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Mid-term analysis of the Modernisation Fund's operations

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Summary

Since becoming operational in 2021, the EU's Modernisation Fund has disbursed more than EUR 20 billion, making it one of the EU's largest financing instruments for energy investments in central and eastern Europe. This report assesses its performance at the halfway point of its operations and examines whether the Fund, initially designed to operate until 2030, is delivering on its objective of helping lower-income EU Member States transition away from fossil fuels.

Our mid-term analysis shows that the Fund is not yet contributing sufficiently to its intended goal. Our findings show that for every EUR 3 spent on favourable projects, at least EUR 1 goes to harmful investments. A significant portion of the Fund's revenues from emissions allowances was disbursed in its first five years to investments that are incompatible with the EU's climate, environmental and energy objectives, namely fossil gas, waste incineration and biomass incineration. These account for between 21 and 35% of the Fund's total disbursements, equivalent to EUR 4.2 billion and EUR 7.1 billion, depending on the composition of several mixed schemes that may support these technologies alongside other, less controversial investments.

While it is still too early to describe this as a sustained positive trend, 2025 marked a record year for the Fund's support of genuinely sustainable investments. Energy efficiency alone accounted for over EUR 4.18 billion in 2025, surpassing the cumulative EUR 3.48 billion allocated to such measures up to that point. Notably, no new investments in waste incineration were approved during the year.

It is difficult to determine the reasons behind this shift, as the European Commission publishes only the list of approved investments, while the full list of submitted proposals and the rationale for rejecting some of them remain undisclosed. This lack of transparency is aggravated by the difficulty of obtaining lists of proposals from beneficiaries, with both access to such information and the quality of the data provided varying significantly across countries.

However, this apparent progress in 2025 is tempered by continued support for fossil fuels and biomass. Although only EUR 69 million was disbursed for these investments in 2025, making funding appear limited in the annual overview, beneficiary countries have indicated that total support requested for these investments alone through future disbursements will exceed EUR 850 million.

This publication updates Bankwatch's 2025 assessment of the Fund and comes at a critical moment for EU climate and energy policy. Its findings aim to inform decision makers at both EU and national levels in the context of the Commission's 2026 review of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) Directive, which provides the legal framework for the Fund. In its July 2026 ETS proposal, the Commission proposed

extending the Fund until 2040 and ending support for fossil fuel investments from 2031 onwards.¹ Beneficiary countries have also recently called for the Fund to be extended beyond 2030, alongside an increase in available resources.²

As the EU reviews the ETS and considers the future of the Fund beyond 2030, the figures from this report show that a review of the current rules governing the Fund is needed. The Fund must align its investments with the EU's energy, climate and environmental goals by ending support for fossil gas, waste incineration and unsustainable³ biomass, increasing support for electrification, both on the supply and demand sides, while providing greater technical assistance to countries with weaker administrative capacity, and substantially improving transparency of the Fund's operations and stakeholder participation.

Introduction

The Modernisation Fund is an EU financing programme outside the EU's long-term budget (or Multiannual Financial Framework). Established under the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), the Fund's aim is to modernise energy systems and improve energy efficiency in lower-income EU Member States. Operating from 2021 to 2030, the Fund is financed through revenues from the auctioning of emission allowances under the ETS. The total size of the Fund is expected to reach EUR 57 billion by 2030.⁴ Initially, it supported 10 central and eastern European Member States,⁵ but following the 2023 revision of the ETS Directive, its scope expanded to include Greece, Portugal and Slovenia as beneficiaries, bringing the total to 13.⁶

The Fund's legal framework includes the ETS Directive – notably Articles 10 and 10d⁷ – and the Implementing Regulation on the Modernisation Fund.⁸ In addition, the European Investment Bank (EIB), in

¹ European Commission, [Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2003/87/EC and Decision \(EU\) 2015/1814 as regards driving competitiveness and cost-effective decarbonisation](#), 17 July 2026.

² Marta Pacheco, [Twelve EU countries seek green funds beyond 2030 to cope with energy transition](#), Euronews, 24 June 2026.

³ The unsustainable renewables category includes wood-burning combined heat and power (CHP) plants, as well as medium- and large-scale biogas and biomethane production and power plants. The terms 'sustainable' and 'unsustainable' reflect Bankwatch's own methodology and assessment of these technologies based on their environmental impacts and long-term sustainability. They do not correspond to categories defined in the 2023 Renewable Energy Directive (RED III) or any other EU legislation, nor do they imply any judgement about the legality of individual projects.

⁴ Assuming an emissions allowance price of EUR 75 per tonne of carbon dioxide (tCO₂).

⁵ Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

⁶ These 13 Member States had a GDP per capita below 75% of the Union average in the period 2016–2018.

⁷ European Parliament, Council of the European Union, [Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#), 24–29, 49–53, 1 March 2024.

⁸ European Commission, [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/1001 of 9 July 2020 laying down detailed rules for the application of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the operation of the Modernisation Fund supporting investments to modernise the energy systems and to improve energy efficiency of certain Member States](#), 1 January 2024.

consultation with the European Commission, has published an Assessment Guidance Document, clarifying the procedures and criteria used for the appraisal of investments.⁹ The ETS Directive and Fund's Implementing Regulation were last amended in 2023, both applying from 2024. Changes include the addition of new beneficiaries, revised funding streams, adjustments to the definition of 'priority' investment areas, new conditions for fossil fuel financing, and some transparency improvements.

