

ENGIE Factsheet

ENGIE is a French energy company active in electricity production; electricity, fossil gas and LNG trade; and power, gas, LNG and battery infrastructure exploitation. The multinational is the result of the merger of Gaz de France (GDF) and SUEZ in 2008.¹ The French state is the company's largest shareholder.² ENGIE has 91 thousand employees and is active in more than 30 countries. In 2025, the company realised €72 billion in revenues and €5 billion in net income.³

The company's image: Leader in the energy transition

ENGIE presents itself as a global energy company that is all about the transition to a “carbon-neutral world”.⁴ The company aspires “to become a leader in the energy transition”⁵ However, ENGIE's plans, investments, strategy and lobby practices show an energy multinational that is heavily invested in fossil fuels for a long time to come.

Green plans fade to grey

ENGIE invested €3 billion to grow its renewable and storage capacity last year.⁶ It aims to grow this capacity from the current 52⁷ GW to 95 GW by 2030⁸. ENGIE's plans for net-zero GHG emissions by 2045.⁹

However, fossil gas plays a leading role in ENGIE's vision for the energy transition.¹⁰ With 41 MW of a total of 105 MW capacity installed, the company's gas-fired power plants are the main source of energy production. Combined, non-renewable capacity - gas, coal and nuclear – even represents 45% of total capacity.¹¹

Gas power

While ENGIE's climate plans are silent about closing gas power plants,¹² the company continues

¹ ENGIE, Universal Registration Document 2025, 10 September 2026, <https://www.engie.com/app/uploads/2026/09/Universal-Registration-Document-2025-Digital-accessibility-version.pdf>

² ENGIE website, Shareholder Structure, Share capital and voting rights, 31 May 2026, <https://www.engie.com/en/investors/shareholder-structure/>, visited 1 October 2026.

³ ENGIE, Universal Registration Document 2025

⁴ E.g. “leading global energy company focused on renewable energies and decentralized, low-carbon energy networks, supporting its customers in the drive to decarbonize” & the company's purpose is “to act to accelerate the transition to a carbon-neutral economy through low-energy solutions that are more respectful of the environment.” ENGIE, Universal Registration Document 2025

⁵ ENGIE website, Our strategy to accelerate the energy transition, <https://www.engie.com/en/about-engie/our-strategy/>, visited 5 October 2026.

⁶ ENGIE, FY 2025 Data Book, https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2026-02/ENGIE%20FY%202025%20DataBook_VDEF_0.pdf, p. 49.

⁷ ENGIE, FY 2025 Data Book, p. 24.

⁸ ENGIE, ESG 2025 ESG at ENGIE, https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2026-03/ESG%20@%20ENGIE%202025%20VDEF_1.pdf, p.16

⁹ ENGIE, Update of ENGIE climate strategy.

¹⁰ E.g. ENGIE website, Our strategy to accelerate the energy transition: “relying on a balanced energy mix in which gas and electricity complement each other to ensure a reliable and affordable energy transition.”

¹¹ ENGIE, FY 2025 Data Book, p. 24

¹² E.g. Reclaim Finance website, ENGIE's 2025 climate plan: status quo on gas, 18 April 2025, <https://reclaimfinance.org/site/en/2025/04/18/engies-2025-climate-plan-status-quo-on-gas/>, visited 5 October 2026.



adding and securing gas assets. Last year for example, ENGIE commissioned a new 875 MW gas-fired power plant in Flémalle, Belgium.¹³ Through its independent subsidiary NaTran, ENGIE operates Europe's largest, high-pressure gas transportation network, spanning 32,500 km.¹⁴

This year, the company secured off-take agreements for two of its gas power plants in Oman for the coming 15 years.¹⁵ In total the company invested at least €258 million to expand its gas generated energy production.¹⁶

Growing the LNG business

ENGIE is a leading importer of liquefied natural gas (LNG) in Europe.¹⁷ LNG comes with 33% more GHG emissions than coal.¹⁸ ENGIE committed to phasing out coal for its energy production by 2027 globally.¹⁹ However, the company intends to continue trading LNG until at least 2043.

ENGIE has three major long-term purchase agreements with US LNG suppliers: 0.9 and 1.8 million tonnes annually until 2041 from respectively Cheniere Energy²⁰ and NextDecade;²¹ and 0.9 million tonnes per year from Sempra Infrastructure until 2042.²²

Last year ENGIE signed an agreement to supply Thai power plants 0.8 million tonnes annually until 2043.²³

Russian gas

The US contracts were signed after Russia invaded Ukraine in February 2022. From that time on ENGIE's has engaged in securing more supply of LNG to replace its imports of Russian pipe gas. ENGIE claims to have stopped importing Russian pipe-gas.²⁴ It is unclear whether ENGIE is still

¹³ ENGIE, 2025 Management Report And Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, <https://www.engie.com/app/uploads/2026/03/2025-Management-report-and-annual-consolidated-financial-statements.pdf>, p.9

¹⁴ ENGIE website, Gas Transportation, <https://www.engie.com/en/our-activities/infrastructures/gas-transportation/>, visited 5 October 2026.

