

TYNDP Project No.	Project	Countries involved	In your opinion, is the proposed project significantly contributing to sustainability and contributing to market integration or security of supply and is therefore needed from an EU energy policy perspective?
4	Interconnection Portugal-Spain	Spain, Portugal	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>This project has the potential to contribute to the completion of the Iberian Electricity Market (MIBEL) and support the Internal Energy Market. We highlight that it addresses key interconnection targets by aiming to reduce persistent marginal price differences above the 2€/MWh threshold and improve Spain's interconnection capacity, which remains below 30% of RES and peak load levels. The project seems also designed to support system flexibility, integration of renewable energy, and cross-border balancing, which align with EU energy policy objectives.</p>
16	Biscay Gulf	Spain, France	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The Biscay Gulf interconnection between France and Spain is a Project of Common Interest (PCI) since 2013, designed to nearly double current cross-border capacity and address the long-standing electricity isolation of the Iberian Peninsula. With Spain's interconnection transmission capacity still below 30% of its national peak load and renewable generation capacity—well under the EU's 70% target will significantly enhance grid integration. By improving access to the wider European market, this project has the potential to strengthen security of supply, enable better use of Spanish</p>

			renewables, and support the EU's decarbonization and market integration goals.
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28	Italy-Montenegro	Italy, Montenegro	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The Italy-Montenegro project involves the construction of a new submarine HVDC cable linking the two countries. This initiative would provide much needed increased transmission capacity in the region, as evidenced by high network utilisation and recurrent congestion problems. Given the strong interdependence of the project with other connections in the Balkans, recent positive developments - such as the completion of certain sections and the granting of concessions for additional sections - strengthen the cost-benefit outlook for the Italy-Montenegro connection. This progress creates a favourable context for the development of this new project. However, there is still a direct residual environmental impact on the site and a potential residual social impact, the sensitivity of which has not yet been defined. We underline the need for a more in-depth analysis of the residual impacts. A comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country’s domestic decarbonisation, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms–will be essential. Further clarity on Montenegro's policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project’s priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
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29	Italy-Tunisia	Italy, Tunisia	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The Italy-Tunisia project consists of a new submarine HVDC link between these two countries. Initially included in the third and fourth lists of PCIs, ELMED Project was defined in November 2021 as a project of major interest for strengthening the Mediterranean energy hub. Although the project design was accompanied by numerous environmental studies to measure the impact on the marine ecosystem, there is a residual direct environmental impact on the site and there are potential residual social impacts, but the sensitivity of the area has not been defined. A comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs – including alignment with the third country’s domestic decarbonization, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms—will be essential. Further clarity on Tunisia’s policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project’s priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
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81	North South Interconnector	United Kingdom, Ireland	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>Project 81 is preparing the implementation of a second interconnector between Ireland and Northern Ireland. This has potential benefits as it would integrate the two systems into one, benefiting both sides of the market. Security of supply could also be improved as the presence of a second line would ensure the functioning of the market in case of problems on the existing line. The analyses provided also confirmed the absence of negative environmental and social impacts for both countries. However, while the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country’s domestic decarbonization, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms–will be essential. Further clarity on UK’s policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project’s priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
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107	Celtic Interconnector	France, Ireland	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The Celtic Interconnector (TR 107) has the potential to advance the EU energy policy goals related to sustainability, market integration, and security of supply. As the first direct link between Ireland and France, it could play a key role in reducing price differentials, enhancing system flexibility, and integrating higher shares of renewable energy while addressing the 15% interconnection target. Its contribution to reducing curtailment and enabling Ireland to access the more stable continental grid underscores its strategic importance. Having held PCI status for several years, this designation remains essential to ensure the project's timely completion and to unlock its full benefits for both Member States and the broader EU energy system.</p>
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120	Princess Elisabeth Island (MOG 2)	Belgium	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The Princess Elisabeth Island project has the potential to support the EU's energy policy objectives related to sustainability, market integration, and security of supply. By enabling the integration of up to 3.5 GW of offshore wind capacity through a modular artificial energy island, the project could strengthen Belgium's offshore grid and unlock synergies for hybrid interconnectors in the North Sea. It also has the potential to reduce RES curtailment, and supports cross-border electricity flows, aligning with the EU's offshore corridors priority under the TEN-E Regulation. While located in a single Member State, its significant cross-border impact through future interconnections underlines its eligibility as a Project of Common Interest.</p>
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121	Nautilus: multi-purpose interconnector Belgium - UK	Belgium, United Kingdom	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The Nautilus project is a hybrid subsea interconnector that would link Belgium and the UK, as well as connecting the countries to an offshore wind farm. The project, which already exists and has been approved as a PCI, would significantly increase the countries' interconnection capacity while supporting the integration of renewables. However, while the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country's domestic decarbonisation, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms—will be essential. Further clarity on UK's policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project's priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
130	HVDC SuedOstLink Wolmirstedt to area Isar	Germany	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The SuedOstLink is a key HVDC transmission line that would transport 4 GW of renewable electricity from northern Germany—an area with high installed RES capacity—to southern Bavaria, near the Isar region, which is characterised by high consumption and access to storage. By reducing internal congestion and renewable curtailment, the project enhances security of supply and enables more efficient use of renewables. Crucially, this also boosts Germany's ability to accommodate and support cross-border electricity flows, strengthening regional market integration. As such, SuedOstLink is well aligned with EU energy policy goals .</p>

