




PROJECT:

# EastMed Pipeline Project






Document Title:	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
Document Subtitle	Chapter 4 – Goals and Objectives of the Project
Project Document No:	PERM-GREE-ESIA-0004_0_ESIAch04-EN

	<b>EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT</b>	 	
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA-0004_0_ESIAch04-EN	
		REV. :	00
		PAGE :	2 OF 23

Document details	
Document title	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
Document subtitle	Chapter 4 – Goals and Objectives of the Project
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Project	EastMed Pipeline Project
Project Document No.	PERM-GREE-ESIA-0004_0_ESIAch04-EN
Date	03/06/2022
Version	00

Document history					
Revision	Author	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date	Status
00	ASPROFOS	ERM	IGI POSEIDON	03/06/2022	For submission to Authorities

	<b>EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT</b>	 
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA-0004_0_ESIAch04-EN REV. : 00 PAGE : 3 OF 23

## Table of Contents




4	GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT .....	5
4.1	Goals and Objectives .....	5
4.1.1	Objective and Purpose of Implementing the Project under Consideration .....	5
4.1.2	Development, Environmental, Social and Other Criteria that Support Implementation of the Project .....	7
4.1.3	Benefits Expected Locally, Regionally or Nationally .....	7
4.2	Project Development Background .....	8
4.3	Economic data of the Project .....	9
4.3.1	Initial Estimate of the Total Cost .....	9
4.3.2	Method of Financing the Development and Operation of the Project.....	9
4.4	Correlation of the EastMed Pipeline Project with Other Projects .....	10
4.4.1	Introduction and Methodology .....	10
4.4.2	Correlation with Other Projects .....	12

## List of Figures

Figure 4-1	Correlation of the EastMed Pipeline Project with other projects. ....	13
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## List of Tables

Table 1-1	Correlated Other Projects within the Broader Study Area (Complementarity – Complem.; Compatibility –Compat.- and Cumulativeness – Cumul.).....	14
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	<p><b>EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT</b></p>	 				
	<p>EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</p>	<p>DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA-0004_0_ESIAch04-EN</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>REV. :</td> <td>00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAGE :</td> <td>4 OF 23</td> </tr> </table>	REV. :	00	PAGE :	4 OF 23
REV. :	00					
PAGE :	4 OF 23					

## Abbreviations

See Document Map.

	<b>EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT</b>		
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA-0004_0_ESIAch04-EN	REV. : 00
		PAGE : 5 OF 23	

## 4 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

### 4.1 Goals and Objectives

#### 4.1.1 Objective and Purpose of Implementing the Project under Consideration

The EastMed Pipeline Project is an onshore/offshore energy infrastructure that, together with Poseidon Pipeline, aims to connect directly East Mediterranean energy resources to European energy system, via Cyprus, Crete and mainland Greece. The Project will contribute to European energy security, providing reliable new source and route for gas/ and or hydrogen supply. The pipeline in Greece is designed with a capacity up to 21 BSCM/yr of natural gas up till Megalopoli' s area, Peloponnese, Greece, and from there up to 20 BSCM/yr to Florovouni Compression Station, Epirus, Greece (1 BSCM/yr of natural gas is foreseen to be taken-off for regional needs in the area of Megalopoli). The EastMed Pipeline follows an offshore route from eastern Mediterranean sources (both Israel and Cyprus offshore) to Cyprus, then to the coasts of Crete and through the Peloponnese and western Greece to the coasts of Thesprotia and, via the POSEIDON Pipeline, to Italy. The connection to the Poseidon Pipeline will further enhance completion of the EU energy market through the recent discoveries in the Levantine Basin.



With a length of about 2,000 km, including an offshore section of more than 1,400 km, the EastMed Pipeline Project links Israel, Cyprus and Greece via Crete, before traversing approximately 540 km through the Greek mainland to its final 210 km stretch along the Ionian coast to reach Italy via the offshore section of the Poseidon Pipeline.

The Project will provide Europe with a new energy corridor, contributing to European energy security by enhancing diversification of sources and routes and supporting the local transitory phase from coal to renewable sources using sources that are less polluting. Indeed, in terms of emissions, for the same amount of electricity generated, the amount of carbon dioxide produced from natural gas can be reduced by up to half<sup>1</sup>. In addition, gas can support domestic production to compensate for peaks demand, difficultly covered by wind and solar. This is confirmed by the figures published in Bloomberg NEF's latest energy report 2020, which predicts constant annual growth of 0.6% in natural gas use all the way up to 2050 (Henbest, 2020)<sup>2</sup>.

