EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 28.11.2023
C(2023) 7930 final

SENSITIVE[*]

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) …/...

of 28.11.2023

amending Regulation (EU) No 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the Union list of projects of common interest and projects of mutual interest

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EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE DELEGATED ACT

Objective and legal basis of the proposed action

This Delegated Regulation establishes the first Union list of projects of common interest (PCIs) and projects of mutual interest (PMIs) in line with Regulation (EU) 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure[1] (TEN-E Regulation).

PCIs are key energy infrastructure projects that are critical for completing the European internal energy market, which contribute to ensuring climate change mitigation, in particular achieving the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate and its climate neutrality objective by 2050 at the latest, and to ensuring interconnections, energy security, market and system integration and competition that benefits all Member States, as well as affordability of energy prices.

PMIs are key energy infrastructure projects promoted by the Union in cooperation with third countries.

Article 3(4) of the TEN-E Regulation requires the Commission to adopt, every two years, a delegated act that establishes a Union list of PCIs and PMIs. The Union list is based on the regional lists of candidate PCIs/PMIs prepared and adopted by the regional groups established by the TEN-E Regulation.

This Delegated Regulation takes the form of an annex to the TEN-E Regulation.

Once this Delegated Regulation is in force, the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/564[2], containing the fifth Union list of projects of common interest as well as Articles 2 to 10, Articles 12, 13 and 14, and Annexes I to IV and Annex VI to Regulation (EU) No 347/2013[3] will be repealed and cease to produce effects.

General context of the Delegated Regulation

The TEN-E Regulation provides for a legislative framework which aims at energy infrastructure planning for the selection of PCIs and PMIs and at facilitating and accelerating the implementation process of PCIs and PMIs.

The TEN-E Regulation establishes 11 strategic geographical infrastructure priority corridors in the areas of electricity, offshore grids, hydrogen and electrolysers, and three Union-wide infrastructure priority thematic areas for smart electricity grids, smart gas grids and cross-border carbon dioxide network. It provides for an open, transparent and inclusive process of

[1] Regulation (EU) 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2009, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2019/943 and Directives 2009/73/EC and (EU) 2019/944, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 347/2013, OJ L 152, 3.6.2022, p. 45–102

[2] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/564 of 19 November 2021 amending Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the Union list of projects of common interest (OJ L 109, 8.4.2022, p. 14).

[3] These provisions had remained in force and produced effects as regards the projects of common interest included on the fifth Union list until the entry into force of the first Union list of projects of common interest and projects of mutual interest.

identifying specific PCIs that are needed to implement these priority corridors and areas and specific PMIs that the Union develops with third countries which contribute to the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate and its 2050 climate neutrality objective.

The TEN-E Regulation also lays down a set of measures to ensure that PCIs and PMIs are implemented timely, including:

- strengthened transparency and improved public consultation;
- accelerated and streamlined permit granting procedure, including a binding three-and-a-half-years' time limit for this procedure;
- a single national competent authority acting as a one-stop-shop for permit granting procedures;
- a single point of contact for offshore renewable grids;
- improved regulatory treatment by allocating costs across borders according to the net benefits, and regulatory incentives; and
- eligibility of applying for financial assistance under Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) in the form of grants.

2. CONSULTATIONS PRIOR TO THE ADOPTION OF THE ACT

Process prior to the adoption of the Union list

The process of establishing the Union list started in October 2022 and ends with the entry into force of this Delegated Regulation.

The identification process of PCIs and PMIs is based on regional cooperation and it was managed by the regional groups. Regional groups for electricity, offshore grids, hydrogen and electrolysers comprise representatives of the Member States, national regulatory authorities (NRAs), transmission system operators (TSOs), European Networks of Transmission System Operators for gas and electricity (ENTSOG and ENTSO-E), the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER), the EU DSO entity and the Commission. Regional groups for smart gas grids, smart electricity grids and carbon dioxide networks comprise representatives of the Member States, project promoters and the Commission.

In addition to the legal provisions of the TEN-E Regulation on the specific role of Regional Groups in establishing the regional lists of PCIs and PMIs, the Commission acted on political commitments stemming from the Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making and the Framework Agreement on relations between the European Parliament and the European Commission. The meetings of regional groups have been open to officials working for the Council's and Parliament's administration and information related to the preparation of this delegated act have been shared before adoption.

The PCI/PMI process also involved exchanges with relevant stakeholders acting in the field of energy, such as consumer and environmental protection organisations. Furthermore, five open public consultations were carried out by the Commission to obtain views of stakeholders and the larger public on the necessity and merits of the proposed projects from a Union energy policy perspective.

The process of establishing the Union list consisted of the following main stages:

(a) Identification of the infrastructure needs, and the improved assessment methodology

The PCI/PMI selection process in the electricity, offshore grids and hydrogen sectors started in October 2022 with the identification at regional level of specific infrastructure needs that cannot be effectively resolved by other non-infrastructure means, including regulatory or market-based measures, and can be addressed by building new infrastructure.

The electricity infrastructure needs identified by the regional groups constituted the basis of the improved assessment methodologies of electricity PCI candidates. The needs methodologies were first developed within a cooperation platform comprising representatives of the Commission, ACER, ENTSOG and ENTSO-E as well as representatives of NRAs on an ad-hoc basis. The cooperation platform was established to ensure better coordination of the PCI/PMI process between key participants, and to provide for greater transparency. They were then discussed and approved within the relevant regional groups.

The first PCI/PMI selection process for hydrogen and electrolyser infrastructure projects was carried out against a backdrop of significant uncertainties of information on current and future supply (European or imports from outside the EU) and demand of hydrogen. The needs methodology agreed by the regional groups strove to ensure that hydrogen infrastructure needs lead to the selection of PCI or PMI projects responding to realistic future hydrogen demand and supply in 2030 and which are essential for the European Union energy and climate objectives.

