

## Future-proofing Europe's energy infrastructure

**Revision of the TEN-E Regulation** 

15 December 2020 #EUGreenDeal

In the past ten years, the EU has improved cross-border energy infrastructure thanks to the **Trans-European Networks for Energy** (TEN-E). 95 energy infrastructure projects – known as **Projects of Common Interest** – have received  $\in$ 4.7 billion of funding under the EU budget through the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF).



**More secure** Better connections to neighbouring countries mean less chance of outages or blackouts.



**More affordable** Alternative sources of supply enable distributors to negotiate more favourable prices.



**More sustainable** Better connections to alternative energy sources allow EU countries to move away from highly polluting forms of energy.

The Commission's new proposal brings TEN-E rules in line with the **European Green Deal** objective of becoming climate-neutral by 2050 and achieving a higher 2030 climate target. The new rules will ensure that all future energy infrastructure projects align with our climate-neutral ambition.

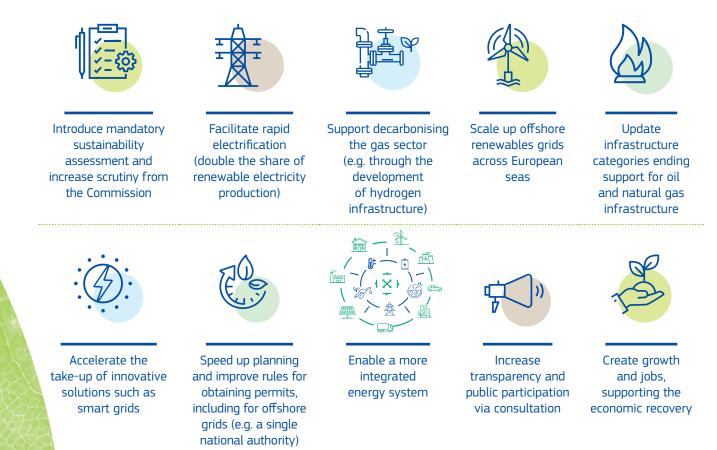


"The overarching objective is to design a future-proof framework that will allow us to fund the infrastructure we need for the European Green Deal.

The focus will clearly shift to deploying clean energy across the whole economy in the most efficient way."

Kadri Simson, Commissioner for Energy, 10 February 2020, European Parliament

## The revised TEN-E will:



## **Examples of Projects of Common Interest**

**Baltic Synchronisation project:** electricity project allowing Baltic States to connect to the main European electricity network.

**Celtic interconnector:** electricity link between France and Ireland contributing to more secure and sustainable electricity supply.

**Biscay Gulf Interconnector:** electricity link strengthening the connection between Spain and France and supporting renewables.

SINCRO.GRID: virtual cross-border control centre facilitating renewable supply from Slovenia and Croatia and serving Bulgaria, Romania, Italy, France and Germany.

Central and South Eastern Europe energy connectivity: accelerating the integration of gas and electricity markets and boosting renewables.

Athos: infrastructure project to transport CO<sub>2</sub> from industrial areas in the Netherlands, Ireland and Germany.

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