At the same time, it broadens Europe's supply capacity through the southern corridor, creates a reliable and long-term access to European (domestic) and close-border gas sources for European gas

<sup>1</sup> IEA data and statistics

<sup>2</sup> As acquired from [Bloomberg NEF](#)

	<b>EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT</b>		
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA-0004_0_ESIAch04-EN	REV. : 00

markets and strengthens ties between the nations of the Mediterranean region. In coherence with energy transition path, the Project will be designed in order to allow the transport also of hydrogen, promoting the South-East Europe and east Mediterranean region’s transition towards a sustainable and efficient energy transmission network and supporting hydrogen production plants and the development of energy intensive users.

On January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2020, the governments of Greece, Cyprus and Israel signed an intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) confirming the recognition of the Parties for the strategic importance of the EastMed Pipeline Project. To ensure the EastMed Pipeline Project’s timely realisation and its viable operation, the IGA provides for cooperation via an intergovernmental joint committee to facilitate its development in accordance with the highest environmental standards.

On May 5<sup>th</sup>, 2020 the Greek parliament approved L 4685/2020, classifying EastMed – Poseidon Pipeline a Project of National Importance and Public Interest for Greece.

In 2018, the National Energy and Climate Plan for Greece (NECP) was submitted to the European Commission. The final National Energy and Climate Plan to 2030 was submitted to the European Commission in December of 2019 and will form the basis for formulation of regulatory acts and texts, development of strategic plans, as well as for implementation of financial mechanisms and tools<sup>3</sup> in the country.



According to NECP, the promotion of natural gas in Greece is a key priority as it will reduce energy costs for consumers, and the implementation of cross-border gas transmission projects and storage systems will significantly enhance the country's energy role in the broader region of South-Eastern Europe as an energy hub demanding the strengthening of gas distribution, transmission and storage projects.

In order to achieve this objective, the EastMed Pipeline Project has been included in NECP projects list.

For its contribution to the European Union’ s energy targets, the EastMed Pipeline Project has been included in the list of Projects of Common Interest (PCI), benefiting from the fast-track procedures provided by EU Regulation 347/2013, and its development activities are supported by the European Commission with the EU Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) grants.

The EastMed Pipeline Project is included in the "Infrastructure projects of national and international interest" of the Road Map of the Natural Gas Market 2017-2022 (GG 59/B/2018) contributing to strengthening energy security by diversifying sources and routes of the NG supply for the EU (eastern Mediterranean and Middle East).

<sup>3</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/greece\\_draftnecp.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/greece_draftnecp.pdf)

	<b>EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT</b>		
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA-0004_0_ESIAch04-EN	REV. : 00
		PAGE :	7 OF 23

#### **4.1.2 Development, Environmental, Social and Other Criteria that Support Implementation of the Project**

The Project meets a number of developmental, environmental and social criteria that support its implementation. From a strategic point of view, these include the following:



- Enhance competition in the energy market by providing access to additional new sources of supply currently not reaching any part of the European Union Member States and new points of entry for natural gas in Cyprus, Greece and Italy;
- Enhance EU security of supply by facilitating diversification of energy sources and routes by providing solutions to supply disruption and emergency scenarios;
- Broaden the Southern Gas Corridor, developing natural gas resources within the EU and close border sources;
- Ensure the supply of natural gas (and/ or hydrogen) to areas of Greece that do not have access to the National Network, such as Crete, part of Peloponnese and Western Greece, ending their energy isolation with respect to the European System, through a direct interconnection;
- Support the transitory phase, from coal (or oil) to renewable sources using sources, as natural gas, that are less polluting but still capable of guaranteeing the power supply demand covering energy production peaks;
- Promote environmental sustainability according to the decarbonisation goals to be achieved as defined in the framework of the Paris Agreement, therefore facilitating the replacement of fossil fuel with natural gas reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the aforementioned areas; and
- Provide a new energy corridor to sustain and encourage the South-East Europe and east Mediterranean region's transition towards a sustainable and efficient energy transmission network, supporting the development of hydrogen production plants as well.

#### **4.1.3 Benefits Expected Locally, Regionally or Nationally**

The previously mentioned criteria correspond to similar benefits on Local, Regional and National level.

