

Question for written answer E-002371/2024

to the Commission

Rule 144

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Subject: European energy security: future scenarios, crises and outlook

The energy crisis experienced by the EU in recent years has exposed its vulnerability in terms of energy supply, testing its energy security and highlighting the need for it to diversify its sources of supply.

Given that energy security is key to the economic and social stability of every state and of the European Union, it is vital to build a stable, reliable and diversified supply network to reduce energy vulnerability.

In July 2022, following the cuts in Russian gas imports in relation to the invasion of Ukraine, the EU signed a memorandum of understanding with Azerbaijan to double the capacity of the Southern Gas Corridor and import 20 billion cubic metres of gas into Europe annually by 2027.

That gas from Azerbaijan, which enters Europe through the TAP pipeline completed in 2020, is key to European supply and makes a significant contribution to the Union's energy security.

In its resolution of 24 October 2024 on the situation in Azerbaijan¹, the European Parliament 'calls on the Commission to suspend the 2022 memorandum of understanding on the strategic partnership in the field of energy'.

In the light of the above:

1. How does the Commission view the position adopted by Parliament on the suspension of the memorandum of understanding with Azerbaijan?
2. What alternative solutions will it adopt to compensate for this potential loss of supply and to safeguard the EU's energy security, without this entailing an increase in the price of energy, which is already a key factor for the European economy, as is also recognised in the recent Draghi report?

Submitted: 31.10.2024

¹ https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-10-2024-0029_EN.html