Investments financed by the Fund must be consistent with the aims of the ETS Directive,¹⁰ the Communication on the European Green Deal¹¹ and the European Climate Law,¹² as well as the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement. This includes the EU's binding target of a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050. However, in clear contradiction with these stated goals,¹³ even after the revision in 2023, the amended ETS Directive regrettably still allows fossil gas financing,¹⁴ although some additional conditions have been introduced.¹⁵ Additionally, current rules allow funding for waste incineration with heat recovery – which usually also involves burning large amounts of oil-based plastics, as well as gas and diesel as auxiliary fuels – and biomass combustion for energy.^{16,17}

The Fund is managed by the European Commission through the Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA), the EIB, the Investment Committee (composed of representatives from beneficiary Member

⁹ European Investment Bank, [Modernisation Fund | Accelerating the transition to climate neutrality | Assessment Guidance Document](#), 12 July 2024.

¹⁰ European Parliament, Council of the European Union, [Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#), 3.

¹¹ European Commission, [Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions | The European Green Deal](#), 11 December 2019.

¹² European Parliament, Council of the European Union, [Regulation \(EU\) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations \(EC\) No 401/2009 and \(EU\) 2018/1999 \(European Climate Law\)](#), 7 April 2026.

¹³ CEE Bankwatch Network, [Paris alignment: why there is no more space for European public money to finance fossil fuels](#), 14 December 2023.

¹⁴ The third sentence of Article 10d(1), subparagraph 2, of the ETS Directive states: 'No support from the Modernisation Fund shall be provided to energy generation facilities that use fossil fuels.' However, this general rule is immediately weakened within the same provision by exceptions set out in the final sentence of subparagraph 2 and in subparagraph 3. See: European Parliament, Council of the European Union, [Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#), 50.

¹⁵ Coal was finally excluded from financing under the Modernisation Fund following the 2023 revision of the ETS Directive. Under the previous framework, Bulgaria and Romania were granted an exception allowing support for 'efficient and sustainable district heating' using solid fossil fuels. Fortunately, neither country made use of this option. See: European Parliament, Council of the European Union, [Directive \(EU\) 2018/410 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2018 amending Directive 2003/87/EC to enhance cost-effective emission reductions and low-carbon investments, and Decision \(EU\) 2015/1814 \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#), 18, 19 March 2018.

¹⁶ Natasa Kovačević, Pippa Gallop, [Unmasking the biomass dilemma in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina](#), CEE Bankwatch Network, 17 January 2025.

¹⁷ Peter Raven, Steven Berry, Wolfgang Cramer, et al., [Letter Regarding Use of Forests for Bioenergy](#), 11 February 2021.

States),¹⁸ and by the beneficiary Member States that implement the Fund nationally and submit investment proposals for approval. The EIB assesses all investments, determines whether ‘priority’ status is justified (see below), and conducts financial and technical due diligence for ‘non-priority’ projects, including an assessment of the expected emission reductions. The Commission makes the final disbursement decision based on the EIB’s confirmation of priority status or Investment Committee recommendations for non-priority investments.

Since 2024, the Fund has been composed of three funding sources:

- Revenues from auctioning 2% of total ETS allowances between 2021 and 2030, available to the original 10 Member States.¹⁹
- Revenues from auctioning an additional 2.5% of allowances between 2024 and 2030, now accessible to all 13 beneficiary countries.^{20,21}
- Voluntary transfers of allowances by beneficiary Member States from their national allocations to their Fund envelope (free allocations and solidarity allowances).²²

Six Member States have exercised the option to transfer additional allowances to their Fund resources: Romania, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Lithuania, Croatia and Hungary.²³ For Romania, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia, these transfers are substantial, amounting to EUR 10.77 billion, EUR 9.69 billion, and EUR 2.26 billion, respectively,²⁴ and represent more than half of the total Fund resources available to these countries. This is important because transferred allowances are exempt from the fossil gas conditions applying to the ‘2%’ and ‘2.5%’ funds and may be used almost without conditions for ‘investments involving gaseous fossil

¹⁸ The Investment Committee is composed of 13 representatives: one from each beneficiary Member State; three representatives from non-beneficiary Member States, elected by all non-beneficiary Member States (currently Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden); one representative from the European Commission, who chairs the Committee; and one representative from the European Investment Bank. See: Modernisation Fund, [Investment Committee](#), accessed 21 July 2026.

¹⁹ European Parliament, Council of the European Union, [Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#), 24.

²⁰ Ibid., 24.

²¹ Annex IIb of the ETS Directive details the distribution of allowances by Member State. According to Annex IIb, the largest beneficiaries receive the following shares from the 2% fund (2021–2030) and the additional 2.5% fund (2024–2030), respectively: Poland (43.41% and 34.2%), Czech Republic (15.59% and 12.6%) and Romania (11.98% and 9.8%). See: Ibid., 113.

²² Ibid., 51.

²³ Modernisation Fund, [How it works](#), accessed 21 July 2026.

²⁴ According to Bankwatch calculations, the transfers for the remaining three countries amount to EUR 561 million for Lithuania, EUR 385 million for Croatia, and EUR 300 million for Hungary. Estimates are based on an emission allowance price of EUR 75 per tonne of CO₂.

fuels’.^{25,26} Nevertheless, investments financed from this source of funding, like all the Fund’s investments, must meet the EU’s State aid rules, including the Commission’s 2022 Guidelines on State aid for climate, environmental protection and energy.²⁷

The Fund distinguishes between ‘priority’ and ‘non-priority’ investments. The bulk of revenues – 80 to 90% depending on the source category – must support priority investments, which include the following areas:²⁸

- the generation and use of electricity from renewable sources, including renewable hydrogen;
- heating and cooling from renewable sources;
- the reduction of overall energy use through improvements in energy efficiency, including in industry, transport, buildings, agriculture and waste;
- energy storage and the modernisation of energy networks, including demand-side management, district heating pipelines, grids for electricity transmission, increased interconnections between Member States, and infrastructure for zero-emission mobility;
- support for low-income households, including in rural and remote areas, to address energy poverty and to modernise their heating systems; and
- a just transition in carbon-intensive regions, supporting the redeployment, reskilling and upskilling of workers, education, job-seeking initiatives and startups, in dialogue with civil society and social partners, in a manner that is consistent with and contributes to the relevant actions included by the Member States in their territorial just transition plans.