To carry out a robust assessment of needs within this context, input data was qualified and cross-checked between different sources. Data on current or projected demand and supply of renewable hydrogen was mainly collected from Member States and further corroborated with additional sources such as Fuel Cell Hydrogen Observatory (FCHO) for current figures, European Commission own modelling, data from the European Network of Transmission and System Operators (ENTSOG), the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, and the International Energy Agency data. The hydrogen methodology considered sustainability as an EU-wide need.

(b) Submission of candidate PCIs and PMIs by project promoters

In accordance with point 2(3) and 2(4) of Annex III to the TEN-E Regulation, electricity, offshore grids and hydrogen infrastructure projects[4] submitted by promoters during the dedicated calls as candidate PCIs and PMIs are required to be part of the 10-year network development plans (TYNDPs) for gas and electricity developed by ENTSOG and ENTSO-E respectively.

(c) Assessment of candidate PCIs and PMIs by the regional groups

Each regional group carried out an assessment of the candidate PCIs proposed for its priority corridor and each of the candidate PMIs pertaining to the respective category and region.

In the first place, projects were assessed with regard to their compliance with the general criteria laid down in Articles 4(1) and 4(2) of the TEN-E Regulation, including, their cross-border dimension, as well as their contribution to the objectives of the corridor. Secondly, the candidate projects considered eligible were all assessed against the sustainability criterion[5] mandatory for all project categories in line with the TEN-E Regulation. Only the projects that demonstrated significant contributions to sustainability were further assessed in the PCI/PMI process.

[4] As of 1 January 2024

[5] The sustainability assessment for hydrogen and electrolysers projects evaluatde the impact on CO2 emissions due to the integration of renewable and low-carbon hydrogen into the European system, as well as the avoidance of renewable curtailed by using the surplus electricity to feed electrolysers connected to the network. Data underpinning the evaluation was retrieved from the Ten-Year Network Development Plan 2022 developed by ENTSO-G.

Furthermore, electricity and offshore grids candidate PCIs and PMIs were subject to cost-benefit analysis carried out according to the methodologies developed by ENTSO-E. The cost-benefit analysis of the hydrogen candidate PCI/PMI projects were carried out in line with the methodology developed by the Commission and consulted with relevant stakeholders ahead of the assessment phase of the regional groups.

Subsequently, the regional groups assessed projects' contributions to the specific criteria laid down in Article 4(3) of the TEN-E Regulation according to the dedicated methodologies developed within the cooperation platform and agreed by the respective regional groups (for electricity, offshore grids, hydrogen and electrolysers PCI/PMIs candidates).

Considering the early development of the European hydrogen market and the limited data available on the supply and potential off-takers of renewable hydrogen, the assessment methodologies for candidate hydrogen and electrolysers projects included high-level principles developed and agreed by the regional groups. These principles complemented the Article 4 criteria, further strengthening the decision-making in line with the infrastructure needs and EU's policy objectives.

In the priority thematic areas of smart electricity grid, smart gas grids and cross-border carbon dioxide networks, the cost-benefit analysis was prepared by the promoters following the respective methodologies[6] pursuant to Article (11) of the TEN-E Regulation. Subsequently, the application for PCI/PMI status was assessed in accordance with the assessment framework agreed within the respective thematic areas.

(d) Consultation of stakeholders on candidate PCIs

Provisions of Annex III to the TEN-E Regulation provide for enhanced transparency and public participation in the PCI/PMI process. Each regional group should consult the organisations representing relevant stakeholders — and, if deemed appropriate, stakeholders directly — including third country representatives, producers, distribution system operators, suppliers, consumers, and organisations for environmental protection. The regional group may also organise hearings or consultations, where relevant for the accomplishment of its tasks.

Five public consultations on electricity/offshore, hydrogen and electrolysers, smart electricity grids, smart gas grids and cross-border carbon dioxide networks candidate PCIs/PMIs were carried out during the period from 21 December 2022 to 16 March 2023 complying with the Commission's better-regulation principles. Overall, more than 900 submissions were received for all project categories. Replies were submitted via the EU Survey consultation platform representing a wide range of citizens and stakeholders, including environmental organisations, trade associations, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) etc. Several position papers were submitted via a functional mailbox communicated to the public. The main goal of the consultation process was to assess the necessity of the proposed projects – taking account of their socioeconomic benefits and costs - from the Union energy policy perspective.. All replies to the consultation were uploaded on the Commission dedicated online repository for meetings (CIRCABC)[7].

In addition to the online consultation process, bilateral meetings with representatives of consumer and environmental organisations were held to allow for more in-depth discussions on the methodology underpinning the assessment of PCIs and PMIs.

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6 The final CBA methodologies can be found here: Targeted consultation on methodologies for assessing costs and benefits of candidate projects under the revised TEN-E Regulation - 2022 (europa.eu)

7 TEN-E Regional Group Meetings - Library (europa.eu)

Moreover, stakeholders were regularly invited to, and participated in meetings of the regional groups which discussed the needs in each corridor, assessed the PCI/PMIs candidates and drew up the regional lists of PCIs/PMIs.

(e) Check of the criteria and the cross-border relevance by the national regulatory authorities (NRAs)

The NRAs (coordinated by ACER) cross-checked the consistent application of the criteria/cost-benefit analysis methodology and their cross-border relevance for candidate PCIs and PMIs falling within their competency. Overall, the NRAs assessment has been positive and only some NRAs have expressed their reservations with regard to a limited number of projects. Detailed findings were submitted to the regional groups for their consideration.

