



**ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT**

**SEPTEMBER 2009- SEPTEMBER 2010**

**European Coordinator**

**PROF. WLADYSLAW MIELCZARSKI**

**PROJECT OF EUROPEAN INTEREST**

**POLAND – LITHUANIA LINK**

**and**

**GERMANY – POLAND POWER LINES**

Brussels, 30 September 2010

This report only represents the opinion of the European Coordinator  
and does not prejudice the official position of the Commission.  
The content of this report is accurate as of 30 September 2010.

## Annual Report – 2010

### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The period between September 2009 and September 2010 can be seen as the continuation of the first success steps in the development of the European infrastructure projects between Germany-Poland and Poland-Lithuania, where Prof. W.Mielczarski was delegated as the European Coordinator for power links.

The project development company, LitPol Link, established by the Polish and the Lithuanian transmission operators: PSE-Operator and Lietuvos Energija, following the initiative of Prof. W. Mielczarski, is in full operation from May 2008 aiming at the preparation of the investment plans relating to the power line construction between Poland and Lithuania. The project, which has been discussed with little effect for over 15 years, now is moving ahead.

The organizational structure of LitPol Link and its relations with shareholders, as well as the financing developed, as a system of the products delivered to transmission system operators, can be a pattern for any company dealing with cross border power interconnections. Common activities relating to the power interconnection have allowed for gaining the confidence and better mutual understanding by both transmission system operators. The European Coordinator supports the activities of LitPol Link and both transmission operators.

The significant progress has been achieved in the development of power interconnections between Germany and Poland. The proposal of Prof. W. Mielczarski to start the preparation of investment plans for the third power interconnection between Germany and Poland has gained the acceptance of the German [*Vattenfall Europe Transmission (the VET) – currently 50Hertz Transmission GmbH (50HzT)*] and the Polish (*PSE-Operator*) transmission system operators and support of both governments as well as energy regulatory authorities.

A series of meetings initiated by Prof. W. Mielczarski has led to the signature of a Letter of Intent between the 50HzT and PSE-Operator on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of September 2009 in Brussels. In the beginning of 2010, working together both operators established a joint venture, a project development company, called GerPol Power Bridge dedicated to the preparation of the investment plan for the third power line between Poland and Germany.

The active involvement of the European Coordinator has demonstrated that the European priority projects do not need to exist only on paper, but they can be implemented in real life providing benefits to the countries interconnected and the entire European community.

### 2. INTERNATIONAL POWER CONNECTIONS

#### 2.1 *Priority projects*

There are three projects of European Interest in the area supervised by Prof. W. Mielczarski as the European Coordinator. They include<sup>1</sup>:

- 1 New connection between Poland and Lithuania (a power line between Elk and Alytus), including the upgrading of the Polish and Lithuanian electricity networks

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<sup>1</sup> TEN-E guidelines 1364/2006, Annex III 2.28; 2.29; 2.32 and 3.62 to 3.71

- 2 Enhancement of the existing lines between Vierraden (DE) - Krajnik (PL)
- 3 New power interconnection between Germany and Poland

The main problems identified by the European Commission in relation to a new power connection between Poland and Lithuania include<sup>2</sup>:

- Coordination and commitment of both Poland and Lithuania
- Uncertainty due to different synchronized areas
- Stability of Polish grid
- Natural protected area crossed
- Expropriations require law amendments in PL.

The main issues related to the existing interconnection between Germany and Poland, and indicated by the Commission<sup>3</sup> are as follows:

- Feasibility study on strengthening the Polish grid
- Studies and results of PL - DE bilateral working groups
- Additional PL internal grid upgrading necessary
- Legal frame on DE side : prevents relevant expropriations for the interconnection with PL
- Local opposition: route, fear of Electro-Magnetic Fields, deterioration of landscape view
- Time consuming public consultations.

The challenges to develop a new connection between Germany and Poland are listed below:

- Increased loop flow between DE-PL-CZ, which will cause follow-up investments and require additional studies
- Additional PL internal grid upgrading necessary
- Agreement PL - DE required.

## **2.2 Memorandum of understanding of eight Baltic States<sup>4</sup>**

Eight Baltic Sea member states signed (17 June 2009) a Memorandum of Understanding on the Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan with European Commission President, José Manuel Barroso. The Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan (BEMIP) is the fruit of nine months work at the initiative of the Commission to look at concrete measures to connect Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia better to wider EU energy networks.

