

■ TRANSPARENT INFORMATION

More information about the project is available online at:

- www.eustream.sk/en_transmission-system/en_pl-sk-interconnector
- ec.europa.eu/energy/node/22
- www.economy.gov.sk/energetika/medzinarodna-spolupraca/projekty-spolocneho-zaujmu-pci/plynarenstvo/621-slovensko-polske-plynarenske-prepojenie
- www.enviroportal.sk/sk/eia/detail/prepojovaci-plynovodpolsko-slovensko
- en.gaz-system.pl/our-investments/integration-witheuropean-gas-transmission-system/poland-slovakia/

■ PROJECT PROMOTERS



eustream, a.s.
Votrubova 11/A
821 09 Bratislava, Slovak Republic
www.eustream.sk

EUSTREAM is the Slovak transmission system operator and transports natural gas through the territory of Slovakia to European markets. The EUSTREAM transmission network is connected with transmission systems in Ukraine, Czech Republic, Austria and Hungary. EUSTREAM has transported over 2.5 trillion cubic metres of natural gas since 1972, successfully building on more than 45 years of tradition in international natural gas transmission.



**Operator Gazociągów Przesyłowych
GAZ-SYSTEM S.A.**
Mszczonowska 4
02-337 Warszawa, Poland
www.gaz-system.pl

Gas Transmission Operator GAZ-SYSTEM S.A. is the Polish transmission system operator and operates the Polish part of the Yamal pipeline. GAZ-SYSTEM's key task is the transport of gas via the transmission network throughout the country to supply gas to the distribution networks and final customers connected to the transmission system. The company's transmission system is connected to the new liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal at Świnoujście.

■ POLAND – SLOVAKIA INTERCONNECTION GAS PIPELINE



Co-financed by the European Union
Connecting Europe Facility



■ PL – SK INTERCONNECTION GAS PIPELINE

The European project of common interest (PCI) Poland – Slovakia interconnection will help to increase the energy security of citizens of Central and Eastern Europe. As a part of the priority corridor of North-South Gas Interconnections in Eastern Europe, it will create new opportunities for gas trading for the benefit of European customers.