132	HVDC Line A-North	Germany	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>Designed to transport up to 2 GW of renewable electricity from northern Germany's wind-rich regions to the Rhineland, it addresses the need to replace conventional generation capacity due to the German coal phase-out. By reducing internal congestion and renewable energy curtailment, A-Nord would enhance system flexibility and security of supply, not only within Germany but also at a regional level. This improved internal grid efficiency would strengthen Germany's capacity to support cross-border electricity flows, aligning with EU objectives for market integration and sustainability.</p>
170	Baltic States Synchronization with Continental Europe	Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>Baltic Synchronisation would enhance security of supply and political energy independence, decoupling the Baltic grids from the Russian-controlled system and enabling full market participation in the EU. While synchronization has been achieved, ongoing investments remain essential to strengthen and stabilise the system.</p>

235	HVDC SuedLink Brunsbüttel/Wilster to Großgartach/Bergrheinfeld West	Germany	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>SuedLink consists of a transmission line connecting Brunsbüttel/Wilster in northern Germany—an area with high renewable energy feed-in exceeding local demand—to the major consumption centres of Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg (Großgartach/Bergrheinfeld West). By enabling the large-scale transfer of renewable electricity to southern Germany, SuedLink has the potential to reduce curtailment, address internal bottlenecks, and improve system flexibility and security of supply.</p>
239	Fenno-Skan 3	Finland, Sweden	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche. The replacement of the Fenno-Skan 1 interconnector between Finland and Sweden continues to play a critical role in enhancing EU energy policy goals, particularly market integration, sustainability, and security of supply. By increasing capacity to 1600 MW between FI and SE3 and improving alignment with updated simulation findings, the project contributes to reducing price differentials and strengthening the Nordic grid's adequacy and stability. Its support for the 15% interconnection target and potential future hybrid extension further underlines its strategic value. Given its long-standing PCI status, it is essential this designation remains to ensure successful delivery and full realization of its cross-border and regional benefits.</p>