²⁵ European Parliament, Council of the European Union, [Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#), 50.

²⁶ There is no obligation to front-load the auctioning of allowances for fossil gas investments before 2027 and 2028, respectively, as is the case with other sources of Modernisation Fund revenue. In addition, such investments are not required to meet the weak EU Taxonomy criteria applying from 2025 for the Fund’s investments, nor do they have to be justified on the grounds of ensuring energy security.

²⁷ European Commission, [Communication from the Commission | Guidelines on State aid for climate, environmental protection and energy 2022](#), 18 February 2022.

²⁸ The priority areas were slightly revised with the 2023 ETS Directive revision, which increased the share of revenues allocated to priority investments from 70% to either 80% or 90%, depending on the revenue source (the original 2% fund or the new 2.5% fund). Prior to 2024, priority areas consisted of the following: the generation and use of renewable electricity; energy efficiency improvements (excluding generation using solid fossil fuels); energy storage; the modernisation of energy networks, including district heating pipelines and electricity transmission grids; increased interconnections between Member States; and support for a just transition in carbon-intensive regions (including worker redeployment, reskilling, upskilling and education, job-seeking initiatives and startups, in dialogue with social partners). Investments in energy efficiency across transport, buildings, agriculture and waste were also eligible.

Priority investments can receive up to 100% of the funding needed. Non-priority investments are eligible for up to 70% coverage from the Fund (with the remaining 30% to be co-financed by private legal entities) and can account for a maximum of 10 to 20% of revenues depending on the funding source.

Limited conditions apply to non-priority investments. They are defined as investment proposals that do not fall under one of the priority areas.²⁹ Still, they must align with the Fund's general aims mentioned above and demonstrate some greenhouse gas emissions reductions, though no threshold of significance in emissions reduction has been set.³⁰ In practice, the line between non-priority and priority investments remains blurred. Non-priority investments have ranged from fossil fuel projects such as gas pipelines in Romania to renewable support schemes such as one for residential heat pumps in Poland. At the same time, the bulk of the funding for fossil fuels, biomass combustion and waste incineration has been channelled through priority investments.

This report evaluates the Modernisation Fund's financing decisions between 2021 and 2025 to assess whether it is truly helping Member States modernise their energy systems and transition towards climate neutrality.

The report is structured as follows:

- The first section presents an analysis of funding allocations between 2021 and 2025 across beneficiary Member States, together with their absorption so far.
- The second section examines harmful investment trends and missed opportunities and discusses cross-cutting issues such as fossil gas financing, waste incineration, and the underutilisation of some priority areas. It also considers non-priority investments and heating investments.
- The third section provides conclusions and recommendations to realign the Fund with its energy and climate objectives, including urgent steps to phase out support for fossil fuels, waste incineration and primary forest biomass.
- Annex 1 explains the report's methodology and Annex 2 includes a list of the projects financed.

Most of the findings and recommendations from last year's report remain relevant and valid, including significant inconsistencies between the Fund's objectives and its actual disbursements.³¹ Despite 2025 being a record year for genuinely sustainable investments, especially in energy efficiency, too much of the

²⁹ European Parliament, Council of the European Union, [Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#), 52.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Gligor Radečić, [Keeping the flame alive with emission revenues: How the EU Modernisation Fund props up fossil gas and waste incineration](#), CEE Bankwatch Network, 8 May 2025.

funding in the first five years of the Fund's operation has been directed towards investments that are clearly misaligned with the EU's energy, climate and environmental targets.

While the Fund remains a crucial mechanism, especially for countries with limited budgets, it is currently falling short of its potential. Key areas such as industry modernisation, decentralised energy systems, clean heating solutions, battery storage, and support for just transition regions and low-income households remain underfunded, while outdated or harmful technologies continue to receive public funding. Instead of helping countries leapfrog to clean technologies, the Fund risks reinforcing dependence on polluting energy systems.

The EU is currently reviewing the ETS Directive, which provides the legal framework for the Modernisation Fund. According to the Commission's ETS Directive proposal published in July 2026, the two main changes are that the Fund would continue operating until 2040 and that, from 2031 onwards, fossil fuel investments would no longer be eligible for support.³² While this represents a welcome step forward, an earlier phase-out of fossil fuel financing would be more consistent with the EU's climate and energy objectives.

Beyond ending support for fossil fuels, the Commission has also proposed changes to the Fund's priority areas. The proposal expands the scope of eligible investments to include electrification and industrial decarbonisation, including so-called 'carbon capture and storage (CCS) and carbon capture and utilisation (CCU)' technologies and so-called 'low-carbon' fertilisers. Hydrogen infrastructure is also explicitly identified as a priority area. In addition, energy efficiency improvements would need to deliver at least a 20% reduction in overall energy use compared with the baseline.

Between 2031 and 2040, the Fund would be financed through revenues corresponding to 2% of the overall ETS cap, while an additional 0.5% of the ETS cap would be allocated to beneficiary Member States through the Industrial Decarbonisation Bank. The proposal also foresees channelling allowances redistributed for solidarity purposes through the Fund.

