

# Open public consultation on the revision of Regulation (EU) 347/2013 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure (TEN-E Regulation)

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

## Introduction

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### EU rules on the Trans-European Networks for Energy – the TEN-E Regulation

The **European Green Deal** confirms the EU's ambition to be climate neutral by 2050 and outlines a wide range of measures in different policy areas which need to be revised or newly introduced in order to meet this objective. In the energy sector, one of the key aims is to ensure that our energy infrastructure is fit for the purpose of achieving climate neutrality. In this sense, the Green Deal highlights the importance of smart infrastructure in this transition and specifically identifies the need to review and update the EU regulatory framework for energy infrastructure, including the Regulation (EU) No [347/2013](#) on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure (the "**TEN-E Regulation**"), to ensure consistency with the 2050 climate neutrality objective. As part of the political agreement between the European Parliament and the Council on the **Connecting Europe Facility** for the period 2021-2027 – the part of the EU budget which funds cross-border infrastructure projects for energy, transport and digital services – it was already agreed that the Commission should evaluate the effectiveness and policy coherence of the TEN-E Regulation. This revision of the TEN-E Regulation will also address the new policy ambition of the European Green Deal inter alia by integrating a significant increase in renewable energy in the European energy system and by putting the energy efficiency first principle into practice. More information on the European Green Deal is available on the [Europa website](#).

The TEN-E Regulation lays down rules for the timely development and interoperability of cross-border energy infrastructure [TEN-E] networks in order to achieve the EU's energy policy objectives. Its key objective is the timely implementation of the projects of common interest (known as "PCIs") which interconnect the energy markets across Europe. Interconnected energy markets allow for better integration of renewable energy sources, better security of supply and higher competition within markets that keeps prices in check. The TEN-E Regulation sets out criteria for establishing the PCIs necessary to implement priority corridors and areas in the categories of electricity, gas, oil, smart grids, and carbon dioxide networks.

More information on the TEN-E network is available on the [Europa website](#).

### WHAT IS THIS QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT?

This public consultation is part of a wider consultation strategy which feeds into the evaluation and impact assessment process. In line with EU rules on better regulation, the aim of the consultation is to gather the views of EU citizens and stakeholders on the TEN-E Regulation. This public consultation aims to collect input on what

should be viewed as the priority corridors and priority thematic areas. In addition, the TEN-E Regulation was designed to help overcome some of the key barriers to the development of European wide energy infrastructure such as permit granting, at the same time ensuring better public consultations in this process. The key questions asked therefore concern the extent to which it has achieved these objectives. The result would help to set up the policy objectives of the Regulation and options on how to improve the current shortcomings.

**This questionnaire is addressed to citizens and organisations (e.g. NGOs, local government, local communities, companies and industry associations) that have no specialist knowledge of the TEN-E Regulation.**

**If you have specialist knowledge of the TEN-E Regulation (e.g. as a professional for a national competent / regulatory authority, TSO, DSO, company project promoter, energy producer, NGO with specific knowledge on the subject) and you are aware of issues like the energy infrastructure priority corridors and thematic areas, criteria for selection of PCIs, regulatory regimes and incentives, you are invited to fill in the targeted survey - [available here](#) - which is taking place in parallel to this one. [NB. There is no problem for professionals to answer both questionnaires.]**

### **INFORMATION ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

This Online Public Consultation questionnaire is structured as follows:

- Introduction: This part will ask you to provide information about yourself.
- Part I: Relevance and EU added value (your view on Europe's energy infrastructure needs and objectives)
- Part II: Public participation and transparency (your view on how information on energy infrastructure projects should be shared by project promoters).

The questionnaire should take you no more than 15 – 20 minutes to complete.

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

### **THE RESULTS**

The consultation period will last eight weeks. Once the evaluation of the TEN-E Regulation is completed, a synopsis report of all consultation activities will be published.

### **YOUR OPINION REALLY MATTERS**

Thank you in advance for taking the time to contribute to this consultation.