Here below, some additional to the above ones, criteria/ benefits are presented, resulting from implementing the Project at national and regional levels:

- Contributes to the emergence of Greece as a key player in European energy market;
- Provides a competitive gas supply source for EU markets, including Greek one, that allows reduction of energy costs;
- Facilitates economic growth as well as increasing competition in the gas market;

	<b>EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT</b>		
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA-0004_0_ESIAch04-EN	
		REV. :	00
PAGE :	8 OF 23		

- Enhances security of supply at the European regional levels;
- Create direct, indirect and induced economic effects during its development, construction and operation phases;
- Opens a new energy corridor for Greece that can cover future and additional sources as well as future accommodation of increased quantities of hydrogen;
- Facilitates the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In particular, natural gas can curtail greenhouse gas emissions (60% less CO<sub>2</sub> than coal) but also of dust (up to 99% less than coal) and other pollutants such as NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>x</sub><sup>4</sup>. Moreover, it provides an intermediate path to a less carbon-intensive economy, and allows for gradual and effective contribution to EU climate neutrality by 2050<sup>5</sup>; and
- Contributes to development of natural gas resources within the EU or in neighbouring countries (Israel), thus reducing Europe's dependence on third countries.

## 4.2 Project Development Background

The EastMed Pipeline Project is endorsed by the EU and has been designated as a Project of Common Interest (PCI), included since 2013 in the EU PCI list according to provisions of EU Regulation 347/2013. IGI Poseidon, following the requirements for PCI projects in Greece, already initiated contacts with the authorities in 2019. Specifically, IGI Poseidon, as Project Proponent, on November 29<sup>th</sup>, 2019 sent a written notification and the related Notification Dossier for the Project, including a Timeline for Completion of Permitting Activities.

On March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2020 the General Secretariat of Private Investment and PPP/General Directorate of Strategic Investments/Permitting Directorate/Department of Environmental Terms sent a letter to IGI Poseidon accepting the EastMed Pipeline Project Notification Dossier, thus establishing the start of the permit granting process, as defined by article 10 of Regulation 347/2013.



Pursuant to EU Regulation 347/2013 (article 9.3) and in line with the guidelines set out in Annex VI, the Concept Paper for public participation in Greece regarding the EastMed Pipeline Project (PCI 7.3.1), including an Annex listing the concerned Stakeholders, was submitted on the 5<sup>th</sup> of April, 2021.

More recently, a new Scoping Report (Preliminary Identification of Environmental Requirements - PIER) for the EastMed Pipeline Project – Greek Section based on more updated project design data for the onshore and the offshore sections was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of

<sup>4</sup> (Häsänen, Pohjola, Hahkala, Zilliacus, & Wickström, 1986)

<sup>5</sup> [Position paper of Bulgaria, Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia \(Role of natural gas in climate-neutral Europe, May 25, 2020\)](#)



	<b>EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT</b>		
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA-0004_0_ESIAch04-EN	REV. : 00
		PAGE :	9 OF 23

Environment and Energy. The file was submitted on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2021 with Project Number E780\_POFF-GROF-SCOP-0002 (Ref. 72923/4764). Competent authority (Directorate of Environmental Permitting) issued the Scoping Opinion on 9<sup>th</sup> May 2022 with Ref. 72923/4764 (see Annex 8J.3). All inputs from engaged stakeholders have been taken into consideration in preparing this ESIA Report.

It should be noted that according to L. 4014/2011, the PIER (Scoping Report) is a voluntary step of the permitting process. Indeed, IGI Poseidon has voluntarily developed a Scoping Report during 2021 in line with (i) L. 4014/2011 (HGG A' 209/2011) and MD 170225/2014 (HGG B' 135/2014), (ii) the PCI Guidance Document (Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure, repealing Decision No 1364/2006/EC and amending Regulations (EC) No 713/2009, (EC) No 714/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009), (iii) EBRD requirements and best practices for this kind of project to ensure information is distributed early in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process. This allows for stakeholders opinions and concerns to be collected and taken into consideration in the preparation of the ESIA study.



## 4.3 Economic data of the Project

### 4.3.1 Initial Estimate of the Total Cost

The estimated investment for the development and construction of the EastMed Pipeline Project is € 5.2 billion. This budget has been identified following the feasibility study and has been recently confirmed (in 2020) by a cost updating assessment performed at the initial phase of engineering and design activities. This cost updating is based on real feedback received from the market, considering offers for tenders launched for similar projects. Moreover, in order to define a robust investment estimate and to monitor, mitigate and limit as much as possible any increase in regard to this budget, the potential EPCI contractors have been involved at an early stage of FEED activities, anticipating as soon as possible the identification of the most critical installation activities from an economical point of view.