247	AQUIND Interconnector	France, United Kingdom	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>This project is a submarine and underground High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) electricity transmission link between the UK and France. The importance of reinforcing this area is underlined by the fact that the corridor between these two countries has been identified by the TYNDP 2024 analyses as one of the most needed. This project would contribute to a significant increase in capacity by helping to achieve the necessary price convergence. It would also allow for greater integration of renewables and capacity that would otherwise be wasted. While the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs—including alignment with the third country's domestic decarbonisation, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms—will be essential. Further clarity on UK's policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project's priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
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254	HVDC Ultranet Osterath to Philippsburg	Germany	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>This project consists of a transmission line connecting Meerbusch-Osterath in North Rhine-Westphalia to Philippsburg in Baden-Württemberg. By facilitating the efficient transfer of renewable electricity from northern Germany to southern industrial hubs, ULTRANET would enhance system flexibility and security of supply. The project aligns with the European North-South Interconnection initiative, aiming to connect significant offshore renewable generation capacities in the North Sea with load centres in southern Europe. As such, ULTRANET has the potential to contribute to sustainability, market integration, and security of supply by improving electricity transfer within Germany, which would have a positive spillover effect on neighbouring countries.</p>
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260	Project 260 – Multi-purpose HVDC interconnection between Great Britain and The Netherlands	United Kingdom, Netherlands	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>Project 260 is a hybrid subsea interconnector that would link the Netherlands and the UK, as well as connecting the countries to an offshore wind farm. The project, which already exists and has been approved as a PCI, has the potential to increase the countries' capacity and integration of renewables. In addition, cost-benefit analyses show socio-economic benefits, such as the creation of new jobs, and environmental benefits, such as a significant reduction in emissions. However, while the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country's domestic decarbonization, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms—will be essential. Further clarity on UK's policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project's priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
270	FR-ES project -Aragón-Atlantic Pyrenees	Spain, France	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The Aragón-Atlantic Pyrenees interconnection is essential for addressing the historically low interconnection between Spain and France, which is currently below 30% of Spain's peak load and renewable capacity. This project would improve the integration of Spanish renewable energy, enhance market efficiency, and strengthen grid resilience by providing alternative electricity routes. It has the potential to significantly contribute to EU's sustainability, market integration, and security of supply goals.</p>

276	FR-ES project -Navarra-Landes	Spain, France	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The Navarra-Landes interconnection project is crucial for improving the historically inadequate electricity exchange between Spain and France, where interconnection remains below 30% of Spain's peak load and renewable capacity. This project would significantly enhance cross-border electricity trade, enabling better integration of Spain's renewable energy, particularly wind and solar, into the European grid. It would promote market integration by improving efficiency and competition while strengthening security of supply through increased grid resilience and alternative routes for electricity flow. Given these benefits, the project would contribute to the EU energy policy goals related to sustainability, market integration, and security of supply.</p>
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280	FR-BE: Lonny-Achene-Gramme	Belgium, France	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>Strategic reinforcement of the 380 kV interconnector between Belgium and France, originally built in 1974. By upgrading this critical cross-border infrastructure, the project aims to alleviate existing bottlenecks, enhance electricity exchange capacity, and improve grid reliability between the two countries. This reinforcement supports the integration of renewable energy sources, facilitates energy system integration across sectors, and contributes to the EU's goals of sustainability, market integration, and security of supply. Given its significant cross-border impact.</p>
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285	GridLink	France, United Kingdom	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>This project involves less modernisation work on the UK side and more significant construction work on the French side. Completion of the project is crucial as the France-UK link has been identified as one of the most needed corridors in the recent TYNDP 2024 analysis. It would therefore not only lead to greater integration in the area, but also provide numerous benefits in terms of security and quality of supply. It would also have numerous benefits in terms of increasing the integration of renewable sources, which would reduce the use of fossil fuels. Originally a PCI, following Brexit it had to be suspended as the French and UK regulators no longer had the authority to proceed. This led to a delay in the completion of the project, further signalling the need to address it at European level. However, while the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs – including alignment with the third country’s domestic decarbonization, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms—will be essential. Further clarity on UK’s policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project’s priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
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297	BRABO III	Belgium	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>Infrastructure upgrade in Belgium, focusing on the Port of Antwerp—one of Europe's largest industrial hubs. By constructing a new 380 kV high-voltage loop around the port, BRABO III enhances the security of electricity supply for energy-intensive industries, facilitating their transition to more sustainable operations.</p> <p>Additionally, the project strengthens cross-border electricity exchange with the Netherlands, contributing to regional market integration and aligning with EU energy policy objectives</p>
341	North CSE Corridor	Romania, Serbia	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The North CSE Corridor includes four different projects that strengthen the connection between Serbia and Romania, thus integrating the area more closely and allowing for lower prices. The project is positive in that it helps to strengthen interconnections with the Balkan countries, where connectivity levels tend to be very low. The Romanian site also provides an English version, while the Serbian document reported is only in the original language.</p> <p>However, while the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs – including alignment with the third country's domestic decarbonization, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms—will be essential. Further clarity on Serbia's policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project's priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>