## **About you**

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### **\* Language of my contribution**

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian

- Finnish
- French
- Gaelic
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

\* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business organisation
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

\* First name

Caterina

\* Surname

DE MATTEIS

\* Email (this won't be published)

cdm@iogp.org

\* Organisation name

*255 character(s) maximum*

IOGP (International Association of Oil & Gas Producers)

\* Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

*255 character(s) maximum*

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

3954187491-70

\* Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

- |                                      |  |                                     |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan    | <input type="radio"/> Djibouti           | <input type="radio"/> Libya         | <input type="radio"/> Saint Martin                     |
| <input type="radio"/> Åland Islands  | <input type="radio"/> Dominica           | <input type="radio"/> Liechtenstein | <input type="radio"/> Saint Pierre and Miquelon        |
| <input type="radio"/> Albania        | <input type="radio"/> Dominican Republic | <input type="radio"/> Lithuania     | <input type="radio"/> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| <input type="radio"/> Algeria        | <input type="radio"/> Ecuador            | <input type="radio"/> Luxembourg    | <input type="radio"/> Samoa                            |
| <input type="radio"/> American Samoa | <input type="radio"/> Egypt              | <input type="radio"/> Macau         | <input type="radio"/> San Marino                       |
| <input type="radio"/> Andorra        | <input type="radio"/> El Salvador        | <input type="radio"/> Madagascar    | <input type="radio"/> São Tomé and Príncipe            |
| <input type="radio"/> Angola         | <input type="radio"/> Equatorial Guinea  | <input type="radio"/> Malawi        | <input type="radio"/> Saudi Arabia                     |

- Anguilla
- Antarctica
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Aruba
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bermuda
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Eritrea
- Estonia
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Falkland Islands
- Faroe Islands
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- French Guiana
- French Polynesia
- French Southern and Antarctic Lands
- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Greenland
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guam
- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Malta
- Marshall Islands
- Martinique
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mayotte
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Montserrat
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar /Burma
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Sint Maarten
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- South Korea
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan

- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jersey
- Jordan
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- Northern Mariana Islands
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
- Poland
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- The Gambia
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands

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|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Congo                            | <input type="radio"/> Kazakhstan | <input type="radio"/> Portugal                                    | <input type="radio"/> Uzbekistan        |
| <input type="radio"/> Cook Islands                     | <input type="radio"/> Kenya      | <input type="radio"/> Puerto Rico                                 | <input type="radio"/> Vanuatu           |
| <input type="radio"/> Costa Rica                       | <input type="radio"/> Kiribati   | <input type="radio"/> Qatar                                       | <input type="radio"/> Vatican City      |
| <input type="radio"/> Côte d'Ivoire                    | <input type="radio"/> Kosovo     | <input type="radio"/> Réunion                                     | <input type="radio"/> Venezuela         |
| <input type="radio"/> Croatia                          | <input type="radio"/> Kuwait     | <input type="radio"/> Romania                                     | <input type="radio"/> Vietnam           |
| <input type="radio"/> Cuba                             | <input type="radio"/> Kyrgyzstan | <input type="radio"/> Russia                                      | <input type="radio"/> Wallis and Futuna |
| <input type="radio"/> Curaçao                          | <input type="radio"/> Laos       | <input type="radio"/> Rwanda                                      | <input type="radio"/> Western Sahara    |
| <input type="radio"/> Cyprus                           | <input type="radio"/> Latvia     | <input type="radio"/> Saint Barthélemy                            | <input type="radio"/> Yemen             |
| <input type="radio"/> Czechia                          | <input type="radio"/> Lebanon    | <input type="radio"/> Saint Helena Ascension and Tristan da Cunha | <input type="radio"/> Zambia            |
| <input type="radio"/> Democratic Republic of the Congo | <input type="radio"/> Lesotho    | <input type="radio"/> Saint Kitts and Nevis                       | <input type="radio"/> Zimbabwe          |
| <input type="radio"/> Denmark                          | <input type="radio"/> Liberia    | <input type="radio"/> Saint Lucia                                 |   |

\* Publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

**Anonymous**

Only your type of respondent, country of origin and contribution will be published. All other personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number) will not be published.

**Public**

Your personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number, country of origin) will be published with your contribution.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

## Part I: Relevance and EU added value

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In this section, we would like to ask you some questions regarding your perceptions on the current and emerging needs of trans-European energy infrastructure networks.

How would you rate the importance of the following objectives for trans-European energy infrastructure networks:

	Important	Important to a large extent	Important to a small extent	Not important	I don't know
* A competitive and properly functioning integrated energy market	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Increased resilience of energy infrastructure against technical failures, natural or man-made disasters, and the adverse effects of climate change and threats to its security	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Consumer empowerment - making sure consumers' interests are considered in decisions related to energy infrastructure	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Secure and diversified EU energy supplies, sources, and routes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Integration of renewable energy sources into the grid	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Increase cross-border interconnections and deepen regional cooperation to transport energy from renewable sources where it is most needed	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Giving priority to energy efficiency (putting the 'Energy efficiency first' principle in practice)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Achieving the EU's decarbonisation objectives for 2030 and 2050, including climate neutrality under the European Green Deal	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Increased digitalisation of the energy infrastructure (e.g. Smart Grids)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Energy system integration and sector coupling (integration of the different energy sectors and beyond)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Which of the following infrastructure categories do you consider relevant for the regulatory framework on trans-European energy networks:

