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**COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT**

**Data on the budgetary and technical implementation of the European Energy Programme for Recovery**

*Accompanying the document*

**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND COUNCIL**

**on the Implementation of the European Energy Programme for Recovery and the European Energy Efficiency Fund**

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## Data on the budgetary and technical implementation of the European Energy Programme for Recovery

### EEPR – STATE OF PLAY 31 December 2018

Project	Grants Awarded (a)	Cumulative Payments (b)	Payment ratio (b/a)	Date of finalisation of the EEPR Action	PCI i	State of play
	Million €		%			
<b>Gas and electricity infrastructure</b>	2,267,574,463	1,669,370,233	74%			
<i>Gas interconnectors</i>						
<b><i>Slovenia-Austria Gas transmission system (border to Ljubljana, excluding the section Rogatec-Kidričevo)</i></b>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	40,000,000	36,950,081	92%	<i>30/12/2012</i>		<p>The EEPR supported the construction of the “Ceršak – Kidricevo” section and the procurement of the equipment for the “Rogaška Slatina – Trojane” and “Trojane – Vodice” sections.</p> <p>Construction works for “Ceršak – Kidricevo” section have been completed. Equipment for the “Rogaška Slatina – Trojane” and “Trojane – Vodice” sections has been supplied.</p> <p>Final payment has been executed at the end of 2012. The EEPR grant has not been fully used as €3 million were not finally paid due to more favourable procurement conditions than initially planned.</p> <p>The EEPR funds helped to improve the safety and reliability of the system operation, enhance cross-border gas transmission between Austria and Slovenia and contribute to the development of European gas market.</p>

<p><b>Romania (Pecica) - Hungary (Algyő) interconnector</b></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	16,093,470	4,673,509	29%	31/12/2010	<p>EEPR supported the construction of a 47 km long pipeline between Algyő (in Hungary) and the Hungarian-Romanian border, combined to a 26 km pipeline section between the Hungarian–Romanian border and Pecica (in Romania).</p> <p>The project has been completed according to schedule in October 2010. Final payment has been executed at the end of 2011. The EEPR grant has not been fully used as €7.5 million were not finally paid due to ineligibility of costs.</p> <p>The construction of this interconnection is of key importance for both Romania and Hungary, as this is the first interconnection between the high pressure pipeline networks of the two countries.</p>
<p><b>Hungary-Croatia interconnection (Városföld–Slobodnica)</b></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	20,000,000	20,000,000	100%	28/02/2011	<p>The EEPR subsidy aimed at financing the purchase of pipeline material and compressor units necessary to build the first gas interconnector between Hungary and Croatia (Városföld–Slobodnica.)</p> <p>The project is completed and final payment was done in 2011.</p> <p>The interconnector has regional benefits in improving security of supply and diversification. The financial contribution of the EEPR fund was necessary for the realization of the project.</p>
<p><b>Western Axis Larrau interconnection branch (Yela-Vilar de Arnedo)</b></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	45,000,000	33,396,765	75%	31/12/2012	<p>The project aims at reinforcing the Spanish network and creates a reversible flow interconnection at Larrau. The EEPR supported, for the 251km pipeline, the purchase of pipes and other materials and for the compression station, the purchase of materials and equipment and the construction of the mechanical works.</p> <p>Final payment was made at the end of 2013. The EEPR grant has not been fully used as €11 million. were not finally paid due to more favourable procurement</p>

						<p>conditions than initially planned.</p> <p>The project is completed. The Vilar de Arnedo compression station entered into operation in February 2011 and the pipeline (Yela-Vilar de Arnedo) is operational since September 2012.</p> <p>The project will increase security of supply in the region, market competition and help integrate the Iberian gas market to the European one. The EEPR funds have secured the development of the project.</p>
<p><b>Germany-Belgium-United Kingdom pipeline</b> <b>(Landen and Raeren)</b></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	35,000,000	34,941,730	100%	01/06/2011		<p>The project covered the construction of a second gas pipeline with a reverse flow capacity between the Dutch/German borders to Zeebrugge. The EEPR supported the purchase of pipes and the construction works for specific sections between Landen and Raeren.</p> <p>The financed action is completed. The pipes were laid down and operational since November 2011. Final payment was made in 2011.</p> <p>The upgrade of the Belgian network is contributing to the development of the European gas market by providing reverse flow gas capacities on the France-United-Kingdom-Belgium-Germany axis.</p>
<p><b>Baltic pipe–Denmark</b> <b>(Ellund-Egtved)</b></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	100,000,000	90,867,937	91%	02/10/2014	X	<p>The EEPR supported the procurement of material including pipes, valves and any other equipment necessary for the construction of the project in Denmark. The project includes the compression station in South Jutland and the construction of a 94 km pipeline between Ellund tp Egtved.</p> <p>The action is completed and is operational since 2014. The compression station and the 94 km pipeline are also operational.</p> <p>The final payment has been done in July 2015.</p>

						<p>The new pipeline is significantly increasing the security of natural gas supply in Demark offsetting the impact of depleting offshore fields.</p> <p>The part related to the Baltic pipe (Denmark-Poland interconnection) is currently a Project of Common Interest under Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 and has received financing in the context of the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) programme.</p>
<p><b>Baltic pipe – Poland</b> (Świnoujście – Szczecin)</p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	50,000,000	36,883,498	74%	30/09/2015	<b>8.7</b>	<p>The EEPR supported construction works and the procurement of equipment needed for the construction of the compressor station in Goleniów and the natural gas pipeline between Świnoujście and Szczecin in Poland.</p> <p>Construction work on the compressor station has been completed, final testing and commissioning completed, the construction works on the pipeline completed. All facilities consisting of a DIN 800 (812) pipeline, intermediate node, pig launcher and receiver, compressor stations and metering units have been assembled, commissioned and are ready for operations.</p> <p>The action is completed.</p> <p>The nominal capacity of the pipeline to Goleniow node is indicatively 5 bcm of pure feed per year. The line is currently supplied by Świnoujście LNG terminal.</p> <p>The pipeline will have a positive impact by strengthening the Polish gas transmission system and allowing for additional gas flows from the future Polish LNG terminal.</p>
<p><b>Bulgaria-Greece Interconnection</b> (Stara Zagora – Dimitrovgrad-</p>	45,000,000	0	0%	31/12/2021	<b>6.8.1</b>	<p>The project is developing a new gas interconnection between Greece and Bulgaria. The EEPR supports the technical studies, the purchase of the pipes, and other</p>

