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Fourth Monitoring Report on Cross-Border Cost Allocation Decisions

Paying for Pan-European Energy Infrastructure: EU subsidies, “each territory pays its own costs” or broader perspectives of “Cui Bono”?

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Executive summary

(1) ACER's Fourth Monitoring Report ('Report') on Cross-Border Cost Allocation ('CBCA') Decisions provides an overview of investment requests for Projects of Common Interest ('PCIs') and coordinated decisions on such requests taken pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 (the 'TEN-E Regulation')[1]. On the basis of a cost-benefit analysis ('CBA'), the CBCA decisions establish the PCIs investment costs sharing between the concerned promoters and relevant transmission system operators ('TSOs') in the countries which are significantly impacted by the projects.

(2) The majority of the onshore cross-border infrastructure has traditionally been financed following the so-called "territorial principle", i.e. each country has carried the costs associated with the implementation of a project on its territory, regardless of the distribution of the expected benefits the project brings across the impacted countries. The TEN-E Regulation foresees sharing the efficient investment costs of new projects of cross-border relevance between the Member States to which the project provides a net positive impact.

(3) Experience gained from taking CBCA decisions provides insights into the functioning of this regulatory tool and its contribution to implementing cross-border projects. This Report is based on information provided mainly by National Regulatory Authorities ('NRAs')[2] and covers the 43 CBCA decisions taken from 2013, when the TEN-E Regulation entered into force, up to 30 June 2020.

(4) The Report highlights the following findings:

- Investment requests have become balanced between gas and electricity over the years, after a peak in gas requests in 2014. The increase in the share of electricity PCIs in comparison to gas PCIs in each successive PCI list has not resulted in an increased share of electricity CBCA decisions compared to gas (i.e. over the period from 2015 to June 2020, 14 electricity and 15 gas CBCA decision were taken);

- The vast majority (about 75%) of the CBCA decisions are concluded for projects located in the Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan ('BEMIP') and North-South Interconnection East ('NSI-East') priority corridors;

- In electricity, there has been a remarkable shift over the years from investment requests for internal projects to cross-border projects;

- With the exception of two CBCA procedures referred to ACER in 2014, the remaining 41 CBCA procedures resulted in an agreement between the concerned NRAs on the allocation of the investment costs[3];

[1] OJ L 115. 25.4.2013, p.39. The TEN-E Regulation is currently under revision.

[2] And by ACER regarding the two decisions adopted by ACER.

[3] For the purpose of this report withdrawn, rejected or still pending investment requests are not considered.

- More than half of the decisions have been taken by two cooperating NRAs, while a significant part of the decisions have been taken by one NRA alone. Only a few CBCA decisions have been taken by more than two cooperating NRAs.

- The geographic distribution of CBCA decisions shows that the NRAs of three EU Member States have not been involved in any CBCA decision (Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal), while some other countries are involved in several CBCA decisions (10 for Latvia, 7 for Estonia and Lithuania each, 5 for Poland, and 4 for Bulgaria, France and Romania each);

- The majority of the CBCA decisions foresees that the hosting countries will bear the costs of the projects based on the "territorial principle", i.e. without any cross-border financial contributions involved. However, 9 CBCA decisions (21%) have established cross-border payments between the hosting countries or otherwise deviated from the traditional approach of "territorial" cost allocation for onshore projects and 50/50 cost allocation for offshore projects. Furthermore, 4 decisions (9%) required contributions by a non-hosting country. The financial contributions of those non-hosting countries, which are positively impacted by a project, amount to about €130 million, i.e. to less than 1% of the total investment costs of the projects (about €16.5 billion) subject to CBCA decisions; and

- There is a strong correlation between CBCA decisions and CEF grants for works, especially in the electricity sector. In all electricity and gas investment requests, the project promoters indicate an intention to apply for CEF grants for works to help finance the projects, and 13 CBCA decisions in electricity (out of 14 which were adopted before 2020) have been followed by an award of CEF grants for works.

(5) Overall, the CBCA instrument has been widely used, judging by the number of investment requests jointly prepared and submitted by promoters. During the last five years, the NRAs have always reached an agreement on the on the cost allocation, without transferring any case to ACER for a decision.

(6) As mentioned, the "traditional principles" for allocating costs ("territorial cost allocation" for onshore projects and "50/50 cost allocation" for offshore projects) was chosen in more than 70% of the CBCA decisions, and less than 30% of decisions deviate from this "traditional principle" and set cross-border payments. One reason for this may be that most of the CBAs accompanying the investment requests indicate that no hosting country would be negatively impacted by the implementation of the project and therefore no cross-border payments would be necessary, in line with the approach suggested by ACER's Recommendation No 05/2015. Another reason may be that NRAs find it difficult to agree on compensatory cross-border payments on the basis of not always sufficiently trusted outcomes of CBA analyses, which in some instances may also significantly vary based on the assessed scenarios (i.e. set of input assumptions for the future). Moreover, it appears that for the majority of the investment requests, the prime target of the promoters who submit the investment request is to gain access to CEF grants for works, rather than receive cross-border compensatory payments.

(7) Looking forward, if the current trends continue during the upcoming years, more electricity cross-border interconnections are expected, in particular to facilitate the integration of increased renewable power generation in view of decarbonisation objectives, such as the

deployment of vast generation capacity envisaged by the European Commission's upcoming offshore wind strategy[4]. These developments may result not only in step-change in electricity infrastructure rollout, but also in a less territorialised approach to cost allocation in case multiple Member States would become primarily "transit countries" as opposed to primarily "off-take countries". In gas, retrofitted interconnections could enable a pan-EU market for decarbonised gases and support the integration of more renewable energy. CBCA decisions may thus play an even more important role for implementing cross-border interconnections in the years to come. Robust and reliable cost-benefit analyses are needed to inform decision-makers on the distribution of expected benefits across borders. The ACER-CEER Position on the Revision of the TEN-E Regulation and infrastructure governance5 reflects, inter alia, on the use of CBCA decisions so far and contains proposals for improving the relationship between the CBCA and other instruments used to support the implementation of PCIs, such as the Connecting Europe Facility ('CEF'). In this regard, ACER considers that the link between CBCA and CEF grants for works should not be mandatory.

[4] https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/renewable-energy/eu-strategy-offshore-renewable-energy_en

[5] ACER and CEER's Position paper on Revision of the Trans-European Energy Networks Regulation (TEN-E) and Infrastructure Governance.

https://www.acer.europa.eu/Official_documents/Position_Papers/Position%20papers/ACER_CEER_paper_on_TEN_E.pdf

1. Introduction

(8) CBCA procedures are initiated by project promoters' submission of a joint investment request to the concerned NRAs, which may include a proposal of CBCA. If the NRAs consider the investment request to be complete and the project mature enough, they should reach coordinated decisions allocating the investment costs to the benefiting countries. NRAs (or ACER, when the NRAs do not reach an agreement) may either allocate costs according to the "territorial principle", i.e. without cross-border compensation, or establish cross-border cost compensation payments.

(9) CBCA decisions should take into account the costs and the distribution of benefits across borders to help enable investments with cross-border impacts. There might be cases where a hosting country faces a negative net impact ("national costs" outweigh "national benefits") due the realisation of a project, despite the project bringing overall more benefits than costs on a regional or European basis. ACER has provided recommendations on good practices for the treatment of investment requests, including the way in which investment costs shall be treated and cross-border compensation provided in the case of negative net impacts in a hosting country[6].

(10) ACER continuously monitors the investment requests for electricity and gas PCIs submitted by the promoters and the decisions taken by NRAs, and periodically publishes the main findings of such monitoring in CBCA Reports. This is the fourth ACER Report on CBCA decisions[7].