The eligibility criteria and allocation key would be updated based on the latest available data (2022–2024), including a 75% GDP-per-capita threshold and emissions intensity criteria. As a result, Slovenia would no longer qualify as a beneficiary, as its GDP per capita exceeds the proposed threshold.

The share of non-priority investments within the Fund would be reduced from 10% to 5%, while support for such investments would be limited to a maximum of 50% of eligible costs, compared with the current 70%. The proposal also introduces a 'rule-of-law' conditionality mechanism, allowing for the suspension of the adoption of new disbursement decisions or of disbursements under already adopted decisions where the conditions for a breach of the rule of law are met.

³² European Commission, [Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2003/87/EC and Decision \(EU\) 2015/1814 as regards driving competitiveness and cost-effective decarbonisation](#), 21, 47, 91–94.

In parallel with the proposed amendments to the ETS Directive, the Commission has published an evaluation of the Fund's operations covering the period from its inception until mid-2025.³³ This evaluation draws on a supporting study prepared by external consultants, which provides additional insights, including an overview of earmarked amounts and funds disbursed to final beneficiaries – areas that fall outside the scope of this report.³⁴ Nevertheless, the Commission's findings echo several concerns previously raised by Bankwatch, notably that investments in fossil fuels supported by the Fund risk undermining the coherence of the Fund with the EU's climate and energy policy framework.

However, our report does not aim to assess the proposed ETS amendments or review the Commission's evaluation of the Fund's operations. Instead, it provides an alternative perspective on the Fund's first five years of implementation.

At the same time, the future of EU carbon pricing is facing increasing political pressure. Several governments are seeking to weaken existing carbon pricing rules or delay implementation of the ETS, while 12 of the 13 beneficiary countries – including some that have actively sought to dismantle the current carbon pricing rules – have called for the Fund to be maintained and expanded beyond 2030.

This debate is unfolding as Europe experiences increasingly severe climate impacts, including record-breaking heatwaves that are already affecting public health, infrastructure and economic productivity across the world's fastest-warming continent. Furthermore, the US war against Iran, like Russia's 2022 escalation of its invasion of Ukraine, has once again demonstrated how the EU's continued reliance on imported fossil fuels leaves it exposed to price volatility. According to the Commission, the additional cost of fossil fuel imports since the start of the Iran conflict reached EUR 47 billion in just three months.³⁵ These developments underline that carbon revenues must be invested in solutions that genuinely reduce emissions, strengthen Europe's resilience, and lower energy costs for both industry and citizens.

³³ European Commission, [Commission Staff Working Document | Evaluation | Evaluation on the operating rules of the Modernisation Fund](#), 17 July 2026.

³⁴ Adriana R. Iliescu, Felix Arnold, Matias Bruun Værnskjold, et al., [Evaluation of the Modernisation Fund – Final Report](#), Viegand Maagøe, Technopolis, Logika Consultants, December 2026.

³⁵ Anna Marvanová, [Europe's energy bill for Trump's war in Iran: €47 billion](#), EU Perspectives, 8 June 2026.

Disbursement trends and absorption progress

Table 1. Breakdown of Modernisation Fund disbursements by country (2021–2025)

Beneficiary	Disbursed amount (EUR)
Romania	6 776 213 728
Czech Republic	6 520 998 436
Poland	4 383 515 555
Slovakia	738 170 000
Hungary	543 329 653
Croatia	485 558 738
Estonia	348 818 900
Lithuania	341 000 000
Bulgaria	216 134 202
Greece	162 664 705
Slovenia	76 981 515
Latvia	71 800 000
Portugal	15 000 000
Total	20 680 185 433

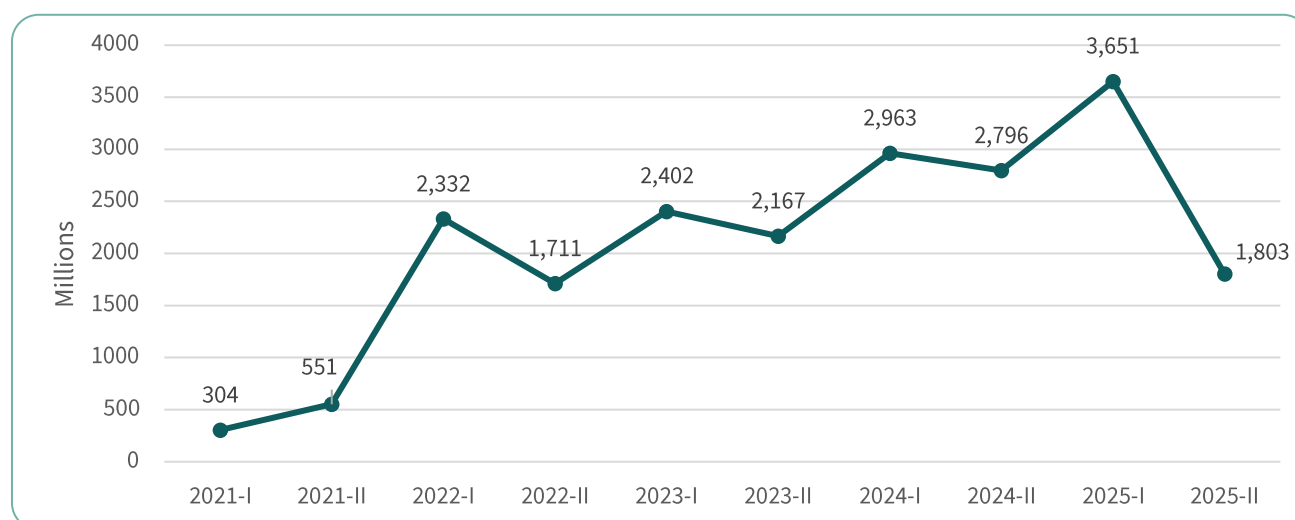
In its first five years of operation, the Modernisation Fund disbursed EUR 20.7 billion to beneficiary Member States. This means that by the end of 2025, 36% of the estimated total available amount had been disbursed, compared with 27% by the end of 2024.^{36,37} According to the Commission's estimate, the Fund's revenues may exceed EUR 57 billion by 2030.³⁸

