**Question for written answer E-001441/2024/rev.1**
**to the Commission**
Rule 144
**Emmanouil Fragkos (ECR)**

Subject: Anti-Greek collaboration between Türkiye and Albania

Türkiye is constantly drawing Albania into actions against Greece.

Under Turkish guidance, Albania cancelled the 2009 Greek-Albanian agreement delimiting the Exclusive Economic Zone.

In conjunction with the Albania-Türkiye military agreement, there is a Turkish fleet in the Gulf of Vlorë (against whom..?).

Partly as a result of Turkish guidance, Albania is raising the 'Chameria' issue, having organised events at the Presidential Palace in Athens (2021) and at the Albanian Parliament (2022), and the Albanian Prime Minister has made some unacceptable statements on this issue (2021).

It should be noted that Albanian schoolbooks, without qualms (and without any warnings from Europe...), foster irredentism against Greece.

It should also be noted that the collaborators with the Fascist regime in Albania during the 2nd World War, who were expelled after the war ended, have no right to raise claims under Greek and European law.

For Greeks in Northern Epirus, it is obvious that there is Turkish support for actions against the Greek Ethnic Minority of Northern Epirus (EEMVI), including seizure of properties, demolition of Greek churches, legal restrictions on photography, the imprisonment of the elected Greek mayor of Himara (May 2023) and his illegal detention.

It should be noted that Türkiye has financial interests which stand to benefit from (and are promoting) the seizure of properties from Northern Epirotes.

In view of this:

1. Does the Commission recognise that Albania is a pawn in Türkiye's anti-Greek strategy?

2. If yes, what punitive measures has it taken against the two problematic countries?

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