Basic information

2025/0180(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	Procedure completed
Phasing out Russian natural gas imports and improving monitoring of potential energy dependencies Amending Regulation 2017/1938 2016/0030(COD) **Subject** 3.60.03 Gas, electricity, natural gas, biogas 3.60.10 Security of energy supply 3.60.15 Cooperation and agreements for energy 6.20.02 Export/import control, trade defence, trade barriers **Geographical area** Russian Federation	

Key players

European Parliament

Joint committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
INTA International Trade	VAIDERE Inese (EPP)	23/06/2025
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	NIINISTÖ Ville (Greens /EFA)	23/06/2025
	Shadow rapporteur WECHSLER Andrea (EPP) PELLERIN-CARLIN Thomas (S&D) ASSIS Francisco (S&D) STANCANELLI Raffaele (PfE) KOLS Rihards (ECR) OBAJTEK Daniel (ECR) KARVAŠOVÁ Ľubica (Renew) KULMUNI Katri (Renew) GREGOROVÁ Markéta (Greens/EFA) DELLA VALLE Danilo (The Left) GEDIN Hanna (The Left) BUCHHEIT Markus (ESN)	

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection	SAUDARGAS Paulius (EPP)	25/08/2025

Council of the European Union

European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner
	Energy	JØRGENSEN Dan

European Economic and Social Committee

European Committee of the Regions

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
17/06/2025	Legislative proposal published	COM(2025)0828	Summary
08/09/2025	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
16/10/2025	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
16/10/2025	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee		
17/10/2025	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A10-0195/2025	Summary
20/10/2025	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 72)		
22/10/2025	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations confirmed by plenary (Rule 72)		
15/12/2025	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations	PE781.211 GEDA/A/(2025)005938	
16/12/2025	Debate in Parliament		
17/12/2025	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T10-0330/2025	Summary
17/12/2025	Results of vote in Parliament		
26/01/2026	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
26/01/2026	Final act signed		
02/02/2026	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2025/0180(COD)

Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Amending Regulation 2017/1938 2016/0030(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 59 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 294-p7-ac Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 194-p2 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 207
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	CJ49/10/03143

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE775.677	14/07/2025	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE775.764	23/07/2025	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE775.766	23/07/2025	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE775.768	24/07/2025	
Committee opinion	IMCO	PE778.054	25/09/2025	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A10-0195/2025	17/10/2025	Summary
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE781.211	10/12/2025	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T10-0330/2025	17/12/2025	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Coreper letter confirming interinstitutional agreement	GEDA/A/(2025)005938	10/12/2025	
Draft final act	00063/2025/LEX	23/01/2026	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2025)0828	17/06/2025	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2026)03-20	20/03/2026	

National parliaments

Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary

Reasoned opinion	SK_PARLIAMENT	PE776.844	01/09/2025	
Contribution	ES_PARLIAMENT	COM(2025)0828	30/09/2025	
Reasoned opinion	HU_PARLIAMENT	PE778.236	15/10/2025	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES2179/2025	18/09/2025	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Parliament	Briefing	09/07/2025
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency

Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
GREGOROVÁ Markéta	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	03/03/2026	B4Ukraine Razom We Stand Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air
KARVAŠOVÁ Ľubica	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	02/12/2025	Permanent Representation of Hungary to the European Union
GREGOROVÁ Markéta	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	01/12/2025	Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Deputy Permanent Representative of Hungary to the European Union
KARVAŠOVÁ Ľubica	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	26/11/2025	TotalEnergies SE
VAIDERE Inese	Rapporteur	INTA	18/11/2025	Monika Sopkovicova
WECHSLER Andrea	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/11/2025	Permanent Representation Belgium
WECHSLER Andrea	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/11/2025	Permanent Representation Denmark
GREGOROVÁ Markéta	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	13/10/2025	Deputy Permanent Representative of the Slovak Republic to the European Union
NIINISTÖ Ville	Rapporteur	ITRE	29/09/2025	OLAF
GEDIN Hanna	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	25/09/2025	Bond Beter Leefmilieu Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air Climate Action Network Europe Razom We Stand