### 4.3.2 Method of Financing the Development and Operation of the Project

The EU is actively committed to its desire to support the Project and diversify its gas imports, confirming over several years (since 2013) the EastMed as Project of Common Interest for Europe. In 2015, the EU started the co-financing of the Pre-FEED Studies of the Project, with a budget of € 4

	<b>EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT</b>		
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA-0004_0_ESIAch04-EN	REV. : 00
		PAGE :	10 OF 23

million at a rate of 50%. All the studies prepared and completed in March 2018 confirm the technical feasibility, financial viability and commercial competitiveness of the Project.

At the beginning of 2018, the European Commission approved co-financing of the main remaining stages of Project development and maturation (Front End Engineering Design - FEED) with up to € 34.5 million. The amount covers 50% of the cost for the preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and other Permitting activities, Detail Design Study (FEED) as well as the conduct of the Detailed Marine Survey (DMS). The Grant Agreement under the Connecting Europe Facility program was signed in June 2018.

Development of the EastMed Pipeline Project, beyond the EU enjoys from the outset the active support of the governments of the countries through which it will pass. In this context, on January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2020, the agreement to support pipeline development and realisation was signed in Athens by the leaders of Greece, Cyprus, and Israel.

The Project Owner is also establishing a financial plan aiming to involve institutional investors in the next phases of the Project.

## 4.4 Correlation of the EastMed Pipeline Project with Other Projects




### 4.4.1 Introduction and Methodology

This section presents the correlation of the Project with other similar projects (existing or under construction) located in the wider area in terms of complementarity, compatibility and/or cumulateness.

For the needs of this report the following definitions are used.

- **Compatibility:** two projects are compatible when they can exist or operate together without problems or conflict;
- **Complementarity:** two projects are complementary when the operation or the results of each either improve the operation and multiply the results of the other, or are necessary conditions for the operation of the other; and
- **Cumulateness:** cumulateness between projects exists when different projects serve the same purpose.

EastMed is opening up a new energy corridor, complementary to other existing infrastructures in the area. The EastMed Pipeline Project has been designated as an EU Project of Common Interest (PCI)

	<b>EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT</b>	 	
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA- 0004_0_ESIAch04-EN	
		REV. :	00
		PAGE :	11 OF 23

since 2013, with the status given exclusively to projects deemed necessary for implementing EU priority energy infrastructure corridors that meet the criteria set out in Union Regulation 347/2013 on the Trans-European Energy Infrastructure Guidelines.

Over the past decade serious problems with gas supplies have plagued Europe, revealing the weaknesses of the Union's energy network. As a result, the implementation of measures to promote projects capable of ensuring completion of the internal energy market, ending the isolation of less or not interconnected areas and strengthening the diversification of resources and routes was deemed necessary. The PCI regime was introduced to support the development of key cross border infrastructure able to link the energy systems of EU countries, foreseeing for these projects an accelerated permitting procedures and funding.



In the PCI directory, the EastMed Pipeline Project is classified as a bundle together with a number of projects which, working in synergy, enhance their impact on the EU energy system. In addition to the EastMed Pipeline Project, the bundle consists of the Poseidon submarine pipeline and the Italian SNAM pipeline: Matagiola - Massafra and Adriatica Line.

Based on the above, the following broad categories of third-party projects that are likely to have direct or indirect synergies with and hence are considered correlated to the EastMed Pipeline Project were identified:

- Other linear projects such as:
  - Pipelines,
  - Roads,
  - Power lines;
- Other energy projects (e.g. Renewable Energy Projects of various technologies – Windfarms, Photovoltaic (PV), biomass - Hydrocarbon Concession Areas, etc.); and
- Other major projects/developments in the Area of Influence.

Projects of the above categories were identified within a broader Study Area, than the one provisioned in national legislation. Specifically, based on the provisions of MD 170225/2014, minimum Study Area for projects of subcategory A1 is defined as follows:

- For linear projects, 1 km buffer zone (on each side of the axis); and
- For areal projects, 2 km buffer zone (around the plot boundaries).

	<b>EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT</b>		
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA- 0004_0_ESIAch04-EN	
		REV. :	00
		PAGE :	12 OF 23

For assessing correlation of the EastMed Pipeline Project with other projects, the Study Area was increased in order to better evaluate potential interactions with other (significant) projects (i.e. cumulative impacts).

More precisely, information on current projects and/or foreseeable third party projects was sought in an extended area (broader Study Area) within:

- 5 km each side of EastMed Pipeline Project route onshore; and
- 10 km each side of EastMed Pipeline Project route offshore.