(11) Experience gained from taking CBCA decisions provides insights into the functioning of this regulatory tool to support the implementation of cross-border projects. This Report covers all CBCA decisions taken from 2013, when the TEN-E Regulation entered into force, up to 30 June 2020. The Report provides:

- Basic facts about the CBCA decisions: number of decisions taken so far by year, by decision-maker(s), by country, and by electricity and gas priority corridors and overall investment costs;
- The quality of the investment requests submitted by the promoters, in particular regarding the alignment of the requests with the TEN-E Regulation and with ACER's recommendations;
- The way in which NRAs handled the investment requests, in particular how the NRAs assessed the requests and coordinated the process, whether the CBCA decisions allocated costs according to the traditional "territorial principle" or by foreseeing cross-

[6] ACER's Recommendation No 05/2015 on CBCA

https://www.acer.europa.eu/Official_documents/Acts_of_the_Agency/Recommendations/ACER%20Recommendation%2005-2015.pdf

[7] Previous reports on the ACER CBCA monitoring are available on the ACER website here, here and here.

border cost compensations, and whether countries positively impacted by but not hosting a project contributed to its financing;

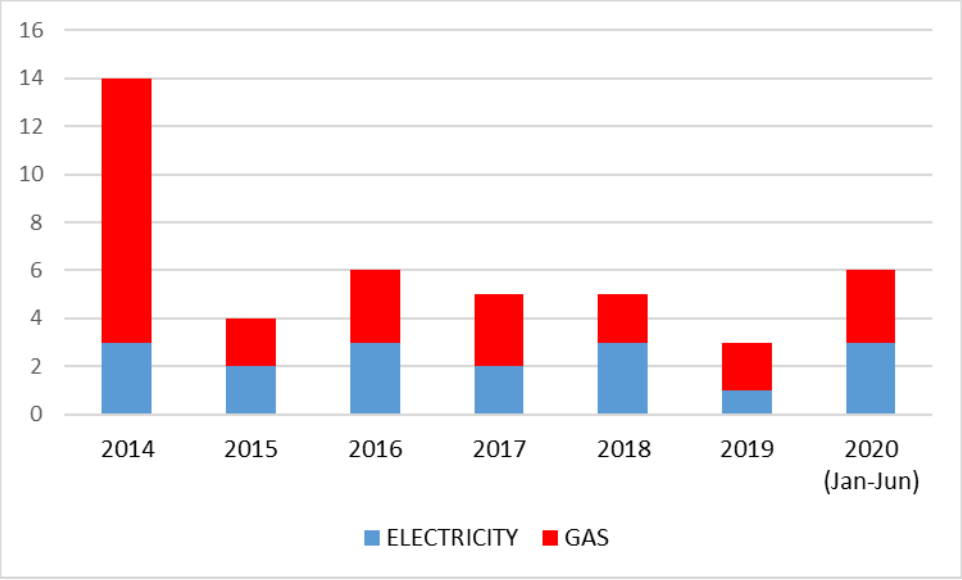
- The main motivation of project promoters to embark on CBCA procedures.

(12) Section 2 of the Report contains an overview of the main facts and figures, whereas Section 3 presents findings related to the promoters' preparation of investment requests, the NRAs' assessments and decision-making, and the relationship between CBCA procedures and application for CEF grants for works. Information on individual CBCA decisions is available in Annexes I (electricity) and II (gas). Annex III shows in a map the PCIs with CBCA decisions.

2. Facts and figures

(13) By year. Figure 1 shows the evolution of all CBCA decisions over time and by sector (electricity and gas) up to 30 June 2020. 14 decisions were adopted in 2014, 4 in 2015, 6 in 2016, 5 in 2017, 5 in 2018, 3 in 2019 and 6 in 2020 (until 30 June). This shows a sharp decrease between 2014 and 2015, and a relatively steady pattern since then of about 5 CBCA decisions on average per year.

Figure 1: CBCA decisions per year and sector



(14) By sector. 17 decisions were adopted in the electricity and 26 in the gas sector. In 2014, most decisions (almost 80%) were concluded for gas projects, while over the period from 2015 to June 2020 the decisions were nearly equally split between both sectors (14 in electricity, 15 in gas).

(15) In comparison to the number of PCIs. Some of the CBCA decisions include more than one PCI. While the number of electricity PCIs subject to CBCA decision has significantly

increased over recent years (mainly due to decisions on a cluster of PCIs)[8], the overall number of gas projects subject to CBCA decisions (34 PCIs) remains slightly higher than those taken in the electricity sector (32 PCIs), despite a lower and continuously decreasing number of gas PCIs in comparison to electricity PCIs in each consecutive Union list of PCIs. About 20% of the electricity transmission projects that obtained a PCI status have been subject to CBCA decisions, a proportion that is slightly higher for gas PCIs.

(16) By type of decision-makers. Since the adoption of the first Union list of PCIs in October 2013, 43 investment requests resulted in a decision allocating the costs of the projects. 41 decisions (95% of total) were taken by NRAs, and 2 decisions, one in 2014 on GIPL - the gas interconnection between Poland and Lithuania - and one in 2015 on LitPol - the electricity interconnection between Lithuania and Poland -, were taken by ACER as a result of disagreement between the concerned NRAs.

(17) By number of NRAs participating in the CBCA process. 41 CBCA coordinated decisions were taken by NRAs[9], in most instances by two NRAs which were involved in the CBCA process. In about third of the cases the CBCA process (which involved one or more NRAs) resulted in a single NRA CBCA decision. Only in two electricity cases, the agreement was followed by CBCA decisions of more than 2 NRAs. The CBCA decisions adopted by ACER concern five countries (1 in the electricity decision, 4 in the gas decision).

(18) By priority corridor. As shown in Table 1, 16 out of the 43 CBCA decisions were adopted for the PCIs belonging to the Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan ('BEMIP') Electricity or Gas priority corridors. This close to 40% share of CBCA decisions in the BEMIP corridors is significantly higher than the percentage of PCIs in these two corridors compared to all electricity and gas PCIs included in the Union lists of PCIs[10]. The NSI East corridors (electricity and gas) featured 15 CBCA decisions (about 35%). On the other hand, there are 3 priority corridors with 2 CBCA decisions or less: the Northern Seas offshore grid ('NSOG') corridor with 1 decision, the North-South electricity interconnections in the Western Europe Corridor ('NSI-West electricity') with 1 decision and the Southern Gas Corridor ('SGC') with 2 decisions.

(19) By priority corridor over time. The share of CBCA decisions taken in the Baltic and East corridors is even higher when looking at the period 2015-2020: 23 decisions out of 29 (about 80%). This may be linked to the smaller size of countries in the Baltic and East corridors, more dispersed cross border impacts and a stronger reliance on grants for works from the Connecting Europe Facility, which requires prior application for CBCA.

[8] The 2 CBCA decisions on the Baltic synchronisation corresponds to 15 PCIs.

[9] In this report the coordinated CBCA decisions issued on an investment request, are accounted as one CBCA decision.

[10] E.g. 17% (28 out of 163) in the 2017 Union list of PCIs , and 25% (35 out of 138) in the 2019 Union list of PCIs.

Table 1: CBCA decisions per priority corridor and year

Priority Corridor[11]	**Number of decisions**	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (Jan-Jun)
NSOG	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NSI-West electricity	**1**	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
NSI-East electricity	**7**	0	1	2	1	2	0	1
BEMIP electricity	**8**	3	1	1	0	1	0	2
TOTAL ELECTRICITY	**17**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**3**
NSI-West gas	**8**	6	0	0	0	1	1	0
NSI-East gas	**8**	2	0	1	2	0	0	3
Southern Corridor gas	**2**	0	1[12]	0	1	0	0	0
BEMIP gas	**8**	3	1	2	0	1	1	0
TOTAL GAS	**26**	**11**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**3**

(20) By country. The 43 CBCA decisions involve a total of 27 countries. Two interconnections subject to CBCA decision are also hosted by non-EU countries (Serbia and Tunisia). No decisions were taken with regard to Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal. All other EU Member States were concerned by at least one decision, while Latvia features the highest number (10 decisions), as presented in Table 2.

