0.15/liter (incl. all taxes) of heating oil prices.<br>o €0.15/m³ (incl. all taxes) of gas prices for customers with meters with maximum hourly capacity below 65 m³.<br>• From **01.01.2027 to 30.06.2027,** the Government increases existing financial support for:<br>o heat pumps in existing residential buildings, by €2,000.<br>o energy renovation measures, from 15% to 20% support rate.<br>o energy advisory services for residential buildings, by €300–500.<br>• **From 01.01.2027,** the Government introduces social leasing schemes for electric vehicles.<br>• The Government commits to swift implementation of the Middle East Temporary State Aid Framework (METSAF) for transport companies and electro-intensive consumers.<br>• The Government commits to continuing and accelerating the deployment of wind and solar energy, and to assessing the economic viability of co-located battery storage for small and medium-sized photovoltaic installations. |
| LV | • **Households**: The Ministry of Climate and Energy is **closely monitoring developments** of energy prices, and if there is an unprecedented rapid increase, the Law on State Aid for Energy Supply Costs and Regulations Regarding State Aid for Energy Supply Costs may be activated to provide support, especially for vulnerable groups of the population. Authorities warned fuel traders they may need to explain rapid price increases if they occur. |

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| | • Firms: No financial support or price caps introduced so far; however, government officials have met with fuel industry representatives to discuss possible responses if prices rise sharply.<br>• From 1 April cuts on diesel excise tax (~5¢/L), plus agricultural diesel (~5¢/L), until 31 December 2026.<br>• Proposes temporary "fuel retailer solidarity contribution": 100% levy on excess profits when retail prices exceed government reference price by >3%, calculated weekly from wholesale costs + logistics + taxes + reasonable margin. Activated only in exceptional crisis conditions to protect consumers and fund energy security. The Parliament has not yet approved the Law that was submitted to the Parliament in April.<br>• Latvia maintains strategic oil reserves that could be released. Latvia's oil supply security has not been directly affected; however, the region still faces broader economic impacts due to interconnected global energy markets.<br>• Latvia has announced readiness to release oil reserves to the market as part of coordinate action with the IEA, however, no such measure has been implemented yet.<br>• On February 26, 2026, Latvia has adopted amendments to the Law on Social Services and Social Assistance providing for an increase in the coefficients applied in the calculation of the housing benefit for a temporary period during the winter season from 1 January 2026 to 30 April 2027 in order to provide greater support to households in covering increased housing-related expenses. The increase in the coefficients is intended to ensure that during the relevant months persons who are already receiving the housing benefit under the existing regulatory framework receive a higher benefit amount, as well as to expand the range of housing benefit recipients by enabling households that have not qualified for the benefit under the existing coefficients to receive support.<br>• On October 6, 2026, Cabinet of Ministers adopted amendments to Rules for the Provision of the Protected User Electricity Trading Service, expanding the group of beneficiaries eligible for protected user support by receiving a reduction to the bill payable for electricity and system services. The added group of beneficiaries include large families in which at least one child under the age of 24 performs 11 months of State Defence Service (including children who were under guardianship or placed in foster care until reaching the age of 18) or at least one child who was under guardianship has reached the age of majority and continues until the age of 24 to pursue general, vocational or higher education. |
| MT | • Political commitment to support the economy and shelter households and firms from a temporary surge in essential commodities such as energy (and food) remains paramount. Stabilisation remains the primary aim. According to the National Budget for 2026, the Government will retain existing energy subsidies.<br>• Road transport fuels: Government maintains fixed energy and fuel prices, with adjustments subject to government decision; prices are currently kept low. |