<p><b>Komotini)</b> <b>ON GOING</b></p>					<p>long lead items and the construction works.</p> <p>The project is progressing, as technical studies were completed and the environmental authorisations were granted in Bulgaria and Greece.</p> <p>In 2018 the beneficiary ICGB AD informed the European Commission that the completion of the Action will be delayed due to reasons not under its direct control. In particular, numerous appeals launched in the context of the ongoing tender procedures and the running regulatory exemption and state aid authorisation procedures affected the planned schedule. For this reason, the completion date of the Action has been extended to 31 December 2021. Project implementation is now advancing well, all procurement procedures are expected to be finalized in the first half of 2019. Construction is planned to start mid-2019 and last for 18 months.</p> <p>This project is a political priority also in the CESEC context and implementation is being closely monitored and facilitated by the Commission.</p> <p>The completion of the IGB project is crucial for Greece and Bulgaria's security of supply as well as for the South East Europe and it would finally ensure a diversification of supply and a long-term reliable access of the broader region to the Southern Corridor.</p>
<p><b>Expansion of Gas Storage Capacity in the Czech hub (Tvrdonice and Třanovice)</b></p>	35,000,000	21,573,591	62%	31/12/2012	<p>The EEPR supported construction works and the purchase of material and equipment required to increase storage capacity at the two gas storage facilities in Tvrdonice and Třanovice.</p> <p>The expansion of the storage facility in Třanovice is completed. The storage of Tvrdonice has been partially implemented (40%) due to decrease of market interest</p>

<b>COMPLETED</b>						<p>and lack of commercial viability.</p> <p>Final payment was made in 2013. The EEPR grant has not been fully used as €10 mill. were not finally paid due to the fact that the project was partially implemented. €3 mill. were also not finally paid due to ineligibility of costs.</p> <p>The storage capacity in the Czech Republic was increased by 10% and thus enhancing cross-border gas trading.</p>
<p><b>Bulgaria-Romania interconnection (Giurgiu-Ruse)</b></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	8,929,000	7,379,020	83%	31/12/2016		<p>The project aimed at constructing an interconnection between Bulgaria and Romania (Giurgiu-Ruse). The EEPR supported technical studies, procurement of material and the construction works.</p> <p>It is the first interconnection between the national transmission systems of Bulgaria and Romania. The initial capacity will be around 0.5 bcm/y (1.5 bcm/y maximal technical capacity).</p> <p>The Action has been implemented successfully and in line with the predefined timeframe as the last Activity part of the overall Action, namely the commissioning of the back-up gas pipeline of the crossing of the Danube river (including the Danube undercrossing and the optic cable main line) has been completed.</p> <p>The Gas interconnection Ruse - Giurgiu will connect the Bulgarian and Romanian gas networks, which will increase the security of natural gas supplies through diversification of the natural gas supply sources and routes and it will provide the connection of the Bulgarian gas network to the European gas market. Possibilities will be created for optimising the regional mechanism for joint reaction during supply crisis, because Romania has own natural gas production and several deposits. For this purpose the project foresees ability for reverse gas flow.</p>

<p><b>Reinforcement of FR gas network on the Africa-Spain-France axis</b></p> <p><b>(Etrez / Voisines and Lactal-Lussagnet)</b></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	175,765,000	152,591,782	87%	31/12/2017	5.7.1	<p>The project will develop the gas network in France in order to reinforce the Africa-Spain-France axis. On the Eastern side, the EEPR supports the purchase of 215 km pipes (Saint-Martin de Crau-Saint Avit). On the Western side, the EEPR supported the construction works of the compression station in Chazelles, 60km of pipelines (Lactal-Lussagnet) and the upgrade of the Lactal sub-station.</p> <p>The beneficiary GRTgaz SA requested the Commission in April 2015 to move the implementation of Sub-Action 1 from the Rhône area to the Val de Saône area (Between Etrez and Voisines). The reason for this had been the drop, since 2009, in Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) supplies in Europe, and especially in France. LNG supplies had been reduced to minimum levels in South of France and in Spain, partially offset by more gas coming from Norway and Russia. Since 2012, this situation had become a priority and the main issue to be resolved for consumers and market players South of the North South Liaison. In this new environment, it appeared that a reinforcement of the network at the level of the Saône valley was a more effective way to enhance west European markets integration on a short term basis than the Rhône pipeline project.</p> <p>The project has been completed on 31/12/17.</p> <p>The project will increase security of supply and market competition in the region and help integrate the Iberian gas market to the European one. The EEPR funds have secured the development of the project notably on the eastern side by encouraging the beneficiaries to take their investment decision.</p>
<p><b>France-Belgium interconnection</b></p>	174,864,500	170,989,075	98%	31/12/2013	X	<p>The project aimed to increase gas capacities between France and Belgium. The EEPR supported procurement of pipes in France (Pitgam-Nedon section and Cuvilly-Dierrey-</p>