The electricity market design has been agreed, based on the Nordic electricity market model. A specific "Roadmap" that describes practical steps on how to reach the new market model and aims at removing the barriers to a regional electricity market in the Baltic States in conformity with the EU internal electricity market rules has been proposed, covering, for example: removal of regulated tariffs, separation of TSO activities and roles, removal of cross-border restrictions, establishment of market based congestion management, as well as common reserves and the balancing power market, full opening of the retail market and establishment of common power exchange for physical trade in Nordic and Baltic area. Progressing on these market design aspects represents a crucial element for the integration of the electricity systems of the three Baltic States into the Nordic electricity market model. The Joint declaration of the three

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<sup>2</sup> Priority interconnection plan SEC(2006)1715

<sup>3</sup> As above

<sup>4</sup> From European Commission press release IP/09/945.

Baltic States' Prime Ministers signed in Vilnius on the 27<sup>th</sup> of April 2009 confirmed their political commitment to pursue real market opening and integration in the electricity sector.

The infrastructure projects allowing the integration of the Baltic Sea Region electricity markets are identified and have been assessed based on a simplified methodology. There are three sets of projects:

- *The Nordic Master Plan* that covers the projects between the Nordic countries, such as: Fenno - Skan II linking Finland and Sweden, Great Belt in Denmark, Nea - Järpströmmen between Sweden and Norway, South Link in Sweden and Skagerrak IV between Denmark and Norway and others.
- Regarding the projects linking the *Baltic area with the Nordic countries, as well as Poland*, all identified interconnections – NordBalt or the previously called SwedLit linking Sweden to Lithuania, Estlink – 2 between Estonia and Finland and LitPol between Poland and Lithuania - are commercially viable. Strengthening the electricity grid between these three Baltic States belongs to this set of projects.
- *The interconnections between Poland and Germany* form the third set of projects. The main driver behind these – as opposed to market integration which is the case for the previous ones - is the loop flows caused by wind generation in the North. Initiatives launched by the European Coordinators Mr Adamowitsch with the so called '*heptalateral*' *Central Eastern Forum* and Prof Mielczarski cover these projects<sup>5</sup>.

Two new power lines being the European priority projects are shown in Figure 1.

### **2.3 Joint Communiqué on Visaginas and interconnections Brussels, 31<sup>st</sup> May 2010**

The Minister of Economic Affairs and Communications of the Republic of Estonia Juhan Parts, the Minister of Economics of the Republic of Latvia Artis Kampars, the Minister of Energy of the Republic of Lithuania Arvydas Sekmokas, the Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Poland Marcin Korolec have jointly met the European Commissioner for Energy Günther Oettinger to discuss matters of mutual importance regarding the integration of the Baltic electricity market into the EU energy market, as well as the development of a new nuclear power plant in Lithuania for the supply security of the region.

The discussion indicated the most important elements, such as:

- *Continuing* the established cooperation in the energy sector by following the European Union energy policy and the guidelines agreed in the EU Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan,
- *Emphasizing* the significance of new power generation projects in view of the EU energy policy targets, especially with respect to the security of energy supply for European Union member states,
- *Acknowledging* that nuclear power has an impact on the European Union's objectives to tackle climate change and to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions,
- *Recognizing* the importance of new nuclear power plant projects for European Union's common energy market,
- *Underlining* that the market prospects will substantially increase due to the interconnection of the Baltic States to the northern EU countries with the completion

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<sup>5</sup> As stated in the European Commission press release.

of NordBalt and Estlink2, and to continental Europe with the completion of LitPol Link;

The Ministers in the presence of the Commissioner:

- *Stress* the importance of the full integration of the three Baltic States into the European Union internal electricity market, while implementing by those States common policy measures concerning trading principles towards non EEA third countries;
- *Reaffirm* the joint support for the regional interconnection projects LitPol Link, NordBalt and EstLink2 and others in the frame of BEMIP as well as long-term aim of synchronous interconnection of the Baltic States with the electricity grid of Continental Europe.
- *Agree* to support timely implementation of interconnection projects as well as of the internal electricity market roadmap.
- *Recognize* the potential of the nuclear power plant project in Lithuania for a stable and secure electricity supply in the Baltic region,
- *Decided* to set up a High Level Task Force on "Nuclear power generation", including parties involved in the project, within the framework of the Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan, with the aim to further strengthen the governmental support for the new nuclear power plant in Lithuania, to coordinate their close cooperation and to support the successful implementation of the Nuclear Power Plant project in exchanging relevant information, discussing outstanding issues as well as adopting necessary measures. The Task Force will also examine ways to support the project through regional corporate participation and through joint efforts with international financial institutions and European Union financial instruments in order to find a way to contribute to the financing of the project.
- *Agree* to meet six months after the creation of the Task Force which will report progress to the signatories with a view to determine further actions.



