

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002106/26
to the Commission**

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(21 May 2026)

Subject: US control over gas imports into the EU

In 2025, US investors began talks on acquiring a stake in TurkStream ⁽¹⁾ and what remains of Nord Stream ⁽²⁾. The US's negotiations with Russia regarding Ukraine also address the role and control of the US in the resumption of Russian gas supplies to the EU ⁽³⁾. The head of the Slovak Government recently reported ⁽⁴⁾ that the US was very interested in buying all energy transport infrastructure.

The US is expected to become the EU's main gas supplier this year ⁽⁵⁾. However, EU consumption is not falling fast enough to meet the Fit for 55 and REpowerEU targets. The US has signed agreements ⁽⁶⁾ with Balkan countries to increase US gas supplies and develop ⁽⁷⁾ the requisite infrastructure. A US company has recently purchased a large number of key energy infrastructure facilities in a number of EU Member States. ⁽⁸⁾

The EU has pledged ⁽⁹⁾ to spend USD 750 billion on energy imports from the US by the end of the Trump presidency.

The United States is gaining control over gas imports into the EU: volumes, transport and, consequently, prices.

In the light of the above:

1. Does the Commission have further information on this state of affairs; if so, what?
2. How does it intend to protect the EU's interests from a single supplier exercising substantial control over imports of such a vital good?

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Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(19 August 2026)

The ongoing energy crisis and phase out of all Russian energy imports highlight the importance of a well-diversified supply of energy products, including liquefied natural gas (LNG).

In this context, diversified energy imports are key for EU energy security, with key partners, including Norway, the US, Algeria, Canada, and others.

The Commission will also present a legislative proposal in 2026 to revise the EU's energy security framework, to, among others, structurally improve diversification of gas supplies.

As stated in the AccelerateEU Communication ⁽¹⁾, the best way to ensure the EU's energy security, bolster economic competitiveness, achieve decarbonisation objectives, as well as shielding the EU from volatile global fossil fuel markets, is to turbocharge the shift towards clean and homegrown energy.

The Commission is aware of ongoing commercial discussions between US companies and operators of energy infrastructure across Europe.

The EU is open to foreign investment under a framework set by the EU Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Screening Regulation ⁽²⁾ meant to identify and address potential risks to security or public order.

Final assessment regarding FDI is the responsibility of Member States, considering specific circumstances of each transaction and applicable national and EU law.

¹ <https://shorturl.at/beaVf>.

² <https://www.ft.com/content/dc9c51ab-03cb-47ba-ad0a-09c4deed9b50?syn-25a6b1a6=1>.

³ <https://shorturl.at/JzsLt>.

⁴ <https://rb.gy/dtn73b>.

⁵ <https://ieefa.org/eu-gas-flows-tracker>.

⁶ <https://tinyurl.com/ynztsyfp>.

⁷ <https://tinyurl.com/36vkw62> — problems concerning Bosnia's cooperation with the EU do not alter the broader picture.

⁸ <https://tinyurl.com/bd74k4v6>.

⁹ <https://tinyurl.com/bd2vtzaa>.

⁽¹⁾ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/strategy/accelerateeu-strengthen-eu-energy-resilience_en.

⁽²⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/452/oj/eng>.

The Commission considers that investment made in the EU as well as in the Western Balkans and Ukraine should be consistent with the region's energy security objective and long-term decarbonisation goals.

The Commission considers that channelling investments towards clean energy and energy efficiency represents the most sustainable and cost-effective pathway.
