*Changes to legislation:* There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Decision No 1364/2006/ EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

### ANNEX I

## TRANS-EUROPEAN ENERGY NETWORKS

Axes for priority projects, including sites of projects of European interest, as defined in Articles 7 and 8

The priority projects, including projects of European interest, to be carried out on each axis for priority projects are listed below. ELECTRICITY NETWORKS

EL.1. France — Belgium — Netherlands — Germany: electricity network reinforcement in order to resolve congestion in electricity flow through the Benelux States.

Including the following projects of European interest: Avelin (FR) — Avelgem (BE) line Moulaine (FR) — Aubange (BE) line.

EL.2. Borders of Italy with France, Austria, Slovenia and Switzerland: increasing electricity interconnection capacities.

Including the following projects of European interest:

Lienz (AT) — Cordignano (IT) line New interconnection between Italy and Slovenia Udine Ovest (IT) — Okroglo (SI) line S. Fiorano (IT) — Nave (IT) — Gorlago (IT) line Venezia Nord (IT) — Cordignano (IT) line St. Peter (AT) — Tauern (AT) line Südburgenland (AT) — Kainachtal (AT) line Austria — Italy (Thaur-Brixen) interconnection through the Brenner rail tunnel.

- EL.3. France Spain Portugal: increasing electricity interconnection capacities between these countries and for the Iberian peninsula and grid development in island regions.
- Including the following projects of European interest: Sentmenat (ES) — Bescanó (ES) — Baixas (FR) line Valdigem (PT) — Douro Internacional (PT) — Aldeadávila (ES) line and 'Douro Internacional' facilities.
- EL.4. Greece Balkan countries UCTE System: development of electricity infrastructure to connect Greece to the UCTE System and to enable the development of the south-east European electricity market.
- Including the following project of European interest: Philippi (EL) — Hamidabad (TR) line.
- EL.5. United Kingdom continental Europe and northern Europe: establishing/increasing electricity interconnection capacities and possible integration of offshore wind energy.
- Including the following project of European interest: Undersea cable to link England (UK) and the Netherlands.

EL.6. Ireland — United Kingdom: increasing electricity interconnection capacities and possible integration of offshore wind energy.

Including the following project of European interest: Undersea cable to link Ireland and Wales (UK).

EL.7. Denmark — Germany — Baltic Ring (including Norway — Sweden — Finland — Denmark — Germany — Poland — Baltic States — Russia): increasing electricity interconnection capacities and possible integration of offshore wind energy.

Including the following projects of European interest:

Kassø (DK) — Hamburg/Dollern (DE) line Hamburg/Krümmel (DE) — Schwerin (DE) line Kassø (DK) — Revsing (DK) — Tjele (DK) line Vester Hassing (DK) — Trige (DK) line Submarine cable Skagerrak 4: between Denmark and Norway Poland — Lithuania link, including necessary reinforcement of the Polish electricity network and the Poland-Germany profile in order to enable participation in the internal energy market Submarine cable Finland — Estonia (Estlink) Fennoscan submarine cable between Finland and Sweden Halle/Saale (DE) — Schweinfurt (DE).

EL.8. Germany — Poland — Czech Republic — Slovakia — Austria — Hungary — Slovenia: increasing electricity interconnection capacities.

Including the following projects of European interest: Neuenhagen (DE) — Vierraden (DE) — Krajnik (PL) line Dürnrohr (AT) — Slavětice (CZ) line New interconnection between Germany and Poland Veľký Kapušany (SK) — Lemešany (SK) — Moldava (SK) — Sajóivánka (HU) line Gabčíkovo (SK) — Veľký Ďur (SK) line Stupava (SK) — south-east Vienna (AT) line.

EL.9. Mediterranean Member States — Mediterranean Electricity Ring increasing electricity interconnection capacities between Mediterranean Member States and Morocco — Algeria — Tunisia — Libya — Egypt — near eastern countries — Turkey.

Including the following project of European interest:

Electricity connection to link Tunisia and Italy. GAS NETWORKS

NG.1. United Kingdom — northern continental Europe, including the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Germany — Poland — Lithuania — Latvia — Estonia — Finland — Russia:
 Gas pipelines to connect some of the main sources of gas supply in Europe, improve network interoperability, and increase security of supply, including natural

gas pipelines via the offshore route from Russia to the EU and the onshore route from Russia to Poland and Germany, new pipeline building and network capacity increases in and between Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, and in and between Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Germany, and Austria.