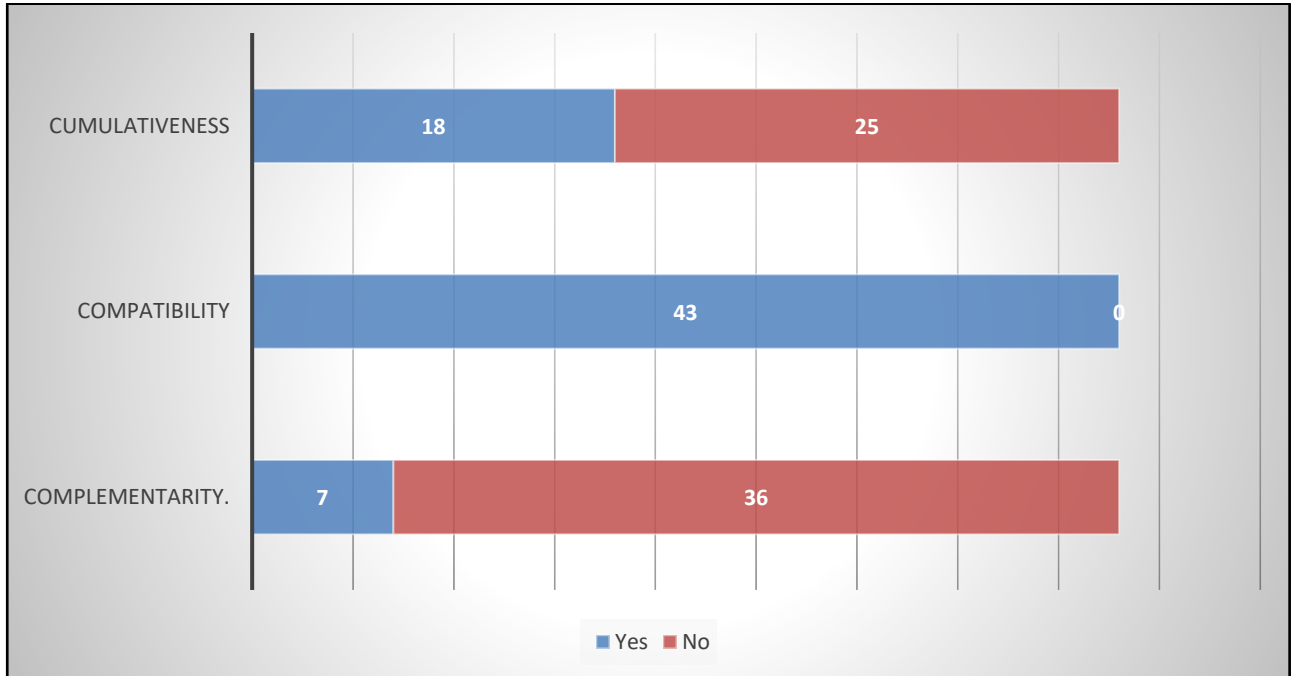
In this broader Study Area, other significant projects, that may influence or be influenced, positively and/or negatively, by the EastMed Pipeline Project, were identified based on existing available information, including (but not limited to):

- Public domains and repositories (e.g. official site of Regulatory Authority of Energy);
- Other similar projects (e.g. projects listed in the Digital Environmental Register); or
- In-house available data from other projects.

#### **4.4.2 Correlation with Other Projects**



Table 4-1 presents the list of current and/or foreseeable third party projects (43) that are located in the Study Area and/or may have direct or indirect synergies with the EastMed Pipeline Project.

Based on the data presented in Table 4-1, no project is incompatible with the EastMed Pipeline Project. It is mentioned that the Project crosses one planned (still in the permitting process) windfarm for which no statutory incompatibility is identified; of course, engineering teams of the engaged projects will establish a common ground so as to implement and operate all such projects safely. Apart from that, almost 15% and 45% of the correlated projects can be complementary or cumulative one to another. Details on potential cumulative impacts of EastMed Pipeline Project and other projects are assessed, per corresponding parameter (if applicable) in Chapter 9.



Prepared by: ASPROFOS, 2022.

Figure 4-1 Correlation of the EastMed Pipeline Project with other projects.