342	Central Balkan Corridor	Bulgaria, Serbia	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The Central Balkan Corridor would reinforce the interconnector between Serbia and Bulgaria, including other countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. It would enable the market to be integrated with more renewable capacity, increase the stability and flexibility of supply and is linked to the other projects in the same area that aim to promote market integration in the Balkan region. However, the reported documents are in the original language, which makes it difficult to access more detailed information. While the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs – including alignment with the third country’s domestic decarbonization, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms—is essential. Further clarity on Serbia’s policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project’s priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
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349	MaresConnect	United Kingdom, Ireland	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The MaresConnect project will provide a subsea electricity link between Ireland and Wales. The project has a number of benefits, such as improving system security, increasing capacity and integrating green energy. In addition, social benefits such as a significant increase in employment and lower prices are expected. However, there is a lack of further information such as environmental analysis. Further investigation is therefore required. While the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country’s domestic decarbonisation, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms–will be essential. Further clarity on UK’s policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project’s priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
1034	HVDC corridor from Northern Germany to Western Germany	Germany	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>This project enables the low-loss transmission of renewable electricity from wind-rich northern Germany—where generation exceeds local demand—to the Ruhr Area, which faces rising electricity needs due to the coal phase-out. By supporting the replacement of conventional generation with renewables, this project would strengthen system flexibility, enhance security of supply, and reduce internal congestion. It also has the potential to contribute to regional market integration, aligning with EU energy policy objectives.</p>

1041	GREGY Green Energy Interconnector	Egypt, Greece	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The GREGY project envisages the development of a new green energy highway linking Egypt and Greece. The aim is to transfer renewable energy, thereby contributing to greater integration and synchronisation between the regions. This would help to increase capacity, stabilise the region and reduce prices. However, while the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country’s domestic decarbonization, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms—is essential. Further clarity on Egypt’s policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project’s priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
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1048	Greece - Africa Power Interconnector (GAP Interconnector)	Egypt, Greece	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The GAP interconnection project is a strategic direct current submarine link between Egypt and Crete, Greece, with a planned capacity of 600 MW, designed to support cross-border electricity transmission and green hydrogen production from dedicated renewable sources. By connecting to the planned Cretan green hydrogen value chain, the project intends to contribute to decarbonisation goals and strengthen regional energy security in the Eastern Mediterranean. While the initiative supports the EU's green hydrogen targets, it is crucial that hydrogen production is prioritised for sectors that cannot be directly electrified, with electrification remaining the preferred approach wherever possible. While the benefits seem compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country's domestic decarbonization, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms–will be essential. Further clarity on Egypt's policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project's priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
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1049	Cronos Energy Ltd	Belgium, United Kingdom	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>Project 1049 is a 1.4 GW HVDC electricity link between Belgium and the UK. The project is positive in that it will better integrate the two countries, replace the use of fossil fuels with renewables and align prices. The project does not appear to have any negative environmental impacts, while the social impacts are still being assessed. It is estimated to reduce carbon emissions by 4 megatonnes between 2032 and 2056. However, while the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country’s domestic decarbonization, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms–will be essential. Further clarity on UK’s policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project’s priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
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1050	Tarchon Energy Ltd	Germany, United Kingdom	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>Project 1050, which will link the UK to Germany, will provide a significant increase in capacity and stability between the two countries. Environmental and social impact assessments are underway. However, while the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country’s domestic decarbonization, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms—will be essential. Further clarity on UK’s policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project’s priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
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1074	Pannonian Corridor	Hungary, Serbia	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>This project includes a new 400 kV line between Serbia and Hungary. Although still at the planning stage, the project was included in the previous list of PCI and SME projects. This project has the potential to bring energy benefits, firstly by strengthening the integration of the area and secondly by responding to the ever increasing demand for renewable energy. However, the reported documents are in the original language, making it difficult to access more detailed information. While the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country’s domestic decarbonisation, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms—will be essential. Further clarity on Serbia’s policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project’s priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
1088	Latvia and Estonia Hybrid Off-Shore interconnector	Estonia, Latvia	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The Latvia–Estonia Hybrid Offshore Interconnector will be the fourth interconnection between the two countries, improving system resilience and directly supporting the integration of planned offshore wind, a growing renewable energy source in the region.</p>