(f) Agreement of the decision-making bodies on the draft regional lists of candidate PCIs and PMIs

Following the assessment of candidate PCIs/PMIs by the regional groups, their decision-making bodies at technical level (composed of the Commission and Member States representatives) agreed on the draft regional lists and the ranking of candidate PCIs/PMIs. Meetings of the technical decision-making bodies of the regional groups were held on 28 June for all project categories.

(g) ACER's opinions on the draft regional lists

In line with point 2(14) of Annex III to the TEN-E Regulation, ACER provided its opinions on the *draft* regional lists of projects falling under the competence of national regulatory authorities on 21 September 2023. ACER assessed the consistent application of the assessment criteria and of the cost/benefit analysis across the regions.

(h) Adoption of the final regional lists of PCIs and PMIs by the decision-making bodies

The *final* regional lists in the relevant 11 priority corridors, all three priority thematic areas, and for PMIs were adopted by the decision-making bodies of the regional groups on 25 October 2023. The decision-making bodies adopted the final regional lists on the basis of the draft regional lists and after considering the ACER's opinion, the NRAs' assessments and, in the case of projects not falling under the competence of NRAs, the Commission’s assessment.

The inclusion of the projects in the Union list is without prejudice to the application of State aid rules in case of State support to the projects.

3. LEGAL ELEMENTS OF THE DELEGATED ACT

Summary of the proposed action

This Delegated Regulation identifies 166 PCIs/PMIs which are deemed necessary to implement the priority corridors for electricity, offshore grids, hydrogen and electrolysers and the priority thematic areas (smart electricity grids, smart gas grids and the cross-border carbon-dioxide networks, as identified in the TEN-E Regulation), or respectively, where the Union is developing projects in cooperation with third countries contribute to the Union’s 2030 targets for energy and climate and its 2050 climate neutrality objective.

This Delegated Regulation is adopted pursuant to Article 3(4) of the TEN-E Regulation, which empowers the Commission to adopt, every two years, a delegated act establishing the Union list of PCIs and PMIs. This is the first Union list under the the TEN-E Regulation following its revision and once it enters into force the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/564, containing the fifth Union list of projects of common interest as well as Articles 2 to 10, Articles 12, 13 and 14, and Annexes I to IV and Annex VI to Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 will be repealed and cease to produce effects.

This Union list provides for 166 PCIs/PMIs, including 68 in electricity, 12 in offshore grids, 65 in hydrogen and electrolysers, 5 smart electricity grids, and 14 cross-border carbon dioxide network projects. No project submitted for the smart gas grids area was found eligible, resulting in no PCI project for this category.

The Union list includes projects that are critical for completing the European internal energy market, which contribute to ensuring climate change mitigation, in particular achieving the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate and its climate neutrality objective by 2050 at the latest, and to ensuring interconnections, energy security, market and system integration and competition that benefits all Member States, as well as affordability of energy prices.

The establishment of the Union list is without prejudice to any additional assessments to be carried out under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ("TFEU") and the obligations stemming from it and from secondary legislation. Thus, the assessment is, inter alia, without prejudice to the application of EU competition rules, and it does not amount to a clearance under EU state aid rules. Recalling that it is the primary role of Member States to notify to the Commission any plans to grant State aid in line with Article 108(3) TFEU.

PCIs/PMIs included in this Delegated Regulation are to be implemented only after successful completion of permit granting procedures in all countries concerned, including environmental impact assessments and public consultations. PCIs/PMIs need to comply, as applicable, with Union and national legislation, including environmental legislation and the unbundling provisions in Directive (EU) 2019/944 and Directive 2009/73/EC where relevant.[8,9]

[8] Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125).

[9] Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC (OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p.94).

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of 28.11.2023

amending Regulation (EU) No 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the Union list of projects of common interest and projects of mutual interest

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2009, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2019/943 and Directives 2009/73/EC and (EU) 2019/944, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 347/2013, and in particular Article 3(4) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EU) No 2022/869 establishes a framework for the identification, planning and implementation of projects of common interest ('PCIs') which are required to implement the 11 strategic geographical energy infrastructure priority corridors identified in the fields of electricity, offshore grids, hydrogen and electrolysers, and the three Union-wide energy infrastructure priority areas for smart electricity grids, smart gas grids and carbon dioxide transportation networks and a framework for the identification, planning and implementation of projects of mutual interest (PMIs) developed by the Union together with third countries in the fields of electricity, hydrogen and carbon dioxide transportation networks.

(2) In line with Article 3(4) of Regulation (EU) No 2022/869, the Commission should adopt the delegated act establishing the first Union list pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 2022/869 by 30 November 2023.

(3) The eligible projects proposed for the inclusion in the Union list were all assessed against the sustainability criterion mandatory for all project categories in line with Regulation (EU) No 2022/869. Only the projects that demonstrated significant contributions to sustainability were further assessed by the regional groups referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 2022/869 who confirmed that they meet the criteria laid down in Article 4 of that Regulation.

(4) The Commission has assessed the candidate projects in view of the requirements of Article 3(5).

(5) The draft regional lists of PCIs/PMIs were agreed by the regional groups at technical-level meetings.

(6) Following the opinions of the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators ('ACER') on 21 September 2023 on the consistent application of the assessment criteria and the cost/benefit analysis across regions, the regional groups' decision-making bodies adopted the final regional lists on 25 October 2023. Pursuant to Article 3(3)-point (a) of Regulation (EU) No 2022/869, prior to the adoption of the regional lists, all proposed projects were approved by the Member States to whose territory the projects relate.

(7) The projects proposed for inclusion in the Union list were subject to a public consultation. Moreover, organisations representing relevant stakeholders, including representatives of third countries, producers, distribution system operators, suppliers, local populations and consumer and environmental protection organisations were invited to the technical discussions in the regional groups and consulted on the projects proposed for inclusion in the Union list.

