Bulgaria and Syria are located in key geographic zones, in the Balkans and the Middle East, respectively. In the context of the contemporary rivalry for the supply of Europe with energy resources, Bulgarian and Syrian geographic positions facilitate the opportunity the two countries to become consumers as well as transport corridors for such deliveries from Russia, the Caspian region, Central Asia and the Middle East. This article aims to study the development of the energy policy considerations and decisions, in Bulgaria and Syria, in the beginning of the 21st century in the broader context of the formation of coherent energy policy of the European Union, and the initiation of competitive projects on behalf of the Russian Federation and different Middle Eastern, Caspian and Central Asian oil and natural gas exporters.