	Relevant	Relevant to a large extent	Relevant to a small extent	Not relevant	I don't know



* Electricity infrastructure (transmission lines and storage)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Grids for offshore renewable energy	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Smart electricity grids	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Smart gas grids	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Natural gas infrastructure (pipelines and storage)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminals	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Dedicated hydrogen (H2) networks	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Infrastructure for the integration of renewable and carbon neutral gases	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Power-to-gas installations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* CO2 networks (for transporting CO2)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Geological storage of CO2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

In case you are aware of other emerging energy infrastructure categories, which you consider relevant for the regulatory framework on trans-European energy networks, please, describe them below:

Hydrogen storage, both peak and seasonal. Effort should be put on adapting natural gas networks to transport blends of hydrogen and, when needed to the development of a dedicated hydrogen networks effort.

Which features do you consider the most important for a project of common interest (PCI) as part of trans-European energy network?

	Important	Important to a large extent	Important to a small extent	Not important	I don't know
* Integration of renewable energy sources into the grid	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Contribution to greenhouse gas emissions reduction	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Security of supply	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Market integration (e.g. to improve infrastructure and increase system flexibility)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Increase competition in the market	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Innovation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Contribution to increase the energy efficiency of the energy system	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Environmentally sound implementation, i.e. compliance with the relevant regulations especially in the area of environmental impact assessment, water protection, nature conservation and air quality	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Generation of direct benefits to the local communities	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

To what extent do you agree with the following statement: The development of trans-European energy networks cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States alone and can therefore be better achieved through coordination at EU level?

- Fully agree
- Agree to a large extent
- Agree to a small extent
- Disagree
- I don't know

Do you agree that the revised TEN-E Regulation can make an important contribution to the economic recovery in Europe through a green transition in response to the COVID-19 crisis?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Please explain your response (optional)

The COVID-19 outbreak has unleashed an unprecedented socio-economic crisis in Europe, and globally, which is affecting all citizens and all economic activities. The economic consequences of this sanitary crisis loom large and raise several questions around Europe's future strategic industrial capacity. Without industrial activity in Europe, there will not be any future economic recovery, growth and R/D/I investments. The achievement of these objectives will require further use of energy including natural gas, as well as the development of clean gases capacity (hydrogen and biomethane).

As recently highlighted by EVP Timmermans, in the press conference presenting the Recovery Plan for Europe 'the use of natural gas will probably be necessary to shift away from coal to sustainable energy'. In the short term, switching from coal to natural gas in power generation would significantly reduce up to 60% CO2 emissions (in the power sector)'.

To reach this, further efforts in providing security of supplies based on diversification of routes, sources and suppliers as well as in integrating internal gas market (and integration with the Energy Community) is necessary. Security of supplies, competition and market integration should remain at the core of further development of gas infrastructure in the EU and the key criteria for PCI selection and EU funding. At the same time, efforts are being pursued to increase the GHG emission reduction ambitions of the Union. In order to deliver economic recovery and greater GHG emission reductions, public and private sector efforts should now become more focused on scale and costs. IOGP therefore believes that public support should be also directed to industrial-scale carbon management projects. Industry can deliver the scale of projects required to reach the EU climate goals while, as a priority, maintaining existing jobs and stimulating the creation of new ones.

In this context, and as recently confirmed by the IEA, investments in large-scale industrial carbon management technologies, such as carbon capture and storage (CCS), hydrogen and renewable gas (biomethane) will play an important role to meet the European Green Deal objectives. Alongside coal-to-gas switching and use of gas and renewables in power, heat generation, transport, CCS and hydrogen technologies will be a key element of the announced green recovery as confirmed in the Commission's Communication on Next Generation EU. We believe that the revised TEN-E infrastructure, facilitating the development of a CO2 and hydrogen infrastructure and therefore creating local jobs in the short/medium term, will fit with this approach, confirmed in the Commission's Communication on Next Generation EU .

## Part II: Public participation and transparency

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**Below we ask you questions regarding the participation of the public and local communities in the permit granting process for Projects of Common Interest (PCIs) and the transparency of the PCIs.**

Despite the existence of established standards and procedures for the participation of the public in the environmental decision-making process, the TEN-E Regulation states that additional measures are needed to ensure the highest possible standards of transparency and public participation for all relevant issues in the permit granting process for projects of common interest. Enhancing public participation is among the key objectives of the Regulation. Under the current rules, the public consultation aims to inform relevant stakeholders (the appropriate national, regional and local authorities, landowners and citizens living in the vicinity of the project, the general public and their associations, organisations or groups) about the project at an early stage in order to help identify the most suitable location or trajectory and address all the relevant issues in the project application.