(21) By country by sector. In electricity, most decisions concerned Latvia (6), Estonia (4) and Lithuania (3, out of which 1 adopted by ACER). In gas, the highest number of decisions (4), out of which 1 adopted by ACER) concerned Latvia, Lithuania and Poland.

Table 2: CBCA decisions by country and sector

Country	**Total Number of decisions**	Electricity	Gas
Austria	1	0	1
Belgium	1	0	1
Bulgaria	4	2	2
Croatia	2	0	2

[11] For more details regarding the Priority corridors, please refer to Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:115:0039:0075:en:PDF

[12] It included PCIs 7.1.5 and 6.13 and 6.12 from the 2013 PCI list. It has been accounted as belonging to the Southern Gas Corridor, since the projects aim primarily to provide a new export route for the future natural gas exploitations in the Black Sea.

Cyprus	2	1	1
Czech Republic	1	0	1
Denmark	1	0	1
Estonia	7	4	3[13]
Finland	3	1	2
France	4	2	2
Germany	3	0	3
Greece	3	2	1
Hungary	1	0	1
Ireland	3	1	2
Italy	2	1	1
Latvia	7	6	4[14]
Lithuania	7	3[15]	4[16]
Luxembourg	0	0	0
Malta	1	0	1
The Netherlands	0	0	0
Poland	5	1	4[17]
Portugal	0	0	0
Romania	4	1	3
Slovakia	1	0	1
Slovenia	1	1	0
Spain	2	1	1
Sweden	2	1	1
United Kingdom	2	0	2

(22) Internal projects vs interconnections. About 60% of the CBCA decisions (26 out of 43) are for internal projects, i.e. PCIs located in only one country, and about 40% (17 CBCA decisions) are for interconnectors18, i.e. projects located in at least two countries. In electricity, 9 out of 17 CBCA decisions involves an interconnection project19, while 8 refer only to internal projects or to only a national part of an interconnection. In gas, 20 CBCA decisions were taken for pipelines (12 internal, 8 interconnections)20, 3 for gas storages, and 3 for LNG terminals. Table 3 provides the breakdown by year.

[13] Including one CBCA decision taken by ACER.

[14] Idem.

[15] Idem.

[16] Idem.

[17] Idem.

[18] Either as a single project or a cluster of interconnection and internal projects

[19] For this statistics PCI 3.9.1 and PCI 4.5.1 are not considered as an interconnection, as the investment request was submitted only to one national part of the projects.

[20] For this statistics PCI 6.8.3 is not considered as an interconnection, as the investment request was submitted only to a national part of the project.

Table 3: CBCA decisions by type of project and by year

Type	**Number of decisions**	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (Jan-Jun)
Internal line (or only national part of an interconnection)	8	2	2	3	0	1	0	0
Interconnection	9	1	0	0	2	2	1	3
TOTAL ELECTRICITY	**17**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**3**
Internal pipe	12	7	0	0	3	1	0	1
Interconnection	8	3	1	1	0	1	2	0
TOTAL GAS (only Transmission)	**20**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**
Gas storage	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
LNG	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GAS	**26**	**11**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**3**

(23) Internal projects vs interconnections over time. A trend observed is that CBCA decisions are shifting from internal projects to interconnections in the last years, particularly in the electricity sector. The share of CBCA decisions involving interconnection projects is 90% in electricity since the year 2017 (i.e. 8 out of 9)[21] and 60% in gas since 2018 (i.e. 3 out of 5).

(24) By investment costs.

- The investment costs of all projects included in the investment requests amount to approximately €16.5 billion[22], resulting in an average investment cost per decision of about €400 million.
- A significant variation of investment cost has been recorded between the decisions, ranging from about €20 million to about €2 billion, depending on the infrastructure categories.
- The total investment costs corresponding to the 9 electricity and 8 gas CBCAs involving interconnectors are about €11.5 billion (7.5 in electricity, 4 in gas) and the total investment costs of the 8 electricity and 18 gas CBCAs only on internal

[21] The number of electricity interconnection lines subject to CBCA decision is actually higher as one of the CBCA decisions covers 2 interconnections (i.e. PCI 4.8.1 and PCI 4.8.3).

[22] The overall cost can only be approximate as it is provided based on various discounting methods and/or for different reference years.

projects are €5 billion (0.6 in electricity, 4.4 in gas). The average investment cost is significantly higher for interconnections (about €670 million per CBCA decision), in particular for offshore projects, compared to internal projects (slightly below €200 million per CBCA decision).

- The overall split between the total electricity and gas investment costs since 2013 is about half-half, but in electricity almost 80% of the investment costs (€6.5 billion) are related to investments covered by CBCA decisions taken since 2017.

(25) The tables in Annexes I and II list all the electricity and gas CBCA decisions. The map in Annex III schematically presents the location of the projects.

3. Other main findings

(26) Based on information provided by NRAs for 41 investment requests and on information directly available at ACER for 2 investment requests, this chapter of the Report analyses aspects related to the promoters' preparation, the NRAs' assessment of investment requests and their CBCA decisions, as well as the interest expressed by promoters in applying for CEF grants as declared in the investment requests.

3.1 Promoters' preparation of investment requests

(27) Complementarities and clusters of projects. In more than half of the investment requests (15 electricity, 8 gas) significantly interdependent projects have been identified. In some instances, separate investment requests have been submitted on different projects within the same PCI cluster. 7 investment requests (4 electricity, 3 gas) included more than one PCI due to dependencies between the projects. Out of the 4 electricity investment requests submitted as part of a cluster of PCIs, 3 pertain to the BEMIP priority corridor and account for 17 PCIs of the priority corridor.

(28) TSO consultation. In most of the cases, the NRAs reported consultations of the TSOs of the Member States, which do not host the project, but to which the project provides a significant net positive impact. In a few instances, mostly corresponding to the first round of investment requests submitted by 31 October 2013, the TSO consultation was carried out after the submission of the investment requests. In some cases (4 electricity, 1 gas), the consultation of TSOs of non-hosting countries did not take place due to a lack of significant positive impact in the neighbouring countries.

(29) CBA features. In all instances, the promoters accompanied the investment request with a project-specific Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA). The project-specific CBA broadly followed ENTSOs' CBA methodologies and, in the majority of instances, took into account the CBA results from the latest TYNDPs. However, ACER has identified various shortcomings in the CBAs (e.g. benefits were not calculated for the PCI but only for the project cluster, only

one single scenario was used[23], no use of sensitivity analysis, as well as cases of inconsistent application of ENTSOs' discounting method and factors[24]).

(30) Use of scenarios for project-specific CBAs. Since 2015, all investment requests have included CBA calculations for more than one future scenario in electricity. In gas, the majority of investment requests included a CBA analysis for a single future scenario and provided sensitivity analysis for certain parameters, but since 2018 most requests included a multiple scenario assessment.

(31) Proposal for CBCA: In all cases but two the investment request included a proposal for cross-border cost allocation by the project promoter. In at least[25] 6 instances (2 electricity and 4 gas PCIs) promoters asked for an allocation of costs different from the "territorial principle".

3.2 NRAs assessment of investment requests

(32) Cooperation and coordination between NRAs. In line with ACER's guidelines on CBCA, in most of the instances (with 3 exceptions), after the receipt of the investment request, the involved NRAs (in case there were more than one) jointly nominated a single "coordinating NRA" to facilitate the process of assessing the investment request.

(33) Sufficient maturity. In most instances, the NRAs considered that the investment request demonstrated a sufficient level of maturity of the project by fulfilling all the relevant criteria defined in ACER's (first[26] and second) Recommendations on CBCA. The exceptions were usually related to a questionable fulfilment of the criterion relating to the permitting or the commissioning date and refer mainly to investment requests submitted by 31 October 2013, some of which may have been submitted too early driven by a deadline provided by the TEN-E Regulation for the investment requests of PCIs in the first Union PCI list[27].

