



THE BALTIC SEA
**Energy Security
Summit**

THE DECLARATION OF ENERGY MINISTERS

The Baltic Sea Energy Security Summit



Danish Ministry of Climate,
Energy and Utilities



REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
AND COMMUNICATIONS



Ministry of Economics
Republic of Latvia



MINISTRY OF ENERGY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA



Ministry of Climate
and Environment



Ministry of Economic Affairs
and Employment of Finland



Government Offices of Sweden
Ministry of Infrastructure

Strengthening energy security, phasing out Russian fossil fuels and the fight against climate change are crucial to the future of the European Union and the Baltic Sea. This has been underlined by Russia's unjustified military aggression against Ukraine, which undermines international security and stability.

In light of the need for urgent and immediate action to increase energy resilience and promote the deployment of renewable energy, we will increase our efforts to reduce imports of energy from Russia by replacing fossil fuels through for example electrification, increasing renewable fuels, diversifying and decarbonising gas networks, increasing sector integration, and a green hydrogen economy.

Together, we are determined to strengthen our energy cooperation and are determined to phase out our dependency on Russian fossil fuels as soon as possible while contributing to EU climate neutrality.

In the short run, Russian energy will also be replaced by an increase in the fuel imported by sea. We agree to collaborate on an increase of fuel imported by sea, including liquefied natural gas (LNG), and liquefied biogas (LBG) from sustainable sources, including through the EU Energy Platform and ensure that the Baltic trade infrastructure, such as ports and LNG-terminals, will enable the coordination necessary in the face of growing maritime trade at the Baltic Sea, whilst taking into account environmental protection and other uses of the sea.

We will also take advantage of the substantial but largely untapped potential for offshore wind in the Baltic Sea region by intensifying the development of offshore wind projects, needed national transmission and distribution infrastructure, including stronger grids and interconnections while removing internal bottlenecks.

We will strive to achieve our goals taking into account mitigation of climate change, security and cost-efficiency, as well as environment and sustainable development. Achieving necessary domestic adequacy and supporting offshore wind projects of each Member State should be a priority as well as, where relevant, exploring the hosting of multiple connected offshore wind projects and hubs for offshore wind production at massive scale and development of green hydrogen, including necessary transmission and pipeline infrastructure.

On this basis, we take practical steps to realise our common vision of the Baltic Sea as an interconnected energy source by taking into account the Versailles declaration on the Russian aggression against Ukraine, including reducing energy dependencies, and the Baltic Sea Offshore Wind Joint Declaration of Intent setting the framework for cooperating on offshore renewable energy in the Baltic Sea region through the framework of the Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan (BEMIP).

We recognise the EU Strategy on Offshore Wind, which proposes to increase Europe's offshore wind capacity from its current level of 12 GW to at least 60 GW by 2030 and to 300 GW by 2050 by tapping into the vast potential of all Europe's sea basins and the cooperation at regional level within BEMIP in this regard.

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In order to support these steps and advance our joint collaboration, we agree on the following, while noting this declaration respects Member States' national energy policy priorities, including their choices of energy mix, and does not establish any new legal commitments:

- to conclude a non-binding agreement to cooperate on aggregate goals for offshore renewable generation to be deployed by 2050, with intermediate steps in 2030 and 2040, in line with the new guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure (TEN-E), the national energy and climate plans, and the offshore renewable potential of the Baltic Sea basin reaching up to 93 GW.¹

¹ According to the *Study on Baltic Offshore Wind Energy Cooperation under BEMIP*, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2019, ISBN: 978-92-76-09690-0, Doi: 10.2833/864823, Catalogue # MJ-04-19-544-EN-N.

- to expand offshore wind energy in the Baltic Sea region in a sustainable and efficient manner, including to develop offshore wind projects by 2030, in accordance with national energy policies, with a combined ambition of aggregate capacity of at least 19.6 GW², a massive upscaling from the current installed capacity of around 2.8 GW:
 - Denmark: 6.3 GW
 - Estonia: 1.0 GW
 - Finland: 71 MW
 - Germany: 3.8 GW
 - Latvia: 400 MW
 - Lithuania: 1.4 GW
 - Poland: 5.9 GW
 - Sweden: 693 MW

- to cooperate on the national, bilateral and regional initiatives in the region, such as:
 - Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, with the support of the Commission, cooperating to continue working towards the safe completion of the synchronisation of the Baltic States to the European continental network.
 - Estonia and Latvia cooperating to develop an offshore wind farm, ELWIND, with an initial overall capacity of approx. 1 GW offshore wind around 2030. The countries will do the pre-development of the wind park and then auction the site.
 - Denmark and Germany cooperating to establish an energy island on Bornholm with an initial capacity of 3 GW offshore wind by 2030 with a connection between Denmark and Germany and with the possibility of further future connections.
 - Denmark, Finland and Sweden, with the other Nordic countries, cooperating to support the establishment of zero emission shipping routes, which supports synergies with other interconnected sectors and contribute to decarbonising transport across the Baltic Sea and establishing green corridors.
 - Estonia and Finland cooperating to establish a new interconnection through the EstLink 3.
 - Lithuania and Poland cooperating towards the commissioning of the Harmony Link interconnector.
 - Poland and Denmark finalizing the Baltic Pipe project, a gas pipeline of a capacity of 10 bcm/year connecting the Polish and Danish gas transmission systems and enabling access to gas supplies from the Norwegian continental shelf.