	<b>EASTMED PIPELINE PROJECT</b>			
	EastMed Greek Section – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment			DOC No: PERM-GREE-ESIA-0004_0_ESIAch04-EN
				REV. : 00
		PAGE :	14 OF 23	

**Table 4-1 Correlation of other projects within the broader Study Area with the investigated project (Complementarity –Complem.; Compatibility –Compat.- and Cumulativeness – Cumul.).**

Category	Project Name	Status	Location	Spatial Correlation	Complem.	Compat.	Cumul.	Justification/ Documentation
Other linear projects/pipelines	Poseidon Pipeline Project	Planned	Thesprotia R.U.	Florovouni area	✓	✓	✓	EastMed in synergy with Poseidon Pipeline Project will transport the gas of the eastern Mediterranean to Italy and to other European markets
Other linear projects/pipelines	DESFA’s Megalopolis’ Branch High Pressure Natural Gas Pipeline	Existing	Arcadia R.U.	At a distance ~5.0 km from Megalopolis’ Branch	✓	✓	✓	EastMed’s Megalopolis’ Branch is crossing the DESFA’s Megalopolis’ Branch of the Greek Main High Pressure Natural Gas Pipeline which transports gas from the Greek-Bulgarian border and the Greek-Turkish border to consumers in continental Greece
Other linear projects/roads	Motorway 71 (A71)	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laconia R.U.</li> <li>• Arcadia R.U.</li> </ul>	Crossed by Section CCS1 in 3 areas	✗	✓	✗	2 lanes in each direction

Category	Project Name	Status	Location	Spatial Correlation	Complem.	Compat.	Cumul.	Justification/ Documentation
Other linear projects/roads	Moreas Motorway (A7)	Existing	Arcadia R.U.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crossed by Section CCS1 in 1 area</li> <li>• Crossed by Megalopolis' Branch in 1 area</li> </ul>	x	✓	x	2 lanes in each direction, emergency lane and Jersey barrier separation
Other linear projects/roads	Ionia Odos Motorway (A5)	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aetoloakarnania R.U.</li> <li>• Arta R.U.</li> <li>• Preveza R.U.</li> </ul>	Crossed by Section CCS2 in 2 areas	x	✓	x	2 lanes in each direction, emergency lane and Jersey barrier separation
Other linear projects/railway	West Railway Axis	Planned	Achaia R.U.	Crossed by Section CCS1 in 1 area	x	✓	x	1 lane railway
Other linear projects/railway	Peloponnese Railway Axis	Abandoned	Arcadia R.U.	Crossed by Section CCS1 in 1 area	x	✓	x	1 lane railway
Other linear projects/power lines	Submarine Electricity Line Ariadni	Planned	North Cretan Sea	Crossed by OSS3/OSS3N in 1 area	x	✓	x	Electrical Interconnection of Crete with Attica is at this time the largest investment

Category	Project Name	Status	Location	Spatial Correlation	Complem.	Compat.	Cumul.	Justification/ Documentation
Other linear projects/power lines	Submarine Electricity Line Molaon - Chanion	Existing	South Aegean Sea (Myrtoan Sea)	At a distance ~8.75 km from LF3	✘	✓	✘	in electricity transmission to take place in Greece, with the goal of putting an end to the “electrical isolation” of Crete from the mainland grid and covering the increased future needs of the island
Energy projects	Hydrocarbon Concession Area of NW Peloponnese Block	Reasonably anticipated future ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West Greece Region</li> <li>Peloponnese Region</li> </ul>	Crossed the entire block	✓	✓	✓	The EastMed Pipeline Project, being an energy transfer project, has a direct correlation of cooperation with the concession areas. The two energy projects (EastMed Pipeline Project and the infrastructure of each corresponding Concession Area) can cooperate in the transport of natural gas, play a prominent role in the common energy interest of the country and of Europe, as well as in the overall south-eastern Mediterranean basin
Energy projects	Hydrocarbon Concession Area of Aitolokarnania Block	Reasonably anticipated future ones	Aitolokarnania R.U.	Crossed the entire block	✓	✓	✓	
Energy projects	Hydrocarbon Concession Area of Arta-Preveza Block	Reasonably anticipated future ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arta R.U</li> <li>Preveza R.U.</li> </ul>	Crossed the entire block	✓	✓	✓	