(34) Completeness of the investment request. In the vast majority of the cases (13 out of 17 in electricity, 22 out of 26 in gas), the NRAs and, where relevant, ACER asked project promoters for additional information. Out of them, in 3 instances in electricity and in 4 instances in gas, the NRAs considered the start of the 6-month period to decide on the investment request on the date when the investment request was completed.

(35) Quality assessment of the investment request. For approximately half of the investment requests (9 out of 17 in electricity, 11 out of 26 in gas), the NRAs and, where relevant,

[23] E.g. the CBA assesses the benefits only for 2030 and only for one scenario/ vision.

[24] E.g. In gas, some differences in time horizon and various discount rates. In electricity, discounting was applied uniformly (4%, 25 years and 0 residual value)

[25] In a few instances, the information collected does not allow to identify whether deviations from the territorial principle were proposed.

[26] First CBCA Recommendation, adopted on 25 September 2013, applicable to the investment requests submitted in the framework of the first Union list of electricity and gas PCIs (i.e. Agency's Recommendation No 07/2013). Built upon the experience gained with the first investment requests, the Agency revised and completed the first CBCA Recommendation. On 18 December 2015, the Agency issued a new CBCA Recommendation (i.e. Recommendation No 05/2015) which replaced the former guidance of 2013.

[27] According to article 12(3), "for projects included in the first Union list, project promoters shall submit their investment request by 31 October 2013".

ACER reported that they carried out further work in order to verify and/or amend the CBA results. Such further works include conducting a detailed review and analysis of the main assumptions, input data, scenarios used and treatment of uncertainties and/or running of additional simulations, which resulted in some cases adjustments by the NRAs of the CBA results.

(36) Allocation of investment costs (outside the hosting countries). In 39 out of 43 instances (90% of cases), the NRAs and, where relevant, ACER allocated the investment costs only to the countries(s) hosting the project. All 4 CBCA decisions which allocated some costs beyond the hosting countries took place in 2014:

- for "internal projects", in the vast majority of instances the investment costs were allocated only to the country hosting the project. The three exceptions to this practice are related to gas projects (out of 18 internal projects): a pipeline in the United Kingdom, a pipeline in Lithuania and a storage facility in Latvia[28]. In electricity none of the 8 internal projects allocated costs beyond the hosting country.
- for "interconnectors", except for one project (the gas interconnection between Poland and Lithuania - GIPL) the costs were allocated only to those countries hosting the project. In the case of GIPL, ACER allocated part of the investment costs of the gas interconnection pipeline to two non-hosting countries[29].

Table 4: CBCA decisions with transfer of cost across borders

	Electricity	Gas
Number of decisions with transfer of costs to non-hosting countries	0 / 17	4 / 26 (4 in 2014)
CAPEX allocated to non-hosting country(ies) vs. total CAPEX for all projects (€ million)	0 / 8100 (0%)	~130 / 8400 (~1.5%)

(37) In total, about €130 million were allocated to non-hosting countries, out of which about €90 million regarding PCI 5.2[30]. The total amount corresponds to less than 1% of the total investment costs.

(38) Allocation of investment costs (transfer of cost between the hosting countries). In instances where a project crosses two countries without off-shore sections, it is possible to define the territorial principle as "each country pays the section of the project on its territory". This

[28] Investment costs were allocated 100% to Ireland, 5.25% to Latvia and 13.92% jointly to Estonia and Lithuania, respectively.

[29] For the Gas Interconnection Poland- Lithuania (GIPL), investment costs were partially allocated to Estonia (0.3%) and Latvia (5.3%), which are non-hosting countries.

[30] The project consists of a twinning of Southwest Scotland gas onshore system between Cluden and Brighouse Bay, in the United Kingdom. Costs were allocated to Ireland, as main benefiting country of such investment.

definition is applicable to 9 of the 17 interconnectors (5 gas[31] and 4 electricity[32]), whose total investment cost amount to less than €2.5 billion (less than 1 billion in electricity and 1.5 billion in gas). For these 9 interconnectors, in 5 instances the territorial principle was applied, in 5 instances (4 gas and 1 electricity) cross-border compensation payments were decided among the hosting countries amounting to about €190 million. The transfer of cost between the hosting countries are presented in Table 5.

(39) In addition, regarding the 8 projects with offshore parts, deviations from both the territorial principle and the 50/50 allocation occurred for the Denmark - Poland gas pipeline (with an explicit cross-border payment, see Table 5) and for the Italy - Malta gas pipeline (with full cost allocation to Malta). Furthermore, in other three instances (the France - Ireland and Cyprus - Greece electricity interconnections and the Estonia - Finland gas pipeline) the cost allocation was different than the classical 50/50 frequently used for offshore projects.

(40) In conclusion, for about half of the 17 CBCA decisions on interconnection projects there were deviations with respect to more frequent solutions (allocation under the territorial principle for onshore projects and 50/50 cost allocation for offshore projects).

(41) Modalities of cross border payments. When explicit cross-border payments were decided, the approaches were differentiated as described in Table 5.

[31] Gas interconnections without offshore sections: Poland - Czech Republic, Poland - Slovakia, Romania - Hungary, Latvia - Lithuania, Poland - Lithuania.

[32] Electricity interconnections without offshore sections: Bulgaria - Greece, Estonia - Latvia (2), Finland - Sweden.

Table 5. Cross-border payments set by CBCA decisions (Euro expressed as values of the year when the decision was taken)

PCI	4.10.1	8.2.3	8.2.4	8.3	8.5
Cross border payment	€124 million (from FI to SE)[33]	€1.9 million (from LV to LT)	€6.9 million (from LT to LV)	€78 million (from PL to DK)	€54.9 million (from LT to PL); €29.4 million (From LV to PL); €1.5 million (from EE to PL) Total 85.8
Agreements which were taken with respect to timing of respective payments	Fingrid continuously pays 80% of the project costs. SvK currently invoice quarterly, but during construction, invoicing will take place monthly.	In 30 days after the commissioning of PCI No 8.2.3	Not available	Payments can be decided by the project promoters	ACER's decision defines lump-sum payments of compensations in 2018 and in 2019. Afterwards the inflation rate has to be applied. Instalments are only possible if agreed among TSOs.

3.3 CBCA decisions and grants for works under CEF

(42) According to Article 14(2) of Regulation (EU) 347/2013, electricity and gas PCI are eligible for Union financial assistance from Connecting Europe Facility ('CEF') in the form of grants for works if it fulfils specific criteria, including that the PCI has received a CBCA decision.

(43) Allocation of investment costs (total vs. partial allocation). In 9 instances (7 in electricity, 2 in gas) the NRA decisions allocated only part of the investment costs, expecting public funding to fill the gap. In 9 instances (5 in electricity, 4 in gas) the NRA decisions allocated 100% of the investment costs conditional to the receipt of public funding and retained the right to revise the CBCA decisions in case of insufficient funding. Consequently, only 5 decisions in the electricity sector and 20 decisions in the gas sector, including the two ACER decisions, allocated 100% of the investment costs without clear conditionality of public funding[34].

[33] The two NRAs agreed that Finland will cover 80% of the investment costs on the Swedish territory.

[34] One CBCA decision on 2 separate PCIs allocated 100% of the investment costs of one of the concerned PCIs without assuming any public funding, while allocated 100% of the investment costs of the other concerned PCI with the assumption of public support.

Some CBCA were reported as not explicitly conditional to EU grants: however, the business plan of some investments request was assuming the award of CEF grants as the default scenario.

(44) The main reason indicated by NRAs for a partial or conditional cost allocation and reliance on EU funds was an estimated excessive increase in transmission tariffs in a hosting Member State if such funding were not available. NRAs identified and elaborated on the effects of getting support from external sources to mitigate the estimated increase of tariffs due to the project. Other reasons mentioned by the NRAs to substantiate the need for EU funds also include financial risks and significant positive externalities at EU level could not be sufficiently captured by the CBA.

(45) CEF applications. In all 43 investment requests the project promoter(s) expressed an intention to apply for EU grants from CEF-energy.