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| NL | • **Gas storage**: NL decided to deviate from the storage target by 10pp. NL levels reported at 58.5% on 30 Sept.<br>• The Dutch government confirmed on 20/4 it is **scaling up to Phase 1 of the National Oil Crisis Plan** to prepare for potential energy supply disruptions caused by the conflict in the Middle East.<br>Current Status of Plan<br>• As of 20 April 2026, the Netherlands has entered the **first escalation phase**, which includes the following actions:<br>• **Active Monitoring**: Establishing continuous surveillance of energy markets and supply levels.<br>• **Sector Communication**: Maintain close contact with businesses and wider public regarding the energy situation.<br>• **Strategic Preparation**: Outlining and readying specific measures to use in this phase and subsequent escalation.<br>• **Reserve Release**: As part of the IEA collective action the Netherlands deployed strategic oil reserves. A first release was completed by lowering the industry stockholding obligation in July, through which 106.2 kt of diesel, 111.9 kt of gasoline and 202.5 kt of crude oil was brought onto the market.<br>• The Netherlands continues its contribution to the IEA Collective Action with a second release of strategic oil reserves mid-September, concerning 105 kilotons of oil products (ca. 780.000 barrels), consisting of 50 kilotons of diesel and 45 kiloton gasoline. In addition, the Netherlands releases 10 kilotons of renewable diesel.<br>Specific Measures:<br>• **Travel Allowance**: The tax-free travel allowance is being increased from €0.23 to €0.25 per kilometre retroactively for 2026. This is equivalent to a benefit of roughly 30 cents per litre of fuel.<br>• **Business Relief**: There is a 50% reduction in motor vehicle tax for delivery vans and a zero rate for trucks, both for a period of **six months starting July 1.**<br>• **Sustainability**: The Energy Investment Allowance (EIA) deduction is set to increase to 45.5% as of January 1, 2027.<br>• **Strategic Scenarios**: The government is explicitly using five scenarios (Green, Yellow, Orange, Red, and Black) to determine its course of action. The current situation is described as aligning with the "Yellow" scenario, where the economy is limited and temporarily affected by higher energy prices.<br>• **Road transport fuels:** Reduced excise duty on petrol/diesel/LPG extended to 1 Jan 2027, averting a large 2026 tax rebound at the pump.<br>• **Emergency energy fund to support the most vulnerable households** with high energy bills for next winter. *Budget*: EUR 200 million, target: 500 000 households currently experiencing energy poverty. |

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| | • The Dutch government announced €967M emergency package (April 2026) with energy efficiency measures to cut fossil fuel reliance amid Iran war fuel hikes.<br>• NPLV (National Programme on Liveability and Safety) revamp, SVVE subsidies for Homeowners' Associations (insulation/retrofits), and €25M car trade-in scheme accelerate building and decarbonization.<br>• €50M sectoral support: €25M fisheries (vessel efficiency), €25M agriculture and horticulture (energy/fertilizer reduction).<br>• Electric vehicles. *Start date*: launch is planned for early 2027. *End date*: once the budget is used up. *Budget*: EUR 52.4 million. *How it works*: supports the purchase of 2nd hand EVs of low-income households with a direct one-off cash subsidy, providing between EUR 4 000 to 6 000. |
| PL | • Part of the coordinated IEA collective action to release 400 million barrels of emergency oil reserves.<br>• The Ministry of Energy continues to monitor the impact of the crisis in the Middle East on the Polish economy, especially the impact on households and companies.<br>• The Polish Government has also adopted and implemented the "Lower Fuel Prices" package, referred to as the CPN package, to mitigate the impact of rising fuel prices on consumers The package had been built on three temporary measures:<br>o a reduction in the VAT rate on petrol and diesel from 23% to 8%;<br>o a reduction in excise duty by PLN 0.29 per litre for petrol and PLN 0.28 per litre for diesel;<br>o the daily determination and publication by the Minister of Energy of maximum retail prices for petrol and diesel.<br>• The first iteration of the CPN programme ran between the 30th of March and the 15th of June regarding excise duty, and between the 31st of March and the 30th of June regarding VAT. To combat late summer price spikes, the government decided to relaunch parts of the CPN programme, in particular the reduction of VAT for fuels and reintroducing maximum retail prices, from the 17th of August to the 31st of August.<br>• From 3rd of October, the CPN package was relaunched and will remain in effect until 31st of December, regarding both VAT and excise duty. In view of the ongoing fuel crisis, from 3 October 2026 to 31 December 2026, excise duty rates were reduced once again by PLN 0.29 per litre of petrol and PLN 0.28 per litre of diesel.<br>• Poland conducts daily monitoring of the fuel market. Market operators provide the Minister of Energy with weekly information on the current market situation, fuel availability, supplies to filling stations, the situation at stations located near the national borders, and any potential disruptions or risks. |