(8) PCIs should be listed per strategic trans-European energy infrastructure priorities in the order laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 2022/869. PMIs, which are not required to implement the energy infrastructure priority corridors and areas set out in Annex I of the TEN-E Regulation, should be listed separately as per the infrastructure category they belong to and the region where they are located.

(9) PCIs/PMIs should be listed either as stand-alone PCIs/PMIs or as a part of a cluster of several PCIs and PMIs because they are interdependent or (potentially) competing.

(10) In line with the derogation provided by Article 24 of Regulation (EU) No 2022/869 in the case of Cyprus and Malta regarding one interconnection for each of those Member States, the Commission has received the documentation required in line with paragraphs (1) and (2) of Article 24. The respective projects were presented during the technical regional group meetings and the relevant documentation, excluding business secrets, was published. One interconnection for Malta and one interconnection for Cyprus, necessary to interconnect those Member States to the trans-European gas network, should, therefore, maintain their status of projects of common interest.

(11) The Union list contains projects at different stages of their development, including pre-feasibility, feasibility, permit-granting and construction. For PCIs/PMIs at an early development stage, studies may be needed to demonstrate technical and economic viability and compliance with Union legislation, including environmental legislation. In this context, potential negative impacts on the environment should be adequately identified, assessed and avoided or mitigated. Moreover, relevant climate adaptation measures as regards the development of the projects should be identified and taken into consideration.

(12) The inclusion of projects on the Union list is without prejudice to the outcome of the relevant environmental assessment and permit procedure.

(13) The first Union list of PCIs and PMIs should be adopted accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The first Union list of projects of common interest and projects of mutual interest in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation is adopted.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* and shall remain in force until the entry into force of the delegated regulation enacting the second Union list of projects of common interest and projects of mutual interest.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28.11.2023

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 28.11.2023
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ANNEX

SENSITIVE[*]

ANNEX

to the

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) …/...

amending Regulation (EU) No 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the Union list of projects of common interest and projects of mutual interest

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ANNEX

Annex VII to Regulation (EU) No 2022/869 replacing annex VII of the Regulation (EU) 347/2013.

Annex VII

THE UNION LIST OF PROJECTS OF COMMON INTEREST AND PROJECTS OF MUTUAL INTEREST ('UNION LIST'),

referred to in Article 3(4)

A. PRINCIPLES APPLIED IN ESTABLISHING THE UNION LIST

(1) Clusters of PCIs and PMIs

Some PCIs form part of a cluster because of their interdependent, potentially competing or competing nature. The following types of clusters of PCIs/PMIs are established:

- a **cluster of interdependent PCIs/PMIs** is defined as a "Cluster X, including the following PCIs/PMIs:". Such cluster has been formed to identify PCIs/PMIs that are all needed to address the same bottleneck across country borders and provide synergies if implemented together. In this case, all the PCIs/PMIs have to be implemented to realise the EU-wide benefits;
- a **cluster of potentially competing PCIs/PMIs** is defined as a "Cluster X, including one or more of the following PCIs:". Such cluster reflects an uncertainty around the extent of the bottleneck across country borders. In this case, not all the PCIs/PMIs included in the cluster have to be implemented. It is left to the market to determine whether one, several or all PCIs/PMIs are to be implemented, subject to the necessary planning, permit and regulatory approvals. The need for the PCIs/PMIs shall be reassessed in a subsequent PCIs/PMIs identification process, including with regard to the capacity needs; and
- a **cluster of competing PCIs/PMIs** is defined as a "Cluster X, including one of the following PCIs/PMIs:". Such cluster addresses the same bottleneck. However, the extent of the bottleneck is more certain than in the case of a cluster of potentially competing PCIs/PMIs, and therefore, it has been determined that only one PCI/PMI has to be implemented. It is left to the market to determine which PCI/PMI is to be implemented, subject to the necessary planning, permit and regulatory approvals. Where necessary, the need for PCIs/PMIs shall be reassessed in a subsequent PCIs/PMIs identification process.
- a **generic corridor** reflects certain significant infrastructure needs that have been identified which could not be adequately addressed by the submitted projects.

All PCIs/PMIs are subject to the rights and obligations established under Regulation (EU) No 2022/869.

(2) Treatment of substations and compressor stations

Substations and back-to-back electricity stations and compressor stations are considered as parts of PCIs/PMIs if they are geographically located on transmission lines or next to pipelines, as the case may be. Substations, back-to-back stations and compressor stations are considered as stand-alone PCIs and are explicitly listed on the Union list if their geographical location is different from transmission lines or pipelines as the case may be. They are subject to the rights and obligations laid down in Regulation (EU) No 2022/869.

(3) Non-eligible parts of the PCI/PMI projects

Some PCI/PMI projects include one or more non-eligible investments within their composition. These investments, listed below, are not to be considered as part of the Union List.

- Section Guitiriz – Zamora (part of PCI 9.1.3)
- Section Saint Martin de Crau – Cruzy (part of PCI of 9.1.5)
- Section Freiburg – Offenbach (part of PCI 9.2.1)
- Section Limburg area and its connection to the North-South backbone in East of NL (part of PCI 9.6)
- Ship (part of PCI 9.13.1)
- Section Poggio Renatico – Gries Pass (part of PCI 10.1.1)
- Section Karperi – Komotimi (part of PCI 10.3.1)
- Section Kiruna – Lulea (part of PCI 11.1)
- 4 internal sections of the Finnish pipeline Kyröskoski ; Imatra; Loviisa, through Kotka and Porvoo through Tolkinnen (geographical references are approximate and solely given as indications) (part of PCI 11.2)
- Pipeline in LT connecting to Klaipeda (part of PCI 11.2)
- Section Magdeburg – Potsdam (geographical references are approximate and solely given as indications) (part of PCI 11.2)
- Paperless workflow management, voicebot and chatbot, workforce management automation, joint auctions SK-UA and assets for tourism cave (part of PCI 12.3)

(4) Projects that changed their PCI number compared to the previous Union list

Projects part of the previous Union list under the repealed Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 change their PCI number due to reordering or to newly added priority corridors in the Regulation (EU) No 2022/869. This relates to some projects part of the following categories: electricity, smart electricity grids and CO2 networks. In this case, the previous PCI number is mentioned, for information purpose only, under the project name.