(46) CEF grants for works. As of May 2020, out of 14 electricity CBCA decisions taken before 2020, 13 (90%) allowed the concerned projects to receive afterwards a CEF grants for works for a total of €1.8 billion[35]. In gas, out of 23 CBCA decisions before 2020, 13 (57%) were awarded CEF grants for works to the concerned projects, for a total of €1.3 billion[36].

(47) Based on the previous findings that:

- 12 CBCA decisions out of 43 decided contributions from non-hosting countries and/or other deviations from the traditional cost allocation principles;
- in all 43 investment requests the project promoter(s) expressed an intention to apply for EU grants and
- 26 CBCA decisions out of 37 adopted till the end of 2019 were followed by CEF grants for works;

it appears that for the majority of the investment requests, the prime target of the promoters who submit the investment request is to gain access to CEF grants for works, rather than receive cross-border compensatory payments.

(48) As indicated in the ACER-CEER position on revision of the Trans-European Energy Networks Regulation (TEN-E) and Infrastructure Governance[37], ACER observes that CBCA and CEF grants for works can be considered interlinked in case of spread distribution of benefits across countries and consequent financial viability issues. Nevertheless, there should not be a mandatory link between the two instruments.

[35] Considering that CEF calls of 2020 have yet to be evaluated and therefore the most recent decisions could not lead yet to CEF grants for works the most recently adopted CBCA decisions are not taken into account in these statistics.

[36] INEA (The Innovation and Networks Executive Agency of the European Commission) publishes periodically a CEF Energy-Supported actions brochure, along with detailed statistics and maps. The most recent version from May 2020 is available at: https://ec.europa.eu/inea/sites/inea/files/cefpub/cef_energy_supporting-actions_2020-web.pdf

[37] ACER and CEER's Position paper on Revision of the Trans-European Energy Networks Regulation (TEN-E) and Infrastructure Governance.

https://www.acer.europa.eu/Official_documents/Position_Papers/Position%20papers/ACER_CEER_paper_on_TEN_E.pdf

Annex I – Electricity CBCA decisions

Table 6: Summary data for electricity CBCA decisions (2014- June 2020)

Promoter/TSO	PCI Code	Project name	CBCA decision(s)	Cost allocation -Allocated amount (% total CAPEX) - Shares (% MS)	CEF grants for works (million euro) (% of CEF eligible costs)[38]
EirGrid plc; Reseau de Transport d'Electricite	1.6	France - Ireland interconnection between La Martyre (FR) and Great Island or Knockraha (IE) [currently known as 'Celtic Interconnector'"	CBCA decisions[39]: FR/IE: 25 April 2019 Revised CBCA decisions[40]: FR/IE: 10 October 2019	Allocated: 100% (assuming at least 60% from grants) IE: 65% FR: 35% Allocated 100% (57% from grants) IE: 65% FR: 35%	530.7 (60%) Call 2019
Réseau de Transport d'Electricité Red Eléctrica de España	2.7	France — Spain interconnection between Aquitaine (FR) and the Basque country (ES) [currently known as "Biscay Gulf" project]	CBCA decisions[41]: ES: 20 September 2017 FR: 21 September 2017	Allocated: 100% (assuming 20% from grants to be paid to FR, any surplus to ES) Shares: ES: 50% FR: 50%	578.5 (35%) Call 2017
Elektroenergien Sistemen Operator ESO EAD; Independent Power Transmission Operator (IPTO S.A., ADMIE S.A.	3.7.1	Interconnection between Maritsa East 1 (BG) and N. Santa (EL)	CBCA decision: BG/GR: 8 August 2018	Allocated: 100% (assuming 68% from grants) Shares: BG: 88% EL:12%	28.6 (50%) Call 2018
Elektroenergien Sistemen Operator	3.7.4.	Internal line between Maritsa East 1 and Burgas (BG)	CBCA decision BG: 24 April 2015	Allocated: 50% (assuming the other 50% from grants) Shares: BG: 100%	29.0 (50%) Call 2015

[38] Source: INEA CEF Energy-Supported actions (May 2020).

[39] Retained the right to revise the CBCA decision in case of insufficient public funding.

[40] Following obtaining grants representing 57% of project costs, the CBCA decision has been confirmed by the NRAs.

[41] Retained the right to revise the CBCA decision in case of insufficient public funding.

Promoter/TSO	PCI Code	Project name	CBCA decision(s)	Cost allocation -Allocated amount (% total CAPEX) - Shares (% MS)	CEF grants for works (million euro) (% of CEF eligible costs)[42]
Elektroenergien Sistemen Operator	3.8.1	Internal line between Dobrudja and Burgas (BG)	CBCA decision BG: 22 April 2016	Allocated 50% (assuming other 50% of grants) Shares: BG: 100%	29.9 (50%) Call 2016
CNTEE Transelectrica, Elektricity System Operator EAD	3.8.4	Internal line between Cernavoda and Stalpu (RO)	CBCA decision RO: 19 October 2016	Allocated: 50% (assuming the other 50% from grants). RO: 100%	27.1 (50%) Call 2017
ELES d.o.o.	3.9.1	Slovenian part of the "Interconnection between Žerjavenec (HR)/Hévíz (HU) and Cirkovce (SI)"	CBCA decision SI: 26 September 2018	Allocated: 100% SI: 100%	48.2 (43%) Call 2018
EuroAsia Interconnector Limited	3.10.2 3.10.3	Interconnection between Kofinou (CY) and Korakia, Crete (EL) Internal Line between Korakia, Crete and Attica region (EL)	CBCA decisions[43]: CY/GR: 10 October 2017	Allocated: 100% (assuming 50% from grants) GR: 37% CY: 63% Allocated: 100% EL: 100%	0
Terna, Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz	3.27	Interconnection between Sicily and Tunisia	CBCA decision: IT: 21 May 2020	Allocated 50% (assuming 50% from grants distributed equally to the hosting countries) Shares: IT: 50% TN: 50%	No CEF calls yet
Elering AS, Augstsprieguma tikls AS, Latvijas elektriskie tikli AS	4.2.1	Interconnection between Kilingi-Nõmme (EE) and Riga CHP2 substation (LV)	CBCA decisions[44]: EE: 30 April 2014 LV: 23 April 2014 (interlinkage with the CBCA decision on PCI 4.2.2)	Allocated: 25% (assuming the other 75% from grants) Shares allocated by territorial principle: LV: 90.1% EE:9.9%	112.3 (65%) Call 2014

[42] Source: INEA CEF Energy-Supported actions (May 2020).

[43] Retained the right to revise the CBCA decision in case of insufficient public funding.

[44] Retained the right to revise the CBCA decisions in case of insufficient public funding.

Promoter/TSO	PCI Code	Project name	CBCA decision(s)	Cost allocation -Allocated amount (% total CAPEX) - Shares (% MS)	CEF grants for works (million euro) (% of CEF eligible costs)[45]
Elering AS	4.2.2	Internal line between Harku and Sindi (EE)	CBCA decisions[46]: EE: 30 April 2014 LV: 23 April 2014 (interlinkage with the CBCA decision on PCI 4.2.1)	Allocated: 25% (assuming the other 75% from grants) Shares: EE: 100%	See above
Augstsprieguma tikls AS, Latvijas elektriskie tikli AS	4.2.3	Internal line Riga CHP2 and Riga HPP (LV)	CBCA decision[47]: adopted on 14 July 2016	Allocated 100% Shares: LV: 100%	10.0 (50%) Call 2016
Augstsprieguma tikls AS, Latvijas elektriskie tikli AS	4.4.1	Internal line between Ventspils, Tume and Imanta (LV)	CBCA decision[48]: adopted on 9 April 2014	Allocated: 50% (assuming the other 50% from grants) Shares: LV: 100%	55.1 (45%) Call 2014
Litgrid AB	4.5.1	LT part of interconnection between Alytus (LT) and LT/PL border	ACER's CBCA decision adopted on 16 April 2015	Allocated: 100% Shares: LT: 100%	27.4 (n.a.) Call 2015
Elering AS Litgrid AB Augstsprieguma tīkls AS Latvijas elektriskie tikli AS	4.8.1 4.8.2 4.8.3 4.8.4 4.8.8 4.8.9	Interconnection between Tartu (EE) and Valmiera (LV) Internal line between Balti and Tartu (EE) Interconnection between Tsirguliina (EE) and Valmiera (LV) Internal line between Eesti and Tsirguliina (EE) Internal line between Vilnius and Neris (LT) Further infrastructure aspects of the synchronisation of the Baltic States' electricity system with the European networks	CBCA decision: EE/LV/LT: 6 September 2018	Allocated: 100% (assuming 75% from grants distributed proportionally to the Member States based on the agreed shares of CBCA) Shares: EE: 43% LT: 39% LV: 18%	322.8 (75%) Call 2018

[45] Source: INEA CEF Energy-Supported actions (May 2020).

