

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000383/26
to the Commission
Afroditi Latinopoulou (Pfe)
(29 January 2026)**

Subject: Call for immediate support for Greece and condemnation of Turkish provocations due to Turkish Navtex

On 29 January 2026, the Turkish Ministry of Defence issued an indefinite Navtex against Greek research activities in the Aegean, which essentially aims to divide the Aegean in half. This provocative action constitutes a direct challenge to Greek sovereign rights and exploitation of energy resources in the Eastern Mediterranean, to the detriment of Greece and the European Union.

Accordingly:

1. What is the Commission's official position on the Turkish Navtex of 29 January 2026 and its demands, which go against international law, Greek maritime jurisdiction and sovereign rights?
2. Does the Commission intend publicly to condemn the Turkish actions as illegal and provocative, and to state explicitly that Greece does not need to 'coordinate' with Türkiye for activities within its own continental shelf and EEZ?
3. What concrete measures (diplomatic, economic or sanctions) will the Commission take to support Greece in the face of continued Turkish violations and the undermining of its sovereignty as a Member State?

Submitted: 29.1.2026

**Answer given by High Representative/Vice-President Kallas on behalf of the European Commission
(31 March 2026)**

The EU has repeatedly underlined, most recently in its 2025 annual report on enlargement policy ⁽¹⁾, that Türkiye is expected to make an unequivocal commitment to good neighbourly relations, international agreements and the peaceful settlement of disputes, having recourse, if necessary, to the International Court of Justice.

Türkiye must avoid threats and actions that damage good neighbourly relations and respect the sovereignty of all Member States over their territorial sea and airspace as well as all their sovereign rights, including the right to explore and exploit natural resources in accordance with EU and international law, in particular the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Despite the positive atmosphere and the ongoing dialogue between Greece and Türkiye, the unresolved dispute over the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zones continued to strain bilateral relations.

As pointed out in the 2025 annual report, Türkiye continued to systematically issue general navigational warnings challenging Greek sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction ⁽²⁾.

The Council noted improvements in relations between Greece and Türkiye in its conclusions of 17 December 2024 and underlined its expectation that these improvements will be sustained ⁽³⁾.

The EU remains committed to defending its interests and those of its Member States as well as to upholding regional stability. Unequivocal commitment to international agreements and the UN Charter, as well as abstaining from unilateral actions which violate international law and the sovereign rights of Member States, remains an essential requirement to ensure a stable and secure environment in the Eastern Mediterranean and the development of a cooperative and mutually beneficial relationship between the EU and Türkiye.

⁽¹⁾ https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/document/download/4bb4ddd1-4f20-4ee0-92db-926996ec8dd1_en?filename=t.

⁽²⁾ Please see footnote 1.

⁽³⁾ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-16983-2024-INIT/en/pdf>.