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Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
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Ukraine is at war, struggling to keep its energy system afloat. Since the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Russia has deliberately targeted Ukraine's civilian energy infrastructure with massive attacks. In 2024, Russia launched 13 major attacks targeting Ukraine's energy sector and the country lost 10 gigawatts of its power generation capacity, and a total of two-thirds since the start of the war. In 2025, the attacks resulted in the need to import 4.6 billion cubic meters (bcm) of natural gas in preparation for the heating season. The latest attacks since early October will significantly increase the import needs further.

The EU is the largest donor of energy assistance to Ukraine in face of Russia's attacks against civilian energy infrastructure, with the main purpose to support Ukraine's security of supply. With respect to EU guarantees supporting Ukraine's gas purchases, there are explicit stipulations to ensure non-Russian supply.

Ukraine halted direct gas imports from Russia in 2015 and began sourcing gas via reverse flows from EU countries. Since the beginning of the war, the Commission has also helped Ukraine diversify its gas supply, for example by opening the participation of Ukrainian companies to AggregateEU.

The EU energy policy has been consistent: the Commission is committed to end Russian weaponisation of energy through the REPowerEU framework. The co-legislators are negotiating the Commission's proposal to close the EU market for Russian gas, for both short-term supplies and long-term contracts. This will contribute to strengthening the Union's energy and economic security. EU's 19th sanctions package introduced a ban on imports of Russian liquefied natural gas into the EU.