Are you aware of any Projects of Common Interest (PCI) in Europe?

- Yes, I am aware of one or several PCIs

- Yes, I am aware that there are PCIs, but I do not know any details about them
- No

Please, share which PCIs you are aware of?

Are you aware that there is a public participation process with regards to PCIs?

- Yes, I am aware of the procedure and its specifics
- Yes, I am aware that there is a procedure, but I do not how it works in practice
- No

Have you been involved in a public participation process with regards to any PCIs?

	Yes, once	Yes, several times	No, never	I don't know
* Have you visited the website of a PCI?	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Have you seen the information leaflet of a PCI?	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Have you participated in meetings dedicated to a PCI?	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Have you provided feedback on a PCI during any consultation phase?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Do you consider the public participation process useful?

- Yes
- To a large extent
- To a small extent
- No
- I don't know

Please explain your answer

IOGP has not direct experience in public participation, however we can share some general views. Public consultations are useful for PCIs that use public funds. This is also valid for CO2 projects. The current CO2 transport PCIs are all located in jurisdictions where such public participations processes are a common element of the regulatory and permitting process. The PCI process assess that such processes are being followed but there is no need to impose additional requirements if such processes are already in place at Member State level.

If you have never participated in the public participation process of a PCI, please indicate why not.

- I was not aware of the notion of PCIs
- I was not aware of the opportunity to take part in the public consultation process
- I was not interested in this topic
- The level of technicalities in the published information (e.g. on the project website, leaflet) was too complicated for me to provide meaningful feedback
- I did not think that my feedback would be considered
- Other reasons

Please explain your answer

IOGP as an association is not directly investing in projects.

How would you assess the usefulness of the following communication channels for providing and exchanging information on PCIs:

	Very useful	Useful to a large extent	Useful to a small extent	Not useful	I don't know
* <b>Project website</b> (with information such as a detailed implementation schedule, a link to the manual of public participation procedures, a non-technical and regularly updated summary, public consultation planning, contact details)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* <b>Information leaflet</b> (up to 15 pages, giving, in a clear and concise manner, an overview of the purpose and preliminary timetable of the project, the national grid development plan, alternative routes considered, expected impacts, including of cross-border nature, and possible mitigation measures)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* <b>Meetings</b> to discuss the project of common interest	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* <b>Providing information in writing</b> (from the project promoter to the public and vice versa)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Do you have any suggestions for other useful communication tools that could be created at local, national, and/or European level?

Whereas gas and electricity projects are already included in TYNDP, CO2 transport and potentially hydrogen PCI projects should be included in long-term network planning tools. The TEN-E Regulation should guarantee that all PCI projects are included in the TYNDP of ENTSO-G and ENTSO-E as well as the NECPs of national member states. This would improve project and policy coordination and visibility within Member States and at EU level.

In line with the requirements of the TEN-E Regulation, the Commission established an infrastructure transparency platform easily accessible to the general public, including via the internet, with the purpose of providing information on current PCIs in an open, transparent and interactive way.

Are you familiar with the PCI interactive map on the Transparency Platform?

- Yes
- Yes, to a large extent
- Yes, to a small extent
- No

How would you assess the [PCI interactive map on the Transparency Platform](#), which includes the geographic information, implementation plan, amount of EU financial support and the benefits that each project brings at national and local level?

	Fully	To a large extent	To a small extent	Not at all	I don't know
* Comprehensive	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Up-to-date	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Provided in a simple language	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Easy to navigate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Please explain your answer(s) to the above question on the PCI interactive map

Have you observed any improvement in the transparency of the planning and building process of any PCIs in comparison to other energy infrastructure projects?

- Yes
- To a large extent
- To a small extent
- No

I don't know

Please share any other recommendations that would contribute to an enhanced/strengthened participation of the public in TEN-E energy infrastructure planning and building.

## Documents upload and final comments

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If you have further comments, please feel free to upload a concise document. The maximum file size is 1 MB.

The uploaded document will be published alongside your response to the questionnaire which is the essential input to this public consultation. The document is optional and serves as additional background reading to better understand your position.

### Please upload your file

The maximum file size is 1 MB

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

If you wish to add further information — within the scope of this questionnaire — please feel free to do so here

*750 character(s) maximum*

**Thank you for your time and effort in answering this questionnaire.**

### Contact

ener-b1-projects@ec.europa.eu