Most of the funding has gone to three countries alone: Romania (EUR 6.77 billion), the Czech Republic (EUR 6.52 billion) and Poland (EUR 4.38 billion). Collectively, they received EUR 17.68 billion, or 85% of the total funding disbursed by the end of 2025. The remaining EUR 3 billion was disbursed to the other 10 countries.

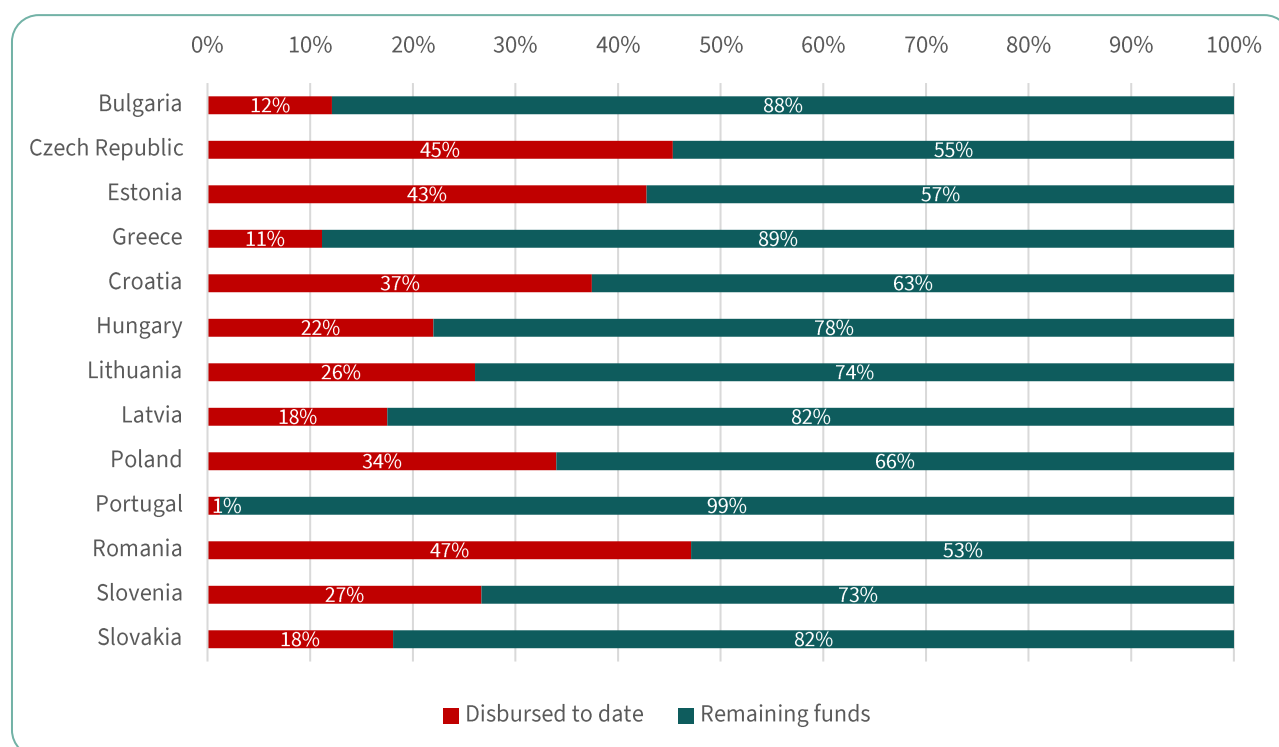
³⁶ According to Bankwatch's calculations.

³⁷ Gligor Radečić, [Keeping the flame alive with emission revenues: How the EU Modernisation Fund props up fossil gas and waste incineration](#), CEE Bankwatch Network, 9.

³⁸ The European Commission assumes a carbon price of EUR 75 per tonne of CO₂ for its calculation of the Fund's proceeds. See: Modernisation Fund, [How it works](#).

Figure 1. Total amount disbursed (EUR) by round (2021–2025).

Member States' progress in allocating their funds was noted in last year's report.³⁹ While 2025 saw the largest individual round (EUR 3.6 billion), 2024 remains the record year to date (EUR 5.8 billion in 2024, EUR 5.4 billion in 2025).⁴⁰

Figure 2. Absorption progress by country by the end of 2025 and remaining funds until 2030.

³⁹ Gligor Radečić, [Keeping the flame alive with emission revenues: How the EU Modernisation Fund props up fossil gas and waste incineration](#), CEE Bankwatch Network, 10.

⁴⁰ Some figures have been updated since last year's report due to discontinued investments. This means that the calculations presented in Figure 1 in this year's report differ slightly from the previous version. However, these changes are minimal and do not influence the final results.

