

LNG THREAT MAP

Liquefied 'Natural' Gas (LNG) is fossil gas, cooled down to -162 degrees Celsius to turn it into a liquid. This reduces its volume by a factor of about 600, making it easier to load LNG on ships and transport it across the ocean. About 42% of the gas consumed in Europe in 2023 arrived in the form of LNG, the biggest part of it was fracked US LNG. Along the entire supply chain, LNG leads to high emissions, making it a hazardous climate threat that rivals even coal in its climate impact. On top of environmental damage, LNG has severe impacts on communities both in supply countries as well as many import countries.



OPERATING

PERMISSIONS GRANTED

EXPANSION

PERMISSIONS APPLIED FOR

PROPOSED

CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY

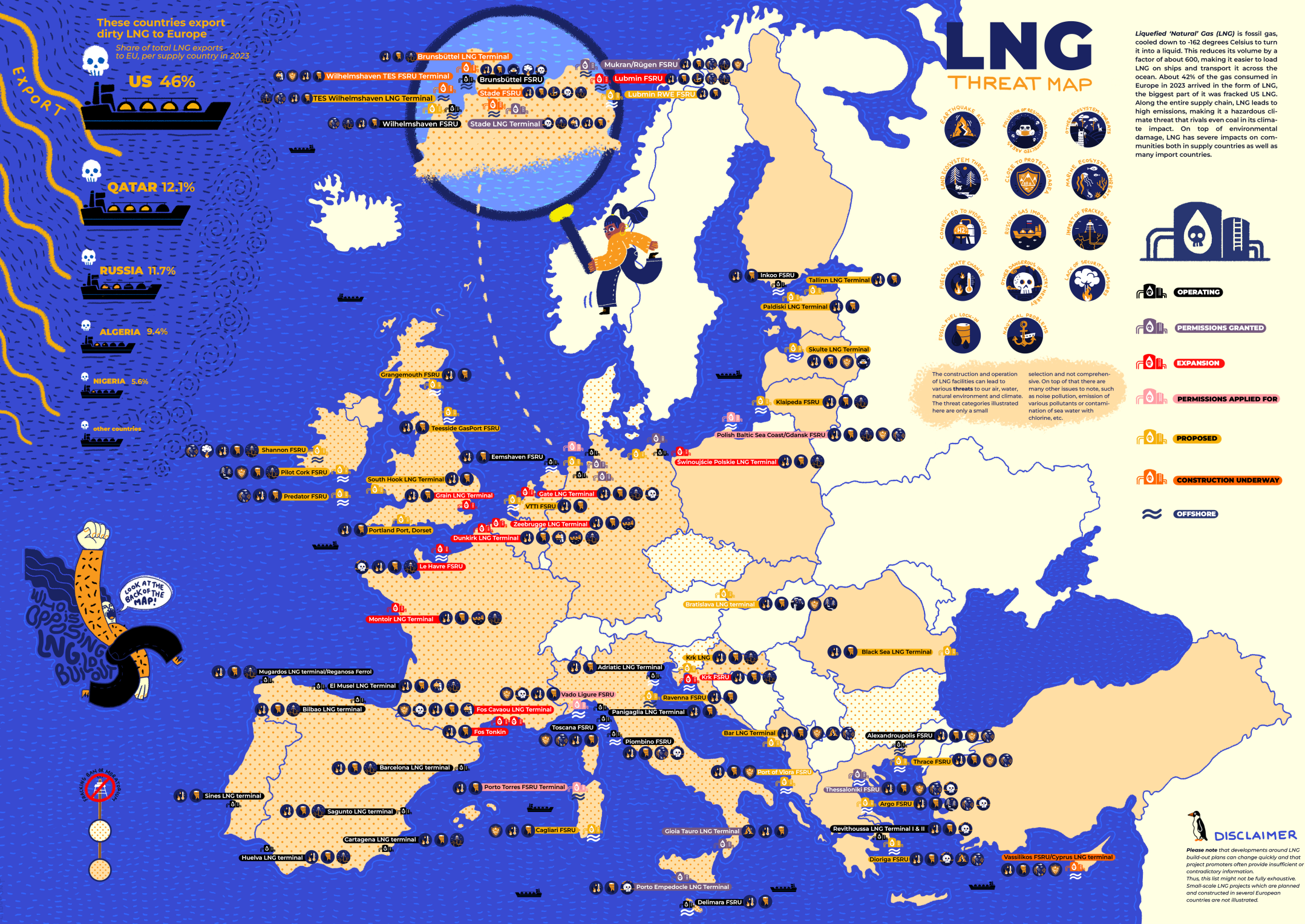
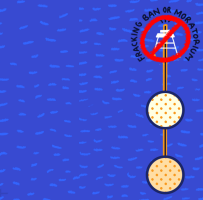
OFFSHORE

- FAST TRACKS**
- PROLIFERATION OF RESOURCES**
- OVERSYSTEMS**
- PROTECTED AREAS**
- CLIMATE TO PROTECTED AREAS**
- HAZARDOUS WASTE**
- CONNECTED TO HYDROGEN**
- RUSSIAN GAS IMPORTS**
- IMPACT OF FRACKING GAS**
- PURE CLIMATE CHANGE**
- PERMANENTLY DAMAGED**
- LOSS OF SECURE FRESHWATER**
- PURE FUEL LOCK-IN**
- HAZARDOUS WASTE**

The construction and operation of LNG facilities can lead to various threats to our air, water, natural environment and climate. The threat categories illustrated here are only a small selection and not comprehensive. On top of that there are many other issues to note, such as noise pollution, emission of various pollutants or contamination of sea water with chlorine, etc.

These countries export dirty LNG to Europe
Share of total LNG exports to EU, per supply country in 2023

- US 46%**
- QATAR 12.1%**
- RUSSIA 11.7%**
- ALGERIA 9.4%**
- NIGERIA 5.8%**
- Other countries**



DISCLAIMER

Please note that developments around LNG build-out plans can change quickly and that project promoters often provide insufficient or contradictory information. Thus, this list might not be fully exhaustive. Small-scale LNG projects which are planned and constructed in several European countries are not illustrated.