Category	Project Name	Status	Location	Spatial Correlation	Complem.	Compat.	Cumul.	Justification/ Documentation
Energy projects	Atherinolakkos PPC power plant	Existing	Southeast Crete	At a distance ~0.7 km from LF2	✓	✓	✓	PPC power plant of Atherinolakkos has been designed to be able to replace the fossil fuel currently used by the unit (mazut) with natural gas
Energy projects	Megalopolis' PPC power plant	Existing	Arcadia R.U.	At a distance ~5.0 km from Megalopolis' Branch	✓	✓	✓	PPC power plant of Megalopolis uses lignite for power generation. 2 power plants with a total capacity of 850 megawatts operate in Megalopolis
Energy projects	Small Hydroelectric Stations at Megalopolis (Γ-02856)	Planned	Arcadia R.U.	At a distance ~2.6 km from Section CCS1	✗	✓	✓	5.0 MW installed capacity
Energy projects	Small Hydroelectric Stations at Pyrgos (Γ-00294)	Planned	Ilia R.U.	At a distance ~1.0 km from Section CCS1	✗	✓	✓	1.81 MW installed capacity

Category	Project Name	Status	Location	Spatial Correlation	Complem.	Compat.	Cumul.	Justification/ Documentation
Energy projects	Small Hydroelectric Stations at Agrinio (Γ-00423)	Existing	Aitoloakarnania R.U.	At a distance ~0.62 km from Section CCS2	✘	✓	✓	0.83 MW installed capacity
Energy projects	Small Hydroelectric Stations at Agrinio (Γ-00370)	Existing	Aitoloakarnania R.U.	At a distance ~3.7 km from Section CCS2	✘	✓	✓	0.995 MW installed capacity
Energy projects	Small Hydroelectric Stations at Agrinio (I-68749)	Existing	Aitoloakarnania R.U.	At a distance ~2.7 km from Section CCS2	✘	✓	✓	6.2 MW installed capacity
Energy projects	Wind Power Plant at Sitia (Γ-05192)	Planned	Lasithi R.U.	At a distance ~0.8 km from CS2/MS2 – CS2/MS2N	✘	✓	✓	1,339.8 MW installed capacity
Energy projects	Wind Power Plant at Dragonada & Liasynada	Planned	Lasithi R.U.	At a distance ~11.0 km from OSS3/OSS3N	✘	✓	✓	384 MW installed capacity

Category	Project Name	Status	Location	Spatial Correlation	Complem.	Compat.	Cumul.	Justification/ Documentation
	islands (Γ-05192)							
Energy projects	Wind Power Plant at Monemvasia (Γ-02966)	Planned	Laconia R.U.	Crossed by Section CCS1	✘	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓	105.6 MW installed capacity
Energy projects	Wind Power Plant at Megalopolis (Γ-011373)	Planned	Arcadia R.U.	At a distance ~5.75 km from Section CCS1	✘	✓	✓	187.11 MW installed capacity
Energy projects	Wind Power Plant at Andritsaina (Γ-011380)	Planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ilia R.U.</li> <li>• Messinia R.U.</li> </ul>	At a distance ~0.71 km from Section CCS1	✘	✓	✓	417.60 MW installed capacity
Energy projects	Wind Power Plant at Iera Poli Mesologgiou (Γ-011363)	Planned	Aitoloakarnania R.U.	At a distance ~3.13 km from Section CCS2	✘	✓	✓	99 MW installed capacity
Other major projects/WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant of MOLAI	Existing	Laconia R.U.	At a distance ~2.5 km from Section CCS1	✘	✓	✘	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peak population 2,984 population equivalent.</li> <li>• Capacity of the constructed plant 4,100 population equivalent.</li> </ul>

Category	Project Name	Status	Location	Spatial Correlation	Complem.	Compat.	Cumul.	Justification/ Documentation
Other major projects/WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant of Sparti	Existing	Laconia R.U.	At a distance ~4.6 km from Section CCS1	x	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peak population 22,000 population equivalent.</li> <li>Capacity of the constructed plant 40,000 population equivalent.</li> </ul>
Other major projects/WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant of Megalopolis	Existing	Arcadia R.U.	At a distance ~4.2 km from Megalopolis' Branch	x	✓	x	–
Other major projects/WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant of Kato Achaia	Existing	Achaia R.U.	At a distance ~5.6 km from Section CCS1	x	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peak population 9,200 population equivalent.</li> <li>Capacity of the constructed plant 20,000 population equivalent.</li> </ul>
Other major projects/WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant of Messolonghi	Existing	Aitoloakarnania R.U.	At a distance ~8.6 km from Section CCS2	x	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peak population 14,000 population equivalent.</li> <li>Capacity of the constructed plant 17,500 population equivalent.</li> </ul>
Other major projects/WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant of Agrinio	Existing	Aitoloakarnania R.U.	At a distance ~3.5 km from Section CCS2	x	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peak population 74,526 population equivalent.</li> </ul>