[46] Retained the right to revise the CBCA decisions in case of insufficient public funding.

[47] Retained the right to revise the CBCA decision in case of insufficient public funding.

[48] Retained the right to revise the CBCA decision in case of insufficient public funding.

Promoter/TSO	PCI Code	Project name	CBCA decision(s)	Cost allocation -Allocated amount (% total CAPEX) - Shares (% MS)	CEF grants for works (million euro) (% of CEF eligible costs)[49]
Augstsprieguma Tikls (LV); Elering AS (EE); LITGRID AB (LT); PSE S.A. (PL)	4.8.9 4.8.10 4.8.15 4.8.16 4.8.18 4.8.19 4.8.20 4.8.21 4.8.22 4.8.23	Further infrastructure aspects related to the implementation of the synchronisation of the Baltic States' system with the continental European network Interconnection between Lithuania and Poland [currently known as "Harmony Link"] New 330kV Darbėnai substation (LT) Internal line between Darbenai and Bitenai (LT) Internal line between Dunowo and Żydowo Kierzkowo (PL) Internal line between Piła Krzewina and Żydowo Kierzkowo (PL) Internal line between Krajnik and Morzyczyn (PL) Internal line between Morzyczyn-Dunowo-Słupsk-Żarnowiec (PL) Internal line between Żarnowiec-Gdańsk/Gdańsk Przyjaźń-Gdańsk Błonia (PL) Synchronous condensers providing inertia, voltage stability, frequency stability and short-circuit power in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia	CBCA decisions: EE: 8 May 2020 LV: 7 May 2020 LT: May 2020 PL[50]	Allocated: 100% (assuming part of the investment costs (share not defined in the CBCA decision) to be covered from grants) Shares allocated by territorial principle: PL: 44% LT: 39% LV: 8% EE: 9%	No CEF calls yet

[49] Source: INEA CEF Energy-Supported actions (May 2020).

[50] The CBCA agreement signed on 27.04.2020 between EE, LV, LT and PL was deemed sufficient by the PL NRA in lack of transfer of costs and no separate NRA decision was issued.

Fingrid Oyj; Svenska kraftnät	4.10.1 4.10.2	Interconnection between northern Finland and northern Sweden; Internal line between Keminmaa and Pyhänselkä (FI)	CBCA decision: FI/SE: 12 March 2020	Allocated 100% (assuming 50% from grants Shares: FI: approx. 87% SE: approx. 13%	No CEF calls yet

Links to electricity CBCA decisions:[51]

1.6
https://www.cru.ie/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/CRU19051-Celtic-CBCA-decision.pdf
https://www.cru.ie/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/CRU19125-revised-CBCA-decision.pdf (revised)

https://www.cre.fr/Documents/Deliberations/Decision/Repartition-transfrontaliere-des-couts-du-projet-Celtic
https://www.cre.fr/en/Documents/Deliberations/Decision/Cross-border-cost-allocation-for-the-Celtic-Interconnector-project (in English)
https://www.cre.fr/Documents/Deliberations/Decision/repartition-transfrontaliere-des-couts-du-projet-celtic2 (revised)
https://www.cre.fr/en/Documents/Deliberations/Decision/cross-border-cost-allocation-for-the-celtic-interconnector-project2 (revised, in English)

2.7
https://www.cnmc.es/sites/default/files/1803081_7.pdf

http://www.cre.fr/documents/deliberations/decision/golfe-de-gascogne
https://www.cre.fr/en/Documents/Deliberations/Decision/biscay-gulf-project (in English)

3.7.1
http://www.dker.bg/uploads/en/Projects-of-Common-Interest/EWRC-RAE-common-decision-PCI-3.7.1.pdf

https://diavgeia.gov.gr/doc/%CE%A9%CE%94%CE%A1%CE%A9%CE%99%CE%94%CE%9E-40%CE%A1?inline=true

3.7.4.
http://www.dker.bg/files/DOWNLOAD/res_i-1_15.pdf

3.8.1
http://www.dker.bg/files/DOWNLOAD/prot-zz-85-22apr2016.pdf

3.8.4.
http://213.177.15.183/PublicLists/Decizie/GetDecizieFisier?IdDecizie=1077

3.10.2 and 3.10.3
https://www.cera.org.cy/el-gr/apofasis/details/apofasi-216-2017

https://diavgeia.gov.gr/doc/%CE%A998%CE%A1%CE%99%CE%94%CE%9E-%CE%9A5%CE%A6?inline=true

[51] Since the CBCA decisions are published on the website of each of the NRAs participating in the decisions, there are more CBCA links than projects.

3.9.1
https://www.agen-rs.si/documents/10926/83417/CBCA_slo%2C-ang.pdf/f0161c64-4a74-4537-9c1d-60f6dea33a16

3.27
https://www.arera.it/it/docs/20/176-20.htm
https://www.arera.it/allegati/docs/20/176-20.pdf (Short text of the decision)
https://www.arera.it/allegati/docs/20/176-20all.pdf (Annex to the decision, in English)

4.2.1
https://www.sprk.gov.lv/sites/default/files/cmaa_files/LemumsN090D23042014.pdf

https://www.konkurentsiamet.ee/sites/default/files/Yhishuviprojektid/4._hishuviprojekti_nr_4.2.1._kilingi_n_mme_ee_ja_riia_2._koostootmisjaama_alajaama_lv_vahelise_henduse_kulude_jaotus.pdf

4.2.2
https://www.sprk.gov.lv/sites/default/files/cmaa_files/LemumsN090D23042014.pdf

https://www.konkurentsiamet.ee/sites/default/files/Yhishuviprojektid/5._hishuviprojekti_nr_4.2.2._harku_ja_sindi_vahelise_riigisisese_liini_ee_piiri_lese_kulude_jaotus.pdf

4.2.3
https://www.sprk.gov.lv/sites/default/files/cmaa_files/LemumsN111D14072016.pdf

4.4.1
https://www.sprk.gov.lv/sites/default/files/cmaa_files/LemumsN077D09042014.pdf

4.5.1
https://www.acer.europa.eu/Official_documents/Acts_of_the_Agency/Individual%20decisions/ACER%20Decision%2002-2015%20on%20LitPol.pdf

4.8.1, 4.8.2, 4.8.3, 4.8.4, 4.8.8 and 4.8.9
https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/29097272afb011e8aa33fe8f0fea665f?jfwid=-2y4hh53wa

https://www.sprk.gov.lv/sites/default/files/cmaa_files/LmumsN101D06092018_0.pdf

https://www.konkurentsiamet.ee/sites/default/files/Yhishuviprojektid/otsus_uhishuviprojekti_nr_4.8._piiriuleste_kulude_jaotuse_kohta.pdf