SAUDARGAS Paulius	Rapporteur for opinion	IMCO	25/09/2025	MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas Company
KOLS Rihards	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	25/09/2025	Permanent Representation of Belgium to the EU
GREGOROVÁ Markéta	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	25/09/2025	B4Ukraine Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air International Partnership for Human Rights Razom We Stand Institute for Energy Economics & Financial Analysis (IEEFA) Urgewald and Climate Action Network Europe (CAN-E)
KARVAŠOVÁ Ľubica	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	24/09/2025	Permanent Representation of the Slovak Republic to the EU
NIINISTÖ Ville	Rapporteur	ITRE	24/09/2025	Bond Beter Leefmilieu Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air Climate Action Network Europe Razom We Stand
PELLERIN-CARLIN Thomas	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	24/09/2025	B4Ukraine Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air Climate Action Network Europe International Partnership for Human Rights Razom We Stand
KOLS Rihards	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	24/09/2025	Razom We Stand
NIINISTÖ Ville	Rapporteur	ITRE	23/09/2025	Danish permanent representation to the EU
NIINISTÖ Ville	Rapporteur	ITRE	19/09/2025	Permanent representation of Finland to the EU
KARVAŠOVÁ Ľubica	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	19/09/2025	Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a.s.
NIINISTÖ Ville	Rapporteur	ITRE	17/09/2025	Slovaking permanent representation to the EU
NIINISTÖ Ville	Rapporteur	ITRE	16/09/2025	Finnish customs
NIINISTÖ Ville	Rapporteur	ITRE	15/09/2025	Belgian permanent representation to the EU
NIINISTÖ Ville	Rapporteur	ITRE	09/09/2025	Belgian permanent representation to the EU
MARIANI Thierry	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	09/09/2025	MOL Group
NIINISTÖ Ville	Rapporteur	ITRE	03/09/2025	Danish permanent representation to the EU

Other Members

Transparency		
Name	**Date**	**Interest representatives**
GEIER Jens	15/10/2025	Climate Action Network Europe Razom We Stand Transport and Environment (European Federation for Transport and Environment)
GEIER Jens	08/10/2025	TotalEnergies SE
GYÜRK András	10/09/2025	MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas Company
GEIER Jens	09/09/2025	MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas Company
GYÜRK András	01/07/2025	MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas Company

Final act

Regulation 2026/0261
OJ OJ L 02.02.2026

Summary

Phasing out Russian natural gas imports and improving monitoring of potential energy dependencies

2025/0180(COD) - 17/06/2025 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to phase out pipeline gas and liquefied natural gas (LNG) originating in or exported directly or indirectly from Russia, thereby preventing their access to the Union market.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: the unlawful full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation in February 2022 has revealed the dramatic consequences of the existing dependencies on Russian gas imports on markets and security, leading to significant negative impacts on the Union's economy. The reliance on Russian energy imports rendered the Union and Member States vulnerable to disruptions and price fluctuations, which have had a far-reaching impact on the entire economy.

Despite the significant progress and the halt of Russian gas transit through Ukraine at the end of 2024, Russian gas imports remain in the Union. It is estimated that these represent around 13% of the Union’s overall gas imports in 2025. The remaining Russian gas imports pose significant risks to the Union’s economic security. Against this background and considering that further payments more than EUR 15 billion per year for Russian gas imports endanger the Union’s security, it is necessary to take additional measures to eliminate these imports, recognising that a complete phase out of energy supplies from the Russian Federation has to be a gradual process, bearing in mind security of supply and market considerations.

CONTENT: the Commission proposal seeks to **gradually phase out pipeline gas and liquefied natural gas (LNG)** originating in or exported directly or indirectly from Russia. It provides a framework for effectively removing the Union’s exposure to the significant risks for trade and security, resulting from gas trade with the Russian Federation by laying down:

- a stepwise prohibition of imports of natural gas from the Russian Federation and of the provision of LNG terminal services;

- rules to effectively implement and monitor that prohibition as well as the phase out of oil imports from Russia;

- provisions to better assess the security of energy supplies in the Union.