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| | • At present, the information provided by market operators does not indicate a need to introduce additional protective measures. Nevertheless, the market situation remains under continuous review. |
| PT | • Part of the coordinated IEA collective action to release 400 million barrels of emergency oil reserves.<br>• Temporary ISP (Tax on Oil Products) reduction mechanism for road fuels, triggered when weekly price increases exceed 10 cents compared to the reference week (2–6 March). Applies to both households and businesses. The objective is to ensure tax neutrality by offsetting additional VAT revenues generated by rising fuel prices. Initial reductions included: 3.55 c€/liter on diesel (6 March) Additional reductions on 13 March: 1.4 c€/liter (diesel) and 2.7 c€/liter (gasoline). Total additional discount (12 May): 6.08 c€/litre on diesel and 4.98 c€/litre on gasoline. (Total additional discount on 6 May: 7.55 c€/litre on diesel and 5.20 c€/litre on gasoline).<br>• Reinforcement of support for bottled gas (LPG) through a monthly support increased from €15 to €25 per gas cylinder for vulnerable households. It targets beneficiaries of minimum social benefits or the social electricity tariff and aims to mitigate the impact of rising gas prices on the most vulnerable consumers.<br>• Release of 10% of national strategic oil reserves, coordinated at international level, to help mitigate price increases. This is part of the coordinated IEA collective action to release 400 million barrels of emergency oil reserves.<br>• As of 06/05/2026 Portugal's government is preparing a draft bill requesting parliament approval in the coming weeks impose a windfall tax on energy companies profiting from the price surge caused by the Iran war, adapting measures previously used in 2022 following Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The bill follows a joint proposal by Portugal and four other EU member states (AT, DE, ES, IT) for a coordinated European-level tax.<br><br>Structural measures<br>• Acceleration of renewable energy deployment which includes:<br>o Approval of a legal act which accelerates the procedure for the creation of Renewable Acceleration Areas, enabling faster and simplified licensing procedures.<br>o Introduction of a temporary regime (until 30 June 2027) to increase flexibility in the management of grid capacity, allowing adjustments to existing capacity reservation titles (TRC) to unlock renewable projects.<br>• Incentives for self-consumption with the exemption from CIEGs – an electricity tariff component - for self-consumption units for a period of three years, improving investment conditions and predictability.<br>• Consumer protection measures: Approval of a Legal Act to strengthen consumer rights, including: exemption from prior control for small-scale self-consumption (up to 800 W), obligation for suppliers with more than 200,000 clients to offer fixed-price contracts with a minimum duration of one year and creation of a protection regime for |

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| | households and SMEs in electricity price crises, including: possibility of mitigation measures (including below-cost pricing), restrictions on disconnections of vulnerable consumers and mandatory payment plans adapted to consumers' financial situation.<br>• **Support for renewable gases with the introduction of a cost-sharing mechanism within the National Gas System to support the connection of biomethane and other renewable gas production facilities to the public gas grid.**<br>• **Support to companies and energy-intensive sectors through the launch of the "Portugal Energy Resilience" programme** (with an allocation of €600 million): targeted at companies where energy costs exceed 20% of production costs, provides liquidity support and working capital and includes public guarantees (up to 80% for SMEs and 70% for large companies). |
| RO | **Law No 162/2026 on the declaration of the crisis situation** on the crude oil and/or petroleum products market, the temporary reduction of the level of excise duty on diesel, the establishment of the solidarity contribution, as well as for the establishment of measures to protect the economy, the population and the functioning of the energy market:<br>• establishes the crisis situation on the crude oil and/or petroleum products market, respectively gasoline and diesel, from the date of entry into force of this law **until October 31, 2026,** inclusive;<br>• Its duration may be successively extended by Government decision for periods of no more than 3 months, if the circumstances that determined the establishment of the crisis situation persist.<br>During the crisis period defined under Law No 162/2026, the following measures apply:<br>• Average value of the trade mark-up for gasoline and diesel is limited to no more than the average annual value of the trade mark-up applied for these products in 2025 by each economic operator that imports, produces, distributes and/or sells gasoline and diesel, with certain exceptions; the maximum limit of the trade mark-up may be increased, starting with the date of entry into force of the law, by the inflation rate, respectively by the variation of the consumer price index calculated for 2025 compared to 2024, officially communicated by the National Institute of Statistics. The increase is applied only once, proportionally, to the average annual value of the trade mark-up.<br>• Refining activities and the first sale of products resulting from the processing of crude oil, as well as the import activities and the first sale of imported petroleum products do not fall within the scope of the cap.<br>• Economic operators that sell gasoline and diesel at retail to final consumers can increase the sales prices at most once a day, until 12:00 inclusive. The sales prices can be reduced at any time, as many times as necessary.<br>• A breach of the commercial mark-up cap may be sanctioned by a fine ranging from 1% to 2% of the operator's annual turnover. |

