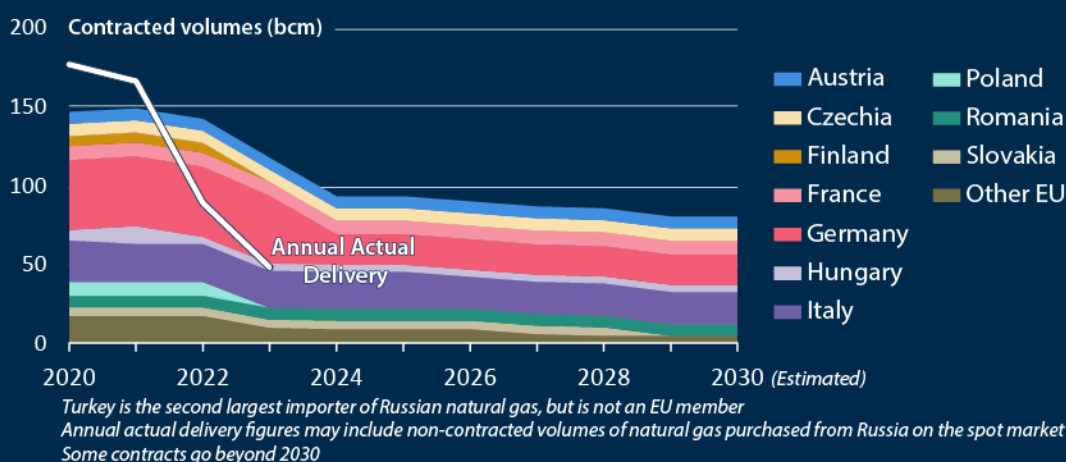


Meeting Europe's Natural Gas Demand

With Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022 and subsequent halting of most pipeline natural gas deliveries to European countries, Europe's vulnerability to supply disruption has posed major security and economic concerns for many European governments and the EU. However, European countries were largely able to overcome the shortfalls in Russian imports because of increased imports by both pipeline and LNG from other suppliers (including from the United States), refilling of gas storage, decreased consumption, and increased renewable generation.

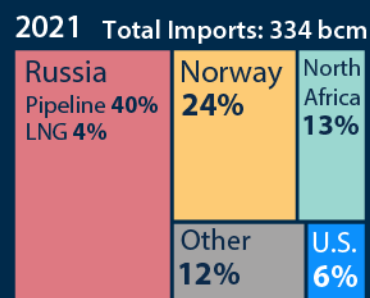


Existing Russian Gas Contracts with EU Countries, 2020-2030

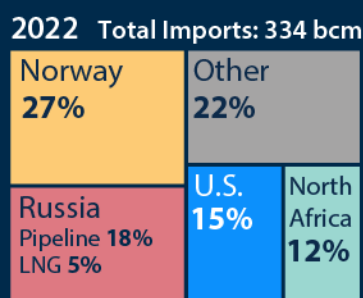


Russian pipeline gas delivery to the EU decreased by more than **80%** from 2021 to 2023. Some EU countries have gas contracts beyond 2030.

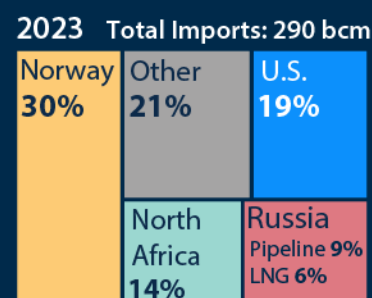
Sources of EU Natural Gas Imports



EU Production: 51 bcm



EU Production: 47 bcm



EU Production: 39 bcm

Abbreviations: European Union (EU), billion cubic meters (bcm), and liquefied natural gas (LNG).

Sources: Map created by CRS using data from Midstream Essentials, U.S. Department of State, and ESRI. Russian natural gas contracts data from CEDIGAZ, an energy subscription database. EU natural gas import data from Council of the EU, "Where Does the EU's Gas Come From?" updated March 21, 2024, and Ben McWilliams et al., "European Natural Gas Imports," Bruegel Datasets, updated April 17, 2024. Natural gas storage data from Council of the EU, "Gas Storage Capacity and Filling Level in the EU Member States," updated March 21, 2024, and Cedigaz.

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