**Fig. 1:** Two new power lines being the European priority projects and supervised by the European Coordinator.

### **3. POWER LINE BETWEEN LITHUANIA AND POLAND**

#### **3.1 Establishment of LitPol Link**

The initiatives of the European Coordinator have led to the establishment of the Project Development Company in order to prepare the investment plan for the interconnection between power systems of Lithuania and Poland. The agreement between Transmission System Operators was signed in February 2008 and, after fulfilling legal requirements, the company called LitPol Link was formally registered in May 2008. This entity is a joint venture of PSE-Operator and Lietuvos Energija with 50/50 shares.

LitPol Link is a highly specialized company employing seven persons. It has his business headquarters in Warsaw, while operating in Poland and Lithuania. The working language is English. The organization of LitPol Link, its relations with shareholders and rules of the operation can be a pattern of any project development company, which aims at the preparation of the investment in international power connections.

#### **3.2 Activities to September 2010**

LitPol Link prepared a localisation study for the Polish side with a few possible variants of the route for the line, with territorial and environmental descriptions of the proposed options.

On the Lithuanian side, the preparation of territorial planning and Environmental Impact Assessment procedures and documents for the 400 kV overhead power transmission line between Alytus substation – border of the Republic of Poland as well as on preparation of feasibility study, technical documentation and territorial planning for reconstruction and extension of the Alytus substation with a back-to-back converter station are at the final stage.

On the Polish side, the preparation of the report on the Environmental Impact Assessment together with the bio-diversity investigation for the construction of the 400 kV connection Ełk – Republic of Poland's border and the reconstruction of the Ełk substation is in progress.

The Transboundary Environmental Impact Assessment for the project was conducted and successfully completed. The financial and operational model for the project is at the final stage of preparation.

The Terms of Reference for procurement of a company, which will be responsible for the construction permit for the 400kV line as well as the Terms of Reference for Ełk station are under development.

The company cooperates closely with all stakeholders of the project. Several conferences and meetings informing and updating on the interconnection and its impact on the environment and local communities were organized for the central and local administration representatives and NGOs. LitPol Link also participated in the spring watching of migratory birds in Lithuania with the Polish ornithologists in the framework of the responsible approach towards the power interconnection project, which, already in the project's preparatory stage, will allow to apply the proper technical solutions leading to elimination or minimisation of line negative impact on humans and natural environment.

The company also collaborates with the railways and roads representatives to implement the best solutions for the line construction and to cooperate in the issues concerning the environment. The agreements allowing for the exchange of the information have been signed.

### **3.3 *Planned actions of LitPol Link***

The Company plans to initiate the procurement of the consultant to deliver construction permit for the Polish side of the line and for Elk substation. The actions on the territorial planning and environmental impact assessment on the Lithuanian side shall be continued by consultation of the report with relevant institutions, reviewing it accordingly to the remarks presented, continuing biodiversity investigations, if necessary, and agreeing on the action plan for settlement of land servitudes and compensations.

LitPol Link shall also coordinate the activities on the reconstruction and extension of the Alytus substation in order to proceed with detailed planning for the back-to-back station and 330 kV switchyard extension.

On the Polish side, in the field of the Environmental Impact Assessment the activities on the biodiversity are in progress. The Environment Impact Assessment Reports for construction of the 400 kV overhead line “Elk – state border” as well as reconstruction of Elk station should be completed around August 2011.

After finishing the Environmental Impact Assessment, the specific route of the line will be defined and social consultations will take place. After that procedure, the EIA decision should be made. When the EIA decision is ready, the line should to be included in the territorial plans, the agreements with the land owners will be signed, the right of way and servitudes have to be obtained. The next step will be to gain the construction permit.

LitPol Link will also coordinate the tenders for the construction of the line and the stations: Elk substation, 400 kV Alytus substation, 330 kV Alytus substation and back-to-back converter station.