¹⁵ ENGIE, ENGIE H1 2026 Results, 31 July 2026, <https://www.engie.com/app/uploads/2026/07/PR-ENGIE-H1-2026-results.pdf>, p.2

¹⁶ ENGIE, FY 2025 Data Book, p. 49; The amount related to growing gas generated energy production is higher but cannot be calculated. Relevant general categories such as 'infrastructure' and 'supply and energy management' are not specific to the amount attributable to gas or other non-renewable infrastructure.

¹⁷ ENGIE website, Global LNG, <https://engie-sem.com/solution/global-lng/>, visited 1 October 2026.

¹⁸ Cornell Chronicle, Liquefied natural gas carbon footprint is worse than coal, 3 October 2024, <https://news.cornell.edu/stories/2024/10/liquefied-natural-gas-carbon-footprint-worse-coal>.

¹⁹ ENGIE, 2025 Management Report And Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

²⁰ Cheniere Energy, Cheniere and ENGIE Increase Volume and Extend Term of LNG Sale and Purchase Agreement, 9 March 2022, https://lngir.cheniere.com/_assets/_4b3aa8a5b175b569f60c196a97e37242/cheniere/news/2022-03-09_Cheniere_and_Engie_Increase_Volume_and_Extend_242.pdf.

²¹ NextDecade, NextDecade and ENGIE Execute 1.75 MTPA LNG Sale and Purchase Agreement, 2 May 2022, <https://investors.next-decade.com/node/9911/pdf>.

²² Sempra Infrastructure website, Sempra Infrastructure Announces Agreement with ENGIE for Supply of U.S. LNG from Port Arthur LNG Phase 1, 6 December 2022, <https://www.sempra.com/newsroom/press-releases/sempra-infrastructure-announces-agreement-engie-supply-us-lng-port-arthur>, visited 6 October 2026.

²³ ENGIE, ENGIE and Gulf sign 15-year LNG agreement to strengthen Thailand's energy security, 14 January 2025, https://engie-sem.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/56765c78adfeb384b6ac2e563baf7c8d_ENGIE-and-Gulf-sign-15-year-LNG-agreement-to-strengthen-Thailand's-energy-security.pdf.

²⁴ ENGIE website, ESG-related questions from our stakeholders, <https://www.engie.com/en/our-commitments/environment-and-society/strengthening-our-social-and-social-commitment/esg-related-questions-from-our-stakeholders/>, visited 6 October 2026.

importing Russian LNG.

Carbon capture and storage anyone?

ENGIE has defended its US LNG contract with NextDecade by reference to a carbon capture and storage (CCS) project, which is in itself a heavily contested technology²⁵, that was planned to reduce the emissions at NextDecade's Rio Grande LNG facility by around 90%.²⁶ However, the company withdrew the permit application for the CCS project in August 2024.²⁷

Fossil fuel lock-in

ENGIE's LNG business and its long term LNG contracts fuel further expansion of the LNG industry.²⁸ As with other fossil fuel assets this risks trapping companies like Engie in continuing to promote LNG. Investments in fossil infrastructure need to be profitable but become stranded assets when fossil fuels are phased out as is required to combat climate change.

Climate impacts of LNG

LNG production is polluting and controversial.²⁹ For example the climate impacts of LNG are significantly greater than those of pipe-gas.³⁰ This relates to the energy intensive cooling process that is needed to make LNG from gas and other factors such as transportation by ship.

Both fossil gas and LNG mainly consist of methane, an extremely potent GHG. The use and production of these fossil fuels comes with emissions of methane through leaks. In the atmosphere methane traps about 80 times more heat than CO₂ over a period of 20 years.³¹

The climate impacts of LNG vary with the GHG emissions along different links in the supply chain such as production location and shipping distance. LNG supply from the US and Russia, where Engie has secured several contracts, is associated with higher than average emissions of GHG.³²

Weakening the EU Methane Regulation

The EU Methane Regulation (EUMR) is designed to curb methane emissions in oil, gas and coal supply chains. The EUMR entered into force in August 2024 and includes obligations for importers,

²⁵Fossil Free Politics Website,

<https://fossilfreepolitics.org/news/implementation-dialogue-on-carbon-capture-the-latest-in-a-textbook-case-of-fossil-fuel-influence/>, visited 7 October 2026.