- to explore joint or cross-border renewable energy and hybrid offshore projects, such as the established Danish-German collaborations to develop the first-of-its-kind Kriegers Flak Combined Grid Solution and the Bornholm Energy Island project, and the Estonian and Latvian collaboration on the ELWIND-project. These will allow individual Member States, and the region as a whole, to leapfrog into the new era of offshore wind, while ensuring energy security, system stability and affordable prices throughout the process.

² Several Member States, including Finland and Sweden, are developing and facilitating the possibilities to invest in off-shore wind energy without a specific national target or ambition for 2030.

- to work together and also support the Commission in strengthening the electricity market arrangements at Union level, including, as relevant, to enable the swift realisation of joint and hybrid offshore renewable energy projects by considering possible distributional effects of cost and benefits of market actors including Transmission System Operators (TSOs) and wind farm developers, a fair distribution of costs and benefits between them, an efficient utilisation of grid and market resources and the effective grid and market integration of offshore renewable electricity, without prejudice to the role of national projects in achieving common objectives.
- to support increased electrification of the Baltic Sea region by focusing efforts to ensure adequate power generation capacities, stronger and more capable power grids, including through interconnections and market integration that will together contribute to ensure a high security of supply of affordable energy for consumers. The Baltic Offshore Grid Initiative with participation of TSOs involved will support this in the Baltic Sea region.
- to continue the intensive efforts, in a relevant configuration, to ensure the safe completion of the synchronisation of the Baltic States to the European continental network as swiftly as possible while minimising any risks to both the Baltic system and the continental system. In this respect, the Member States' ability to ensure sustained generation adequacy will play a key role.
- to identify infrastructure needs to enable the integration of renewable energy and diversification of energy supply sources to contribute to the security of supply and affordable energy in our homes.
- to consider the potential for and cooperate on the implementation of sector integration solutions and innovation.
- to facilitate the promotion and development of large-scale onshore and offshore green hydrogen production.
- to pursue faster permitting processes for both renewable energy and the necessary grids on national and EU-level including reinforcements necessary for balancing intermittent renewables and removing internal bottlenecks, while respecting coexistence of multiple interests, including the fulfilment of environmental objectives. We recall the instrumental role of the TEN-E and the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) in the build-out of energy infrastructure between our countries.
- to agree to develop an indicative roadmap to support the decarbonisation of gas networks of the Baltic Sea, including by facilitating large-scale hydrogen production and necessary infrastructure in view also of the potential that markets integration, including gas market mergers, could have in this respect as a basis to further support the transformation of the gas markets in line with the 2050 objective.

To achieve this, we agree to strengthen our cooperation at the political level among the Member States around the Baltic Sea regarding energy security including by accelerating renewable energy supply. This shall be an integral part of the BEMIP building on the existing work-streams therein, and, where relevant, involve other regional fora, such as the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS), the Nordic Council and the North Seas Energy Cooperation (NSEC).

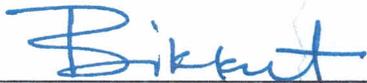
Signed at Marienborg, Copenhagen on 30 August 2022.

**The Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities of
the Kingdom of Denmark**



Dan Jørgensen

**The Minister for Economic Affairs and
Infrastructure of the Republic of Estonia**



Riina Sikkut

**The Minister for Energy of
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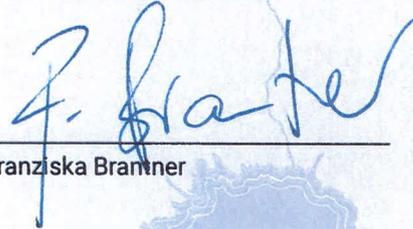
Dainius Kreivys

**The Director General for Energy of
the Republic of Finland**



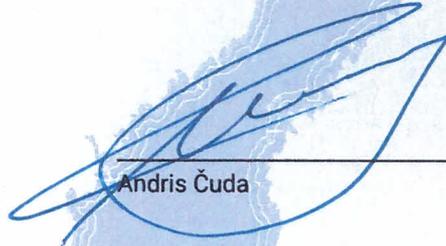
Riku Huttunen

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