Moreover, the proposal:

- establishes a **prohibition** on **natural pipeline gas imports as well as on LNG imports** from the Russian Federation **as of 1 January 2026**;

- allows for **exceptions** from the immediate prohibition as of 1 January 2026. **For short-term supply contracts** concluded before 17 June 2025 the prohibition shall apply only as of 17 June 2026. In the case of gas quantities under **long-term supply contracts** concluded before 17 June 2025, the prohibition is applicable as of 1 January 2028;

- establishes a **prohibition** to provide **long-term terminal services** in EU LNG terminals to entities from Russia or controlled by persons from the Russian Federation as of 1 January 2026. The prohibition applies to LNG terminal services concluded or amended after 17 June 2025;

- establishes a **transition phase** of the prohibition for long-term LNG terminal services contracts concluded before 17 June 2025. In the case of services provided under these long-term contracts, the prohibition is applicable as of 1 January 2028;

- sets an obligation for importers of gas from Russia to provide Member States customs authorities all the **necessary information** for the implementation of the proposed Regulation;

- establishes an obligation for providers of LNG terminal services to **share information** with customs authorities;

- defines the obligation of customs authorities to exchange information received from the importers of gas from Russia with the Commission and other Member States’ authorities;

- requires those Member States importing oil from Russia to establish a **diversification plan** in view of a phase out of oil and gas imports from Russia by 31 December 2027;

- establishes an obligation for the Commission to effectively monitor the development of the energy market and any security of supply risks in relation to imports from Russia.

Phasing out Russian natural gas imports and improving monitoring of potential energy dependencies

2025/0180(COD) - 17/12/2025 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 500 votes to 120, with 32 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on phasing out Russian natural gas imports, improving monitoring of potential energy dependencies and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1938.

The position adopted by the European Parliament at first reading amends the proposal as follows:

Phased ban on natural gas imports from Russia

Russian liquefied natural gas purchased on the spot market will be **banned in the EU as soon as the regulation enters into force in early 2026**, while pipeline gas imports will be phased out by **30 September 2027.** The amended text provides for a transition period for existing contracts concluded before 17 June 2025.

Where the Commission identifies a risk that the filling target for 2027 for underground storage of a Member State pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017 /1938 might not be reached, taking into account the circumstances for the risk of missing the target, it shall confirm this risk by way of an implementing decision. The ban on existing contracts will only apply from 1 November 2027 for the Member State in question.

Authorisation and submission of relevant information

When a derogation is requested for imports of natural gas originating or exported, directly or indirectly, from Russia, the imports will be subject to **prior authorisation**.

When a derogation is requested and the gas price has changed on or after 17 June 2025, information regarding the price change must be provided. This information must be submitted to the authorising authority **no later than one month** before entry into the customs territory. The same deadline applies to mixtures containing natural gas originating in or exported, directly or indirectly, from Russia. For non-Russian gas, proof establishing the country of origin of the natural gas must be provided at least **five days** before entry.

No prior authorisation will be required where gas is imported from a country which produces gas and has exported more than 5 billion cm of natural gas to the Union in 2024 and has either prohibited the import of Russian gas or is applying other restrictive measures concerning Russian gas, or has no gas infrastructure in place which allows to import LNG or pipeline gas. No later than 5 working days after entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission will by means of an implementing decision, draw up the **list of such countries**. The Commission will monitor whether the criteria for an exemption from prior authorisation remain fulfilled and will **update the list** accordingly and may revoke the exemption if a circumvention is detected.

Natural gas to be imported into the Union through borders or interconnectors or interconnection points between the **Union and the Russian Federation or Belarus**, or via pipelines which connect Russia with the Union and are running through third countries without having entry points between Russia and the Union will be presumed to be exported, directly or indirectly, from Russia. Natural gas to be imported into the Union via **Strandzha 1** will be presumed to be exported, directly or indirectly, from Russia, unless unambiguous evidence can be provided to the authorising authorities, no later than 7 working days before the entry into the customs territory, establishing that the country of production of the natural gas is not Russia.

Effective monitoring

Customs authorities, and, where relevant, competent authorities and regulatory authorities, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) and the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER), will ensure effective monitoring of the regulation and cooperate closely with other relevant national authorities, authorities from other Member States, Union authorities and the Commission. They will have to **verify the evidence** submitted to establish the country of production by requiring further information, which may include but not be limited to upstream delivery documentation, such as publicly available satellite tracking of LNG cargoes or tracking information from the European Maritime Safety Agency.

Priority will be given to checks at interconnection points, LNG facilities, or transit pipelines where there is a high risk of circumvention.

