

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000494/26
to the Commission
Fidias Panayiotou (NI)
(6 February 2026)**

Subject: Great Sea Interconnector and EU energy security in the Eastern Mediterranean

Security of energy supply is a crucial issue for the EU, especially in the Eastern Mediterranean, where Cyprus plays a strategic role. The Great Sea Interconnector project, the underwater electricity interconnection between Greece and Cyprus, financed with EUR 657 million from the Connecting Europe Facility, aims to strengthen energy security and the integration of the European market. However, its implementation in the Cypriot and Greek maritime area has been delayed due to Turkish interventions and violations of the international law of the sea.

In view of this:

1. What measures does the Commission intend to take to ensure the continuity and security of the energy supply to Cyprus and the EU, given the repeated interventions by non-EU countries in the maritime area of an EU Member State?
2. How does the Commission assess the impact of geopolitical developments on the implementation of the Great Sea Interconnector and what measures does it intend to take to ensure the effective use of funding from the Connecting Europe Facility?
3. Does the Commission intend to consider activating the Union's legal and political tools against non-EU countries that obstruct the implementation of projects of common European interest, in breach of the international law of the sea and to the detriment of the EU's energy security?

Submitted: 6.2.2026

**Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(16 April 2026)**

The Commission is reviewing the EU's energy security framework to adapt it to the current complex geopolitical context and to increase its resilience against emerging risks posed by climate change and security-related threats.

On resilience, the Commission is looking at areas such as civil-military cooperation, security measures based on risk-assessments and 'resilience by design' considerations in new critical energy infrastructure.

The Great Sea Interconnector (GSI) is a project of strategic importance aimed at ending Cyprus' energy isolation. The Commission strongly supports the GSI, which is a Project of Common Interest (PCI) and to which a EUR 657 million grant under the Connecting Europe Facility has been allocated.

The Commission is in regular contact with the parties involved, including on geopolitical risks, to facilitate timely implementation of the project.

The EU remains committed to defending its interests and those of its Member States as well as to upholding regional stability. In this context, the EU attaches the greatest importance to safeguarding the sovereign rights of all Member States, in full respect of international law.

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⁾

⁽¹⁾ JOIN(2023) 50 final, p. 2.