Question for written answer E-001444/2024
to the Commission
Rule 144
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Subject: Nuclear energy production in Greece

22% of the energy produced in the EU (2022) was from nuclear plants, representing one-half of energy production with a low carbon footprint.

France, for example, produces about 70% of its electricity from nuclear energy. On this basis, electricity exports increased fivefold in the first quarter of 2024.

Nuclear energy contributes to the declared aims of the Energy Union:

- strengthening energy security,

- enhancing energy efficiency,

- reducing economic dependence on pollution-generating methods.

The construction of a nuclear power plant near Akkuyu, together with Türkiye's talks with Russia, the USA, South Korea, China and Japan on the construction of additional plants, will result in a huge, unacceptable energy imbalance, further increasing Türkiye's attractiveness for investments.

The first cycle of investment in nuclear energy in Greece demands exceptionally high expenditure and a long-term strategy.

Obviously, there will be orchestrated 'local reactions' from NGOs that are funded by energy competitors, energy exporters and local intermediaries of energy importers, and a dynamic legislative framework is therefore needed to overcome these anticipated legal delays, along with infrastructure and the creation of a supply chain.

In view of this:

1. Is there a usable European legislative framework to overcome the legal obstacles?

2. How can Greece apply for long-term targeted funding for the earliest possible production of nuclear energy?

3. Can Greece contribute towards forming a coherent nuclear strategy?

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