<p><i>(Berneau, Winksele) and (Pitgam-Nedon &amp; Cuvilly-Dierrey-Voisines sections)</i></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>						<p>Voisines section) and the construction of two compression stations (Berneau and Winksele) in Belgium.</p> <p>The project is completed and the final payment has been done at the end of 2014.</p> <p>The increase of the cross-border capacities between France and Belgium enhances the security of supply for Western Europe. The EEPR funds have helped to secure the investment programme.</p>
<p><b>Cyprus project</b> <i>(Vasilikos, Moni, Dhekelia)</i></p> <p><b>ON GOING</b></p>	10,000,000	0	0%	31/12/2022	7.3.2	<p>The government of Cyprus decided to establish a natural gas receiving terminal. The EEPR supported the technical studies, the purchase of material and the construction works to connect the natural gas receiving terminal to the three existing power stations (Vasilikos, Moni, Dhekelia).</p> <p>In 2011, gas discoveries in the Cyprus Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) changed the gas supply parameters for the infrastructural solutions for the island. The "Aphrodite" gas field has been explored, and according to the most recent estimates holds 4.54 tcf of high-quality natural gas.</p> <p>Since the discovery of the "Aphrodite" field, several options were under consideration by the Cypriot authorities on the different combinations of LNG, pipelines and gas suppliers.</p> <p>In May 2017, the Council of Ministers approved the Pipeline Network Feasibility Study on the most appropriate process, and related infrastructure for LNG imports, storage, processing and regasification in an offshore unit, as well as on the infrastructure necessary for the inland transportation and distribution of gas.</p> <p>Natural gas is expected to enter the Cyprus market by 2021.</p> <p>End of December 2017, the government of Cyprus</p>

						<p>requested an amendment of Decision C(2010)5706 in order to achieve the objectives set.</p> <p>The natural gas receiving terminal will contribute to the diversification of the Cypriot energy mix and will end the energy isolation of the island, as well as facilitate the competition in power generation from gas from independent producers .</p>
<p><b>Polish LNG Terminal</b> <b>(port of Świnoujście)</b></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	79,561,868	74,597,170	94 %	31/12/2016		<p>The EEPR funds supported the engineering, construction, implementation of two LNG storage tanks (Polskie LNG S.A.) and the docking area (ZMPSiS) for the LNG infrastructure in Swinoujscie.</p> <p>The commercial activity has started in June 2016.</p> <p>The terminal consisting of jetty, storage tanks and relative flowing and processing facilities, of nominal capacity 3-5 bcm year connected to 32" pipeline (subject of EEPR project "Baltic-PL") is completed. However, the various units, which compose it, do not share yet common operations flows and controls. In view of subsequent expansion of operations (PCI) this aspect of Processes and Control systems must be corrected as a pre-condition to granting further project extensions.</p> <p>The LNG terminal will have a significant impact not only on diversification of supply sources, but will also increase market competition and will provide an important synergy with other infrastructure projects.</p>
<p><b>Slovakia-Hungary Interconnector</b> <b>(Vel'ký Krtíš – Vecsés)</b></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	30,000,000	17,958,466	60%	01/01/2015	<b>6.3</b>	<p>The project established a new two-way high pressure gas connection between Slovakia and Hungary. The EEPR subsidy supported the purchase of pipeline and other materials. The bidirectional gas pipeline is 113 kilometres long, out of which 94 kilometres are in Hungary and 19 kilometres are in Slovak territory.</p>

						<p>The project is operational since 1 July 2015.</p> <p>The final payment request was submitted in September 2015.</p>
<p><b>Nabucco</b></p> <p><b>TERMINATED</b></p>	200,000,000	0	0%	26/09/2014	X	<p>The grant intended to support tendering procedures and the procurement of the pipes, bends and valves needed for the construction of this important project linking Europe to gas fields in the Caspian region and the middle-East.</p> <p>The competition for Shah Deniz resources has been concluded in favour of Trans-Adriatic Pipeline project promoters (TAP). Thus, the Commission has decided to take a Decision to terminate the EEPR Financial aid. The termination procedure has been formally adopted by the Commission.</p>
<p><b>ITGI – Poseidon</b></p> <p><b>TERMINATED</b></p>	100,000,000	5,690,257	6%	26/09/2014	7.1.4	<p>The grant intended to support the finalisation of the technical studies (Front End Engineering and Design), the purchase of pipeline and related equipment for the construction of the offshore interconnector between the Italian and Greek gas transmission networks.</p> <p>The project sponsors however, did not succeed in the commercial negotiations with gas producer (Shah Deniz in Azerbaijan) to secure the necessary shipping agreements. Thus, the Commission has decided to terminate the EEPR Financial aid. The termination procedure has been formally adopted by the Commission.</p>
<p><b>GALSI</b></p> <p><b>(Gazoduc Algérie-Italy)</b></p>	120,000,000	0	0%	30/06/2014	5.20	<p>The Galsi pipeline project was planned to connect gas reserves in Algeria to Italy. By a decision of 18 May 2013, the Algerian gas company has decided to postpone, for the third time, the decision on the construction of the pipeline between Algeria and Italia (Galsi project). The</p>

