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# REPowerEU - 4 years on

This web-based report marks the 4-year anniversary of the REPowerEU Plan and takes stock of the progress made since its adoption.

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In response to global energy market disruptions following Russia's aggression against Ukraine, the Commission acted decisively, in line with the Versailles Declaration, and unveiled the REPowerEU Plan in May 2022. It called for ending Europe's dependency on Russian energy imports by saving energy, accelerating the deployment of renewable energy and diversifying supplies.

The EU has been delivering on its commitments and has demonstrated its capacity to respond effectively in the face of unprecedented geopolitical challenges.



@AdobeStock (left to right) IgorHotinskiy/Mohok/YellowBoat

The EU has successfully **reduced the share of Russian gas imports** from 45% in 2022 to 12% in 2025. As a result of EU sanctions, Russian coal has been eliminated from our energy mix, and oil imports have declined from 27% at the beginning of 2022 to 2% in 2025. EU countries operating Russian-designed nuclear reactors (VVERs) continue shifting toward non-Russian alternatives.

Despite the progress achieved, in 2025 the EU still imported 36 billion cubic meters of Russian gas, 9.7 million tonnes of crude oil and almost 2 900 tonnes (preliminary figures) of uranium in enriched or fuel form. To address the phase-out of remaining Russian energy imports, the Commission presented the REPowerEU Roadmap in May 2025, setting out a gradual removal of Russian oil, gas and nuclear energy from the EU markets.

Less than a year later, and following a historical political agreement, the REPowerEU gas regulation, entered into force on 3 February 2026, turning one of the REPowerEU Plan's objectives into a binding law. It establishes a gradual, but permanent, end to Russian liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports in 2026 – in alignment with sanctions – and Russian pipeline gas imports in 2027. To ensure the integrity of these measures, the regulation establishes a robust enforcement system, including harmonised penalties and safeguards across EU countries. To support the implementation of the ban, the Commission published detailed guidance and periodically organises meetings with EU countries and the industry.

The Commission is committed to further advancing the phase-out of Russian oil imports, as signalled in the statement on the phase out of Russian oil imports accompanying the REPowerEU gas regulation, and is actively supporting concerned EU countries in their oil diversification efforts.

> As the global landscape continues to evolve, notably with ongoing instability in the Middle East, the need for sustained resilience remains paramount. The uncertainty and volatility arising from the closure of the Strait of Hormuz reinforces the relevance of the REPowerEU Plan objectives and strategy. Higher global fossil fuel prices directly translate into higher costs for the EU.

The energy crisis of 2022 taught us the benefits of EU-wide coordination and that accelerating the deployment of renewables, electrification, reducing natural gas demand and enhancing energy efficiency are key for our energy security and economic stability. REPowerEU ensures that Europe's energy future is decided in Europe.

This online report is accompanied by 28 fact sheets – one per EU country and one for the EU as a whole – providing a detailed country-specific analysis.

Country fact sheets

## Save energy

One of REPowerEU's major objectives is to promote energy savings and improve energy efficiency because the safest, cleanest, and most affordable energy is the energy we do not consume. Accordingly, the EU has taken decisive measures to curb overall gas demand and swiftly reduce dependence on Russian imports.

- Reducing gas demand and boosting energy efficiency
- Heat pumps
- Electric vehicles
- AccelerateEU – Energy Union

Almost all EU countries have included investments in energy efficiency in their Recovery and Resilience Plans, as well as investments and reforms in the deployment of renewables, energy infrastructure and diversification.

## Security of gas supply

Gas storage is a key asset to ensure EU energy security as it provides around one third of the EU's winter gas consumption. Demand reduction and storage measures contribute to stabilising energy prices, benefitting the competitiveness of the EU economy.

Following the halt of injections in European gas storages by Russian companies and the historical low gas storage levels in November 2021, the EU set storage targets to ensure 90% full storages ahead of each winter. This target was reached months in advance in 2023 and 2024.

Before its expiration by the end of 2025 and in the context of continued volatility and uncertainty in the global energy landscape, the Commission proposed to prolong the Gas Storage Regulation for 2 years until the end of 2027. The EU adopted the amendment in September 2025 ahead of the winter season.

In 2025, gas storage levels peaked at 83% on 1 October, the lowest since 2021. However, there was no risk to our security of supply. In Spring 2026, EU gas storage levels remained stable, although they were below the average of the last 5 years. In the context of the current volatility in the global energy markets, the Commission invites EU countries to make use of the flexibility provisions in the regulation and to consider reducing their filling target to 80% as early as possible in the filling season, to provide certainty and reassurance to market participants.

The Commission is working on strengthening its energy security, building on the lessons learned from recent years. The EU should also prepare itself for emerging threats, such as physical, cyber and climate risks for European energy infrastructure.

To ensure that the EU remains prepared for potential supply disruptions, the Commission is working on a revision of the Energy Security Framework planned for adoption in 2026. Our future framework should be flexible enough to deal with a wide variety of risks.

## Diversify energy supplies

Since the adoption of the REPowerEU Plan, the EU has drastically reduced the import of Russian fossil fuels and successfully diversified its energy supplies.

- Russian fossil fuel imports
- The EU Energy Platform and AggregateEU
- Energy infrastructure development
- The nuclear sector
- Enhanced international cooperation

## Produce clean energy

REPowerEU puts the accelerated production of clean energy at the centre of efforts to enhance the EU's energy security and ensure the decarbonisation of our economy. In October 2023, the EU agreed on strengthened legislation to increase its renewables share in the context of the revised Renewable Energy Directive, raising the EU's binding target for 2030 to at least 42.5%, with the aspiration to reach 45%.

The EU has delivered a significant increase in its production of energy from renewable sources. The share of renewables in the energy mix increased from 10% to 25% between 2006 and 2024. Since 2021, the EU has installed 260 GW of renewable capacity (204 GW solar PV and 57 GW wind). This has led to €5.6 billion in savings of gas that would have otherwise been used for generation in 2025.

Since 2022, the EU has deployed renewables at record speed, with wind and solar generation increasing by more than 50% in the last 5 years. Wind and solar energy now provide 31% of the EU's electricity, overtaking fossil fuels.

The role of storage in better integrating renewable energy sources and therefore facilitating their further expansion is becoming increasingly important. According to the information provided by the European Energy Storage Inventory in April 2026, the EU now has around 55 GW of cumulative installed storage capacity, with over 30 GW of storage in the pipeline, mostly batteries, already permitted or under construction.

- Solar PV energy
- Wind energy
- Permitting procedures, auctions and acceleration areas
- Renewable fuels and gases

## EU Funding supporting REPowerEU

In addition to the Cohesion policy funds (European Regional Development Fund + Cohesion Fund + Just Transition Fund + European Social Fund Plus), EU countries can make the critical reforms and investments needed to rapidly end their dependence on Russian fossil fuels with support from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF).

- The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)
- Cohesion policy funds

## Related links

- REPowerEU – 4 years on: Factsheets per EU country
- REPowerEU – phase out of Russian energy imports - Energy
- REPowerEU