Table 2. Absorption progress by country by the end of 2025 and remaining funds until 2030.⁴¹

Beneficiary	Disbursed by end of 2025 (EUR, actual data)	Remaining funds available (EUR, estimate)
Romania	6 776 213 728	7 601 726 972
Czech Republic	6 520 998 436	7 865 016 239
Poland	4 383 515 555	8 548 277 845
Slovakia	738 170 000	3 344 060 050
Hungary	543 329 653	1 905 213 197
Croatia	485 558 738	810 760 462
Estonia	348 818 900	466 326 925
Lithuania	341 000 000	968 069 125
Bulgaria	216 134 202	1 566 743 823
Greece	162 664 705	1 294 689 020
Slovenia	76 981 515	211 603 410
Latvia	71 800 000	337 769 300
Portugal	15 000 000	1 225 915 050

As in the previous year, Romania (47%), the Czech Republic (45%) and Estonia (43%) remained the leading countries in terms of absorption rates. However, direct comparisons between Romania and the Czech Republic on the one hand and Estonia on the other should be treated with caution due to the substantial differences in the amount of funding available.

In 2025, Greece and Portugal, which joined the Fund in 2024 alongside Slovenia, received funding for their investments for the first time. Despite entering the Fund only recently, Greece has already reached a similar level of absorption to Bulgaria, which had a four-year head start and made its first investment only in 2023. Among the original beneficiaries, Bulgaria (12%), Latvia (18%) and Slovakia (18%) have yet to absorb even 20% of their available funding. However, since Latvia has only a limited amount of funding available compared with the other two countries, it is unlikely to face difficulties in absorbing its allocation by 2030.

⁴¹ Table 2 does not distinguish between the various sources of Modernisation Fund revenues and includes voluntary transfers.

In contrast, there are concerns about the ability of Bulgaria and Slovakia to utilise their available funding by 2030.

Table 3. Annual increase in cumulative disbursements by country.

Beneficiary	Disbursed by end of 2024 (EUR, actual data)	Disbursed by end of 2025 (EUR, actual data)	Annual increase in cumulative disbursements (EUR)	Annual increase in cumulative disbursements (%)
Bulgaria	166 134 202	216 134 202	50 000 000	30.10
Czech Republic	4 740 998 436	6 520 998 436	1 780 000 000	37.54
Estonia	237 540 900	348 818 900	111 278 000	46.85
Greece	0	162 664 705	162 664 705	N/A
Croatia	261 958 738	485 558 738	223 600 000	85.36
Hungary	264 699 999	543 329 653	278 629 654	105.26
Lithuania	299 000 000	341 000 000	42 000 000	14.05
Latvia	31 800 000	71 800 000	40 000 000	125.79
Poland	2 943 115 555	4 383 515 555	1 440 400 000	48.94
Portugal	0	15 000 000	15 000 000	N/A
Romania	5 539 148 904	6 776 213 728	1 237 064 824	22.33
Slovenia	29 522 515	76 981 515	47 459 000	160.76
Slovakia	712 670 000	738 170 000	25 500 000	3.58

In 2025, the Czech Republic (EUR 1.78 billion) drew the largest amount from the Fund in absolute terms, followed by Poland (EUR 1.44 billion) and Romania (EUR 1.24 billion). Slovenia, having joined the Fund only in 2024 and with just one year of prior access to funding, recorded the highest relative increase in cumulative disbursements in 2025 (160%), alongside two longer-standing beneficiaries, Latvia (125%) and Hungary (105%).

Allocation of financing by investment category

Figure 3. Breakdown of Modernisation Fund financing by investment category (2021–2025).

