

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003783/25
to the Commission
Jean-Paul Garraud (PfE)
(29 September 2025)**

Subject: Does the Commission acknowledge that some of the gas purchased from Azerbaijan actually comes from Russia?

The European Union is currently the main investor in Azerbaijan and its largest trade partner, as the Council's website proudly highlights.

Since the signing of an agreement between Ursula von der Leyen and the President of Azerbaijan in July 2022, Azerbaijan has been held up as an alternative gas supplier: the amounts delivered are expected to increase from 12 billion cubic metres in 2022 to almost 20 billion in 2027.

However, Azerbaijan alone does not have the volumes needed to meet those commitments, so it imports Russian gas, which it then sells on to the European Union. In other words, Brussels is buying gas from Baku, which in turn is buying it from Moscow.

The Commission is well aware of this, and is therefore acting hypocritically on two fronts:

- it continues to import Russian gas indirectly, but at a higher price;
 - it is choosing to rely on a country that attacked Armenia in 2021 and whose armed forces have been guilty of war crimes.
1. Does the Commission acknowledge that some of the gas purchased from Azerbaijan actually comes from Russia?
 2. Does it think that the acts of violence committed by Azerbaijani forces against Armenians do not justify a boycott of Azerbaijani gas?

Submitted: 29.9.2025

**Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(6 November 2025)**

The energy cooperation between the EU and Azerbaijan significantly contributes to achieving the EU's objective, as outlined in the REPowerEU plan, to eliminate dependency on Russian fossil fuel imports, including natural gas.

Since 2021, gas supplies from Azerbaijan to the EU through the Southern Gas Corridor (SGC) have increased by over 40%. Importantly, the SGC is exclusively connected to Azerbaijani gas fields and not integrated with the broader Azerbaijani national gas system. Consequently, it does not facilitate the transportation of Russian gas to the EU.

Furthermore, Azerbaijan imported less than 1 billion cubic meters of natural gas from Russia for domestic consumption in 2023. These imports decreased sharply in 2024 and 2025. In contrast, Azerbaijan's total natural gas exports exceeded 25 billion cubic meters in 2024, with approximately half destined for the EU market. The difference in these volumes highlights the distinct magnitudes involved.

The EU continues to actively support lasting peace between Armenia and Azerbaijan. It is crucial that both countries continue to make progress on their path towards full-fledged normalisation of relations.

In this context, the EU strongly commends both sides for the initialling of their bilateral peace treaty on 8 August 2025 in Washington, DC, marking a significant breakthrough to end decades of conflict. The EU stands ready to help implementing the Washington agreements ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/08/08/armeniaazerbaijan-statement-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-european-union-on-the-initialling-of-the-armenia-azerbaijan-peace-treaty/>.