Including the following projects of European interest:

- North European gas pipeline Yamal — Europe gas pipeline Natural gas pipeline linking Denmark, Germany and Sweden Increase in transmission capacity on the Germany — Belgium — United Kingdom axis.
- NG.2. Algeria Spain Italy France northern continental Europe: construction of new natural gas pipelines from Algeria to Spain, France and Italy, and increasing network capacities in and between Spain, France and Italy.

Including the following projects of European interest:

Algeria — Tunisia — Italy gas pipeline Algeria-Italy gas pipeline, via Sardinia and Corsica, with a branch to France Medgas gas pipeline (Algeria — Spain — France — Continental Europe).

NG.3. Caspian Sea countries — Middle East — EU: new natural gas pipeline networks to the European Union from new sources, including the Turkey — Greece, Greece — Italy, Turkey — Austria, and Greece — Slovenia — Austria (via the western Balkans) natural gas pipelines.

Including the following projects of European interest:

Turkey — Greece — Italy gas pipeline Turkey — Austria gas pipeline.

- NG.4. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals in Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Cyprus and Poland: diversifying sources of supply and entry points, including the LNG terminals' connections with the transmission grid.
- NG.5. Underground natural gas storage in Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Greece and the Baltic Sea Region:
  increasing capacity in Spain, France, Italy and the Baltic Sea Region and construction of the first facilities in Portugal, Greece, and Lithuania.
- NG.6. Mediterranean Member States East Mediterranean Gas Ring: establishing and increasing natural gas pipeline capacities between the Mediterranean Member States and Libya — Egypt — Jordan — Syria — Turkey.

Including the following project of European Interest: Libya-Italy gas pipeline.

## ANNEX II

## TRANS-EUROPEAN ENERGY NETWORKS

Additional criteria for identifying Projects of common interest, as referred to in Article 6(2)

*Changes to legislation:* There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Decision No 1364/2006/ EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

# ELECTRICITY NETWORKS

- 1. Developing electricity networks in island, isolated, peripheral and ultraperipheral regions while promoting the diversification of energy sources and enhancing the use of renewable energy, and connection of the electricity networks of those regions, if appropriate:
- Ireland United Kingdom (Wales)
- Greece (islands)
- Italy (Sardinia) France (Corsica) Italy (mainland)
- Connections in island regions, including connections to the mainland
- Connections in ultraperipheral regions in France, Spain, Portugal.
- 2. Developing the electricity connections between the Member States needed for the functioning of the internal market and in order to ensure the reliability and dependability of the operation of electricity networks:
- France Belgium Netherlands Germany
- France Germany
- France Italy
- France Spain
- Portugal Spain
- Finland Sweden
- Finland Estonia Latvia Lithuania
- Austria Italy
- Italy Slovenia
- Austria Italy Slovenia Hungary
- Germany Poland
- Germany Poland Czech Republic Austria Slovakia Hungary
- Hungary Slovakia
- Hungary Austria
- Poland Lithuania
- Ireland United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
- Austria Germany Slovenia Hungary
- Netherlands United Kingdom
- Germany Denmark Sweden
- Greece Italy
- Hungary Slovenia
- Malta Italy
- Finland Estonia
- Italy Slovenia.
- 3. Developing electrical connections within the Member States where needed in order to take advantage of the connections between the Member States, the functioning of the internal market or the connection of renewable energy sources:
- all Member States.
- 4. Developing electricity connections with non-Member States, and more particularly with the candidate countries, thus contributing towards interoperability, the operational reliability and dependability of the electricity grids or the supply of electricity within the European Community:

*Changes to legislation:* There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Decision No 1364/2006/ EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- Germany Norway
- Netherlands Norway
- Sweden Norway
- United Kingdom Norway
- Baltic Electricity Ring: Germany Poland Belarus Russia Lithuania Latvia Estonia Finland Sweden Norway Denmark
- Norway Sweden Finland Russia
- Mediterranean Electricity Ring: France Spain Morocco Algeria Tunisia Libya — Egypt — near eastern countries — Turkey — Greece — Italy
- Greece Turkey
- Italy Switzerland
- Austria Switzerland
- Hungary Romania
- Hungary Serbia
- Hungary Croatia
- Italy Tunisia
- Greece Balkan countries
- Spain Morocco
- Spain Andorra France
- EU Balkan countries Belarus Russia Ukraine
- Black Sea Electricity Ring: Russia Ukraine Romania Bulgaria Turkey Georgia
- Bulgaria Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia/Greece Albania Italy or Bulgaria — Greece — Italy.
- 5. Actions improving the functioning of the interconnected electricity networks within the internal market, in particular, identifying the bottlenecks and missing links, developing solutions in order to deal with congestion and adapting the methods of forecasting and of operating electricity networks:
- Identifying the bottlenecks and missing links, especially cross-border, within electricity networks,
- Developing solutions for electricity flow management in order to deal with the problems of congestion within electricity networks,
- Adapting the methods of forecasting and of operating electricity networks as required for the proper functioning of the internal market and the use of a high percentage of renewable energy sources.