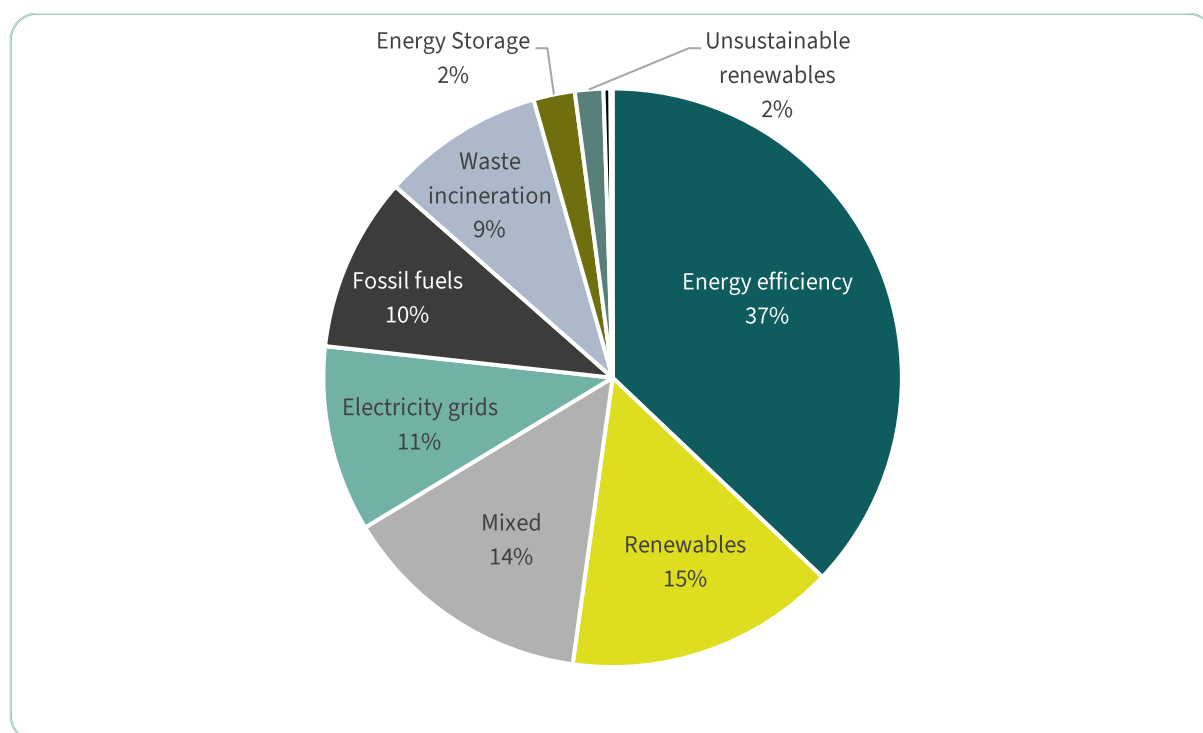


Table 4. Breakdown of Modernisation Fund financing (2021–2025) by investment category.

Category (see Annex I)	Disbursed amount (EUR)	Percentage of total
Energy efficiency	7 670 355 225	37.09%
Renewables	3 126 396 627	15.12%
Mixed	2 922 345 355	14.13%
Electricity grids	2 151 949 006	10.41%
Fossil fuels	2 014 406 622	9.74%
Waste incineration	1 883 018 642	9.11%
Energy storage	477 968 571	2.31%
Unsustainable renewables	328 745 384	1.59%
Renewable hydrogen	80 000 000	0.39%
Energy communities	25 000 000	0.12%
Total	20 680 185 433	100.00%

By the end of 2025, the Commission had disbursed EUR 20.6 billion via the Modernisation Fund to support 294 schemes and projects across 13 beneficiary countries. Of these 294 investments, 12 were either cancelled or partially discontinued: Bulgaria (1), Czech Republic (6), Hungary (3), Lithuania (1) and Slovakia (1).⁴²

According to Bankwatch's classification of these investments, energy efficiency projects received the largest share: EUR 7.7 billion, or 37% of total disbursements between 2021 and 2025. This was followed by renewable energy projects, primarily photovoltaics (either stand-alone or coupled with battery energy storage) and wind power, which received EUR 3.1 billion (15%). A further EUR 2.9 billion (14%) was allocated to a 'mixed' category.⁴³ Financing for electricity grids and fossil fuels exceeded EUR 2 billion. Electricity grids received EUR 2.1 billion (10%), while fossil fuels received EUR 2 billion (9.7%). Waste incineration with energy recovery, all in the Czech Republic and Poland, followed closely, receiving EUR 1.8 billion (9.1%). Smaller amounts were allocated to other categories: energy storage projects received EUR 477 million (2.3%), and unsustainable renewable energy, mainly wood-burning heat and power plants, received EUR 328 million (1.6%). Hydrogen and energy community investments remain negligible in the overall funding picture.

Table 5. Annual increase in cumulative disbursements by investment category.

Category (Annex I)	Disbursed amount by end of 2025 (EUR)	Disbursed amount by end of 2024 (EUR)	Annual increase in cumulative disbursements (EUR)	Annual increase in cumulative disbursements (%)
Energy efficiency	7 670 355 225	3 486 100 555	4 184 254 669	120.03
Renewables	3 126 396 627	2 510 362 702	616 033 925	24.54
Mixed	2 922 345 355	2 645 890 329	276 455 026	10.45
Electricity grids	2 151 949 006	1 966 196 443	185 752 563	9.45
Fossil fuels	2 014 406 622	1 969 406 622	45 000 000	2.28
Waste incineration	1 883 018 642	1 883 018 642	0	0.00
Energy storage	477 968 571	434 168 571	43 800 000	10.09
Unsustainable renewables	328 745 384	303 945 384	24 800 000	8.16
Renewable hydrogen	80 000 000	7 500 000	72 500 000	966.67
Energy communities	25 000 000	20 000 000	5 000 000	25.00
Total	20 680 185 433	15 226 589 249	5 453 596 183	35.82

⁴² Discontinued investments are included in the overall count and disbursement figures to maintain consistency with European Commission reporting. However, any amounts subsequently deducted for these investments have been excluded from this report's final calculations.

⁴³ The mixed category includes disbursed schemes that may support fossil fuels, waste incineration, unsustainable renewables, or a combination of these. While some of these schemes may also fund favourable investments, the precise share allocated to each specific technology remains unclear. Because individual technology shares could not be disaggregated, these schemes have been grouped under the single mixed category.

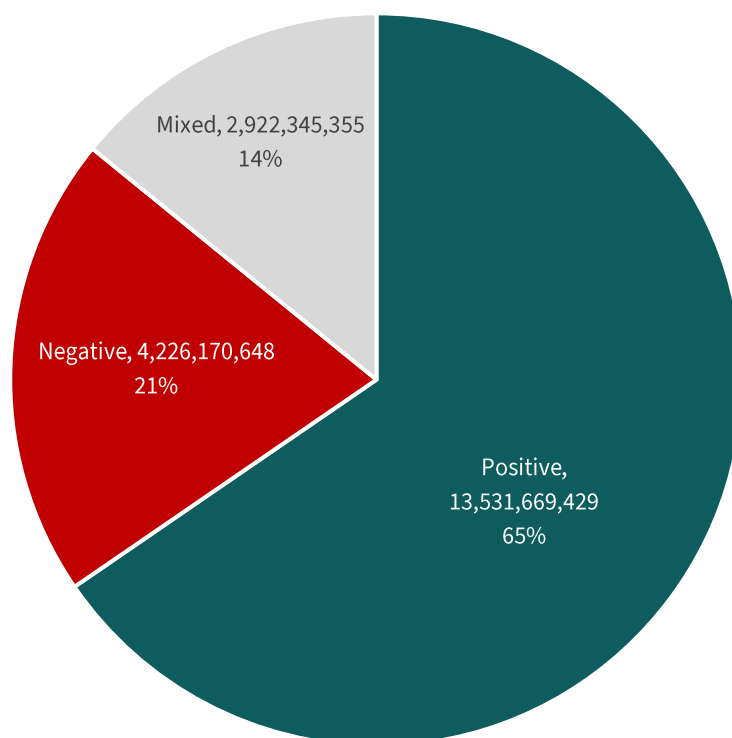
The total amount distributed in 2025 was EUR 5.4 billion. The 2025 data show an acceleration of funding towards cleaner investments, driven overwhelmingly by energy efficiency, which recorded by far the largest increase: EUR 4.18 billion, representing a 120% increase in cumulative disbursements. Renewables received EUR 598 million in 2025, though at a much more moderate pace (24% increase). Electricity grids (EUR 185 million) and energy storage (only EUR 43 million) received limited funding in 2025.