<b>TERMINATED</b>						authorisations to build the project had not been granted after 5 years of procedures and the commercial agreements for the gas supply have not been concluded. Thus, the Commission has decided to terminate the EEPR Financial aid. The termination procedure has been formally adopted by the Commission.
<b>Gas reverse flow</b>						
<b>Austria 01</b> <i>(Baumgarten-HAG pipeline)</i>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	1,854,000	1,092,284	59%	30/06/2011		<p>The project established a reverse gas flow on the WAG (West-Austria-Gasleitung) pipeline system (running from the Slovakian/Austrian border to the Austrian/German border) through the Baumgarten compressor and metering station towards Slovakia and Hungary (HAG pipeline). The EEPR supported the engineering, material procurement, construction and commissioning of the installations.</p> <p>The final payment has been made in 2012. The EEPR grant has not been fully used as €761,716 were not finally paid due to more favourable procurement conditions than initially planned.</p> <p>This project contributes to the security of supply of Central and Eastern European countries by allowing transport of gas from Germany to countries adjacent to Austria, in particular in case of a disruption of the supply of gas entering the EU at the Ukraine / Slovak border.</p>
<b>Austria 02</b> <i>(Baumgarten-TAG pipeline)</i>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	425,000	425,000	100%	31/12/2011		<p>The project connected the TAG (Trans-Austria-Gasleitung) pipeline to a collector at the Baumgarten import facility with short distance pipe connection to establish a star like structure and to increase the flow capacity for gas coming from western sources from 7 to 21,4 bcm/y. The EEPR supported the engineering, material procurement, construction and commissioning of the installations.</p>

						<p>The final payment was made in 2012.</p> <p>The project eliminated the bottleneck at Baumgarten for a physical flow of gas from western sources into south-eastern part of Austria, into Croatia, Slovenia and Italy and vice versa. The project allows optimisation of the capacity of the internal network in Austria and of its interconnected neighbouring countries on multidirectional routes.</p>
<p><b>Austria 03</b> <i>(Überackern)</i></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	1,150,000	1,150,000	100%	30/06/2011		<p>The project consisted in upgrading of the "Überackern" Export Facility by establishing reverse flow capacities between Austria and Germany as well as connecting West-Austrian gas storages to the main Austrian gas pipelines. The EEPR supported the engineering, material procurement, construction and commissioning of the installations.</p> <p>The final payment was made in 2012.</p>
<p><b>Austria 04</b> <i>(TAG pipeline)</i></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	3,317,000	3,221,416	97%	31/12/2011		<p>The project implied a technical modification along the Trans-Austrian (TAG) pipeline, leading from the Austrian-Italian border to the Baumgarten gas hub to ensure the possibility of physical reverse flow in the TAG pipeline. The EEPR supported the engineering, material procurement, construction and commissioning of the installations.</p> <p>The final payment has been made in 2012. The EEPR grant has not been fully used as €95,584 were not finally paid due to more favourable procurement conditions than initially planned.</p> <p>The project gives Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Slovakia as well as Germany access to southern gas sources which increases the interoperability and optimises the capacity of the South and East European network.</p>
<p><b>Slovakia-01</b></p>	2,936,121	2,151,696	73%	30/06/2011		<p>The project enabled the re-routing of up to 10 mcm/d from Underground Gas Storage Lab complex into the</p>

<b>(Gajary-Baden)</b>  <b>COMPLETED</b>						<p>Transit System in the event of short term supply disruption. EEPR funding supported the delivery and construction of two pipelines with a total length of 2.3 km, between two underground gas storage gathering stations and the transmission network.</p> <p>Final payment was done in 2012 and it appeared that the project was less costly than expected as the technical solution finally used was less expensive than initially planned and the procurement was more favourable. €800.000 of the EEPR funds remained unspent. The pipeline connects the existing UGS Lab complex to the Transit System and consequently increases the security of gas supply and strengthening the flows not only within Slovakia, but as well towards the other European countries.</p>
<b>Slovakia 02</b> <b>(Plavecký Peter and Ivanka pri Nitre)</b>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	664,500	502,092	76%	30/11/2011		<p>The project covers the installation of specific technical equipment in three existing gas transmission facilities in Slovakia. The EEPR supports the engineering, purchase and installation of specific technical equipment in two existing gas transmission facilities in Slovakia (respectively at node Plavecký Peter and at the compressor station Ivanka pri Nitre).</p> <p>Final payment was done in 2012 and it appeared that the project was less costly than expected as the procurement was more favourable, then €162.000 of the EEPR funds remains unspent.</p> <p>The measures enable bidirectional transmission flow between Slovakia and the Czech Republic and between Slovakia and Austria.</p>
<b>Czech Republic 01</b> <b>(Hora Svaté Kateřiny, Hospozín, Kralice nad)</b>	3,675,000	2,292,586	62%	30/06/2011		<p>The project increased the transmission capacity through the Czech Republic by 15 mcm/d in the northwest-east direction. It involved the adaptation of the pipelines, the</p>

<p><i>Oslavou, Malešovice, Břeclav)</i></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>					<p>compressor and transfer stations in six locations along the Czech gas transmission system. The EEPR supported technical studies, material supply and construction works.</p> <p>The project was completed and is fully operational since May 2011. Final payment was done in 2011 and it appeared that the project was less costly than expected as the procurement was more favourable, then €1.000.000 of the EEPR funds remained unspent.</p> <p>The project allows the diversification of gas supplies for the Slovak Republic, Austria, Hungary and Southern Germany (Bavaria).</p>
<p><i>Hungary (Városföld, Algyő, Pilisvörösvár, Adony and Vecsés)</i></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	8,078,500	6,679,398	83%	31/05/2012	<p>The Project consisted of establishing reverse flow connections and flow control systems at five nodes of the Hungarian natural gas transmission system and EEPR supports the construction work.</p> <p>The project was completed in Spring 2013. Final payment was done in 2013 and it appeared that €1,440,621 were not spent due to more favourable procurement and exchange rate conditions than initially planned.</p> <p>The project enabled West-to-East natural gas flow within Hungary, further to Romania and eventually to the SEE region in case of supply disruptions.</p>
<p><i>Czech Republic-Poland (Třanovice–Cieszyn–Skoczów)</i></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	14,000,000	12,087,950	86%	30/04/2012	<p>The project concerned the construction of a bi-directional cross-border interconnector between the Czech and Polish gas transmission systems, the first between these two countries. The EEPR supported the procurement of material and equipment and the construction of the pipeline.</p> <p>This interconnector was put into technical operation in September 2011 and was completed in Spring 2012. Final payment was done in 2012. €1,9 million of EEPR fund were</p>

