

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004176/25
to the Commission
Galato Alexandraki (ECR)
(22 October 2025)**

Subject: Demographic collapse in Greece and the EU alongside an ageing European population

Greece is facing a demographic crisis of national proportions, with the loss of almost 500 000 inhabitants in just 13 years and a fertility rate of 1.2 children per woman, one of the lowest in the European Union. The ongoing low birth rate and mass migration of young Greeks threaten social cohesion, national security and the sustainability of the social security system. At the same time, the EU, instead of effectively supporting European families, is promoting mass migration policies that do not solve but distort the demographic problem, turning it into a question of identity and culture.

The European Commission has described the issue as ‘critical for the future of Europe’, without however establishing a coordinated strategy to strengthen indigenous populations.

Accordingly:

1. How does the Commission intend to address the demographic gap between the countries of southern and central Europe, which is leading to uneven development and population distribution?
2. Does the Commission believe that population replacement through uncontrolled immigration can replace policies to support European births, or will it finally take action to preserve European nations and their cultural roots?

Submitted: 22.10.2025

**Answer given by Ms Šuica on behalf of the European Commission
(6 January 2026)**

The Commission is fully aware of the demographic challenges that the EU and its Member States are facing. The impact of such challenges differs depending on national, regional and local circumstances.

That is why in 2023, in full respect of the distribution of competences, the Commission adopted the Demography Toolbox ⁽¹⁾, a comprehensive strategy to support Member States in managing demographic change. The implementation of the Toolbox is ongoing.

One of the key EU-level tools listed in the Toolbox is the Talent Booster Mechanism ⁽²⁾, which supports EU regions to train, retain and attract people and to address the impact of the demographic transition.

Family policies and policies to boost birth rates remain under the competence of Member States. However, the Demography Toolbox contains initiatives, tools and funding opportunities that can help create favourable conditions for people to pursue their life and family aspirations. Legal migration is an essential tool to address labour shortages and boost the EU’s global competitiveness.

It is not a substitute for policies to support birth rates, nor a stand-alone solution to reverse population decline or ageing in the EU, but it is part of a comprehensive approach which includes mobilising the inactive EU population, reskilling and upskilling the existing workforce, improving the working conditions, and facilitating intra-EU mobility.

⁽¹⁾ COM/2023/577 final — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52023DC0577>.

⁽²⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/communities-and-networks/harnessing-talent-platform/talent-booster-mechanism_en#inline-nav-1.