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P-000637/2025

Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
(19.3.2025)

Following the Russian military aggression against Ukraine as of 2022, the EU has acted firmly to cut its reliance on Russian energy. The REPowerEU Strategy¹, adopted in May 2022, aims to accelerate the clean transition, diversify supplies, and enhance EU energy resilience. The EU adopted sanctions to phase out Russian coal imports. Sanctions on oil have also reduced imports from almost a third to 3% of total EU imports. In terms of gas, the EU has reduced its Russian gas imports from over 45% in 2021, to 19% in 2024, replacing it with alternatives like liquefied natural gas (LNG) from trusted international partners. However, Russian energy, particularly gas, remains in the EU energy mix. To address this, the Commission plans to adopt a Roadmap to end Russian energy imports by fully implementing REPowerEU.

With the sanctions packages currently in force², the Council has imposed a ban on new investments for the completion of Russian LNG projects under construction and a ban on reloading services for Russian LNG on EU territory for the purpose of transshipment operations to third countries. Any further decisions on sanctions packages are to be taken by the Council.

¹ https://commission.europa.eu/publications/key-documents-repowereu_en

² <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions-against-russia/timeline-sanctions-against-russia/>