The EU has decided to phase out, as soon as possible, its imports of Russian fossil fuels and the Commission adopted a REPowerEU Plan with actions to make this possible. One of the areas of action of REPowerEU is energy supply diversification. The Commission has worked intensively with international partners since last autumn to diversify supplies. In the first part of 2022, the EU secured record levels of LNG imports, thus diversifying from Russian pipeline gas. Spain has access to multiple sources of natural gas via the LNG terminals. At the same time imports of Russian LNG have to be closely monitored.

Overall EU gas demand must be reduced in the run up to the next winter across all Member States to ensure that the Union can be resilient to further supply shocks. On 26 July 2022, EU Member States reached a political agreement on a voluntary reduction of natural gas demand by 15% between 1 August 2022 and 31 March 2023.

Algeria has historically been a supplier of gas to the EU and its role as an EU energy supplier is growing. Algeria contributes to the diversification of sources of supply to reduce dependence on Russian gas. Its gas exports to the EU are at a record high. In early 2022, Algeria provided about 12.6% of European gas needs, being the third largest supplier of natural gas to Europe for many years. In line with the External Energy Engagement Strategy, the Commission is conducting a strategic energy dialogue with Algeria. Following recent meetings at technical level, the dialogue will be intensified through a Business Forum in Algiers, which the EU is co-organising with the Algerian government.

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2 https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/key-documents-repowereu_en
3 Liquified Natural Gas.
5 https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/energy-strategy/strategy-eu-external-energy-engagement_en#:~:text=The%20new%20EU%20external%20energy,its%20climate%20and%20energy%20diplomacy.&text=The%20world%20is%20facing%20an,and%20a%20deepening%20climate%20emergency