Authorisation authorities must cooperate and exchange information received on natural gas imports with regulatory authorities, competent authorities and, where appropriate, customs authorities, as well as with OLAF, the European Public Prosecutor's Office, ACER and the Commission, in order to ensure compliance with the regulation and prevent circumvention.

Penalties

Member States must provide for effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties for failure to comply with this regulation. The maximum penalty for legal persons will be at least: (i) 3.5% of the undertaking’s total worldwide annual turnover for the preceding financial year, or (ii) **EUR 40 million**, or (iii) **300%** of the estimated transaction turnover, which shall be calculated on the basis of the volume of the natural gas involved and the “day-ahead” contract prices on the TTF market. With regard to natural persons, the maximum penalty shall not be lower than EUR 2.5 million.

National diversification plans

Each Member State will establish a diversification plan describing measures, milestones and potential barriers to diversifying their gas supplies, in order to discontinue all imports of natural gas from Russia within the deadline set by the regulation.

In the case of **sudden and significant developments**, seriously threatening the security of energy supply of one or more Member States, and after an emergency in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 has been declared, the Commission may temporarily suspend the application of this Regulation in one or more Member States. In such a situation, the Commission may also suspend the requirement of prior authorisation.

Phasing out Russian natural gas imports and improving monitoring of potential energy dependencies

2025/0180(COD) - 17/10/2025 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on International Trade and the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy jointly adopted the report by Inese VAIDERE (EPP, LV) and Ville NIINISTÖ (Greens/EFA, FI) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on phasing out Russian natural gas imports, improving monitoring of potential energy dependencies and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1938.

The committee responsible recommended that the European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the proposal as follows:

Subject matter

The proposed regulation provides a framework for effectively eliminating the Union’s remaining exposure to the significant risks for trade and security, resulting from gas and oil trade with the Russian Federation by laying down:

- a stepwise prohibition of **imports and temporary storage** of natural gas from the Russian Federation and of the provision of LNG terminal services;

- a prohibition of **oil imports**, including **petroleum product imports**, from the Russian Federation;

- rules to effectively implement and monitor those prohibitions;

- provisions to better assess the security of energy supplies in the Union.

Prohibition of natural gas imports

The amended text seeks to ban imports of Russian natural gas - both pipeline and liquefied natural gas (LNG) - from **1 January 2026**, with limited exceptions for existing short-term contracts (until 17 June 2026) and long-term contracts (until 1 January 2027), provided they were concluded before 17 June 2025 and remain unamended.

A legal prohibition of imports of natural gas under a Union trade measure constitutes ‘**force majeure**’, a sovereign act of the Union beyond the control of gas importers, rendering the performance of natural gas imports from Russia unlawful, with direct legal effect and without any discretion for Member States concerning its application. The Commission should provide information and technical assistance to EU companies, including through best practices and training sessions, to facilitate the effective implementation of the Regulation.

Prohibition of oil imports, including petroleum product imports

The import and temporary storage of oil, including petroleum products, which originate in or are exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation as well as of petroleum products obtained in a third country from crude oil originating in the Russian Federation, should be prohibited as of 1 January 2026.

Importers of oil, including petroleum products, should be required to submit to the customs authorities an application for prior authorisation of imports accompanied by all information necessary to establish the country of origin of the imported crude oil, the country of origin of the imported petroleum product or the country of origin of crude oil on the basis of which the petroleum product was obtained.

Circumvention

Given that there is increasing evidence that certain suppliers may resort to opaque maritime transport practices, including the use of so-called dark or **shadow fleets** that disable tracking systems, reflag vessels or conduct ship-to-ship transfers to obscure the origin, ownership and destination of energy shipments, Member States should monitor maritime transport practices in their territorial waters, including by requesting any relevant documentation.

National diversification plans for oil, including petroleum products

To ensure the implementation of the prohibition on imports of oil, including petroleum products, without disruption, Member States should establish a diversification plan describing measures, milestones and potential barriers to diversify their oil supplies, by 1 January 2026. The Commission should have the possibility to adopt decisions on those plans.