### **3.4 *The development of the Polish power system***

The construction of the power link between Poland and Lithuania requires the enhancement of the Polish power grid including the activities listed below:

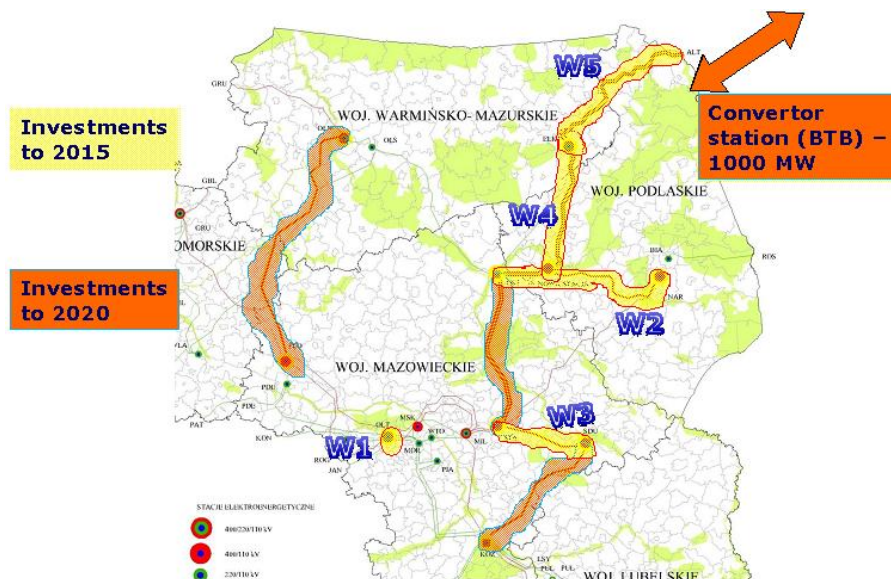
- **Construction of 400/220/110 kV Oltarzew substation.** Land for substation has been already purchased and Local Land Development Plan approved. Tender procedure was announced on September 6<sup>th</sup>, 2010. The investment is in the "design and build" mode. The commissioning is expected in the end of February 2014.
- **Construction of 400 kV line Ostrołęka – Łomża – Narew and extension of Narew substation.** The agreement with the contractor embracing the construction of 400 kV line Ostrołęka - Narew and extension of 400 kV switchgear at 400/110 kV Narew substation was signed in 2009. The investment is carried out in the "design-and-build" mode. At present, designing work, environmental evaluation, land development planning and matters relating to the ownership of lands are continued.
- **Construction of 400 kV single line Miłosna-Siedlce Ujrzanów and construction of 400/110 kV Siedlce Ujrzanów substation.** Agreement with the contractor for the tasks listed above was signed in 2009. The investment is carried out in the "design-and-build" mode. At present, designing work, environmental evaluation, land development planning and matters related to ownership of land

are performed. Expected commissioning should be in end of the first quarter of 2015.

- **Construction of 400 kV line Elk – Łomża, construction of 400 kV switchgear at Elk substation and construction of 400/110 kV Łomża substation.** Technical documentation for tender is being prepared. Investment will be carried out in the "design-and-build" mode. In parallel to the preparation of such documents, environmental evaluation is being executed. An expected commissioning date is the end of 2015.
- **Construction of 400 kV line Elk – Lithuanian border (Alytus direction) and extension of 400/110 kV Elk substation.** Investment will be implemented in separate stages; first "design" and second "build". The documents for "design" stage are being prepared in cooperation with LitPol Link. In parallel to the preparation of such documents, environmental evaluation is carried out. The expected commissioning date is the end of 2015.

The further steps up to 2020 include:

- Construction of 400 kV line Olsztyn - Płock, extension of 400 kV switchgear at 400/110 kV Płock substation, extension of 400 kV switchgear at 400/110 kV Olsztyn substation Construction of 400 kV line Ostrołęka - Stanisławów; extension of 400 kV switchgear at 400/110 kV Ostrołęka substation; construction of 400/110 kV Stanisławów substation Construction of 400 kV line Kozienice – Siedlce Ujrzanów, extension of 400 kV switchgear at 400/110 kV Kozienice substation



**Fig. 2:** The upgrade of the Polish power system to ensure the adequate operation of the crossborder power connection between Poland and Lithuania. The stages of the development noted as W1, W2, ... W5.

### 3.5 PR activities

The support of local authorities and environmental organisations are crucial elements for any power line project. Better understanding of the nature of power transmission, as well as the importance of the European infrastructure projects to the economies of the countries connected and all the European community, lead to the acceptance of the power line and change the reservations frequently expressed as “not in my back yard” into an active cooperation and support.