# GAS NETWORKS

- 6. Introducing natural gas into new regions, mainly island, isolated, peripheral and ultraperipheral regions, and developing natural gas networks in these regions:
- United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
- Ireland
- Spain
- Portugal
- Greece
- Sweden
- Denmark
- Italy (Sardinia)

*Changes to legislation:* There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Decision No 1364/2006/ EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- France (Corsica)
- Cyprus
- Malta
- Ultraperipheral regions in France, Spain, Portugal.
- 7. Developing natural gas connections in order to meet the needs of the internal market or strengthening the security of supply, including connection of separate natural gas and olefin gas networks:
- Ireland United Kingdom
- France Spain
- France Switzerland
- Portugal Spain
- Austria Germany
- Austria Hungary
- Austria Hungary Slovakia Poland
- Poland Czech Republic
- Slovakia Czech Republic Germany Austria
- Austria Italy
- Greece –Balkan countries
- Austria Hungary Romania Bulgaria Greece Turkey
- France Italy
- Greece Italy
- Austria Czech Republic
- Germany Czech Republic Austria Italy
- Austria Slovenia Croatia
- Hungary Croatia
- Hungary Romania
- Hungary Slovakia
- Hungary Ukraine
- Slovenia Balkan countries
- Belgium Netherlands Germany
- United Kingdom Netherlands Germany
- Germany Poland
- Denmark United Kingdom
- Denmark Germany Sweden
- Denmark Netherlands.
- 8. Developing the capacities for receiving LNG and for storage of natural gas needed in order to meet demand, control gas supply systems, and diversify sources and supply routes:
- all Member States.
- 9. Developing the natural gas transport capacity (gas supply pipelines) needed in order to meet demand and diversify supplies from internal and external sources, as well as supply routes:
- Nordic Gas Grid: Norway Denmark Germany Sweden Finland Russia — Baltic States — Poland
- Algeria Spain France

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Decision No 1364/2006/ EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- Russia Ukraine EU
- Russia Belarus Ukraine EU \_\_\_\_
- Russia Belarus EU
- Russia Baltic Sea Germany
- \_\_\_\_ Russia — Baltic States — Poland — Germany
- Germany Czech Republic Poland Germany other Member States
- Libya Italy
- Tunisia Libya Italy
- Caspian Sea countries EU
- Russia Ukraine Moldavia Romania Bulgaria Greece Slovenia other Balkan countries
- Russia Ukraine Slovakia Hungary Slovenia Italy
- Netherlands Germany Switzerland Italy
- Belgium France Switzerland Italy
- \_ Denmark — Sweden — Poland
- Norway Russia EU
- Ireland
- Algeria Italy France
- Algeria Tunisia Italy
- Middle East East Mediterranean Gas Ring EU
- Winksele (BE) blending installation on the north-south axis (blending of H gas with nitrogen)
- Capacity upgrade on the east-west axis: Zeebrugge (BE) Eynatten (BE).
- 10 Actions improving the functioning of the interconnected natural gas networks within the internal market and transit countries, in particular, identifying the bottlenecks and missing links, developing solutions in order to deal with congestion and adapting methods of forecasting and of operating natural gas networks efficiently and safely:
- identifying the bottlenecks and missing links, especially cross-border, within the natural gas networks,
- developing solutions for natural gas flow management in order to deal with the problems of congestion within the gas networks,
- adapting the methods of forecasting and operating natural gas networks required by the functioning of the internal market,
- increasing the overall performance, safety and security of the natural gas networks in transit countries.
- 11. Developing and integrating the olefin gases transport capacity needed in order to meet demand within the internal market:
- all Member States.

