

The European Union has significantly altered its energy strategies following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which revealed the risks of depending on a single gas supplier. To diversify its energy sources, the EU has invested in new pipelines, liquified natural gas (LNG) terminals, and infrastructure. As a result, the share of Russian gas in the EU's imports dropped from over 40% in 2021 to just 8% by 2023, with Russia's total contribution falling to less than 15%. Norway and the United States have emerged as the top gas suppliers, providing substantial amounts of gas and LNG to the EU. In 2023, the EU imported over 120 billion cubic meters of LNG, with major contributions from several countries, highlighting a commitment to reducing reliance on Russian energy and ensuring a secure and diverse energy supply. Gas remains crucial for the EU's power generation, heating, and industry, despite a reduction in overall gas consumption. The ongoing energy transformation underscores the EU's intent to enhance resilience and sustainability in its energy sector.