In 2010, three companies: Lietuvos Energija, PSE-Operator and LitPol Link organized a promotional event taking the opportunity provided by the 600<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Battle of Grunwald<sup>6</sup>, when the presidents from Poland, Lithuania and other countries attended the celebration with the public counted for several hundred thousands. It was the largest medieval battle in which 30 000 Polish and Lithuanian troops fighting arm to arm were able to defeat 20 000 heavy armed knights from the Western Europe supporting the Order of Teutonic Knights, which in the Medieval period occupied a part of the Polish territory.

The celebration on the Grunwald fields was the opportunity for promotional activities. Both operators and LitPol Link set up promotional tents visited by many participants of the celebration – see Appendix. It was also the conference addressing the problems of energy infrastructure development, in particular the power line connecting Poland and Lithuania.

The conference was well attended by employees of both operators, environmental organisations and representatives of local authorities from the territories, where investment will take place.

The Grunwald celebration has provided the opportunity to talk about the power interconnection projects to the political authorities. Ms Dalia Grybauskaitė, the President of Lithuania, visited the promotional tents set up by LitPol Link and she was very interested in the project progress discussing the issue with the coordinator – Prof. W. Mielczarski and the CEO of LitPol Link Mr. J. Neverovic.

#### **4. GERMANY-POLAND POWER LINES**

##### **4.1 *Achieving the common point of view***

Following the first meeting in Berlin in May 2008 of both transmission system operators; Vattenfall Europe Transmission (the VET) and PSE-Operator, the second meeting with the European Energy Coordinators was held in Warsaw in October 2008. The discussion concentrated on two main issues, such as:

- Wind generation in Germany and limited network capability to absorb the wind energy
- Impact of the flow of wind energy via the existing power connections from Germany to Poland and further south to the Czech and Austrian power systems.

It was clear that the existing lines have limited capacities and the configuration of power systems on both Polish and German sides does not allow for significant exchange of electrical energy between these two countries. Prof. W. Mielczarski indicated a need for the construction of the third power line which could connect power systems in areas of Berlin and Poznań. Such a power line will have significant impact on capability of power exchange and the absorption of wind energy from Northern Germany.

The next operators' meeting was held in Warsaw on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March 2009, where Prof W. Mielczarski proposed the establishment of a project development company as a joint

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<sup>6</sup> Grunwald is a place in Northern Poland in the territory occupied by the Order of the Teutonic Knights. It has also the German name – Tannenberg.

venture of two operators. Such an entity would be aiming at the preparation of investment plans for the third power connection between Germany and Poland.

#### **4.2 Current activities**

Currently, the capacity of the power interconnections between Poland and Germany is limited. There are only two high voltage lines connecting the Polish and the German power systems: Krajnik-Verraden in the Northern part of both countries and the second one: Mikułowa-Hagenwerden near the border with the Czech Republic.

Both the Polish power system operator (PSE-Operator) and the German system operator (50HzT) are collaborating together on the enhancing of the existing line capacity and the construction of a new line.

The system analysis was carried out in Q2, 2010 and related to the installation of the transformer phase-shifters on the existing power lines and the investment in the third power line connecting both countries.

This analysis indicates that the installation of the phase shifting transformers on both connection of 400kV Krajnik – Vierraden and Mikułowa – Hagenwerder allows the power exchange capacity of 1700MW in both directions to 2020 and after that when internal connection are upgraded, the import capacity to Poland can additional increase of 1200MW, while the export capacity to Germany will remain on the same level as before 2020. The construction of the third line should allow the increase of transmission capacities about 1600MW in time horizon 2020.

The installation of the phase shifting transformers and the construction of the third power line can be seen as a part of the European Commission Initiative “Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan” (BEMIP), which aims at the further integration of the Baltic States with the European electricity markets.

#### **4.3 Installation of phase shifting transformers**

In April 2010, both system operators – PSE-Operator and 50HzT signed the agreement on the cooperation in the enhancement of the transmission capacity of the existing power lines.

The detailed plan embraces installation of phase shifting transformers in substations: Krajnik and Mikułowa, as well as, the increase of the level of the voltage in the line connecting Krajnik and Vierraden to 380kV. The activities will be carried out in several phases with the plan of the final commissioning in year 2013/2014.

