

Question for written answer E-003613/2025
to the Commission
Rule 144
Nikolaos Anadiotis (NI)

Subject: Urgent measures to address coastal erosion on the Greek islands

Coastal erosion – the gradual retreat of the coastline due to waves, sea currents and loss of sediment – causes serious social, economic and environmental consequences, even the gradual loss of land and the destruction of ecosystems and inhabited areas, tourist infrastructure and critical coastal facilities. In Greece, approximately 28.6 % of the coastline has eroded over a period of 20-30 years.¹

Scientific projections show that sea levels will rise by 0.5-0.7 metres by 2100,² while the frequency of extreme coastal flooding could increase by up to ten times before 2050.³ These phenomena will have a dramatic impact across the whole Mediterranean, directly affecting tourism, fishing and the coastal economy. Small island communities are particularly vulnerable, as they often lack the technical means and financial resources needed to protect themselves.

In view of the above:

1. What additional funding, beyond existing programmes, does the Commission intend to secure specifically for the Greek islands?
2. Does the Commission intend to establish technical measures and directly finance protection projects in high-risk areas?
3. When are specific measures expected to be launched and how will monitoring of their implementation be ensured?

Submitted: 17.9.2025

¹ <https://www.climatechangepost.com/countries/greece/coastal-erosion/>

² <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/europes-changing-climate-hazards-1/coastal/coastal-relative-sea-level>

³ <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/indicators/extreme-sea-levels-and-coastal-flooding-in-europe>