### ANNEX III

## TRANS-EUROPEAN ENERGY NETWORKS

Projects of common interest and their specifications, currently identified according to the criteria set out in Annex II ELECTRICITY NETWORKS

- 1. Developing electricity networks in isolated regions
- 1.1. Submarine cable Ireland Wales (UK)
- 1.2. Connection of southern Cyclades (EL) (to the Interconnected System)
- 1.3. 30 kV underwater cable link between the islands of Faial, Pico and S. Jorge (Azores, PT)
- 1.4. Connection and reinforcement of the grid in Terceira, Faial and S. Miguel (Azores, PT)
- 1.5. Connection and reinforcement of the grid in Madeira (PT)
- 1.6. Submarine cable Sardinia (IT) Italy mainland
- 1.7. Submarine cable Corsica (FR) Italy
- 1.8. Connection Italy mainland Sicily (IT): doubling of the connection Sorgente (IT) Rizziconi (IT)
- 1.9. New connections in the Balearic and Canary Islands (ES)
- 2. Developing electricity connections between the Member States
- 2.1. Moulaine (FR) Aubange (BE) line
- 2.2. Avelin (FR) Avelgem (BE) line
- 2.3. Interconnection between Germany and Belgium
- 2.4. Vigy (FR) Marlenheim (FR) line
- 2.5. Vigy (FR) Uchtelfangen (DE) line
- 2.6. La Praz (FR) phase transformer
- 2.7. Further increase of capacity through existing interconnection between France and Italy
- 2.8. New interconnection between France and Italy
- 2.9. New trans-Pyrenean interconnection between France and Spain
- 2.10. Eastern Pyrenees connection between France and Spain
- 2.11. Connections between northern Portugal and north-western Spain
- 2.12. Sines (PT) Alqueva (PT) Balboa (ES) line
- 2.13. Connection between southern Portugal and south-western Spain
- 2.14. Valdigem (PT) Douro Internacional (PT) Aldeadávila (ES) line and 'Douro Internacional' facilities
- 2.15. Connections north of the Gulf of Bothnia and and Fennoscan submarine cable between Finland and Sweden
- 2.16. Lienz (AT) Cordignano (IT) line
- 2.17. Somplago (IT) Würmbach (AT) interconnection
- 2.18. Austria-Italy (Thaur-Brixen) interconnection through the Brenner rail tunnel

- 2.19. Connection between Ireland and Northern Ireland
- 2.20. St. Peter (AT) Isar (DE) line
- 2.21. Submarine cable between south-eastern England and central Netherlands
- 2.22. Reinforcement of connections between Denmark and Germany, e.g. the Kassø Hamburg line
- 2.23. Reinforcement of the connections between Denmark and Sweden
- 2.24. New interconnection between Slovenia and Hungary: Cirkovce (SI) Hévíz (HU)
- 2.25. Sajóivánka (HU) Rimavská Sobota (SK)
- 2.26. Moldava (SK) Sajóivánka (HU)
- 2.27. Stupava (SK) south-east Vienna (AT)
- 2.28. Poland Germany line (Neuenhagen (DE) Vierraden (DE) Krajnik (PL))
- 2.29. Poland Lithuania link (Elk Alytus)
- 2.30. Submarine cable to link Finland and Estonia
- 2.31. Installation of flexible alternating current transmission systems linking Italy and Slovenia
- 2.32. New connections to link the UCTE and CENTREL systems
- 2.33. Dürnrohr (AT) Slavětice (CZ)
- 2.34. Submarine electricity connection to link Malta (MT) and Sicily (IT)
- 2.35. New interconnections between Italy and Slovenia
- 2.36. Udine Ovest (IT) Okroglo (SI) line
- 3. Developing electrical connections within the Member States
- 3.1. Connections on the Danish east-west axis: connection between Denmark's western (UCTE) and eastern (NORDEL) networks
- 3.2. Connection on the Danish north-south axis
- 3.3. New connections in northern France
- 3.4. New connections in south-western France
- 3.5. Trino Vercellese (IT) Lacchiarella (IT) line
- 3.6. Turbigo (IT) Rho (IT) Bovisio (IT) line
- 3.7. Voghera (IT) La Casella (IT) line
- 3.8. S. Fiorano (IT) Nave (IT) Gorlago (IT) line
- 3.9. Venezia Nord (IT) Cordignano (IT) line
- 3.10. Redipuglia (IT) Udine Ovest (IT) line
- 3.11. New connections on the east-west axis of Italy