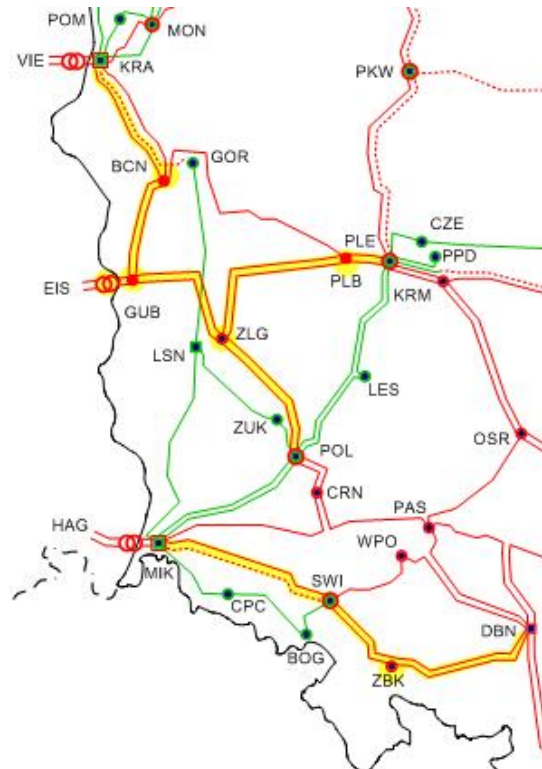
#### **4.4 The third power line**

The idea to construct the third power line between Poland and Germany was initially discussed and accepted in March 2009. The next step was the Letter of Intent signed in Brussels in September 2009.

Further meetings and discussions resulted in the establishment of the joint venture called GerPol Power Bridge as the project development company dedicated to prepare the investment in the third power interconnection between Poland and Germany. The recent meeting of stakeholders in September 2010 and the grants from TEN-E funds, that both

operators will receive, indicate a need for the acceleration of the activities relating to the third power interconnections.

This new line will connect the substation in Eisenhüttenstadt, in Germany and the substation Plewiska (located near Poznań) in Poland. The substation of 400kV in Eisenhüttenstadt has strong electric connections with the rest of the German system, in particularly the region of Berlin. The length of a new line in Germany is about 10km, while in Poland its length is anticipated to be about 250km. Additionally, other 400kV lines should be built in the neighbourhood allowing the adequate system operation – Fig. 3.



**Fig. 3** The third power line between Plewiska (PLE) and Eisenhüttenstadt (EIS) and associated investments.

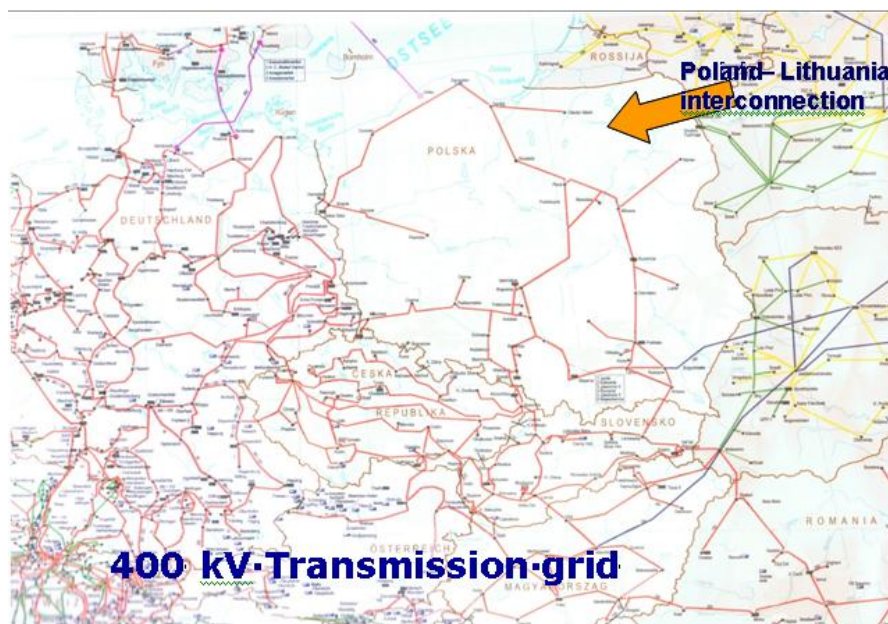
## 5. GENERAL REMARKS

### 5.1 Need for power network development in Central Europe

The practical implementation of the European priority network projects and the projects of common interests requires the involvement of at least two transmission system operators located on both sides of the border and, in some cases, involvement and/or coordination with other transmission system operators which are affected by power flow resulting from the construction on a cross border line. The acceptance of the energy regulatory bodies is also critical, as a significant part of infrastructure costs has to be covered by transmission fees approved by energy regulators. Last but not least is the political support of state governments by approving the plans for infrastructure development and encouragement of transmission system operators to undertake cross border investments.

