

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004299/25
to the Commission
Afroditi Latinopoulou (Pfe)
(3 November 2025)**

Subject: Geopolitical stability and Greece's energy security in the Eastern Mediterranean

Greece is a key pillar of stability and energy connectivity in the Eastern Mediterranean, acting as a strategic hub for the energy transition and the EU's independence from unstable sources of supply. At the same time, the country is at the heart of geopolitical challenges, such as violations of sovereign rights by non-EU countries, instability in the Middle East and energy competition. The stability of Greece is closely linked to the security of the Union itself, which requires a more active European role in supporting Greek infrastructure and external security.

Can the Commission confirm the following:

1. What is its overall strategy for energy autonomy in the Eastern Mediterranean and what is Greece's role in it?
2. How does the Commission intend to support the acceleration of critical projects, such as the LNG stations in Alexandroupolis and Revithoussa or the undersea cables connecting Cyprus and Israel?
3. What financing mechanisms are envisaged for the security of Greek energy infrastructure against hybrid or geopolitical threats?

Submitted: 3.11.2025

**Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(26 January 2026)**

Energy security and the Mediterranean region are two important priorities for the Commission, as demonstrated by the recent adoption of the Pact for the Mediterranean ⁽¹⁾ and by the upcoming revision of the EU energy security framework ⁽²⁾.

The Commission welcomes and supports the regional cooperation on interconnectivity projects in the Eastern Mediterranean via different frameworks, including Projects of Common Interest (PCI) and Projects of Mutual Interest (PMI) projects provided by the Trans-European Networks for Energy (TEN-E) Regulation ⁽³⁾.

The Alexandroupolis and Revithoussa liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals are already operational and can support the diversification of gas supply of South-East Europe. The terminals were co-funded through the European Structural and Investment Funds and the Connecting Europe Facility.

The Commission also actively supports electricity interconnectivity in the region, as demonstrated by the inclusion of the Great Sea Interconnector in the new Energy Highways Initiative.

The security of key energy infrastructure against hybrid or geopolitical threats is a high priority of the Commission and is covered by the Critical Entities Resilience Directive ⁽⁴⁾.

This is why since the mid-term review of the Cohesion Policy in September 2025 ⁽⁵⁾, critical energy infrastructure protection projects are eligible for Cohesion Policy financing.

As the Commission's proposal for the next multiannual financial framework translates the objective of 'preparedness by design' into its structure, it also addresses preparedness against emerging threats, such as hybrid attacks.

Lastly, the upcoming European Grids Package will strengthen the resilience and security of cross-border energy infrastructure.

⁽¹⁾ JOIN(2025) 26 final.

⁽²⁾ COM(2025) 870 final, Initiative 7.

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure.

⁽⁴⁾ Directive (EU) 2022/2557 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on the resilience of critical entities and repealing Council Directive 2008/114/EC.

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) 2025/1914 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2025, amending Regulations (EU) 2021/1058 and (EU) 2021/1056 as regards specific measures to address strategic challenges in the context of the mid-term review.