Penalties

Member States should establish penalties that are effective, proportionate and dissuasive. These penalties should take into account the seriousness and duration of the infringement, any advantages gained, cooperation with authorities, past conduct, and other relevant circumstances. A harmonised provision of penalties, when applying administrative fines, should be introduced. The minimum administrative fines should be **5%** of the undertaking’s total worldwide annual turnover for the preceding financial year.

Phasing out Russian natural gas imports and improving monitoring of potential energy dependencies

2025/0180(COD) - 02/02/2026 - Final act

PURPOSE: to phase out pipeline gas and liquefied natural gas (LNG) originating in or exported directly or indirectly from Russia, thereby preventing their access to the Union market.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Regulation (EU) 2026/261 of the European Parliament and of the Council on phasing out Russian natural gas imports and preparing the phase-out of Russian oil imports, improving monitoring of potential energy dependencies and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1938.

CONTENT: the regulation establishes a framework for eliminating the Union's remaining exposure to the significant risks for trade and security of supply resulting from trade in natural gas with Russia and for preparing for the effective and timely phase-out of oil imports from Russia. This regulation is a key step towards achieving the REPowerEU objective of ending the EU's dependence on Russian energy.

Phased ban on natural gas imports from Russia

Imports of pipeline gas and liquefied natural gas will be prohibited six weeks after the regulation enters into force (early 2026), while maintaining a transition period for existing contracts concluded before 17 June 2025. More specifically:

- for **short-term supply contracts concluded before 17 June 2025**, the ban on imports of Russian gas will apply from **25 April 2026 for LNG** and from **17 June 2026 for gas transported by pipeline**;

- for **long-term LNG import contracts** , the ban will apply from **1 January 2027**;

- regarding **long-term pipeline gas import contracts**, the ban will begin **on 30 September 2027**, provided that Member States are on track to meet the storage facility filling targets set out in the Gas Storage Regulation, and no later than 1 November 2027.

Prior authorisation

When a temporary derogation is requested, imports will be subject to prior authorisation. The authorities empowered to grant authorisation must receive all the information necessary to assess whether the conditions are met. This information must be provided no later than **one month before the natural gas enters the customs territory of the Union**. For non-Russian gas, proof must be provided at least **five days** before entry. For non-Russian gas, proof establishing the country of origin of the natural gas must be provided at least **five days** before entry.

Natural gas to be imported into the Union via **Strandzha 1** will be presumed to be exported, directly or indirectly, from Russia, unless unambiguous evidence can be provided to the authorising authorities, no later than **seven working days** before the entry into the customs territory, establishing that the country of production of the natural gas is not Russia.

A no prior authorisation will apply when natural gas is imported from a natural gas producing country that exported more than **5 billion m3** of natural gas to the Union in 2024, and has prohibited the import of Russian natural gas, whether originating in Russia or exported, directly or indirectly, from Russia, or applies other restrictive measures concerning this gas; or does not have gas infrastructure to import LNG or gas transported by pipeline.

No later than 5 working days after entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission should draw up the **list of such countries**. The Commission will monitor whether the criteria for an exemption from prior authorisation remain fulfilled and will update the list accordingly and may revoke the exemption if a circumvention is detected.

Effective monitoring

Customs authorities, and, where relevant, competent authorities and regulatory authorities, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), the European Public Prosecutor’s Office (EPPO) and the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) should ensure the effective monitoring of the regulation and cooperate closely with other relevant national authorities, authorities from other Member States, Union authorities and the Commission. They should verify the evidence submitted to establish the country of production by requiring further information, which may include but not be limited to upstream delivery documentation, such as publicly available satellite tracking of LNG cargoes or tracking information from the European Maritime Safety Agency.

Sanctions

Non-compliance with the new rules may result in maximum penalties of at least EUR 2.5 million for individuals and at least EUR 40 million for companies, at least 3.5 % the company’s total worldwide annual turnover, or 300 % of the estimated transaction turnover.

National diversification plans

By 1 March 2026, EU countries must develop national plans for diversifying their gas supply and identifying potential challenges in replacing Russian gas. The Commission will assess these plans and may issue recommendations proposing adjustments where necessary. Member States that still receive oil imports from Russia must also develop national diversification plans for crude oil and petroleum products.

Lastly, in the event **of a declared emergency and if security of supply** is seriously threatened in one or more EU countries, the Commission may suspend the import ban for a maximum period of four weeks.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3.2.2026.