Fig.4 shows the difference in the density of the internal power connections and indicates the more effort should be done to improve internal interconnection in parallel to the construction of cross border power lines. The nomination of a single project: such as a power line to Lithuania or the third power connection with Germany, even including the upgrade of the surrounding lines and substation may be not enough to improve the adequate operation of the Polish in a long time perspective.

The Decision 1364/2006 of the European Council and the European Parliament indicated European priority projects and projects of common interests played the important role to bring to the attention of the power industry and state institutions that ensuring adequate level of security requires vast technical activities which will be able to cover “empty power places” as can be seen in Fig. 4

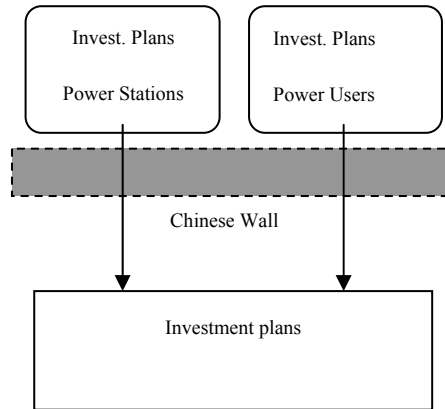


**Fig. 4:** A need to fill a gap in the energy infrastructure in Central Europe.

## **5.2 Need for coordination of the network and power station investment**

Before the introduction of electricity market rules the European power industry operated as national vertically organized power monopolies embracing: power production, transmission and distribution. The plan for the power system development used to be coordinated with the national plans for the economy development. The monopolies tended to over investment, poor use of the resources and high prices for electricity customers. However, the power monopolies allowed for the coordination of the network development with the location of the power stations, as well as, the location of the largest energy users.

The general electricity market rule “unbundling” aiming at introduction of “Chinese Wall” between the suppliers and producers of electricity and transmission operators– Fig. 5 - introduced in directive 2003/54/EC and supported by 2009/72/EC has resulted in limited information exchange between network operators on the investment in power production and utilization.



**Fig. 5:** Unbundling in the power supply industry

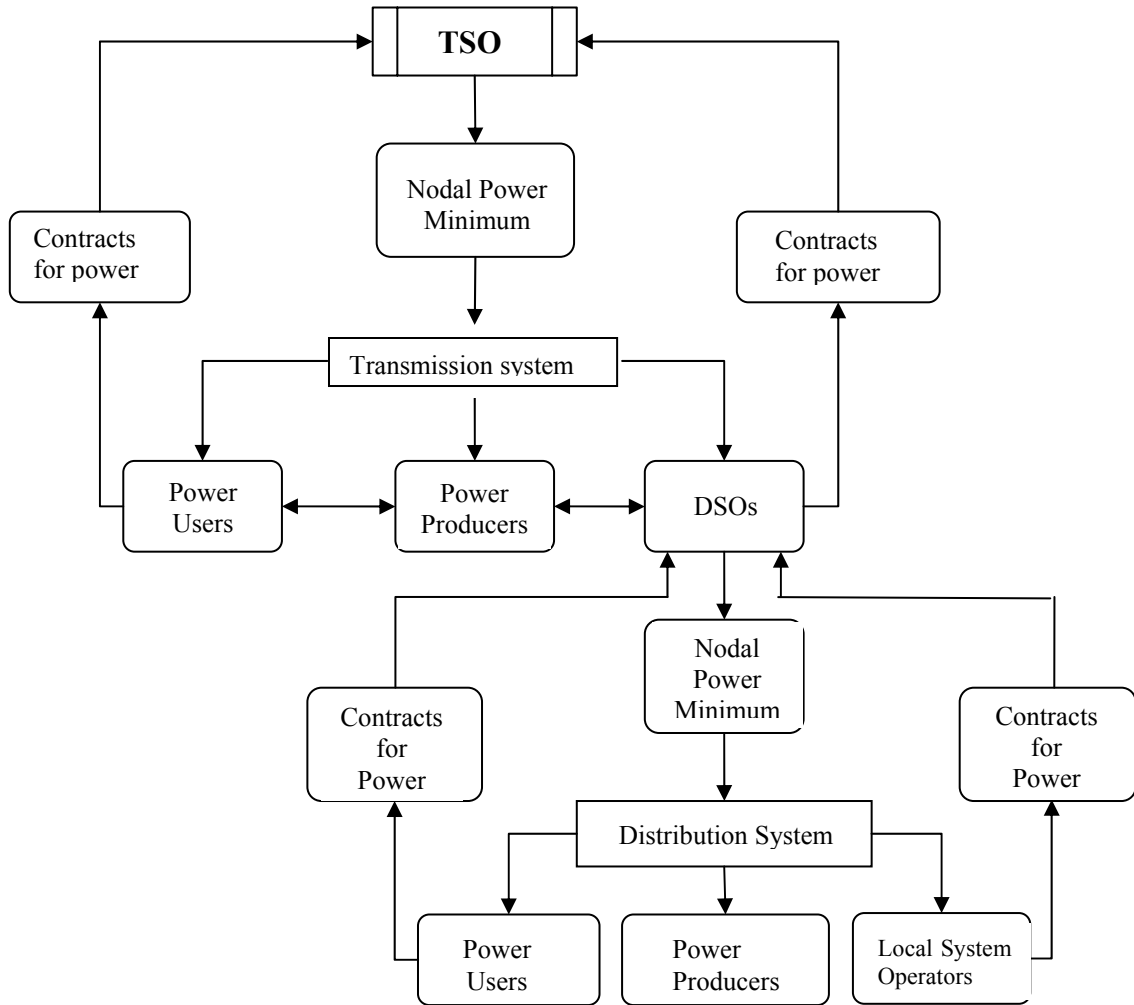
The problem of the coordinated development of the power network and the power production has not been seen for years as the electricity market was introduced in the time when over investment in both transmission and production assets was significant. However, gradually the excess of resources, left by monopolies, is diminished and new both network and power producing investments are necessary, and they should be coordinated.