						<p>unspent due to more favourable procurement conditions than initially planned.</p> <p>This project contributes to the security of supply as it diversifies supply routes and increases reverse-flow capacities in the region.</p>
<p><b>Czech Republic 02</b> <b>(Tvrdonice)</b></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	2,300,000	2,300,000	100%	30/09/2013		<p>The project covers the construction of a new gas pipeline connecting Tvrdonice underground gas storage (UGS) to the Czech gas transit system. The EEPR supported activities related to land and building permit, supply of material and construction works.</p> <p>The project is completed and operational since September 2013.</p> <p>The final payment was done in 2013.</p> <p>The project increased the transmission capacity and allows reversible gas flow from/to Tvrdonice Underground Gas Storage. It enhances the security of supply for the Czech Republic and also for neighbouring countries in case of supply disruption.</p>
<p><b>Portugal</b> <b>(Portalegre-Guarda</b> <b>and Cantanhede-</b> <b>Mangualde)</b></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	10,700,750	10,700,750	100%	31/03/2014		<p>The project involves the construction of a reverse flow gas pipeline between Portalegre-Guarda and Cantanhede-Mangualde. The EEPR supported the construction of a 48 km section of this 75 km pipeline.</p> <p>The project is completed and operational since 2014. The final payment was made in July 2015.</p> <p>The project reinforced security of supply in the Iberian peninsula as it will be further developed to create a third interconnection with the Spanish gas network. The EEPR funds helped to secure the investment programme.</p>
<p><b>Romania</b></p>	1,560,000	202,718	13%	26/09/2014		<p>The project intended to ensure gas supply to Bulgaria from Romania's domestic production and reserves, as well</p>



<b>(Isaccea, Negru Vodă and Siliștea)</b>  <b>TERMINATED</b>						<p>as to allow reverse flow between Romania and Bulgaria.</p> <p>As the project has not been implemented due to technical and commercial difficulties, the Commission took on 26 September 2014 the Decision to terminate the EEPR Financial aid. The termination procedure has been formally adopted by the Commission.</p>
<b>Latvia- Lithuania (Incukalns, Daugava, Panevezys)</b>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	12,940,000	12,687,009	98%	31/12/2013		<p>The project aimed at improving the infrastructure and equipment for bi-directional gas flow between Lithuania and Latvia. EEPR funding supported the reconstruction of wells in Incukalns gas storage complex, the reconstruction of the underwater pass over the Daugava river in Latvia and the modernisation of Panevezys gas compressor station and gas pipelines in Lithuania.</p> <p>The project entered into operation in December 2013.</p> <p>The final payment was made at the end of 2013.</p> <p>This project provides for bi-directional gas flow between Lithuania and Latvia, eliminating bottlenecks and safeguards required capacities in both directions.</p>
<b>Poland (Galów)</b>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	14,405,248	8,055,820	56%	31/12/2014		<p>The project includes the development and the modernisation of the Polish gas transmission system at the cross-border connection point between Poland and Germany. The EEPR funding supported the modernisation and construction works at the Lasow node and connecting pipelines in Poland.</p> <p>The project is completed and the final payment was requested and paid in 2015.</p> <p>This project enhanced the security of supply by increasing the capacity between Poland and Germany. It has also have a positive impact on the overall development of gas</p>

						market in Poland.
<b>ELECTRICITY</b>						
<b>Wien-Győr</b>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	12,989,800	11,329,559	87%	31/12/2011		<p>The 380 kV overhead line link Wien – Győr provides considerable transfer capacity in the north-south direction for the regional electricity market. The EEPR supported the installation of the overhead lines and works in the transformer station and sub-stations.</p> <p>The final payment was made in 2012. €1,659,517 of the EEPR funds was not finally spent due to more favourable procurement conditions than initially planned.</p> <p>The project improves the interoperability of the Austrian and Hungarian electricity networks and thus enhances the market integration. This increases the security of supply.</p>
<b>Portugal-Spain interconnection reinforcement 01</b> <b>(Portimão (PT) - Tavira (PT) - P. Gusman (ES) - Guillena (ES))</b>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	17,490,919	17,490,919	100%	30/04/2011		<p>The project aimed to upgrade and extend the Portuguese electricity network to increase capacities with Spain between the Algarve and Andalucía regions. The EEPR supported the procurement of the material and the construction works.</p> <p>Final payment made in 2011.</p> <p>This project greatly contributes to the development of the Iberian electricity market and connects the Algarve region to renewable energy sources. It also reinforces conditions and reliability for the Algarve region supply, by establishing a completely closed 400 kV ring crossing this area.</p>
<b>Portugal-Spain interconnection reinforcement 02</b> <b>(Douro Internacional</b>	28,873,787	28,873,787	100%	31/03/2011		<p>The project aimed to upgrade and extend the Portuguese electricity network to increase capacities with Spain in the Douro region. The EEPR supported the procurement of the material and the construction works.</p>