- 3.12. Tavarnuzze (IT) Casallina (IT) line
- 3.13. Tavarnuzze (IT) S.Barbara (IT) line
- 3.14. Rizziconi (IT) Feroleto (IT) Laino (IT) line
- 3.15. New connections on the north-south axis of Italy
- 3.16. Network modifications for facilitating renewables connections in Italy
- 3.17. New wind energy connections in Italy
- 3.18. New connections on the north axis of Spain
- 3.19. New connections on the Mediterranean axis of Spain
- 3.20. New connections on the Galicia (ES) Centro (ES) axis
- 3.21. New connections on the Centro (ES) Aragón (ES) axis
- 3.22. New connections on the Aragón (ES) Levante (ES) axis
- 3.23. New connections on the Spanish south-centre axis (ES)
- 3.24. New connections on the Spanish east-centre axis (ES)
- 3.25. New connections in Andalucía (ES)
- 3.26. Pedralva (PT) Riba d'Ave (PT) line and Pedralva facilities
- 3.27. Recarei (PT) Valdigem (PT) line
- 3.28. Picote (PT) Pocinho (PT) line (upgrading)
- 3.29. Modification of the current Pego (PT) Cedillo (ES)/Falagueira (PT) line and Falagueira facilities
- 3.30. Pego (PT) Batalha (PT) line and Batalha facilities
- 3.31. Sines (PT) Ferreira do Alentejo (PT) I line (upgrading)
- 3.32. New wind energy connections in Portugal
- 3.33. Pereiros (PT) Zêzere (PT) Santarém (PT) lines and Zêzere facilities
- 3.34. Batalha (PT) Rio Maior (PT) I and II lines (upgradings)
- 3.35. Carrapatelo (PT) Mourisca (PT) line (upgrading)
- 3.36. Valdigem (PT) Viseu (PT) Anadia (PT) line
- 3.37. Deviation of the current Rio Maior (PT) Palmela (PT) line to Ribatejo (PT) and Ribatejo facilities
- 3.38. Thessaloniki (EL), Lamia (EL) and Patras (EL) substations and connecting lines
- 3.39. Connections of the regions of Evia (EL), Lakonia (EL) and Thrace (EL)
- 3.40. Strengthening of existing connections of peripheral regions in the mainland in Greece
- 3.41. Tynagh (IE) Cashla (IE) line

- 3.42. Flagford (IE) East Sligo (IE) line
- 3.43. Connections in the north-east and west of Spain, in particular to connect to the network wind-power generation capacities
- 3.44. Connections in the Basque country (ES), Aragón (ES) and Navarra (ES)
- 3.45. Connections in Galicia (ES)
- 3.46. Connections in central Sweden
- 3.47. Connections in southern Sweden
- 3.48. Hamburg (DE) Schwerin region (DE) line
- 3.49. Halle/Saale region (DE) Schweinfurt region (DE) line
- 3.50. New wind energy connections off-and onshore in Germany
- 3.51. Upgrading of 380 kV grid in Germany for connection of offshore windmill parks
- 3.52. Connections in Northern Ireland, in relation to the interconnections with Ireland
- 3.53. Connections in the north-west of the United Kingdom
- 3.54. Connections in Scotland and England, with a view to the greater use of renewable sources in electricity generation
- 3.55. New offshore wind energy connections in Belgium, including upgrade of 380 kV grid
- 3.56. Borssele substation (NL)
- 3.57. Implementation of reactive power compensation equipment (NL)
- 3.58. Installation of phase shifters and/or capacitor batteries in Belgium
- 3.59. Upgrading of 380 kV grid in Belgium to increase import capacity
- 3.60. St. Peter (AT) Tauern (AT) line
- 3.61. Süd-Burgenland (AT) Kainachtal (AT) line
- 3.62. Dunowo (PL) Żydowo (PL) Krzewina (PL) Plewiska (PL)
- 3.63. Pątnów (PL) Grudziądz (PL)
- 3.64. Ostrów (PL) Plewiska (PL)
- 3.65. Ostrów (PL) Trębaczew (Rogowiec) (PL)
- 3.66. Plewiska (PL) Pątnów (PL)
- 3.67. Tarnów (PL) Krosno (PL)
- 3.68. Ełk (PL) Olsztyn Matki (PL)
- 3.69. Ełk (PL) Narew (PL)
- 3.70. Mikułowa (PL) Świebodzice Dobrzeń (Groszowice) (PL)
- 3.71. Pątnów (PL) Sochaczew (PL) Warszawa (PL)