1092	TritonLink: offshore hybrid HVDC interconnector Belgium – Denmark	Belgium, Denmark	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The TritonLink project, a proposed hybrid high-voltage direct current (HVDC) interconnector between Belgium and Denmark, is poised to advance EU objectives in sustainability, market integration, and security of supply. By connecting two artificial energy islands, TritonLink will facilitate the direct transmission of offshore wind energy—initially 4 GW, with plans to expand to 10 GW—from the North Sea to the mainland grids of both countries. This innovative infrastructure has the potential to enable efficient integration of renewable energy sources and also enhance cross-border electricity flows, promoting price convergence and grid stability across the region.</p>
1094	Estlink 3	Estonia, Finland	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>Estlink 3 adds further HVDC capacity between Finland and Estonia, bolstering connectivity between the Baltic and Nordic markets. It would enhance flexibility, support renewable integration, and diversify supply routes.</p>

1095	Aurora line 2 (4th AC Finland-Sweden north)	Finland, Sweden	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>Aurora line 2 is a project for a cross-border AC interconnector between Finland and Sweden that would increase transmission capacity in both directions and help alleviate bottlenecks in the Nordic power system. It significantly contributes to sustainability and market integration by enabling better integration of renewables and improving the local power balance, thereby reducing the risk of power failures in both countries. While the project is expected to support investment in a clean hydrogen economy—particularly in Northern Sweden's energy-intensive industrial sector—it is important that hydrogen is used in a targeted and efficient manner, focusing on sectors where direct electrification is not feasible. Direct electrification should remain the priority wherever possible.</p>
1097	Upgrade to Konti-Skan	Denmark, Sweden	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The upgrade to the Konti-Skan interconnection between Denmark and Sweden – would contribute to maintaining reliable cross-border electricity flows as existing HVDC cables reach the end of their technical lifespan. By adding 1000 MW of transfer capacity between SE3 and DK1, the project would enhance system adequacy and help reduce price differentials in the region, supporting better market integration. While largely a renewal of existing infrastructure, it plays a role in preserving interconnection capacity that underpins regional security of supply and contributes to the broader goals of the internal energy market.</p>

1100	Reinforcement of the existing CZ-DE interconnector (Hradec - Röhrsdorf) on the CZ side	Czech Republic, Germany	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The proposed reinforcement of the existing CZ-DE interconnector on the Czech side appears to support key EU energy policy objectives, particularly regarding security of supply and efficient use of existing infrastructure. By modernizing an established 400 kV line within its current corridor, the project aims to reduce environmental impact while enhancing the ability to import electricity during shortages—especially from renewable-rich northern Germany</p>
1106	Bornholm Energy Island (BEI)	Germany, Denmark	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The Bornholm Energy Island (BEI) aims at enhancing sustainability, market integration, and security of supply within the EU energy framework. The project involves establishing a power hub on Denmark's Bornholm island to collect and distribute electricity generated by offshore wind farms. This electricity will be converted into high-voltage direct current (HVDC) and transmitted via 525 kV HVDC sea and land cable systems to onshore substations in Zealand (Denmark) and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (Germany). By facilitating the integration of renewable energy sources and enabling efficient cross-border electricity trade, the BEI has the potential to contribute to the EU's goals for a sustainable and interconnected energy system.</p>

1112	GRITA 2	Greece, Italy	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>HVDC submarine interconnection between Italy and Greece, aiming to triple the current electricity exchange capacity between the two countries. By enhancing cross-border transmission capabilities, GRITA 2 supports the integration of renewable energy sources, particularly from offshore wind and solar installations, into the European grid. This project aligns with the EU's objectives for sustainability, market integration of two markets that are currently not highly integrated, and security of supply.</p>
1138	400 kV OHL Suceava (RO) - Balti (MD)	Moldova, Republic of, Romania	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>This project aims to interconnect Romania with Moldova. This would allow for greater integration of the two countries, with a positive impact on other routes such as Romania-Hungary-Slovakia-Poland and Moldova-Ukraine. It would also stabilise supply in Moldova and support the only other existing connection, which also passes through Ukraine. However, no further information is available and the technical presentation document is not in English. While the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country's domestic decarbonization, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms–will be essential. Further clarity on Moldova's policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project's priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>

