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Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
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The EU energy policy aims to ensure security of supply, affordability and sustainability. The energy resources in the Eastern Mediterranean can contribute to Europe's energy diversification and autonomy, provided their development is consistent with the Union's climate and environmental commitments. Article 194.2 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) establishes the right of Member States, to determine the conditions for exploiting its energy resources, its choice between different energy sources and the general structure of its energy supply.

The Commission attaches the greatest importance to safeguarding the sovereign rights of all Member States, in full respect of international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. As recalled in the Joint Communication on the State of Play of EU-Türkiye Relations¹, unequivocal commitment to good neighbourly relations and abstaining from unilateral actions, which run counter to EU interests, is an essential requirement for security and stability in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The EU supports regional cooperation frameworks such as the Eastern Mediterranean Gas Forum, and promotes and financially supports cross-border clean energy infrastructure projects.

One example is the Great Sea Interconnector (GSI), a project that the Commission strongly supports and which was included in the Energy Highways initiative announced by the President of the European Commission at the State of the Union speech on 10 September 2025. It is also a Project of Common Interest (PCI) and a EUR 657 million grant under the Connecting Europe Facility has been allocated to it. The Cypriot Recovery and Resilience Plan also includes a loan of EUR 100 million for the project.

¹ JOIN(2023) 50 final.