4.8.9, 4.8.10, 4.8.15, 4.8.16, 4.8.18, 4.8.19, 4.8.20, 4.8.21, 4.8.22 and 4.8.23
https://www.konkurentsiamet.ee/sites/default/files/otsuse_valjavote_-_sunkroniseerimise_ii_faas.pdf

https://www.sprk.gov.lv/sites/default/files/cmaa_files/LemumsN047D07052020.pdf

https://www.vert.lt/Docs/nutarimas_2020_O3E-326.pdf

4.10.1 and 4.10.2
https://energiavirasto.fi/documents/11120570/12862808/Päätös+rajayhdysjohto+Pyhänselkä-Messaure+sekä+voimajohto+Keminmaa-Pyhänselkä+-hankkeiden+kustannusten+jakamisesta/81c6f48c-60f0-0487-aa14-9a12b902cbfd/Päätös+rajayhdysjohto+Pyhänselkä-Messaure+sekä+voimajohto+Keminmaa-Pyhänselkä+-hankkeiden+kustannusten+jakamisesta.pdf?version=1.0

https://www.ei.se/sv/Publikationer/beslut/beslut-gransoverskridande-kostnadsfordelning-for-projektet-av-gemensamt-intresse-4-10-1-interconnection-between-northern-finland-and-northern-sweden/

Annex II – Gas CBCA decisions

Table 7: Summary data for gas CBCA decisions (2014 – June 2020)

Promoter/TSO	PCI Code	Project name	CBCA decision(s)	Cost allocation -Allocated amount (% total CAPEX) - Shares (% MS)	CEF grants for works (million euro) (% of CEF eligible costs)[52]
Fluxys	5.10	Reverse flow interconnection on TENP pipeline in Germany	Decision adopted on 9 May 2014 DE, based on mutual agreement with BE, NL	Allocated: 100% Shares: DE: 100%	8.7 (50%) Call 2015
Fluxys	5.12	Reverse flow interconnection on TENP pipeline to Eynatten interconnection point (Germany)	Decision adopted on 9 May 2014 DE, based on mutual agreement with BE, NL	Allocated: 100% Shares: DE: 100%	0
Bayernets	5.18	Reinforcement of the German network to reinforce interconnection capacities with Austria [Monaco pipeline ph. I] Haiming/Burghausen-Finsing)	CBCA decisions: DE: 10 April 2014 AT: 28 April 2014	Allocated: 100% Shares: DE: 100%	0
Melita TransGas Co. Ltd	5.19	Connection of Malta to the European gas network - pipeline interconnection with Italy at Gela	CBCA decisions: MT: 4 June 2019 IT: 4 June 2019	Allocated: 100%, stating the need of grants to materialize the PCI Shares: MT: 100%	0
Gaslink Gas System Operator	5.2	Twinning of Southwest Scotland Onshore System between Cluden and Brighouse Bay (UK)	Decisions adopted on 6 May 2014: IE GB NI	Allocated: 100% Shares: IE (non-hosting): 100%	33.8 (n.a.) Call 2014
GRT Gaz and Fluxys	5.21	Adaptation low to high calorific gas in France and Belgium	Joint CBCA decision of BE and FR: 4 October 2018	Allocated: 100% Shares: FR: 65% BE: 35%	0
Shannon (LNG) Pipeline facility	5.3	26 km regulated third party access Shannon Pipeline which will connect the proposed Shannon LNG terminal in County Kerry to the national gas grid at	Decisions adopted on 6 May 2014: IE NI	Allocated: 100% Shares: IE: 100%	0

[52] Source: INEA CEF Energy-Supported actions (May 2020).

Promoter/TSO	PCI Code	Project name	CBCA decision(s)	Cost allocation -Allocated amount (% total CAPEX) - Shares (% MS)	CEF grants for works (million euro) (% of CEF eligible costs)[52]
		Foynes in County Limerick (IE)			
GRT Gaz	5.7	Reinforcement of the French network from South to North on the Bourgogne pipeline between Etrez and Voisines" also named "Val de Saône project".	Decisions adopted: ES: 24 April 2014 FR: 10 April 2014	Allocated: 100% Shares: FR: 100%	0
GAZ-SYSTEM S.A. and NET4GAS	6.1	The Polish - Czech Interconnector II Project (It contains several PCIs)	CBCA decisions: PL: 24 June 2014, CZ: 23 June 2014 NRAs and PPs have signed latter MoU on the implementation of the decision.	Allocated: 100% Shares: PL: 59.8% CZ: 40.2%	0
GAZ-SYSTEM S.A. and Eustream a.s.	6.2.1	Interconnection Poland - Slovakia	Decisions adopted on 28 November 2014: PL SK	Allocated: 100% Shares: PL: 73% SK: 27%	4.5 (50%) Call 2014
LNG Croatia LLC	6.5.1	Phased development of a LNG terminal in Krk (Croatia)	CBCA decisions: HU-HR agreement: 12 October 2016 HU decision: 2 November 2016	Allocated: 75-25% (assuming the other 25-75% from CEF grants) Shares: HR: 100%	101.4 (46%) Call 2016 + 16.4 (50%) Call 2017
Plinacro	6.5.2	Zlobin-Bosiljevo-Sisak-Kozarac-Slobodnica (Phase I) and of pipeline Omišalj-Zlobin (Krk LNG evacuation pipeline)	CBCA decisions HU-HR agreement: 10 April 2017 HU decision: 13 April 2017	Allocated: 42% (assuming the other 58% from CEF grants) Shares: HR: 100%	0
Bulgartransgaz EAD	6.8.2	Necessary rehabilitation, modernization and expansion of the Bulgarian transmission system	CBCA decisions BG decision: 10 October 2017	Allocated: 100% Shares: BG: 100%	27.2 (40%) Call 2018
Bulgartransgaz EAD	6.8.3	Gas Interconnection Bulgaria-Serbia (IBS) on Bulgarian territory	CBCA decisions: BG-GR agreement: May 2020 BG dec.: 26 May 2020 GR dec.: 21 May 2020	Allocated: 100% Shares: BG: 100%	No CEF calls yet
SC Depomureș SA	6.20.4	Depomures storage in Romania	CBCA decision RO: 12 May 2020	Allocated: 100% Shares: RO: 100%	No CEF calls yet
SNGN Romania SA	6.20.6	Sarmasel underground gas storage in Romania	CBCA decision: RO: 25 May 2020	Allocated: 100% Shares: RO: 100%	No CEF calls yet

Promoter/TSO	PCI Code	Project name	CBCA decision(s)	Cost allocation -Allocated amount (% total CAPEX) - Shares (% MS)	CEF grants for works (million euro) (% of CEF eligible costs)[52]
FGSZ Földgázszállító Zrt. and TRANSGAZ S.A.	7.1.5 6.13 6.14	7.1.5.Gas pipeline from Bulgaria to Austria via Romania and Hungary (RO-HU Sections); 6.13 Cluster Romania – Hungary – Austria transmission corridor (HU) 6.14 Romanian – Hungarian reverse flow at Csanádpalota or Algyő (HU)	CBCA decisions: HU-RO coordinated decision: 6 October 2015 RO resolution: 7 October 2015 HU resolution: 16 October 2015	Allocated: 100% Shares: HU: 41% RO: 59%	179.3 (40%) Call 2015
CyprusGas2EU	7.3.2	Removing internal Bottlenecks in Cyprus to end isolation and to allow for the transmission of gas from the eastern Mediterranean region (LNG terminal-FSRU)	CY-GR Agreement: 9 October 2017 CY decision: 10 October 2017	Allocated: 100% Shares: CY: 100%	101.3 (40%) Call 2017
Baltic Connector Oy and Elering Gaas AS	8.1.1 8.2.2	-Balticconnector -Enhancement of Estonia-Latvia interconnection	CBCA decisions: EE-FI decisions: 22 April 2016 FI national decision: 26 April 2016 (Replaces previous decision of 13/10/2015)	Allocated: 100 % Shares allocated by territorial principle: PCI 8.1.1: -EE: 52% -FI: 48% PCI 8.2.2: -EE: 100%	187.5 (75%) Call 2016 + 18.6 (50%) Call 2016
Balti Gaas OU	8.1.1.2	Paldiski LNG terminal (EE)	CBCA decisions: EE-FI decision: 28 October 2016 FI national decision: 28 October 2016	Allocated: no need for CBCA from non-hosting to hosting countries Shares: EE: 100% (but no costs explicitly allocated)	0
AS Conexus Baltic Grid & AB Amber Grid	8.2.1	Enhancement of Latvia — Lithuania interconnection	CBCA decisions: LV:30 May 2019 LT: 30 May 2019	Allocated: 100% LV: 54% LT: 46%	4.9 (50%) Call 2019
AB Amber Grid	8.2.3	Capacity enhancement of Klaipeda – Kiemenai pipeline in Lithuania	CBCA decisions: LV: 30 April 2014 LT: 29 April 2014	Allocated: 56,7% Shares: LT: 94.75% LV (non-hosting): 5.25%	24.7 (n.a.) Call 2014
JSC Conexus Baltic Grid	8.2.4	Modernization and Expansion of Incukalns	CBCA decisions: LV: 30 April 2014 LT: 29 April 2014	Allocated: 100% (assuming 41.76 % of grants)	44.0 (50%) Call 2018