B. THE UNION LIST OF PROJECTS OF COMMON INTEREST AND PROJECTS OF MUTUAL INTEREST

(1) North-South electricity interconnections in Western Europe (NSI West Electricity)

Projects of common interest developed in the region:

No.	Definition
1.1	Portugal – Spain interconnection between Bearíz – Fontefría (ES), Fontefria (ES) – Ponte de Lima (PT) and Ponte de Lima – Vila Nova de Famalicão (PT), including substations in Bearíz (ES), Fontefría (ES) and Ponte de Lima (PT) (No. 2.17 on the fifth PCI list)

1.2	Interconnection between Gatica (ES) and Cubnezais (FR) [currently known as "Biscay Gulf"] (No. 2.7 on the fifth PCI list)
1.3	Interconnection between La Martyre (FR) and Great Island or Knockraha (IE) [currently known as "Celtic Interconnector"] (No. 1.6 on the fifth PCI list)
1.4	Cluster of internal lines in Germany, including the following PCIs: 1.4.1 Internal line from Emden-East to Osterath to increase capacity from Northern Germany to the Rhineland [currently known as "A-Nord"] (No. 2.31.1 on the fifth PCI list) 1.4.2 Internal line between Heide/West to Polsum to increase capacity from Northern Germany to the Ruhr-Area [currently known as "Korridor B"] (No. 2.31.2 on the fifth PCI list) 1.4.3 Internal line from Wilhelmshaven to Uentrop to increase capacity from Northern Germany to the Ruhr-Area [currently known as "Korridor B"] (No. 2.31.3 on the fifth PCI list
1.5	Internal line in Germany between Brunsbüttel/Wilster to Großgartach/Grafenrheinfeld to increase capacity at Northern and Southern borders [currently known as "Suedlink"] (No. 2.10 on the fifth PCI list)
1.6	Internal line between Osterath and Philippsburg (DE) to increase capacity at Western borders [currently known as "Ultranet"] (No. 2.9 on the fifth PCI list)
1.7	1.7.1 Interconnection between Navarra (ES) and Landes (FR) [currently known as "Pyrenean crossing 1"] (No. 2.27.2 on the fifth PCI list) 1.7.2 Interconnection between Aragón region (ES) and Marsillon (FR) [currently known as "Pyrenean crossing 2"] (No. 2.27.1 on the fifth PCI list)
1.8	Interconnection between Lonny (FR) and Gramme (BE) (No. 2.32 on the fifth PCI list)
1.9	Internal lines at the Belgian north border between Zandvliet and Lillo-Liefkenshoek (BE), and between Liefkenshoek and Mercator, including a substation in Lillo (BE) [currently known as "BRABO II + III"] (No. 2.23 on the fifth PCI list)
1.10	Interconnection between mainland Italy - Corsica (FR) and Sardinia (IT) [currently known as "SACOI 3"] (No. 2.4 on the fifth PCI list)
1.11	Kaunertal Storage Extension Project (AT) (No. 2.18 on the fifth PCI list)
1.12	Purifying-Pumped Hydroelectric Energy Storage NAVALEO (ES) (No. 2.28.2 on the fifth PCI list)
1.13	Silvermines Pumped Hydroelectric Energy Storage (IE) (No. 2.29 on the fifth PCI list)
1.14	Pumped Hydroelectric Energy Storage RIEDL (DE) (No. 2.30 on the fifth PCI list)
1.15	Reversible Hydraulic Pumped Energy Storage LOS GUAJARES (ES)

1.16	Green Hydrogen Hub Denmark Compressed Air Energy Storage (DK) (No. 1.21 on the fifth PCI list)
1.17	Pumped Hydroelectric Energy Storage WSK PULS (DE)
1.18	Reversible Hydraulic Pumped Energy Storage AGUAYO II (ES)

Projects of mutual interest developed in the region:

No.	Definition
1.19	Interconnection between Sicily (IT) and Tunisia node (TN) [currently known as "ELMED"] (No. 2.33 on the fifth PCI list)
1.20	Interconnection between Zeebrugge area (BE) and Kemsley, Kent (UK) [currently known as “Cronos”]
1.21	Interconnection between Emden areas (DE) and Corringham, Essex (UK) [currently known as “Tarchon”]

(2) North-South electricity interconnections in Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe (NSI East Electricity)

Projects of common interest developed in the region:

No.	Definition
2.1	Cluster Austria – Germany, including the following PCIs): 2.1.1 Interconnection between Isar/Altheim/Ottenhofen (DE) - St.Peter (AT) (No. 3.1.1 on the fifth PCI list) 2.1.2 Internal line between St. Peter and Tauern (AT) (No. 3.1.2 on the fifth PCI list) 2.1.3 Internal line between Westtirol - Zell/Ziller (AT) (No. 3.1.4 on the fifth PCI list) 2.1.4 Interconnector between Pleinting (DE) – St.Peter (AT)
2.2	Internal line in Germany between Wolmirstedt and Isar [currently known as “SuedOstLink”] (No.3.12 on the fifth PCI list)
2.3	Cluster of internal lines in Czechia, including the following: 2.3.1 Internal line between Vernerov and Vitkov (No. 3.11.1 on the fifth PCI list) 2.3.2 Internal line between Prestice and Kocin (No. 3.11.3 on the fifth PCI list) 2.3.3 Internal line between Kocin and Mirovka (No. 3.11.4 on the fifth PCI list)
2.4	Interconnector between Würmlach (AT) - Somplago (IT) (No. 3.4 on the fourth PCI list)
2.5	Cluster Hungary – Romania including the following PCIs:

	2.5.1 Interconnector between Józsa (HU) and Oradea (RO) 2.5.2 Internal line between Urechesti (RO) and Targu Jiu (RO) 2.5.3 Internal line between Targu Jiu (RO) and Paroseni (RO) 2.5.4 Internal line between Paroseni (RO) and Baru Mare (RO) 2.5.5 Internal line between Baru Mare (RO) and Hasdat (RO)
2.6	Cluster Israel – Cyprus – Greece currently known as "EuroAsia Interconnector"], including the following PCIs 2.6.1 Interconnection between Hadera (IL) and Kofinou (CY) (No. 3.10.1 on the fifth PCI list) 2.6.2 Interconnection between Kofinou (CY) and Korakia, Crete (EL) (No. 3.10.2 on the fifth PCI list)
2.7	Interconnector between Otrokovice (CZ) - Ladce (SK)
2.8	Interconnector between Lienz (AT) - Veneto region (IT) (No. 3.2.1 on the second PCI list)
2.9	Hydro-pumped storage in Amfilochia (EL) (No. 3.24 on the fifth PCI list)
2.10	Ptolemaida Battery Energy Storage System (EL)
2.11	Modernisation of Pumped Hydroelectric Energy Storage in Čierny Váh (SK) [currently known as "SE Integrator"]

Projects of mutual interest developed in the region:

No.	Definition
2.12	Interconnector between Subotica (RS) and Sándorfalva (HU)
2.13	Interconnection between Wadi El Natroon (EG) and Mesogeia / St Stefanos (EL) [currently known as "GREGY Interconnector"]

(3) Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan in electricity (BEMIP Electricity)

Projects of common interest developed in the region:

No.	Definition
3.1	Internal line between Stanisławów and Ostrołęka (PL) (No. 4.5.2 on the fifth PCI list)
3.2	Hydro-pumped electricity storage in Estonia (No. 4.6 on the fifth PCI list)
3.3	Integration and synchronisation of the Baltic States' electricity system with the European networks, including the following PCIs: 3.3.1 Interconnection between Tsirguliina (EE) and Valmiera (LV) (No.4.8.3 on the fifth PCI list)

	3.3.2 Internal line between Viru and Tsirguliina (EE) (No.4.8.4 on the fifth PCI list) 3.3.3 Internal line between Paide and Sindi (EE) (No.4.8.7 on the fifth PCI list) 3.3.4 Internal line between Vilnius and Neris (LT) (No.4.8.8 on the fifth PCI list) 3.3.5 Further infrastructure aspects related to the implementation of the synchronisation of the Baltic States' system with the continental European network (No.4.8.9 on the fifth PCI list) 3.3.6 Interconnection between Lithuania and Poland [currently known as "Harmony Link"] (No.4.8.10 on the fifth PCI list) 3.3.7 New 330kV Mūša substation (LT) (No.4.8.13 on the fifth PCI list) 3.3.8 Internal line between Bitenai and KHAE (LT) (No.4.8.14 on the fifth PCI list) 3.3.9 New 330kV Darbėnai substation (LT) (No.4.8.15 on the fifth PCI list) 3.3.10 Internal line between Darbenai and Bitenai (LT) (No.4.8.16 on the fifth PCI list) 3.3.11 Internal line between Dunowo and Żydowo Kierzkowo (PL) (No.4.8.18 on the fifth PCI list) 3.3.12 Internal line between Piła Krzewina and Żydowo Kierzkowo (PL) (No.4.8.19 on the fifth PCI list) 3.3.13Internal line between Morzyczyn-Dunowo-Słupsk-Żarnowiec (PL) (No.4.8.21 on the fifth PCI list) 3.3.14 Internal line between Żarnowiec-Gdańsk/Gdańsk Przyjaźń-Gdańsk Błonia (PL) (No.4.8.22 on the fifth PCI list) 3.3.15 Synchronous condensers providing inertia, voltage stability, frequency stability and short-circuit power in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia (No.4.8.23 on the fifth PCI list)
3.4	Third interconnection between Finland – Sweden [currently known as "Aurora line"], including the following PCIs: 3.4.1 Interconnection between northern Finland and northern Sweden (No. 4.10.1 on the fifth PCI list) 3.4.2 Internal line between Keminmaa and Pyhänselkä (FI) (No. 4.10.2 on the fifth PCI list)
3.5	Fourth interconnection between Finland – Sweden [currently known as "Aurora line 2"]
3.6	Interconnection between Finland and Estonia [currently known as "Estlink 3"]

(4) Northern Seas offshore grids (NSOG):

Projects of common interest developed in the region:

No.	Definition
4.1	One or more hubs in the North Sea with interconnectors to bordering North Sea countries (Denmark, the Netherlands and Germany) [currently known as “North Sea Wind Power Hub”] (No. 1.19 on the fifth PCI list)
4.2	Offshore hybrid interconnector between Belgium and Denmark [currently known as “Triton Link”]
4.3	High voltage offshore substation and connection to Menuel (FR) [currently known as “Offshore Wind connection Centre Manche 1”]
4.4	High voltage offshore substation and connection to Tourbe (FR) [currently known as “Offshore Wind connection Centre Manche 2”]

Projects of mutual interest developed in the region:

No.	Definition
4.5	Multi-purpose interconnector between Modular Offshore Grid 2 (BE) and Leisten (UK) [currently known as "Nautilus"] (No. 1.15 on the fourth PCI list)
4.6	Multi-purpose HVDC interconnection between Great Britain and the Netherlands [currently known as "LionLink"]

(5) Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan offshore grids (BEMIP offshore):

Projects of common interest developed in the region:

No.	Definition
5.1	Latvia and Estonia Hybrid Offshore interconnector [currently known as "Elwind"]
5.2	Bornholm Energy Island (BEI) Hybrid Offshore interconnector between Denmark and Germany

(6) South and West offshore grids (SW offshore):

Projects of common interest developed in the region:

No.	Definition
6.1	Offshore Wind Connection Occitanie (FR)
6.2	Offshore Wind Connection PACA (FR)

(7) South and East offshore grids (SE offshore):

No projects were submitted for this corridor.