There are several methods to coordinate the development of power network with the investment in power producing assets. One of the most effective is “power market”, which as a solution was verified in the field being in operation in several states in the US.

The example of the power market operation is shown in Fig. 6. First, a transmission system operator determines the amount of power necessary to operate adequately the power system indicating what should be the amount of power generating capacity in each network node.

Power users connected to the transmission system and distribution system operator on behalf of the customers connected to the distribution network purchase power generating capacity from power stations, new investors or they can decide to build power assets on their own. The contracts for power generating capacity can be arranged for several years but they are verified by TSO every year. The general rule is that amount of power to be purchased is equal to the maximum demand + 14% for regulation. The system has two main advantages: (a) reduces risk of investment; (b) investment can be directed to the nodes (area) where they are required.

It is time for the next step in the development of the European network infrastructure. It is necessary to introduce a new system of the coordination of network development and investment in electricity production, which will preserve from the features of the competitive market rules.



**Fig. 6:** Operation of the power market sometimes called “power capacity market”.

## 6. ROLE OF THE COORDINATOR & FURTHER ACTIVITIES

The results achieved to date indicate that the coordinator can move ahead infrastructure projects which have been sticking for many years. This requires a very active approach on various levels.

The important role of the coordinator is to identify difficulties, obstacles and countermeasures, so the involvement of the coordinator in ongoing processes is a key to the progress. Also professional expertise in system operation and power flow simulation allows effective support to cross border line projects.

In the next year of the mandate, the European Coordinator will be working on:

- Promotion of the European dimension of the projects and the cross-border dialogue between the project promoters and the persons concerned;
- Contribution to the coordination of the national procedures for consulting the persons concerned;
- Reporting to the European Commission on the progress of the projects for which he has been designated as the European Coordinator and on any difficulties and obstacles which are likely to result in a significant delay of such projects.

The future activities of the European Coordinator will also be embracing:

- Future progress in the preparation of the investment in the power interconnections between Lithuania and Poland by facilitating all necessary processes and support of both transmission operators and LitPol Link in particular in gaining the acceptance and support of local authorities and environmental organizations
- Support for the 50HzT and PSE-Operator in establishing the joint venture in order to prepare the investment plans for the third power connection between Germany and Poland including the transfer of the best experience from the preparation of the investment for the interconnection between Poland and Lithuania gained by LitPol Link.

## APPENDIX

### PROMOTING THE POWER LINK BETWEEN POLAND AND LITHUANIA DURING THE GRUNWALD CELEBRATION



**Fig. 7:** Promotional tent organized by Lietuvos Energija, PSE-Operator and LitPol Link



**Fig. 8:** Discussing the progress with the President of Lithuania



**Fig. 9:** The European Energy Coordinator addresses the conference.