- 3.72. Krsko (SI) Bericevo (SI)
- 3.73. Upgrade of Slovene transmission system from 220 kV to 400 kV
- 3.74. Medzibrod (SK) Liptovská Mara (SK)
- 3.75. Lemešany (SK) Moldava (SK)
- 3.76. Lemešany (SK) Veľký Kapušany (SK)
- 3.77. Gabčíkovo (SK) Veľký Ďur (SK)
- 3.78. Connections in northern Sweden
- 3.79. Transferring Saaremaa (EE) supply to 110 kV
- 3.80. Improving Tartu (EE) power supply
- 3.81. Renovation of Eesti (EE) substation (330 kV)
- 3.82 Renovation of Kiisa (EE), Püssi (EE), and Viljandi (EE) substations (110 kV)
- 3.83. Nošovice (CZ) Prosenice (CZ): rebuilding of 400 kV single line as 400 kV doublecircuit line
- 3.84. Krasíkov (CZ) Horní Životice (CZ): new 400 kV single line
- 3.85. New wind energy connections in Malta (MT)
- 4. Developing electricity connections with non-member States
- 4.1. New interconnection Italy Switzerland
- 4.2. Philippi (EL) Maritsa 3 (Bulgaria) line
- 4.3. Amintaio (EL) Bitola (Former Yugoslav Republic Of Macedonia) line
- 4.4. Kardia (EL) Elbasan (Albania) line
- 4.5. Elbasan (Albania) Podgorica (Montenegro) line
- 4.6. Mostar (Bosnia and Herzegovina) substation and connecting lines
- 4.7. Ernestinovo (Croatia) substation and connecting lines
- 4.8. New connections between Greece and Albania, Bulgaria and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- 4.9. Philippi (EL) Hamidabad (TR) line
- 4.10. Submarine cable between north-east/east England and southern Norway
- 4.11. Eemshaven (NL) Feda (NO) link
- 4.12. Submarine cable between south Spain and Morocco (strengthening of existing connection)
- 4.13. Connections for the Baltic Electricity Ring: Germany Poland Russia Estonia Latvia Lithuania Sweden Finland Denmark Belarus
- 4.14. Southern Finland Russia links

- 4.15. New connections between north Sweden and north Norway
- 4.16. New connections between mid-Sweden and mid-Norway
- 4.17. Borgvik (SE) Hoesle (NO) Oslo region (NO) line
- 4.18. New connections between the UCTE/CENTREL system and the Balkan countries
- 4.19. Connections and interface between the UCTE system and Belarus, Russia and Ukraine, including relocation of HVDC conversion stations operating previously between Austria and Hungary, Austria and the Czech Republic, and Germany and the Czech Republic
- 4.20. Connections in the Black Sea Electricity Ring: Russia Ukraine Romania Bulgaria Turkey Georgia
- 4.21. New connections in the Black Sea area with a view to interoperability of the UCTE system with the networks in the countries covered
- 4.22. New connections in the Mediterranean Electricity Ring: France Spain Morocco — Algeria — Tunisia — Libya — Egypt — near eastern Countries — Turkey — Greece — Italy
- 4.23. Submarine cable between south Spain and north-west Algeria
- 4.24. Submarine cable between Italy and north Africa (Algeria, Tunisia, Libya)
- 4.25. Electricity connection between Tunisia and Italy
- 4.26. New connections in the Barents region/area
- 4.27. Upgrading of connections between Denmark and Norway
- 4.28. Obermoorweiler (DE) Meiningen (AT) Bonaduz (CH): further capacity increase
- 4.29. Békéscsaba (HU) Oradea (RO)
- 4.30. Pécs (HU) Sombor (Serbia)
- 4.31. Pécs (HU) Ernestinovo (HR)
- 4.32. Veľký Kapušany (SK) Ukraine border
- 4.33. Andrall (ES) Encamp (AD): capacity increase to 220 kV
- 4.34. Spain Andorra France: upgrade of connections
- 5. Actions improving the functioning of the interconnected electricity networks within the internal market

(No specifications defined yet) GAS NETWORKS

- 6. Introducing natural gas into new regions
- 6.1. Developing gas network from Belfast towards the north-west region of Northern Ireland (UK) and, if appropriate, to the western coast of Ireland
- 6.2. LNG in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands (ES)

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- 6.3. LNG in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (ES)
- 6.4. LNG in Madeira (PT)
- 6.5. Development of gas network in Sweden
- 6.6. Connection between the Balearic Islands (ES) and the mainland Spain
- 6.7. High pressure branch to Thrace (EL)
- 6.8. High pressure branch to Corinth (EL)
- 6.9. High pressure branch to north-west Greece (EL)
- 6.10. Connection of Lolland (DK) and Falster (DK) islands
- 6.11. LNG in the island of Cyprus, Vasilikos Energy Center
- 6.12. Connection between the Vasilikos (CY) LNG plant and Moni (CY) power station
- 6.13. LNG in the island of Crete (EL)
- 6.14. High pressure branch to Patra (EL)
- 6.15. LNG in Malta
- 7. Developing gas connections in order to meet the needs of the internal market or strengthening of the security of supply, including connection of separate natural gas networks
- 7.1. Additional gas interconnection pipeline between Ireland and Scotland
- 7.2. North–South interconnection, including Dublin Belfast pipeline
- 7.3. Compression station on the Lacq (FR) Calahorra (ES) pipeline
- 7.4. Lussagnet (FR) Bilbao (ES) pipeline
- 7.5. Perpignan (FR) Barcelona (ES) pipeline
- 7.6. Increasing transport capacity of gas pipelines supplying Portugal through south Spain and Galicia and Asturias through Portugal
- 7.7. Puchkirchen (AT) Burghausen (DE) pipeline
- 7.8. Andorf (AT) Simbach (DE) pipeline
- 7.9. Wiener Neustadt (AT) Sopron (HU) pipeline
- 7.10. Bad Leonfelden (AT) Linz (AT) pipeline
- 7.11. North-west Greece Elbasan (AL) pipeline
- 7.12. Greece Italy interconnection pipeline
- 7.13. Compression station on the main pipeline in Greece
- 7.14. Connection between the networks of Austria and Czech Republic

