



**2025/3009(DEA)**

17.2.2026

# **DRAFT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION**

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

on the 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)08144-2025/3009(DEA))

**Committee on Industry, Research and Energy**

Members responsible: Isabella Lövin, Sara Matthieu, Ville Niinistö, Marina Mesure, Benedetta Scuderi, Anthony Smith, Jussi Saramo, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Dario Tamburrano, Marie Toussaint

**B10-0000/2026**

**European Parliament resolution on the Commission delegated regulation of 1 December 2025 on the 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)08144 – 2025/3009(DEA))**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to Commission delegated regulation (C(2025)08144),
- 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 347/2013<sup>1</sup>, and in particular Article 3(4) thereof,
- having regard to Rule 114(3) of its Rules of Procedure,

***Compatibility with the climate and energy transition***

- A. whereas the Paris Agreement on climate change commits the Parties to holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels; whereas greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels are the largest contributor to climate change; whereas, in its advice from February 2023 entitled “Aligning policy responses to rising energy prices with the long-term climate neutrality objective”, the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change (ESABCC) identified the Union’s fossil fuel dependence not only as a contributor to climate change, but also as a root cause of the energy crisis that has weakened the Union’s strategic autonomy, competitiveness and economic prosperity;
- B. whereas fossil fuel 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 fuel infrastructure projects listed in the second Union list of projects of common interest (PCIs) and projects of mutual interest (PMIs) (the ‘second Union list’) will perpetuate a fossil fuel lock-in that is incompatible with the commitments under the Paris Agreement;
- C. whereas ramping up electrification is a key action set out in the Commission communication of 26 February 2025 entitled ‘Action Plan for Affordable Energy’, considering that an ambitious electrification of the energy system increases energy

---

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 152, 3.6.2022, p. 45.

efficiency, helps decarbonise industry, mobility and the heating and cooling sectors and supports energy security; whereas fewer than 45% of the projects in the second Union list are dedicated to electrification and only one to flexibility;

- D. 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 second Union list or their rapid implementation; whereas, however, the current structure of the second Union list makes it impossible to support electrification projects without simultaneously endorsing fossil fuel, fossil-based hydrogen or Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) infrastructure projects, a situation which is inconsistent with the Union's climate objectives and which must be urgently addressed; whereas the development of genuinely green hydrogen should be prioritised over investments in fossil-based or lock-in infrastructure;

#### ***Lock-in in fossil fuel dependency***

- E. whereas, in 2022, the total production of renewable hydrogen in the Union was still negligible, at around 0.2 % of the total hydrogen produced (8.2 mt)<sup>2</sup>; whereas the 'hydrogen ready' projects included in the second Union list which could transport hydrogen blends with fossil gas until 2029 are not assessed for the purposes of the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate and its 2050 climate-neutrality objectives;
- F. whereas the second 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 dependencies, and ultimately undermines energy security;

#### ***Emission reduction at the source rather than transporting and storing CO2***

- G. whereas according to ESABCC report of January 2024 entitled "Towards EU climate neutrality: progress, policy gaps and opportunities", "CCU/CCS [...] are less efficient or have higher sustainability risks compared to other mitigation pathways such as energy efficiency improvements and direct electrification"; whereas the second Union list contains 17 CO2 network projects;
- H. whereas CO2 is produced when combusting fossil fuels; 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;

#### ***Links with corruption, human rights violations and war***

##### *Melita*

- I. whereas the Union is founded on the values of the rule of law and respect for human

---

<sup>2</sup> <https://data.europa.eu/en/publications/datastories/what-does-open-data-reveal-about-renewable-hydrogen>

rights;

- J. 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;
- K. whereas the present second Union list includes the project for a gas pipeline interconnection between Malta and Italy, the Melita TransGas Pipeline estimated to cost EUR 400 million; whereas the pipeline would be connected 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 becomes operational;

#### *Eastmed*

- L. whereas in accordance with Article 3 of the Treaty on the European Union, the aim of the European Union is to promote peace;
- M. whereas the present second Union list of projects of common interest includes the gas pipeline interconnection from the East Mediterranean gas reserves to the mainland of Greece via Cyprus and Crete (“EastMed Pipeline”);
- N. whereas the construction of the EastMed Pipeline at depths of up to 3.3 kilometres creates environmental risks for the Mediterranean Sea because its impact on the seabed and on its unique fauna and flora and volcanic activity in the area cannot be reliably predicted;
- O. 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;
- P. 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 and a disregard for the basic needs of the Palestinian population in Gaza, a population which currently has no access to fuel and electricity;
- Q. whereas following 2008 the Palestinian natural gas fields off the coast of Gaza were effectively brought under Israeli control without regard for international law; whereas the International Court of Justice adopted the Advisory Opinion of 14 July 2024 on the legal consequences arising from the policies and practices of Israel in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem; whereas the ICJ Advisory Opinion found

Israel's exploitation of natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT) 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;

***Costs in a context of energy crisis and energy poverty***

- R. whereas in 2023, 48 million people, more than 10% of Union citizens, were unable to heat their homes adequately; whereas the Union's 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;
- S. whereas, according to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), hydrogen pipelines can be 10-50% more expensive than fossil fuel pipelines and every conversion step leads to energy losses, which increase the renewable capacity needed upstream to satisfy a specific end-use;
- T. whereas it is crucial to reach the Union goals of security of supply and energy independence but where excessive infrastructure expansion will only lead to higher tariffs, undermining the competitiveness of industries and raising the energy bills for households;

***Governance and public accountability***

- U. whereas the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) has criticised the methodology used to establish the second 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 ESBCC similarly concluded in 2023 that the Ten-Year Network Development Plan (TYNDP) process, which is the basis for the selection of projects of common interest and projects of mutual interest, failed to adequately reflect the transformational changes and rapid emission reductions required to meet the Union'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, which constitutes a conflict of interest, particularly in light of the fact that gas network operators have consistently overestimated gas demand in the past selection processes for projects of common interest 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 or that might be linked to corruption, human rights violations and war, 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.