²⁶ ENGIE website, ENGIE, response on climate strategy & Reclaim Finance website, ENGIE's LNG contracts: a long-term trap for the energy transition, 2 April 2025, <https://reclaimfinance.org/site/en/2025/04/02/engies-lng-contracts-a-long-term-trap-for-the-energy-transition/>, visited 6 October 2026.

²⁷ Reuters, NextDecade withdraws carbon-capture project application, 20 August 2024, <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/nextdecade-withdraws-carbon-capture-project-application-ferc-2024-08-20/>.

²⁸ Reclaim Finance website, ENGIE's LNG contracts: a long-term trap for the energy transition

²⁹ Reclaim Finance website, Avoiding dependence on LNG, <https://reclaimfinance.org/site/en/avoiding-dependence-on-lng/>, visited 6 October 2026.

³⁰ IEA, Assessing Emissions from LNG Supply and Abatement Options, September 2026, <https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/692d6770-69e0-4473-b61c-c048679fb6f1/AssessingEmissionsfromLNGsupplyandAbatementOptions.pdf>, p.4.

³¹ MIT Climate Portal website, Why do we compare methane to carbon dioxide over a 100-year timeframe? Are we underrating the importance of methane emissions?, 8 August 2025 (Update), <https://climate.mit.edu/ask-mit/why-do-we-compare-methane-carbon-dioxide-over-100-year-timeframe-are-we-underrating>, visited 6 October 2026.

³² Liquefiednaturalgas website, LNG Carbon Footprint & Lifecycle Emissions, 23 April 2026 (update), <https://liquefiednaturalgas.org/environmental/carbon-footprint/>, visited 6 October 2026.

such as measurement, reporting and verification requirements.³³

Oil and gas companies have lobbied to weaken, delay and derail the EUMR.³⁴ ENGIE has also been directly and indirectly involved in these efforts.³⁵ In 2022 already, before the adoption of the EUMR, for example, ENGIE advocated that importers should not be held liable for the quality of the reporting, measurement and verification data. It also argued for the use of engineering calculations instead of (only) measuring actual methane emissions in the EU.³⁶

In April 2025 ENGIE co-signed an industry letter advocating for weakening and delaying EUMR implementation. Demands included delaying monitoring, reporting, and verification requirements for fossil fuel imports and a grace period for penalties until implementing rules were in place.³⁷

Also in September 2025 and July 2026, ENGIE was involved in efforts by Gas Infrastructure Europe (GIE)³⁸ and Eurogas³⁹ to further weaken and delay EUMR implementation requirements through its membership⁴⁰ of these industry organisations.

³³ Environmental Defense Fund Europe, EU Methane Regulation and Energy Security: Assessment of Current Market Conditions,

<https://library.edf.org/AssetLink/51davs1164cl26ra450o234ok1j6h0p.pdf>

³⁴ Influence map website, Methane Regulation for the Energy Sector,

<https://europe.influencemap.org/policy/EU-Methane-Regulation-for-the-energy-sector-18788>, visited 6 October 2026.

³⁵ Influence map website, Methane Regulation for the Energy Sector, Policy Overview,

<https://europe.influencemap.org/policy/EU-Methane-Regulation-for-the-energy-sector-18788>, visited 6 October 2026.

³⁶ ENGIE, ENGIE position - Regulation on methane emissions reduction in the energy sector, 13 April 2022

<https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/api/download/090166e5eb037335>

³⁷ Eurogas, Methane Emissions Regulation - Urgent Need for Regulatory Clarity to Safeguard EU Supply Security, 28 April 2025,

<https://www.eurogas.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/250428-Current-impact-of-MER-on-EU-SoS.pdf>.

³⁸ GIE, Call for inclusion of the Methane Emissions Regulation in the forthcoming Energy Omnibus Package, September 2025,

<https://www.gie.eu/wp-content/uploads/filr/12666/20250911-GIE-Letter-EU-Methane-Emissions-Regulation-in-Omnibus.pdf>

³⁹ Eurogas, EU Methane Regulation Joint Statement ahead of next European Council and TTE Council of June 2026, 11 June 2026,

<https://www.eurogas.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/260615-EU-MR-Joint-statement-ahead-of-June-Council-and-TTE-Council.pdf>.

⁴⁰ ENGIE subsidiaries Elengie and Natran are GIE member:

https://www.gie.eu/wp-content/uploads/filr/9454/GIE_members_Dec_2025.pdf