- 7.15. Gas transport corridor in south-east Europe across Greece, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and Austria
- 7.16. Gas transport corridor between Austria and Turkey through Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria
- 7.17. Interconnecting pipelines between the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany, linking the main sources and markets of north-west Europe
- 7.18. Connection between north-east Germany (Berlin area) and north-west Poland (Szczecin area) with a branch from Schmölln to Lubmin (DE, Greifswald area)
- 7.19. Cieszyn (PL) Ostrava (CZ) pipeline
- 7.20. Görlitz (DE) Zgorzelec (PL): extension and interconnection of natural gas networks
- 7.21. Bernau (DE) Szczecin (PL) extension
- 7.22. Connection between offshore facilities in the North Sea, or from Danish offshore to United Kingdom onshore facilities
- 7.23. Reinforcement of the capacity of transport between France and Italy
- 7.24. The Baltic gas interconnector between Denmark Germany Sweden
- 7.25. Winksele (BE) blending station on the north-south axis
- 7.26. Zeebrugge (BE) Eynatten (BE) capacity upgrade
- 7.27. Upgrading of capacity along the north-west axis: Zelzate (BE) Zeebrugge (BE)
- 7.28. Building of gas pipeline linking Denmark and the Netherlands and connecting existing North Sea production facilities
- 8. Developing capacities for receiving LNG and for storage of natural gas
- 8.1. LNG at Le Verdon-sur-mer (FR, new terminal) and pipeline to Lussagnet (FR) storage
- 8.2. LNG at Fos-sur-mer (FR)
- 8.3. LNG at Huelva (ES), extending existing terminal
- 8.4. LNG at Cartagena (ES), extending existing terminal
- 8.5. LNG at Galicia (ES), new terminal
- 8.6. LNG at Bilbao (ES), new terminal
- 8.7. LNG in the Valencia Region (ES), new terminal
- 8.8. LNG in Barcelona (ES), extending existing terminal
- 8.9. LNG in Sines (PT), new terminal
- 8.10. LNG at Revithoussa (EL), extending existing terminal
- 8.11. LNG on the north Adriatic coast (IT)
- 8.12. LNG offshore in the north Adriatic Sea (IT)

ANNEX III

Status: Point in time view as at 06/09/2006.

- 8.13. LNG on the south Adriatic coast (IT)
- 8.14. LNG on the Ionian coast (IT)
- 8 1 5 LNG on the Tyrrhenian coast (IT)
- 8.16. LNG on the Ligurian coast (IT)
- 8.17. LNG at Zeebrugge (BE, second phase of capacity extension)
- 8.18. LNG at Isle of Grain, Kent (UK)
- 8.19. Construction of a second LNG terminal in continental Greece
- 8.20. Developing underground gas storage facilities in Ireland
- 8.21. Storage at South Kavala (EL), conversion of an offshore depleted gas field
- 8.22. Storage at Lussagnet (FR), extending existing site
- 8.23. Storage at Pecorade (FR), conversion of a depleted oil field
- 8.24. Storage in Alsace region (FR), developing of saline cavities
- 8.25. Storage in Centre region (FR), developing water table
- 8.26. Storage on the north-south axis of Spain (new sites) in Cantabria, Aragon, Castilla y León, Castilla — La Mancha and Andalucia
- 8.27. Storage on the Mediterranean axis of Spain (new sites) in Catalonia, Valencia and Murcia
- 8.28. Storage in Carriço (PT), new site
- 8.29. Storage at Loenhout (BE), extending existing site
- 8.30. Storage at Stenlille (DK) and Lille Torup (DK), extending existing site
- 8.31. Storage at Tønder (DK), new site
- 8.32. Storage at Puchkirchen (AT), extending existing site, including pipeline to the Penta West system near Andorf (AT)
- 8.33. Storage at Baumgarten (AT), new site
- 8.34. Storage at Haidach (AT), new site, including pipeline to the European gas grid
- 8.35. Developing underground gas storage facilities in Italy
- 8.36. Storage at Wierzchowice (PL), extending existing site
- Storage at Kossakowo (PL), developing underground storage 8.37.
- 8.38. Malta (MT) — Sicily (IT) gas pipeline
- 8.39. Storage in Lithuania (new site)
- 9. Developing gas transport capacity (gas supply pipelines)
- 9.1. Creation and development of connections Nordic Gas Grid: Norway - Denmark -Germany — Sweden — Finland — Russia — Baltic States — Poland