<b>area</b> <b>Aldeadavila (ES)</b> <b>COMPLETED</b>						Final payment made in 2011.  This project greatly contributes to the development of the Iberian electricity market and connects the Douro region to renewable energy sources.
<b>Ireland/Wales interconnector</b> <b>(Meath-Deeside)</b>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	110,000,000	110,000,000	100%	30/09/2012		The project consists of a new 500 MW cable connection between the Republic of Ireland and Wales (UK). The EEPR supported the procurement of cable and the construction works.  The project is completed. Final payment done in 2013.  The project improves the security of supply and the expansion of renewables in Ireland. The EEPR have been instrumental for obtaining loans from International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and also political support to the project.
<b>Estlink-2</b> <b>(Püssi-Antilla)</b>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	100,000,000	100,000,000	100%	31/08/2014		The Estlink2 project covered the construction of an interconnection between Finland and Estonia. The EEPR supported the manufacture, delivery and construction of the overhead line, the undersea and underground cables and the converter stations in Finland and Estonia.  The project was completed and entered into operation in March 2014.  The project is important for the integration of the Baltic States into the internal electricity market and will increase transmission capacity between Finland and Estonia up to 1000 MW.
<b>Nordbalt 01</b> <b>(Klaipeda-Nybro)</b>	131,000,000	131,000,000	100%	31/07/2017		Nordbalt 01 is a sub-sea interconnection between Lithuania to Sweden. The EEPR supported the construction, the installation, and the commissioning of the sub-sea cable and the converter station in Sweden and Lithuania.

<b>COMPLETED</b>						<p>All works on the interconnector are completed. The cable was handed over on 30 September 2015. The final inspection and handover of converters have taken place and the system is already put into commercial operation.</p> <p>The final payment has been done end of 2018.</p> <p>The project aims at removing the Baltic states isolation from the internal energy market. The construction of Nordbalt 01 is a prerequisite for the integration of the Baltic states electricity market into the NordPool spot market.</p>
<b>Nordbalt 02</b> <i>(Milgravis-Bolderaja, Riga-Imanta, Grobina-Ventspils)</i>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	44,000,000	38,702,218	88%	31/12/2014		<p>Nordbalt 02 refers to the necessary upgrade in the internal Lithuanian transmission grid to facilitate the flow of electricity through the interconnector. The EEPR supported the construction works.</p> <p>The Action was completed ahead of its end date stipulated in Commission Decision C (2010)5317, while all activities were performed in line with their description.</p> <p>The final payment was made in September 2015.</p> <p>The project further reduced the Baltic states isolation from the internal energy market and enabled the integration of the Baltic states electricity market into the NordPool spot market.</p>
<b>France-Spain Interconnection</b> <i>(Baixas - Sta Llogaia)</i>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	225,000,000	225,000,000	100%	30/06/2015	<b>2.6</b>	<p>The project aims to construct a new 320 kV underground interconnection between France and Spain the Eastern Pyrenees and double the existing capacities by 1400 MW. The EEPR supported the technical studies, the procurement of material and the construction works.</p> <p>This project was inaugurated in February 2015.</p> <p>The final payment was executed in December 2015.</p> <p>The project connects the renewable energy sources to the</p>

						network and contributes to the integration of the French and Spanish markets, as well as to reinforce the security of electricity supply on a regional, national and European level.
<b>Sicily – Continental Italy</b> <b>New submarine cable (Sorgente – Rizziconi)</b>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	110,000,000	110,000,000	100%	30/06/2016		<p>The project covered the construction of a new 380 kV interconnection between Italian mainland and Sicily with an additional capacity of 2000 MW. The EEPR supports detailed design, procurement of material and works.</p> <p>The project was completed and was officially inaugurated by the Italian Government on 28/05/2016.</p> <p>The project enhances the security of supply and the expansion of renewables in Sicily, while improving the reliability of the grid both in Sicily and in continental Italy (Calabria).</p>
<b>Malta-Italy interconnection (Pembroke-Marina di Ragusa)</b>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	20,000,000	20,000,000	100%	31/12/2014		<p>The project consists of a new 225 MW sub-sea cable connection between Italy and Malta. The EEPR supported the technical studies and the procurement of the submarine cable.</p> <p>The action financed is completed. The sub-sea cable has been laid and the project is operational since spring 2015.</p> <p>The project puts an end to the isolation of the Maltese grid from the rest of Europe. It improved the security of supply and contributes to the reduction in use of fossil fuels and the expansion of renewables in Malta.</p>
<b>Malta Electricity project (Kappara)</b> <b>COMPLETED</b>	5,000,000	5,000,000	100%	30/06/2013		<p>The project concerns the upgrading of the transmission network in Malta to connect to Italy. EPPR supported the procurement of equipment and the construction of the Kappara distribution center.</p> <p>The project was completed in June 2013. The final payment has been made in March 2014.</p>

						The project enhances security of supply and the reliability of the electricity grid in Malta. It allows the connection of renewable energy sources to the grid, enabling export capacities to Italy.
<b>Halle/Saale Schweinfurt</b>	–	100,000,000	100,000,000	100%	31/12/2017	<b>3.13</b>
<b>COMPLETED</b>						<p>The interconnector Halle/Saale - Schweinfurt couples the control areas of two independent transmission system operators, namely the North-Eastern part of Germany of 50Hertz Transmission GmbH and the South-Western part of transpower stromübertragungs GmbH.</p> <p>The length of the 380-kV interconnector Halle/Saale-Schweinfurt covered by the Action is approx. 140 km and depends on the final route as a result of the outcome of the approval procedures.</p> <p>The project facilitates the transport of renewable energy produced in North Germany and in the North Sea region to the rest of the German grid.</p> <p>The project is a very important interconnector for the European electricity grids. In fact, it was part of the priority projects laid down in the national Power Grid Expansion Act (EnLAG) and defined as Project of Common Interest (PCI). Moreover, it is fundamental for the further improvement of the security of supply and the development of renewable energy at the European level.</p> <p>The EEPR Action has been successfully completed in November 2018.</p>
<b>OFFSHORE WIND</b>		564,990,893	341,639,214	60%		

