



Plenary sitting

B10-0179/2026

18.3.2026

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

pursuant to Rule 114(3) of the Rules of Procedure

on Commission delegated regulation of 1 December 2025 amending
Regulation (EU) No 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council
as regards the Union list of projects of common interest and projects of mutual
interest
((C(2025)8144 – (2025/3009(DEA)))

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**European Parliament resolution on Commission Delegated Regulation of 1 December 2025 amending Regulation (EU) No 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the Union list of projects of common interest and projects of mutual interest
(C(2025)8144 – (2025/3009(DEA)))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission delegated regulation (C(2025)8144),
- having regard to Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2009, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2019/943 and Directives 2009/73/EC and (EU) 2019/944, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 347/2013¹, and in particular Article 3(4) thereof,
- having regard to Rule 114(3) of its Rules of Procedure,

The list does not sufficiently prioritise the deployment of renewables and electrification

- A. whereas ramping up electrification is a key action of the Action Plan for Affordable Energy, considering that an ambitious electrification of the energy system increases energy efficiency, helps decarbonise industry, mobility and the heating and cooling sectors and supports energy security; whereas fewer than 45 % of the projects of common interest (PCI) and projects of mutual interest (PMI) in the Union list are dedicated to electrification and only one to flexibility;
- B. whereas the Union urgently needs to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy and electrification as the backbone of the energy transition; whereas projects dedicated to electrification are positive, necessary and fully supported, and there is no objection to their inclusion in the Union list or rapid implementation; whereas, however, the current structure of the list makes it impossible to support electrification projects without simultaneously endorsing fossil fuel, fossil-based hydrogen or CO₂ transport infrastructure projects, a situation which is inconsistent with the Union's climate objectives and which must be urgently addressed; whereas, the development of renewable hydrogen should be prioritised over investments in fossil-based or lock-in infrastructure;

The list contains large scale fossil hydrogen and CO₂ transport projects that lock-in our dependency on fossil fuels

- C. whereas fossil fuels and hydrogen transport infrastructure is designed to last at least 40 to 50 years and in some cases even longer; whereas the construction of fossil fuels and fossil-based hydrogen infrastructure projects in the Union list will perpetuate a fossil

¹ OJ L 152, 3.6.2022, p. 45–102.

fuel lock-in that is incompatible with the commitments under the Paris Agreement;

- D. whereas, in 2024, the total production of renewable hydrogen in the EU remained negligible, at around 0.5 % of the total hydrogen produced²; whereas the ‘hydrogen ready’ projects, included on the list which could transport hydrogen blends with fossil gas until 2029, are not assessed towards the Union’s 2030 and 2040 climate objectives and climate neutrality;
- E. whereas the Union list includes 108 hydrogen infrastructure projects, many of which are likely to transport or store blended fossil gas and fossil-based hydrogen before any potential transition to clean hydrogen; whereas financing infrastructure that is, even transitionally, used for blended fossil gas and fossil-based hydrogen risks locking the Union into its ongoing dependencies on fossil fuels, or creating new ones, and ultimately undermines energy security;
- F. whereas according to the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change (ESABCC), Carbon Capture Storage (CCS) and Utilisation (CCU) ‘are less efficient or have higher sustainability risks compared to other mitigation pathways such as energy efficiency improvements and direct electrification’; whereas environmentally safe, sustainable and permanent CO₂ geological storage may play a limited role in achieving climate-neutrality, if any; whereas CCS should be strictly limited to unavoidable industrial process emissions; whereas the Union list contains 17 CO₂ transport projects;

The list contains projects linked with corruption, human rights violations and war

Melita

- G. whereas the Maltese anti-corruption journalist Daphne Caruana Galizia was assassinated in a car bomb attack on 16 October 2017; whereas at the time of her assassination, Daphne Caruana Galizia was investigating a large cache of internal documents from ElectroGas Malta Ltd;
- H. whereas the Union list includes a gas pipeline interconnection between Malta and Italy, the Melita TransGas Pipeline, which is estimated to cost EUR 400 million; whereas the pipeline would connect to and would principally serve the Delimara power station operated by ElectroGas; whereas the ultimate beneficial owners of ElectroGas include Yorgen Fenech, who has been charged with complicity in the assassination of journalist Daphne Caruana Galizia, as well as corruption, bribery and money laundering; whereas ElectroGas is reportedly eligible for around EUR 85 million in ‘compensation’ when and if the Melita TransGas pipeline is operational;

Eastmed

- I. whereas the Union list includes the gas pipeline interconnection from the East Mediterranean gas reserves to Greece mainland via Cyprus and Crete (‘EastMed Pipeline’);
- J. whereas the construction of the EastMed Pipeline at depths of up to 3.3 kilometers brings environmental risks to the Mediterranean Sea as its impact on the seabed—along

² European Hydrogen Observatory, Hydrogen production capacity 2024

with its unique fauna and flora— and volcanic activity in the area cannot be reliably predicted;