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| | • The conclusion and/or execution of export and/or intra-community delivery contracts of diesel and crude oil can be carried out by economic operators exclusively with the prior written approval issued by the Ministry of Economy, Digitalization, Entrepreneurship and Tourism and the Ministry of Energy.<br>• The contravention is sanctioned with a fine between 0.5% and 1% of the annual turnover achieved in the year prior to the sanction, as well as with the sanction of confiscation of the goods intended, used or resulting from the contravention.<br>• By derogation from the legal provisions in force, economic operators can sell gasoline with a biofuel content of at least 2% by volume on the territory of Romania.<br>• Temporary reduction of the level of excise duty applicable to standard diesel<br>  ○ A temporary mechanism is established to reduce the level of excise duty applicable to standard diesel sold on the domestic market, between 5% and 25%, under the conditions and according to a methodology provided by law.<br>  ○ The reduction is reassessed twice a month, based on the evolution of Platts diesel quotations and average retail diesel prices. If the statutory activation conditions are no longer met, the reduction for the following period is set to zero.<br>• The excise duty reduction was set at 25% for the period 01 to 15 October 2026, corresponding to a reduction of 701.07 RON/1,000 liters. The level applicable after 15 October will be determined following the next assessment (https://mfinante.gov.ro/domenii/fiscalitate/impozite-si-taxe/regim-accize). A contribution to exceptional revenues is established, which is due by the following categories of economic operators:<br>  ○ a) economic operators, holders of oil agreements, who extract crude oil from fields located on the territory of Romania and obtain revenues from its commercialization;<br>  ○ b) economic operators, holders of oil agreements, who extract crude oil from fields located in Romania and who, directly or through affiliated persons process this crude oil and obtain revenues selling energy products.<br>• The contribution on exceptional revenues is due exclusively for the months in which the average monthly price of Brent crude oil exceeds $70/barrel, calculated as the arithmetic average of the daily closing quotations in the month for which the contribution is due, and/or the average monthly Platts price for diesel exceeds $630/metric ton.<br>• For the economic operators referred to in letter a), the contribution on exceptional revenues is calculated by applying a 60% rate on the revenues obtained from the sale of crude oil extracted from fields located on the territory of Romania. The revenues are determined by multiplying the monthly quantity of crude oil, expressed in barrels sold from its own production, with the difference between the sale price/barrel and the value representing the RON equivalent of the quotation of 70 USD/barrel. |

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| | • For the economic operators referred to in letter b), the contribution on exceptional revenues is calculated by applying a progressive rate between 1.5 and 11.9% on the revenues obtained from the sale of energy products, depending on the average monthly Brent crude oil price and the average monthly Platts diesel quotation.<br>• Measures are assessed 30 days after entry into force and at the end of each calendar month, or whenever necessary, to avoid a negative impact on economic operators in the market for petroleum products and/or the population.<br>Other support measures adopted by the Government<br>• To support the transport sector, the Government extended the support scheme and increased the amounts granted in the form of reimbursement of part of the excise duty on fuel<br>• The value of the state aid granted to compensate for the increase in the price of diesel by partially compensating the excise duty is 0.85 RON/liter of diesel purchased between April 1, 2026, and December 31, 2026, inclusive. Decisions granting the aid may be issued until 30 April 2027, while payments may be made until 31 December 2027. The estimated budget of the scheme is 652.195 million RON.<br>• To support agriculture, the Government decided to extend the state aid scheme for diesel used in agriculture until 31 December 2026. For 2026, the unit amount of support is 2.697 RON/liter of eligible diesel. The amount allocated for the payment of state aid in 2026 is 620 million RON.<br>Household electricity measures<br>• Support mechanism for household electricity consumers in a situation of energy poverty, between July 1st, 2025, and December 31st, 2026, in amount of 50 RON granted in the form of an electronic energy ticket to the following categories of persons and families:<br>a) the single person with a monthly net income of maximum 1,940 RON;<br>b) families with a monthly net income/member of maximum 1,784 RON.<br>• Pursuant to Article 14(1) of the Risk Preparedness Regulation (EU) 2019/941 RO issued an early warning in the electricity sector on 7 August following the partial shutdown of Cernavodă Nuclear Power Plant on 28 July 2026 due to low water levels in the Danube River. On 10 August, RO declared a crisis until September 30, 2026. Given that the low level of the Danube has not yet improved sufficiently, RO most likely will extend the electricity crisis regime. |
| SE | • €149 million Swedish State aid scheme for agricultural, fishing and aquaculture companies facing increased fuel and fertiliser prices from 01 July 2026 until 31 December 2026 (aid covering 85% of the estimated rise in fuel and nitrogen fertiliser costs for agricultural companies and 85% of the estimated rise in fuel costs for fishery and aquaculture companies with payments capped at €50,000 per company) |