<b>OFFSHORE WIND-GRID INTEGRATION</b>						
<b>KRIEGERS FLAK</b>	150,000,000	76,999,565	51%	15/10/2019		<p><i>Description :</i></p> <p>Designing, installing and operating a Combined Grid Solution (CGS) for the grid connection of the offshore wind farms (several hundred MW) at Kriegers Flak in the Baltic Sea, based on the new multi-terminal HVDC voltage source converter (VSC) technology.</p> <p><i>State of play :</i></p> <p>Installation and commissioning of offshore assets (sea cables and offshore substations) were completed in the end of 2018. The civil works in Bjæverskov (DK) are finished; those in Bentwisch (DE) are progressing, but with delay.</p> <p>The current Grant Agreement end date is 15/10/2019. Subsystem testing and commissioning is expected to be finalised in Q4 2019. The finalisation of the project is replanned to be finalised by Q2 2020. Based on this, the beneficiaries will submit a request of amendment to extend the duration of the project until 30/06/2020. This new planning will allow to include in the final report, the operational results and benefits after 6 months of operation.</p>
<b>ONGOING</b>						

<p><b>COBRA CABLE</b></p> <p><b>ONGOING</b></p>	86,540,000	69,355,253	80%	30/09/2018	<p><i>Description :</i></p> <p>Realisation of a sub-sea power link (VSC-HVDC) between Denmark and the Netherlands with the purpose of allowing the integration of more renewable energy into the Dutch and Danish power systems and to increase the security of supply.</p> <p><i>State of the play:</i></p> <p>The installation of the converter stations in the Netherlands and Denmark is completed, while there is a delay for the installation of minor segments of the cable. A plan has been provided for this scope and the completion was expected in June 2019. Therefore, the contract will be extended until December 2019 to allow finalisation of the action and final payment. The interconnector should enter into operation before the end of 2019. The project COBRACable includes a study aiming at identifying and describing the important design issues to be taken into account to make the HVDC link COBRACable prepared for future operation as part of multi-terminal network. For this task, new documents have been submitted.</p>
<p><b>Offshore HVDC hub</b></p> <p><b>TERMINATED</b></p>	74,100,000	3,097,512	4%	Terminated as of 31/12/2012	<p><i>Description :</i></p> <p>Addition of an intermediate offshore platform on a planned HVDC link for connecting offshore wind and marine generation (North of Scotland, UK).</p> <p><i>State of play :</i></p> <p>The coordinator wished to change the project significantly from that originally proposed. The project was also far from being realised. As a result, the coordinator and the Commission agreed to terminate the project as of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2012. Final report was received November</p>



						2014. To complete the report, the last required elements were received by end of July 2015.
<b>OFFSHORE TURBINES AND STRUCTURES</b>						
<b>Thornton Bank wind farm</b>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	10,000,000	10,000,000	100%	31/12/2011		<p><i>Description :</i></p> <p>Optimised logistics for up scaling the far-shore deep-water Thornton Bank wind farm and demonstration of innovative substructures (jacket foundations) for deep water off shore parks. The installation of jacket structures with an innovative installation frame will allow speeding up the installation pace of the 5-6 MW multi offshore wind farm, with a target to install 24 wind turbine generators per year.</p> <p><i>State of play :</i></p> <p>EEPR Action has been successfully completed in September 2011.</p>
<b>BARD Offshore 1</b>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	53,100,000	53,100,000	100%	31/12/2013		<p><i>Description :</i></p> <p>Production of innovative tripile foundations and production and installation of innovative cable in-feed system for a 400 MW offshore wind-farm.</p> <p><i>State of play :</i></p> <p>The full offshore wind farm was installed by October 2013. This means that the EEPR action, including the manufacturing of 80 pile sets and tripiles and 162 cable feed-in systems has been successfully completed. The Commission made the final payment in March 2014.</p>
<b>Global Tech I</b>	58,540,893	4,494,476	8%	Terminated as of 01/01/2014		<p><i>Description:</i></p> <p>The EEPR supports the design and serial manufacturing of gravity foundations for multi MW turbines, including an</p>

<b>TERMINATED</b>						<p>innovative and fast installation process. The gravity foundations are installed in deep water on an offshore site in the German Exclusive Economic Zone.</p> <p><i>State of play:</i></p> <p>This EEPR action has been considerably delayed because of difficulties to obtain the permit for installing the gravity offshore foundations and in finding a co-investor.</p> <p>In the end, the project did not find co-investor and therefore the Commission confirmed in April 2015 the project's termination as of 1 January 2014. Final financial settlement was completed by end of 2015.</p>
<b>Nordsee Ost offshore wind farm</b>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	50,000,000	49,882,408	100%	31/12/2015		<p><i>Description :</i></p> <p>Supply of innovative wind turbine generators (6.15 MW) for a 295 MW offshore wind farm.</p> <p><i>State of play :</i></p> <p>EEPR Action has been successfully completed. Final financial settlement in May 2016.</p>
<b>Borkum West II</b>  <b>COMPLETED</b>	42,710,000	42,710,000	100%	31/12/2013		<p><i>Description :</i></p> <p>Supply of innovative wind energy converters and tripod foundation structures, including implementation of an innovative installation method, for the first phase of a 400 MW wind farm (2x200 MW).</p> <p><i>State of play :</i></p> <p>All wind energy converters and tripods have been installed. The final report was received at the end of April 2014 and the Commission made the final payment in September 2014.</p>
<b>Aberdeen Offshore</b>	40,000,000	32,000,000	80%	14/12/2018		<p><i>Description :</i></p>