- K. whereas the EastMed Pipeline bears a high risk of escalating tensions and military confrontation in the Eastern Mediterranean, notably by fuelling the conflict between Greece and Cyprus on the one hand, and Türkiye on the other regarding the demarcation of respective maritime borders as well as the status of Cyprus; whereas the EastMed project has the potential to pose a significant security risk as its implementation interacts with further regional conflicts in Israel, Palestine, notably Gaza, and Lebanon as well as in Libya and possibly Syria;
- L. whereas an exploration and export of gas resources off the coast of Gaza for export to Europe via Israel especially in the context of the war and humanitarian crisis in Gaza could constitute both a security risk as well as a disregard for the basic needs of the Palestinian population in Gaza, that has currently no access to fuel and electricity;
- M. whereas since 2008 the Palestinian natural gas fields off the coast of Gaza were effectively brought under Israeli control without regard for international law; whereas the ICJ Advisory Opinion from July 2024 found Israel's exploitation of natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territories is illegal, violating the Palestinian people's right to permanent sovereignty over their resources; whereas the ICJ Advisory Opinion includes specific responsibilities for third countries not to recognise or assist the illegal occupation, including economic and trade measures;

Costly projects on the list will reduce financing for fighting the energy crisis and energy poverty

- N. whereas in 2024, around 42 million Europeans (9.2 % of the EU population) were unable to adequately heat their homes; whereas the Union's first and foremost priority should be to combat energy poverty through investments in energy efficiency, building renovation and affordable renewable energy, rather than financing expensive and uncertain hydrogen infrastructure projects or outdated mega projects that can be replaced by smaller, more efficient and less harmful alternatives;
- O. whereas it is crucial to reach the Union's goals of security of supply and energy independence; whereas, however, excessive infrastructure build out will only lead to higher tariffs, undermining the competitiveness of industries and raising the energy bills for households;
- P. whereas projects on the Union list are eligible for co-financing under the Connecting Europe Facility and may be prioritised for national financing; whereas public money devoted to the development of these large-scale projects deliver assets that are owned by private or semi-private operators;

The list contains outdated and environmentally harmful projects opposed by local communities

- Q. whereas several large-scale linear infrastructures included in the Union list, including hydrogen, gas and CO₂ pipelines, may entail serious risks for biodiversity, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, water resources and landscapes, particularly in environmentally sensitive areas; whereas these risks are often insufficiently assessed through fragmented

or project-by-project evaluations;

- R. whereas the process for selection for the Union list does not require a balancing of environmental or social impacts and forward this obligation to the national permitting procedures, where they are disregarded as ‘public interest’ has already been assigned at EU level;
- S. whereas projects included in the Union list such as the Cartagena-Agullent-Paterna-Salsadella-Tivissa corridor often have significant territorial, environmental and socio-economic impacts at local and regional level; whereas such impacts require the effective involvement and consent of regional and local authorities, beyond formal consultation procedures;
- T. whereas the Kaunertal Storage Extension Project has no added value to local, regional or European energy market due to its disproportionate size and location and the existence of cheaper, quicker and far less risky alternatives for the energy transition; whereas its construction would destroy 90 hectares of high alpine wetlands, and habitats for several protected alpine birds, insects and mammal species; whereas the project is therefore expected to conflict with the Habitats Directive, the Birds Directive and the Water Framework Directive; whereas public opposition to this project is substantial; whereas it is included again on the Union list despite its environmental impact assessment having repeatedly rejected; whereas residents of Kemijärvi have expressed serious concerns regarding the planned pumped-storage power plants in the area, particularly with regard to their potential negative impact on local wildlife, aquatic organisms and fish populations; whereas public opposition to such projects remains substantial;

The PCI-PMI governance is not sufficiently transparent and accountable

- U. whereas the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) has criticised the methodology used to establish the Union list, highlighting a lack of granularity in the assessment of infrastructure needs, insufficient robustness in cost-benefit analyses and the risk of endorsing projects based on poorly substantiated benefits; whereas the ESABCC similarly concluded in 2023 that the Ten-Year Network Development Plan process, which is the basis for PCI and PMI selection, failed to adequately reflect the transformational changes and rapid emission reductions required to meet the EU’s 2050 climate neutrality and resilience targets;
- V. whereas ACER has also noted that national regulatory authorities often lacked sufficient information and competence to carry out meaningful assessments of immature hydrogen projects;
- W. whereas 97 % of hydrogen transmission pipeline projects on the list are promoted by fossil fuel industry actors, and 92 % by members of the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas (ENTSOG), the same body that plays a central role in defining European infrastructure needs;
- X. whereas this situation constitutes a conflict of interest, particularly in light of the fact that gas network operators have consistently overestimated gas demand in the past PCI selection processes and that more than 90 % of the funds mobilised ultimately benefit these same operators;

1. Objects to the Commission delegated regulation;
2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and to notify it that the delegated regulation cannot enter into force;
3. Calls on the Commission to promptly submit a new delegated act which avoids the construction of any infrastructure that is directly or indirectly used to transport fossil fuels that might be linked to corruption, human rights violations and war, or that is outdated and environmentally harmful, while ensuring compatibility with the Paris Agreement;
4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and to the governments and parliaments of the Member States.