Promoter/TSO	PCI Code	Project name	CBCA decision(s)	Cost allocation -Allocated amount (% total CAPEX) - Shares (% MS)	CEF grants for works (million euro) (% of CEF eligible costs)[52]
(JSC Latvijas Gaze)		Underground Gas Storage (LV)		Shares: LV:44.32% LT and EE (non-hosting): 13.92% together	
GAZ-SYSTEM S.A., Energinet	8.3	Cluster Baltic Pipe	CBCA decisions: DK: 27 February 2018 PL: 12 March 2018	Allocated: 100% Shares: DK: 51.2% PL: 48.8% (assuming 30% from grants in Poland) +compensation payment of 78 €mln from PL to DK TSO	18.3 (50%) Call 2018 + 214.9 (30%) Call 2018
GAZ-SYSTEM S.A., AB Amber Grid	8.5	Gas Interconnection Poland- Lithuania (GIPL)	Agency's CBCA Decision adopted on 11 August 2014	Allocated: 100% Shares: PL:60.2% LT: 34.2% LV (non-hosting): 5.3% EE (non-hosting): 0.3% (compensation payment from LT to PL of 54.9 € Mln)	266.4 (60%) Call 2014
Swedegas AB	8.6	LNG Terminal Gothenburg (SE)	Decision adopted on 1 October 2015	Allocated: 100% SE: 100%	0

Links to gas CBCA decisions:[53]

5.10
https://www.bundesnetzagentur.de/DE/Service-Funktionen/Beschlusskammern/1_GZ/BK4-GZ/2013/2013_bis1999/2013_bis1799/BK4-13-1702/BK4-13-1702_Beschluss.html

5.12
https://www.bundesnetzagentur.de/DE/Service-Funktionen/Beschlusskammern/1_GZ/BK4-GZ/2013/2013_bis1999/2013_bis1799/BK4-13-1703/BK4-13-1703_Beschluss.html

5.18

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https://www.arera.it/allegati/docs/19/225-19.pdf
https://www.arera.it/allegati/docs/19/225-19all.pdf (Annex to the decision, in English)

5.2
https://www.cru.ie/document_group/regulation-347-2013-cross-border-cost-allocation-decision-gaslink-twinning-project-pci-52/

5.21
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5.3
https://www.cru.ie/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/CER14138c-Utility-Regulator-CBCA-Final-Decision-Letter-Shannon-LNG-PCI-5.3.pdf

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https://www.cru.ie/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/CER14138a-CER-CBCA-Final-Decision-Letter-Shannon-LNG-PCI-5.3.pdf

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Coordinated CBCA decision between HERA and MEKH:
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Additional Letter:
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6.8.2
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2018 decision (updated)
http://www.dker.bg/uploads/reshenia/2018/res_i-4_18.pdf
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7.1.5; 6.13; 6.14
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8.1.1; 8.2.2
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8.2.3
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8.2.4
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2018 decision (updated)
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8.6
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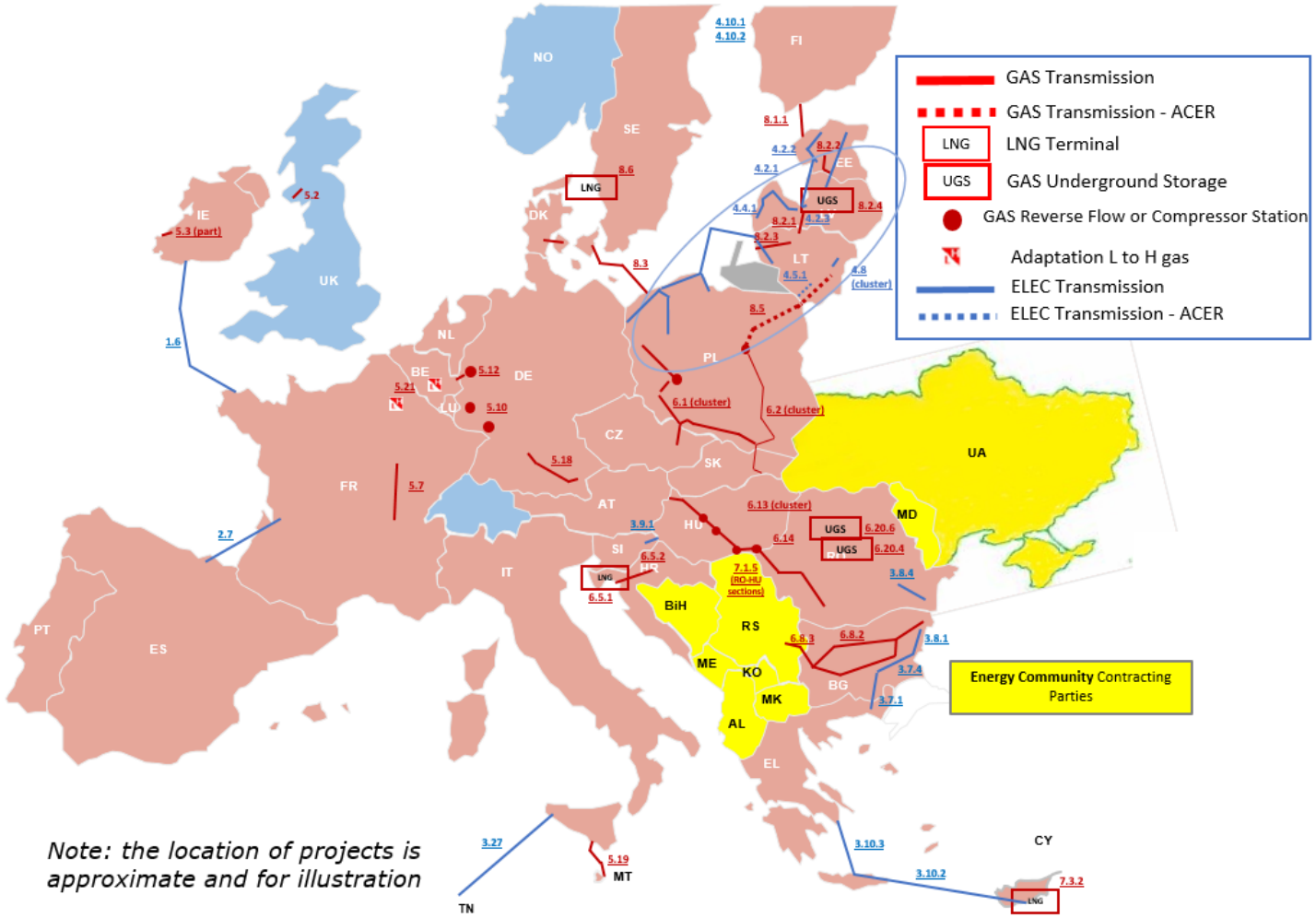
Annex III – Map of projects with CBCA decisions



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