

Question for written answer E-003188/2025
to the Commission
Rule 144
Emmanouil Fragkos (ECR)

Subject: International law of the sea contrasted with Türkiye's piracy and bullying

Articles 6 and 7 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties state that international agreements (treaties, conventions, agreements) are signed and ratified by legally recognised and authorised State organs, namely by the representative/legally recognised government.

The European Court of Justice recognises the Vienna Convention as a source of general customary international law, which also binds the EU to the extent that it concerns the interpretation of treaties.

Türkiye:

- has signed three ‘agreements’ (2019, 2022, 2025) with the two (illegally elected) Libyan administrations with the aim of challenging the legitimacy of Greece and Egypt in the eastern Mediterranean, their sovereignty and sovereign rights;
- has signed a ‘maritime delimitation agreement’ with the pseudo-state of the occupied territories of the Republic of Cyprus;
- is pressuring the illegal jihadist regime in Syria to proceed with a maritime delimitation agreement in order to ‘legitimise’ the intended theft of the Cypriot/European Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

Meanwhile, Greece and Cyprus have not signed an EEZ delimitation agreement and are delaying the GreatSea/EuroAsia Interconnector electricity interconnection, lest it disturb the rogue state, harming European interests.

1. Article 21 (paragraphs 1 and 2) of the EU Treaty has constitutional force in European law, binding all Member States and its institutions to defend international law. How does the Commission intend to support Greece and Cyprus in implementing the provisions of international law?
2. With what European sanctions is Türkiye feeling the weight of its illegal actions?

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