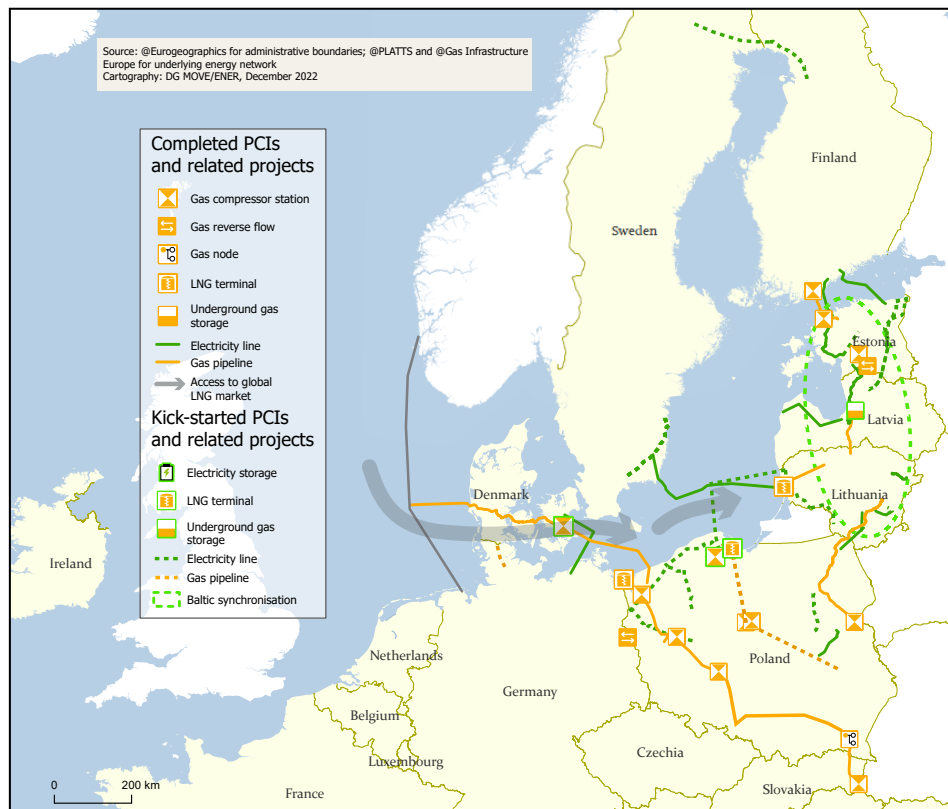


# Projects of Common Interest in energy infrastructure in the Nordic and Baltic Sea region

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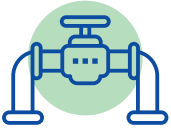


## In 2006:

- The Baltic States and Finland **were isolated** from the core EU energy grid;
- The Baltic States **were fully dependent** on Russia and Belarus;
- Only **one source of gas** was available for the region;
- Electricity imports from Russia covered a significant share of demand.

## Today:

- Thanks to the **TEN-E policy** and financial support through the **Connecting Europe Facility**, cohesion funds, and other instruments, Finland and the three Baltic States have been well integrated into the internal energy market;
- Thanks to completed infrastructure, countries in the Baltic Sea region have now **all access to LNG and gas from the North Sea.**



## Achievements in gas infrastructure:

- **The Balticconnector** (CEF grant of 188 million EUR) was the **first gas link for Finland ending its isolation**;
  - Together with interconnections between the Baltic States themselves, the **Klaipeda LNG Terminal**, the **Świnoujście LNG terminal and its expansion** (CEF grant of 79 million EUR and ERDF grant of 354 million EUR), the recently completed **GIPL - Interconnector between Lithuania and Poland** (CEF grant of 272 million EUR), the **upgrade of the Latvia-Lithuania Interconnection** (CEF grant of 5 million EUR) and the Baltic Pipe – **Interconnector between Norway-Denmark-Poland** (CEF grant of 266 million EUR) **secured diversified gas supplies**;
  - Projects close to completion in the region, such as **the upgrade of the Inčukalns UGS in Latvia** having received a CEF grant of 44 million EUR, will **further enhance security of supply and competition**;
  - Thanks to completed infrastructure, **Lithuania and Poland** were amongst the first Member States in the entire EU to move completely away from Russian gas.
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## Achievements in electricity infrastructure:

- The EU's infrastructure policy has led to the creation of **an integrated power market** between the Baltic States and the Nordic countries;
  - Numerous electricity interconnectors supported by EU funding have made the Baltic States **one of the best-interconnected regions of the EU**: **NordBalt** (EU grant of 131 million EUR), **Estlink 1 and 2** (EU grant of 100 million EUR), **LitPol Link** (CEF grant of 27 million EUR) in addition to increased interconnections between the Baltic States;
  - By the end of 2025 at the latest, one of the most significant priorities for the EU, the completion of **the synchronisation of the Baltic States with the EU continental grid** and cutting their dependency on Russian and Belarus, will be completed. This has received political and technical support from the EU at the highest level for over 12 years and grants exceeding **1.2 billion EUR**. It includes support for the Harmony Link undersea high-voltage cable between Lithuania with Poland;
  - The Baltic Sea region is also the location of the first hybrid asset in the EU: the **Kriegers Flak interconnection**. The project connects a number of offshore wind farms into the power grids of both Germany and Denmark. The increased interconnection capacity enabled the flow of electricity produced by renewable energy sources into the European network, improves the overall reliability of the network and has a positive impact on wholesale market prices.
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## Way forward:

- **The Aurora Line** (EU grant of 127 million EUR) between Finland and Sweden will soon ensure a better interconnectivity and adequacy for Finland;
- The planned construction of **FSRU in Gdansk** (CEF grant for studies of 19 million EUR) will further enhance security of supply of the Baltic and Central Eastern European regions, including Ukraine.

Total funding for the region (CEF, EEPR and regional funds): **2.769 billion EUR**