

Question for written answer E-003228/2025
to the Commission
Rule 144
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Subject: Energy autonomy and national interests in the Eastern Mediterranean

The Eastern Mediterranean is a geostrategically critical region, where both the sovereign rights of EU Member States and its energy strategy itself are at stake. Greece has energy deposits, mainly natural gas, which can contribute substantially to Europe's energy self-sufficiency, especially in an era of geopolitical uncertainty and destabilisation of energy supply chains.

However, the exploitation of these natural resources remains insufficient, amid ideological commitments in favour of the 'green transition' on the one hand, and the constant aggression of Türkiye, which seeks to hamper the energy activities of Member States with faits accomplis and threats on the other.

In this context, reasonable questions are being raised about the sincerity of the European strategy for energy autonomy, when the Union itself does not decisively support its Member States that have domestic resources, thus calling into question the very energy future of Europe.

In light of the above, can the Commission answer the following:

1. How is it ensured that Greece's national interests are not sacrificed on the altar of ideological 'green' commitments and agreements that favour other States?
2. What measures are being taken to prevent geopolitical threats, such as Türkiye's continuous provocations, to the energy activities of Member States such as Greece?
3. Why is the energy self-sufficiency of Mediterranean countries not being strengthened, when there is a clear possibility of natural gas and electricity interconnection from the South, without dependence on the North?

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