1140	380-kV St. Peter (AT) - Dürnrohr (AT)	Austria	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The East-West Transmission Expansion in Austria has the potential to supports sustainability, market integration, and security of supply. It would enhance east-west transport capacity, enable greater integration of solar PV, and support new industrial load centres key to Austria's climate goals. By strengthening the Austrian-German interconnection, it also facilitates cross-border electricity flows. The project supports decarbonisation of other sectors (e.g. electrolysers, P2H), in line with the principle to electrify where possible and use hydrogen where necessary—making it well-suited for PCI status under EU energy policy.</p>
1192	HansaLink - Phase 1	Germany, United Kingdom	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The Hansa Link project (part 1) comprises two onshore HVDC converter stations and one offshore multi-terminal HVDC converter station. Cost-benefit analyses carried out by the company indicate numerous environmental and social benefits. However, the project is still at the study and planning stage, so the available information and assessments are not yet available. While the benefits seem compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs —including alignment with the third country's domestic decarbonization, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms—will be essential. Further clarity on UK's policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project's priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>

1193	HansaLink - Phase 2	Germany, United Kingdom	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>Phase two of the HansaLink project builds on the infrastructure system established in phase one. As with phase one of the same project, cost-benefit analyses carried out by the company indicate potential environmental and social benefits. However, the project is still in the study and planning phase, and therefore the available information and assessments are not yet available. While the benefits seem compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country’s domestic decarbonization, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms–will be essential. Further clarity on UK’s policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project’s priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
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1202	Increased capacity Norway-Finland, Back-to-Back	Finland, Norway	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>Project 1202, which would increase capacity between Norway and Finland through a back-to-back system, raises concerns about the use of electricity to reduce emissions in LNG production. This could jeopardise access to electricity for the population and more sustainable industries. In addition, the development of renewable energy in the region could conflict with the rights of indigenous peoples. A comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country’s domestic decarbonization, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms–will be essential. Further clarity on Norway’s policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project’s priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
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1208	Medlink	Italy, Tunisia	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The Medlink project is a 4000 MW modular HVDC transmission project linking Italy, Tunisia and Algeria. The project has potential benefits for the integration of renewable energy and for supporting the northern Italian system, which has many congestion problems. However, there is a lack of information as there is no analysis of the environmental and social impacts of the project, there is no website and the promoters have not provided any other relevant information. More detailed information is therefore recommended in order to assess the project. Moreover, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs – including alignment with the third country’s domestic decarbonisation, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms—will be essential. Further clarity on Tunisia’s policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project’s priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
1209	Latvia and Lithuania cross-border strengthening project	Lithuania, Latvia	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>Latvia–Lithuania Cross-Border Reinforcement improves system reliability and internal bottlenecks, while facilitating smoother cross-border flows within the Baltic region and improving access to wider EU electricity markets.</p>

1210	APOLLO-LINK	Spain, Italy	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The Apollo Link, a proposed HVDC interconnection between Spain and Italy, significantly contributes to EU sustainability, market integration, and security of supply goals. By directly linking two major electricity markets, it will facilitate the flow of renewable energy—particularly Spain’s growing solar and wind output—across borders, enhancing flexibility and resilience in the European grid. Given the persistently low interconnection capacity between Spain and France this project has likely gained momentum as an alternative route to improve Spain’s integration into the internal energy market. However, we note that the distance crossed by the project, and associated costs, should be considered in its assessment.</p>
1211	Baltic WindConnector (BWC)	Germany, Estonia, Latvia	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>Baltic WindConnector (BWC) is a hybrid offshore interconnector linking Germany with Estonia and Latvia. It has the potential to play an important role in connecting future offshore wind capacity and reinforces the role of the Baltic States in EU-wide market integration and sustainability efforts.</p>

