

**Question for written answer E-000870/2025
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Sakis Arnaoutoglou (S&D)

Subject: Greece's potential contribution to the EU green hydrogen strategy

Green hydrogen is a key pillar of Europe's strategy for achieving climate neutrality by 2050. The target is for the EU to produce 10 million tonnes a year by 2030.

With its strong potential in the renewable energy sector Greece is well placed to play a central role in Europe's green hydrogen market. However, there have been delays in the development of a comprehensive national hydrogen strategy. Although a committee tasked with drawing up a national strategy was set up in 2019, the regulatory framework is still lacking and this is holding up critical investments. By actively participating in the green transition with hydrogen, Greece can become more self-sufficient in terms of energy, create new jobs and play a part in achieving climate targets.

Although ambitious projects, such as the production of hydrogen for export to Germany, have been announced, the absence of a clear legislative framework and funding mechanisms is preventing them from materialising.

In view of these delays, can the Commission answer the following:

1. In its opinion, what progress has Greece made in developing green hydrogen compared to other European countries?
2. What specific measures is it planning in order to expedite the adoption of green hydrogen in Greece, particularly given the delays in the regulatory framework?
3. Are there any European funding instruments available that could help Greece develop the necessary infrastructure and strengthen the hydrogen supply chain, turning the country into an energy hub between Europe and the Middle East?

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