■ WHAT THE NEW PIPELINE BRINGS

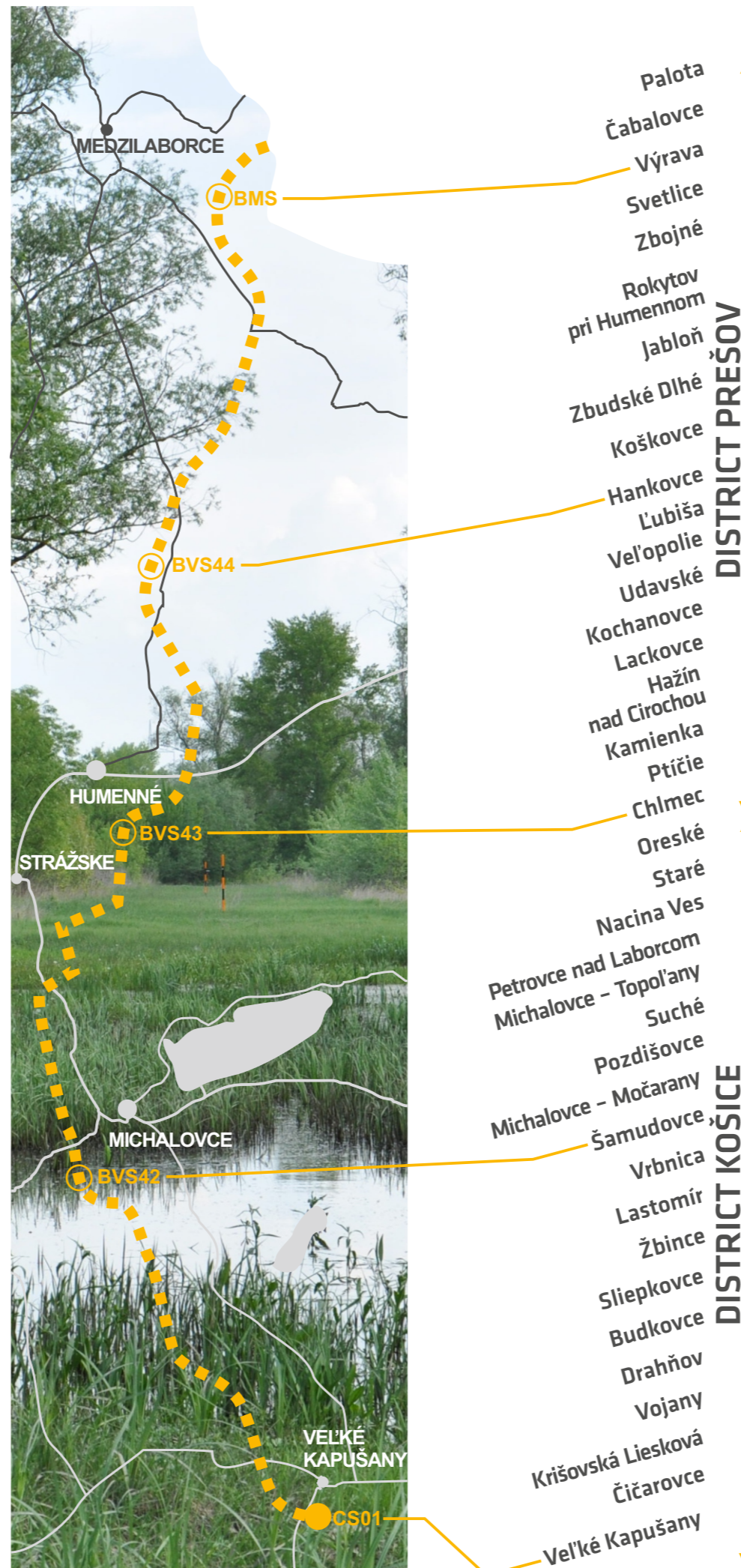
- Connection to the Polish market and the Świnoujście LNG terminal will enable CEE countries to have direct access to the global LNG markets
- Connection to major sources of natural gas in Norway thanks to new projects in the Baltic Sea area
- Fully operational North-South gas corridor for better diversification and energy security



The Slovak part of the project includes the construction of a new bidirectional gas pipeline from the border with Poland at Lupkov Pass to the biggest compressor station in the European Union at Velké Kapušany.

■ SCHEDULE AND MAJOR MILESTONES

Final EIA Statement	01/2016
Land Use Permit	08/2017
Construction Permitting Process	11/2017 až 06/2018
Construction Permit	06/2018
Completion of Detailed Engineering Design	06/2018 až 04/2019
Construction	07/2018 až 11/2020
Final Approval	09/2021
Commercial Operation	12/2021



■ BASIC DETAILS

Start of the Pipeline	CS01 Velké Kapušany
End of the Pipeline	SK/PL border, municipal boundaries of village Palota
Pipeline Length	103 km
Pipeline Diameter	DN 1000
Pipeline Material	steel L485ME
Maximal Operating Pressure	7.25 MPa(g) (CS01 Velké Kapušany – BMS Výrava) 8,4 MPa(g) (BMS Výrava – SK/PL border)
SK -> PL Capacity	5,7 bcm/year (at 101,325 kPa and 0°C)
PL -> SK Capacity	4,7 bcm/year (at 101.325 kPa and 0°C)

■ EUROPEAN PROJECT OF COMMON INTEREST

- The new gas interconnection is included in the official list of projects of common interest of the European Union (PCI list) since 2013
- It will be the longest single built linear construction since the establishment of the independent Slovak Republic in 1993 with overall projected costs of 142 million € (for the Slovak part)
- The project received a grant from the European Union for implementation amounting to 55 million € and a loan from the European Investment Bank amounting to 70 million €



■ ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY PROJECT

Protection of the environment was decisive from the early stages of the project. Pipeline tracing takes into account the instructions of the relevant authorities as well as comments of the most reputable environmental protection NGOs. The absolute majority of the impacts on the environment will be temporary during construction, followed by the reclamation of affected areas. In the places where the gas pipeline crosses protected areas the construction will be under direct control of the environmental supervisor. For this purpose, biota monitoring is performed before, during and after construction.