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| | • Sweden has applied, and been granted, for the authorization to **apply reduced rates of excise duty to gas oil and unleaded petrol used as motor fuels** (**below EU minima**) for 5 months. The Council Implementing Decision applies from 1 July 2026 until 30 November 2026.Introduction of a new temporary, ex post, electricity and gas cash support for January and February 2026 for households throughout Sweden.<br>• Increased funding for support of electric vehicle purchases for low-income households in certain regions (gives eligible drivers up to 120 euros a month towards leasing costs, plus a one-off 1,600-euro bonus for the lowest earners) until 2032.<br>• A temporary reduction in public transport fares from 1 July to 31 December 2026.<br>• On April 1st the government decided to release oil emergency stocks in line with IEA's recommendation and authorized the Swedish Energy Agency to implement the stock release at an appropriate time before **31 December 2026** (prolonged from 30 June). |
| SI | • Since March 9, the Excise Duties Act **gives the government the authority to reduce or increase excise duties** in accordance with the economic policy of the country. The excise duty was changed from March 10 onwards, upon the entry into force of the new 14-day period of validity of regulated prices of petroleum products.<br>• **The Government has declared a higher level of risk in energy supply**. To this end, it is monitoring the situation in the energy markets.<br>• On March 19, the Government **amended the Regulation on the Pricing of Certain Petroleum Products** There is free pricing on motorways, but price regulation applies to all petrol stations outside the motorway network.<br>• On March 19, the Government **decided to release up to 30 million litres of diesel fuel from state reserves.** The beneficiaries are public utility companies that have paid compensation for the mandatory reserves.<br>• On March 22, the Government **adopted six additional decisions to reduce disruptions in the supply of petroleum products caused by logistical problems at the largest fuel retailer, Petrol**.<br>• On March 23, the Government reduced the excise duty on diesel and heating oil to the lowest permitted level. Excise duty on energy products and electricity is paid in an absolute amount, which is determined for each type of product and varies depending on the purpose.<br>• On March 23, the Government **adopted a change in the methodology for setting prices for regulated petroleum products**. The previous 14-day calculation interval is being replaced with a 7-day interval. |

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| | • On April 9, The Government adopted a **Decision on ensuring the filling of gas storage facilities, urging gas companies to immediately proceed with concluding gas storage agreements.**<br>• On April 9, the Government adopted the **Regulation for controlling electricity and natural gas price increases**, which stipulates that suppliers for certain groups of customers, mostly vulnerable ones like households, public institutions, and similar, must obtain government approval before any price increase.<br>• Starting on April 16, the Slovenian Environmental Public Fund has been **announced public calls for** subsidies for heating and energy renovation, new collective investments in the modernization of heating devices in collective systems of older buildings with at least three individual parts, etc.<br>• On May 14, the Government adopted a decision to allocate EUR 30 million in incentives for electro-intensive companies in 2026, thus starting the implementation of the February Act on Support for Industry.<br>• Since June 15, the Government reduced the excise duty on unleaded gasoline to EUR 0.41759 per liter, while excise duties on diesel and heating oil remain unchanged at the already reduced level.<br>• Starting from June 27, the Government temporarily set aside the environmental tax for petrol, diesel fuel and extra light heating oil at 0 euros per unit of load, now extended until 14 December 2026. From 15 December, it returns to 30,85 euros per unit.<br>• Starting from 27, the Government temporarily sets an energy efficiency contribution of 0 euros for petrol, diesel and extra light heating oil from 28 July, now until 17 September until 15 December 2026.<br>• On September 22, the Government adopted an amendment to the Decree on the Determination of Excise Duty Rates for Energy Products and Electricity, further reducing the excise duty on gas oil for heating (extra-light heating oil). The decree entered into force on 22 September 2026. As of 22 September 2026, the excise duty on extra-light heating oil stands at €0.021 per liter. Under the amendment to the Excise Duty Act (ZTro-1E), the excise duty on extra-light heating oil had been set at €42 per 1,000 liters (or €0.042 per liter) effective 20 and 21 September 2026. Subsequently, through the new decree on excise duty rates for energy products and electricity, the Government exercised the option to further reduce the excise duty, lowering it to €21 per 1,000 liters (or €0.021 per liter) effective 22 September 2026. |
| SK | • State of Oil Emergency declared (6 May).<br>• Excise duty exemptions for natural gas for households. As well as LNG used as heating fuel. |

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| | • Reduced VAT for electricity to 19%.<br>• Keep energy support for households (income-based discounts on bills).<br>• Refund of 50% of excise duty on for farmers and foresters.<br>• From 1 October 2026, price regulation applies to selected fuels, under which the maximum gross margin on the sale of standard petrol and diesel is set at no more than €0.10 per litre.<br>• €13mln for a 50% fare discount on suburban buses and city public transport. |