<b>Wind Farm - Wind Deployment Centre</b>						<p>The overall project objective is to connect a commercial offshore wind farm with a Deployment Centre, consisting of an ocean laboratory, environment monitoring and testing centre. The facility will allow for testing of multi MW turbines with innovative structures and substructures and optimisation of manufacturing capacities of offshore wind energy production equipment.</p> <p><i>State of play :</i></p> <p>The eleven wind turbines with the world's largest capacity started operations at Vattenfall's offshore wind farm "Aberdeen Bay" on 1 July 2018. In September 2018 took place the official opening and formal celebration of the European Offshore Wind Deployment Centre [Aberdeen Offshore Wind Farm]. The amendment and the final report submitted by the beneficiaries in May 2019 and resubmitted September 2019 did not fulfil the minimal conditions for approval and were rejected. The beneficiaries are working to improve and resubmit them.</p>
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<b>Carbon Capture Storage</b>	1,000,000,000	387,211,547	39%			
<b>Project</b>	<b>Grants awarded (€) (a)</b>	<b>Payments (€) (b)</b>	<b>Payment ratio (b/a)</b>	<b>Date of finalisation</b>		<b>State of play</b>
<b>PorteTolle (IT)</b>  <b>TERMINATED</b>	100,000,000	34,656,262	35%	<i>Terminated as of 11/08/2013</i>		The EEPR Grant covered investment in all stages of the CCS integrated project from source to an offshore storage site. Detailed front-end engineering design (FEED) studies for Porto Tolle Capture Unit as well as modelling activities, providing a characterisation of the selected storage site, had been completed. The feasibility study and cost evaluation for an appraisal well to verify reservoir information of the structure located in Adriatic Sea was performed. Feasibility study and cost evaluation of the surface system was finalised. A pre-injection monitoring survey had been carried out. However, the promoter decided to file for termination in June 2013 due to insurmountable delays in project execution caused by the decision of the Italian State Council to annul the environmental permit for the Porto Tolle power plant. Additionally, the promoter saw no prospects for achieving the closure of the financial structure of the project.
<b>Rotterdam (NL) ROAD</b>  <b>TERMINATED</b>	180,000,000	30,922,350	17%	<i>Terminated as of 27/11/2017</i>		The EEPR Grant covers investment in all stages of the integrated CCS project from source to an offshore storage site. In 2012 the project concluded all preliminary technical, costing and permitting work and was consequently ready for the adoption of the Final

						<p>Investment Decision (FID). Despite being ready for FID since mid-2012, the worsening of the business case for CCS, i.e. CO2 price projections, opened a funding gap which has postponed the decision. Following progress in discussions on additional sources of funding, restructuring of the project and change to a less costly storage site, the Commission and the project promoter had agreed an extension of the grant agreement until 31 December 2019. However, in June 2017 the project informed the Commission that the joint venture partners Engie and Uniper plan to stop their financial support for the project. Later on the project promoter confirmed that it withdrew the request for grant agreement.</p> <p>Consequently, the grant agreement was terminated in November 2017.</p>
<p><b>Belchatow (PL)</b></p> <p><b>TERMINATED</b></p>	180,000,000	20,690,188	11%	<i>Terminated as of 06/05/2013</i>		<p>The EEPR Grant covered investment in all stages of the CCS integrated project from source to an onshore storage site. Very limited progress was achieved in 2012 due to critical financing, legal, technical risks and public acceptance issues as regards CO2 storage. Against this background, the promoter decided to file for termination in March 2013 and the project was terminated in May 2013.</p>
<p><b>Compostilla (ES)</b></p> <p><b>COMPLETED</b></p>	180,000,000	165,931,981	92%	<i>31/10/2013</i>		<p>The EEPR Grant covered investment in all stages of the integrated CCS project from source to an onshore storage site. The EEPR Action was successfully completed in October 2013 resulting in the construction of three pilot plants covering capture, transport and storage. The results of the tests made in the pilot plants and other preparatory work contributed to knowledge sharing in the CCS Project</p>

						Network which also published a report on the project. The project developer subsequently decided not to proceed with constructing the demonstration plant, which would not have been covered by the EEPR grant. The pilot plants will remain as very useful testing facilities which continue to be operational based on support by the Spanish government and also offer their services on the market.
<b>Don Valley (UK)</b>  <b>TERMINATED</b> (Ended without being completed)	180,000,000	119,990,058	67%	31/12/2015		The EEPR funds covered investment in all stages of the CCS chain (capture, transport and offshore storage) and related front-end engineering design (FEED) studies, permits and environmental impact studies. While the project achieved considerable progress developing a CO2 transport and storage infrastructure which was planned to be jointly used by the Don Valley and White Rose CCS power plants, the decision of the UK government (announced in October 2012) not to support the project via the national CCS Commercialisation programme and NER300 was a serious setback for the capture part of the project. The decision of the UK government to discontinue its CCS Commercialisation Competition resulted in another setback to the project: Due to the withdrawal of UK government funding to the White Rose project, synergies and hence lower costs by joint use of the CO2 transport and storage infrastructure are now unlikely to be achieved. So far the project has not managed to secure the necessary additional funding for constructing the CO2 capture, transport and storage installations. The implementation of the project was critically delayed. Therefore, the Commission did not see a reasonable prospect for the project promoter to take positive Final Investment

						Decision in a timely manner and has hence rejected the project's request to extent the grant agreement.
<b>Jänschwalde (DE)</b>  <b>TERMINATED</b>	180,000,000	15,020,706	8%	<i>Terminated as of 05/02/2012</i>		The EEPR Grant covered investment in all stages of the integrated CCS project from source to an onshore storage site. All detailed engineering studies were concluded for the capture unit by mid-2011. However, significant delays were incurred in the exploration phase of the storage sites largely due to regulatory uncertainties and public opposition. In December 2011 the project promoters filed the termination request as it was deemed that the project could not obtain the necessary CO2 storage permits in time to realise the project within schedule.