- 9.2. Mid-Nordic gas pipeline: Norway, Sweden, Finland
- 9.3. North European gas pipeline: Russia, Baltic Sea, Germany
- 9.4. Gas pipeline from Russia to Germany, via Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, including developing underground gas storage facilities in Latvia (Amber project)
- 9.5. Gas pipeline Finland Estonia
- 9.6. New gas pipelines from Algeria to Spain and France and related capacity increase of the internal networks in these countries
- 9.7. Increasing transport capacity of the Algeria Morocco Spain (up to Córdoba) pipeline
- 9.8. Córdoba (ES) Ciudad Real (ES) pipeline
- 9.9. Ciudad Real (ES) Madrid (ES) pipeline
- 9.10. Ciudad Real (ES) Mediterranean coast (ES) pipeline
- 9.11. Branches in Castilla La Mancha (ES)
- 9.12. Extension towards north-west Spain
- 9.13. Algeria Spain submarine pipeline and pipelines for the connection to France
- 9.14. Increasing transport capacity from Russian resources to the European Union, via Ukraine, Slovakia and the Czech Republic
- 9.15. Increasing transport capacity from Russian resources to the European Union, via Belarus and Poland
- 9.16. Yamal Europe II natural gas pipeline
- 9.17. Yagal Sud gas pipeline (between the STEGAL pipeline leading to the DE, FR, CH triangle)
- 9.18. SUDAL East gas pipeline (between MIDAL pipeline near Heppenheim to Burghausen connection with the PENTA pipeline in Austria)
- 9.19. Increasing transport capacity of the STEGAL gas pipeline for transport of additional gas from the Czech-German border and from the Polish-German border through Germany to other Member States
- 9.20. Gas pipeline from Libyan resources to Italy
- 9.21. Gas pipeline from resources in the Caspian Sea Countries to the European Union
- 9.22. Greece Turkey gas pipeline
- 9.23. Increasing transport capacity from Russian resources to Greece and other Balkan countries, via Ukraine, Moldavia, Romania and Bulgaria
- 9.24. St. Zagora (BG) Ihtiman (BG) gas pipeline
- 9.25. Trans-Adriatic pipeline natural gas pipeline to transport natural gas imported from the Caspian Sea region, Russia, or the Middle East, connecting Italy and the southeast European energy markets

- 9.26. Connecting pipelines between the German, Czech, Austrian and Italian gas networks
- 9.27. Gas pipeline from Russian resources to Italy, via Ukraine, Slovakia, Hungary and Slovenia
- 9.28. Increasing transport capacity of the TENP gas pipeline running from the Netherlands through Germany to Italy
- 9.29. Taisnieres (FR) Oltingue (CH) gas pipeline
- 9.30. Gas pipeline from Denmark to Poland, possibly via Sweden
- 9.31. Nybro (DK) Dragør (DK) gas pipeline, including connecting pipeline to the storage at Stenlille (DK)
- 9.32. Gas network from the Barents Sea resources to the European Union, via Sweden and Finland
- 9.33. Gas pipeline from the Corrib field (IE), offshore
- 9.34. Gas pipeline from Algerian resources to Italy, via Sardinia with a branch to Corsica
- 9.35. Gas network from resources in the Middle East to the European Union
- 9.36. Gas pipeline from Norway to the United Kingdom
- 9.37. Pécs (HU) Croatia connection
- 9.38. Szeged (HU) Oradea (RO) connection
- 9.39. Vecsés (HU) Slovakia connection
- 9.40. Beregdaróc (HU) Ukraine capacity increase
- 10. Actions improving the functioning of the interconnected gas networks within the internal market

(No specifications defined yet)

## **Status:**

Point in time view as at 06/09/2006.

## Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Decision No 1364/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (repealed).