1213	Offshore hybrid Interconnector (DE-NL)	Germany, Netherlands	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The proposed TR 1213 Offshore Hybrid Interconnector between Germany and the Netherlands presents a promising concept aligned with EU energy policy goals, particularly in integrating offshore renewable energy and enhancing cross-border electricity sharing. However, at this stage, the project remains in an early exploratory phase, with critical details—such as connection points and specific system needs—still undefined. While hybrid assets of this nature can contribute significantly to sustainability, market integration, and system flexibility, a clearer project definition is essential to properly assess its impact and necessity within the broader EU energy infrastructure strategy.</p>
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1215	Xlinks Morocco - Germany	Germany, Morocco	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>This project intends to link Morocco and Germany, significantly increasing the exchange of renewable energy between the two countries, in particular by supporting Germany with renewable resources that are not linked to the fluctuating flows of the Nordic countries. However, this project would require the construction of a significantly long submarine line, which would bring benefits but also significant costs. Furthermore, given the early stage of the project, there is no analysis of its environmental impact. Further efficiency and cost-benefit analysis is therefore required, including consideration of alternative routes using existing infrastructure. A comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country’s domestic decarbonisation, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms—will be essential. Further clarity on Morocco’s policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project’s priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
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1216	High-Voltage Direct Current Interconnector Project Romania-Hungary	Hungary, Romania	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The Interconnector between Romania and Hungary aligns with EU energy policy priorities by contributing to sustainability, market integration, and supply security. The project addresses key system adequacy issues and facilitates cross-border flows by enabling the export of renewable energy—particularly offshore wind and other RES from Dobrogea and Cernavoda—to Central Europe. Coupled with improved voltage stability through converter stations in key consumption areas, it underlines its strategic role in enhancing grid flexibility, reducing transmission losses, and integrating high volumes of renewables across the region.</p>
1229	Rhine-Main-Link	Germany	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>2 GW HVDC transmission line designed to connect northern Germany's renewable generation hubs with the Rhine-Main metropolitan region—one of the country's major consumption and industrial areas. By supporting the integration and distribution of renewable energy, especially in the context of Germany's coal phase-out, the project has the potential to enhance internal grid flexibility and security of supply. Though located entirely within Germany, it would facilitate more stable and efficient electricity flows across borders by reinforcing Germany's role as a central hub in the European electricity market. This significant regional impact supports its eligibility for PCI status under EU energy policy.</p>

1230	TuNur Malta	Malta, Tunisia	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>The TuNur Malta project presents a case for contributing to EU energy policy objectives, particularly regarding sustainability, market integration, and security of supply. As an integrated renewable generation and transmission project connecting Tunisia and Malta, it offers significant volumes of dispatchable, low-carbon electricity to the EU. The project enhances system flexibility and adequacy, especially for the isolated Maltese market, and promotes diversification of supply through a new energy corridor in the central Mediterranean. However, while the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs—including alignment with the third country's domestic decarbonization, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms—will be essential. Further clarity on Tunisia's policy framework and commitments to phase out fossil fuels, support the project's priority status, and implement aligned timelines is necessary to ensure full eligibility and strategic coherence under EU infrastructure regulation.</p>
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1235	Second circuit of the 400 kV OHL Sajóivánka (HU) – Rimavská Sobota (SK)	Hungary, Slovakia	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>This project has the potential to strengthen cross-border connectivity and support the transfer of renewable energy between Hungary and Slovakia. While this type of interconnection generally contributes to market integration and enhances system resilience, the project currently lacks sufficient detail regarding the specific system needs it intends to address. More information is necessary to fully assess its alignment with EU energy policy goals, particularly in terms of sustainability and security of supply.</p>
1239	Interconnection Ukraine-Slovak Republic	Slovakia, Ukraine	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>This project concerns the reconstruction of this 400 kV cross-border interconnection between Ukraine and Slovak Republic, doubling the capacity and modernising an infrastructure built in 1962. The project would support the integration of the electricity market with Ukraine and enhance security of supply by increasing stability and flexibility. It has the potential to provide essential support to meet Ukraine's electricity needs, which the country is currently unable to meet independently. Moreover, it could help alleviate congestion problems, particularly when the interconnector with Hungary is under maintenance. However, while the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country's domestic decarbonisation, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms–will be essential.</p>

1240	Interconnection Ukraine-Romania	Romania, Ukraine	<p>We welcome the compilation of information about the projects in fiches for this infrastructure category of the consultation. Our comments are based on the information in the project fiche.</p> <p>This project aims to restore the Ukraine-Romania interconnector, which was destroyed in 1998, to the lower 400 kV voltage class. This would primarily improve the integration of the Romanian and Ukrainian electricity markets by allowing better integration of renewable energy sources and improving peak demand management, especially on the Ukrainian side. However, while the benefits are compelling, a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the full set of criteria PMIs –including alignment with the third country’s domestic decarbonisation, regulatory convergence, and legal enforcement mechanisms–will be essential.</p>
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