Category	Project Name	Status	Location	Spatial Correlation	Complem.	Compat.	Cumul.	Justification/ Documentation
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity of the constructed plant 65,000 population equivalent.</li> </ul>
Other major projects/WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant of Amfilochia	Existing	Aitoloakarnania R.U.	At a distance ~5.3 km from Section CCS2	x	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peak population 4,154 population equivalent.</li> <li>Capacity of the constructed plant 8,000 population equivalent.</li> </ul>
Other major projects/WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant of Arta	Existing	Arta R.U.	At a distance ~6.5 km Section CCS2	x	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peak population 34,959 population equivalent.</li> <li>Capacity of the constructed plant 36,670 population equivalent.</li> </ul>
Other major projects/WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant of Filippiada	Existing	Arta R.U.	At a distance ~6.3 km from Section CCS2	x	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peak population 5,332 population equivalent.</li> <li>Capacity of the constructed plant 11,667 population equivalent.</li> </ul>
Other major projects/WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant of Parga	Existing	Preveza R.U.	At a distance ~5.3 km from Section CCS2	x	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peak population 15,384 population equivalent.</li> <li>Capacity of the constructed plant 24,000 population equivalent.</li> </ul>

Category	Project Name	Status	Location	Spatial Correlation	Complem.	Compat.	Cumul.	Justification/ Documentation
Other major projects/Solid Waste Treatment	Existing Landfill of Sitia/Solid Waste Treatment Unit of Sitia	Existing	Lasithi R.U.	At a distance ~22.0 km from CS2/MS2 – CS2/MS2N	x	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landfill Annual design capacity: 10,221.00 tn/yr</li> <li>Landfill Total design capacity: 170,000.00 m3</li> <li>SWTU Capacity 23.60 tn/yr</li> </ul>
Other major projects/Solid Waste Treatment	Planned Landfill of Skala Laconia/Solid Waste Treatment Unit of Skala Laconia	Planned	Laconia R.U.	At a distance ~12.6 km from Section CCS1	x	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landfill Annual design capacity:</li> <li>Landfill Total design capacity: 565,000.00 m3</li> <li>SWTU Capacity 30,000.00 tn/yr</li> </ul>
Other major projects/Solid Waste Treatment	Planned Landfill of Arcadia/Planned Solid Waste Treatment Unit of Argolida	Under construction	Arcadia R.U.	At a distance ~4.7 km from Megalopolis Branch	x	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landfill Annual design capacity: 53,032.00 tn/yr</li> <li>Landfill Total design capacity: 1,975,000.00 m3</li> <li>SWTU Capacity 105,000.00 tn/yr</li> </ul>
Other major projects/Solid Waste Treatment	Landfill of west Achaia/Solid Waste Treatment Unit of West Achaia	Existing/Planned	Achaia R.U.	At a distance ~4.7 km from Section CCS1	x	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landfill Annual design capacity: 24,000.00 tn/yr</li> <li>Landfill Total design capacity: 392,750.00 m3</li> <li>SWTU Capacity 53,032.00 tn/yr</li> </ul>

Category	Project Name	Status	Location	Spatial Correlation	Complem.	Compat.	Cumul.	Justification/ Documentation
Other major projects/Solid Waste Treatment	Landfill of Messolonghi	Existing	Aitoloakarnania R.U.	At a distance ~5.00 km from Section CCS2	✘	✓	✘	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual design capacity: 12,000 tn/yr</li> <li>Total design capacity : -</li> </ul>
Other major projects/Solid Waste Treatment	Landfill of Stratos	Existing	Aitoloakarnania R.U.	At a distance ~1.00 km from Section CCS2	✘	✓	✘	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual design capacity: -</li> <li>Total design capacity : 826,000.00 m3</li> </ul>
Other major projects/Solid Waste Treatment	Landfill of Arta	Existing	Arta R.U.	At a distance ~12.00 km from Section CCS2	✘	✓	✘	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual design capacity: 37,000.00 tn/yr</li> <li>Total design capacity : -</li> </ul>
Other major projects/Solid Waste Treatment	Landfill of Paramythia	Existing	Preveza R.U.	At a distance ~6.60 km from Section CCS2	✘	✓	✘	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual design capacity: -</li> <li>Total design capacity : - 1,473,875.00 m3</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup>Projects are compatible on the condition that specific parameters will be taken into consideration during the design of both projects (e.g. adequate distance from the pipeline axis of the wind generator foundations, high voltage lines and pipeline’s cathodic protection system special protection measures, etc.).

Prepared by: ASPROFOS, 2022.