(8) Atlantic offshore grids:

Projects of common interest developed in the region:

No.	Definition
8.1	Offshore Wind Connection South Britanny (FR)
8.2	Offshore Wind Connection South Atlantic (FR)

(9) Hydrogen interconnections in Western Europe (HI West):

Projects of common interest developed in the region:

No.	Definition
9.1	Corridor Portugal – Spain – France – Germany: 9.1.1 Internal hydrogen infrastructure in Portugal 9.1.2 Hydrogen interconnector Portugal – Spain 9.1.3 Internal hydrogen infrastructure in Spain 9.1.4 Hydrogen interconnector Spain – France [currently known as BarMar] 9.1.5 Internal hydrogen infrastructure in France connecting to Germany [currently known as HyFen] 9.1.6 Internal hydrogen infrastructure in Germany connecting to France [currently known as H2Hercules South]
9.2	France – Germany cross-border hydrogen valleys: 9.2.1 Hydrogen valley in Germany to the French border [currently known as RHYn] 9.2.2 Hydrogen valley in France to the German border [currently known as Mosahyc]
9.3	Internal hydrogen infrastructure in France to the Belgium border [currently known as Franco-Belgian H2 corridor]
9.4	Internal hydrogen infrastructure in Germany [currently known as H2ercules West]
9.5	Internal hydrogen infrastructure in Belgium [currently known as Belgian Hydrogen Backbone]
9.6	Internal hydrogen infrastructure in the Netherlands [currently known as National Hydrogen Backbone]
9.7	Hydrogen interconnectors National Hydrogen Backbone (NL) – Germany: 9.7.1 Hydrogen interconnector from the North-South backbone in East to Oude (NL) - H2ercules North (DE) 9.7.2 Hydrogen interconnector from the North-South backbone in East to

	Vlieghuis (NL) – Vlieghuis – Ochtrup (DE) 9.7.3 Hydrogen interconnector from Netherlands to Germany (currently known as Delta Rhine Corridor H2)
9.8	Offshore hydrogen pipeline Germany [currently known as AquaDuctus]
9.9	Hydrogen interconnector Denmark – Germany: 9.9.1 Internal hydrogen infrastructure in Germany [currently known as HyperLink III] 9.9.2 Internal hydrogen infrastructure in Denmark [currently known as DK Hydrogen Pipeline West]
9.10	Ammonia reception facilities in Belgium: 9.10.1 Ammonia reception facility Antwerp 9.10.2 Ammonia reception facility Amplifhy Antwerp 9.10.3 Zeebrugge New Molecules development ammonia reception facility
9.11	Ammonia reception facilities in Germany: 9.11.1 Ammonia reception facility terminal Brunsbüttel 9.11.2 Ammonia reception facility Wilhelmshaven (BP) 9.11.3 Ammonia reception facility Wilhelmshaven (Uniper)
9.12	Reception facilities in the Netherlands: 9.12.1 Rotterdam LH2 reception facility 9.12.2 Ammonia reception facility Amplifhy Rotterdam 9.12.3 Ammonia reception facility ACE Rotterdam
9.13	Ammonia reception facility Dunkerque (FR)
9.14	H2Sines.RDAM electrolyser (PT)
9.15	Electrolyser facilities in Spain: 9.15.1 Tarragona hydrogen network electrolyser 9.15.2 Bilbao large scale electrolyser 9.15.3 Cartagena large scale electrolyser 9.15.4 Valle andaluz del hidrógeno verde electrolyser 9.15.5 Asturias H2 valley electrolyser
9.16	Electrolyser facilities in France: 9.16.1 CarlHYng electrolyser 9.16.2 Emil'Hy electrolyser 9.16.3 HyGreen electrolyser 9.16.4 H2V Valenciennes electrolyser

	9.16.5 H2Thionville electrolyser
9.17	Electrolyser facilities in the Netherlands: 9.17.1 Enecolyser electrolyser 9.17.2 H2-Fifty electrolyser 9.17.3 SeaH2Land electrolyser
9.18	Electrolyser facilities in the Germany: 9.18.1 GreenWilhelmshaven electrolyser 9.18.2 CHC Wilhelmshaven electrolyser
9.19	Jytske Banke electrolyser (DK)
9.20	Danish Hydrogen Storage (DK)
9.21	Hystock Opslag H2 storage (NL)
9.22	Hydrogen storages in Germany: 9.22.1 Salthy hydrogen storage Harsefeld 9.22.2 H2 Storage Gronau-Epe
9.23	Storage GeoH2 (FR)
9.24	Hydrogen storages in Spain: 9.24.1 H2 storage North – 1 9.24.2 H2 storage North – 2

Projects of mutual interest developed in the region:

No.	Definition
9.25	Offshore hydrogen pipeline Norway – Germany [currently known as CHE Pipeline]

(10) Hydrogen interconnections in Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe (HI East):

Projects of common interest developed in the region:

No.	Definition
10.1	Hydrogen corridor Italy – Austria – Germany: 10.1.1 Internal hydrogen infrastructure in Italy [currently known as Italian H2 Backbone]

	10.1.2 Internal hydrogen infrastructure in Austria [currently knowns as H2 Readiness of the TAG pipeline system] 10.1.3 Internal hydrogen infrastructure in Austria [currently known as H2 Backbone WAG and Penta West] 10.1.4 Internal hydrogen infrastructure in Germany [currently knowns as HyPipe Bavaria – The Hydrogen Hub
10.2	Hydrogen interconnector between Czechia and Germany: 10.2.1 Internal hydrogen infrastructure in Czechia towards Germany 10.2.2 Internal hydrogen infrastructure in Germany [currently known as FLOW East - Making Hydrogen Happen]
10.3	Hydrogen interconnector between Greece and Bulgaria: 10.3.1 Internal hydrogen infrastructure in Greece towards the Bulgarian border 10.3.2 Internal hydrogen infrastructure in Bulgaria towards the Greece border
10.4	Generic corridor aiming to transmit hydrogen from Ukraine to Slovakia, Czechia, Austria and Germany

(11) Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan in hydrogen (BEMIP Hydrogen):

Projects of common interest developed in the region:

No.	Definition
11.1	Hydrogen interconnector between Sweden and Finland [currently known as Nordic Hydrogen Route – Bothnian Bay]
11.2	Hydrogen interconnector between Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Germany [currently known as Nordic-Baltic Hydrogen Corridor]
11.3	Hydrogen interconnector between Sweden, Finland and Germany [currently known as the Baltic Sea Hydrogen Collector]

(12) Priority Thematic Area Smart electricity grids deployment:

Projects of common interest developed in the thematic area:

No.	Definition
12.1	ACON - Again COnnected Networks (CZ, SK), to foster the integration of the Czech and Slovak electricity markets by improving efficiency of distribution networks (No. 10.4 on the fifth PCI list)
12.2	CARMEN (BG, RO), to reinforce cross-border TSO-TSO cooperation and data sharing, enhance TSO-DSO cooperation, invest in grid expansion and increase

	capacity for integration of new renewables and improve grid stability, security and flexibility (No. 10.10 on the fifth PCI list)
12.3	Danube InGrid (HU, SK), to efficiently integrate the behaviour and actions of all market users connected to the electricity networks in Hungary and Slovakia (No. 10.7 on the fifth PCI list)
12.4	Gabreta Smart Grids (CZ, DE), to increase grid hosting capacity, enable remote monitoring and control of MV grids and improve grid observability and network planning (No. 10.11 on the fifth PCI list)
12.5	GreenSwitch (AT, HR, SI), to increase hosting capacity for distributed renewable sources and efficient integration of new loads, improving observability of the distribution network and increasing cross-border capacity (No. 10.12 on the fifth PCI list)

(13) Priority Thematic Area Cross-border carbon dioxide network:

Projects of common interest developed in the thematic area:

No.	Definition
13.1	CO2 TransPorts will establish infrastructure to facilitate large-scale capture, transport and storage of CO2 from the Rotterdam, Antwerp and North Sea Port areas (No. 12.3 on the fifth PCI list)
13.2	Aramis – cross-border CO2 transport and storage project, intake from emitters in the hinterland of the Rotterdam harbour area, pipe transport to storage on the Dutch continental shelf (No. 12.7 on the fifth PCI list)
13.3	ECO2CEE – open-access cross-border CO2 transport and storage project with projected storages sites in Denmark, Norway, Netherlands and UK (extension of no. 12.9 on the fifth PCI list)
13.4	Bifrost – transport and storage project with offshore storage in DK from emitters from Denmark, Germany and Poland
13.5	Callisto – development of multi-modal CO2 hubs in the Mediterranean storing CO2 emissions from France and Italy
13.6	CCS Baltic Consortium – cross-border CO2 transport via rail between Latvia and Lithuania with a multi-modal LCO2 terminal based in Klaipeda
13.7	Delta Rhine Corridor – project to transport CO2 via pipelines from emitters in the Ruhr area in Germany and the Rotterdam area in the Netherlands to offshore storage off the Dutch coast
13.8	EU2NSEA – cross-border CO2 network developed between Belgium, Germany and Norway to also collect CO2 from DK, FR, LV, NL, PL and SE, with storage on the Norwegian continental shelf
13.9	GT CCS Croatia – construction of pipeline transport infrastructure in Croatia and Hungary, with underground storage in HR
13.10	Norne – transport infrastructure in Denmark with onshore and possibly offshore storage, emitters primarily from DK, SE, BE and UK will transport to DK via ship

13.11	Prinos – Offshore storage at Prinos field for emissions from EL, by pipeline, and from BG, HR, CY, EL, IT and SI by ship
13.12	Pycasso – transport and storage of CO2 in onshore storage site in southwestern FR, industrial emitters from FR and ES

Projects of mutual interest developed in the thematic area:

No.	Definition
13.13	Northern Lights – a CO2 cross-border connection project between several European capture initiatives (among others Belgium, Germany, Ireland, France, Sweden) transport by ship to storage on the Norwegian continental shelf (No. 12.4 on the fifth PCI list)
13.14	Nautilus CCS – Emissions from Le Havre, Dunkirk, Duisburg and Rogaland areas to be captured and transported by ship to various sinks in the North Sea (extension of no. 12.8 on the fifth PCI list)

(14) Priority Thematic Area Smart gas grids:

No submitted projects were found eligible for this category.

(15) Projects that maintain their status of project of common interest (Article 24 derogation):

No.	Definition
15.1	Connection of Malta to the European gas network – pipeline interconnection with Italy at Gela (No. 5.19 on the fifth PCI list)
15.2	Pipeline from the East Mediterranean gas reserves to Greece mainland via Cyprus and Crete [currently known as “EastMed Pipeline”], with metering and regulating station at Megalopoli (No. 7.3.1. on the fifth PCI list)