Disbursements for fossil fuels amounted to EUR 45 million and for biomass combustion to EUR 25 million in 2025. Waste incineration received no additional support in 2025. Significant funding was disbursed to the mixed category, which received EUR 276 million.

Some smaller categories show high relative growth, most notably renewable hydrogen (+967%), but from a negligible base, while energy communities remain marginal in absolute terms despite moderate growth.

Overall, the 2025 data show some shift in spending priorities towards energy efficiency and cleaner investments, but without fully displacing previously supported categories.

Figure 4. Simplified breakdown of Modernisation Fund financing (2021–2025).



If the approach is simplified and the above categories are grouped into favourable and harmful investments, while leaving the mixed category as it is, the results are problematic. Even without reallocating the mixed category, the results show that for every EUR 3 spent on favourable projects, at least EUR 1 goes to harmful investments.

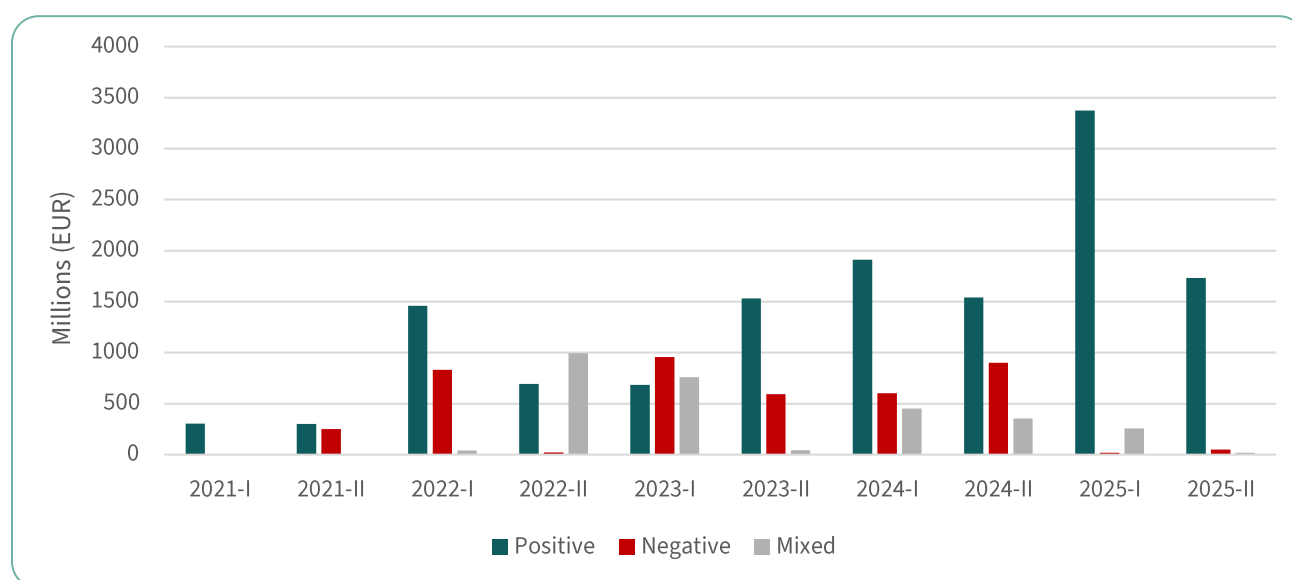
The energy efficiency, renewables, grids, energy storage, energy communities and renewable hydrogen categories are classified as favourable investments.⁴⁴ Taken together, they total EUR 13.5 billion, or 65% of the disbursements so far.

Fossil fuels, unsustainable renewables and waste incineration with energy recovery are classified as harmful categories. Together, they amount to EUR 4.2 billion, or 21% of the Fund's disbursements to date.

However, as mentioned above, the final amount allocated to harmful projects is even higher than estimated here due to the mixed category. At least EUR 2.9 billion was allocated to a mixed category that includes 31 schemes. This classification reflects the current lack of transparency around the final technology choices within these schemes. These investments could ultimately support fossil fuels (12 schemes), unsustainable renewables (23 schemes, including biomass combustion and new hydropower), and waste incineration (3 schemes), or a combination of these. Until national managing authorities allocate these funds,⁴⁵ it is impossible to assign them definitively to a single category. Therefore, a conservative approach was taken by grouping them as mixed.

Considering the types of investments involved, most are likely to be harmful and could take the share of problematic projects up to 35%.

Figure 5. Simplified breakdown of trends (2021–2025).



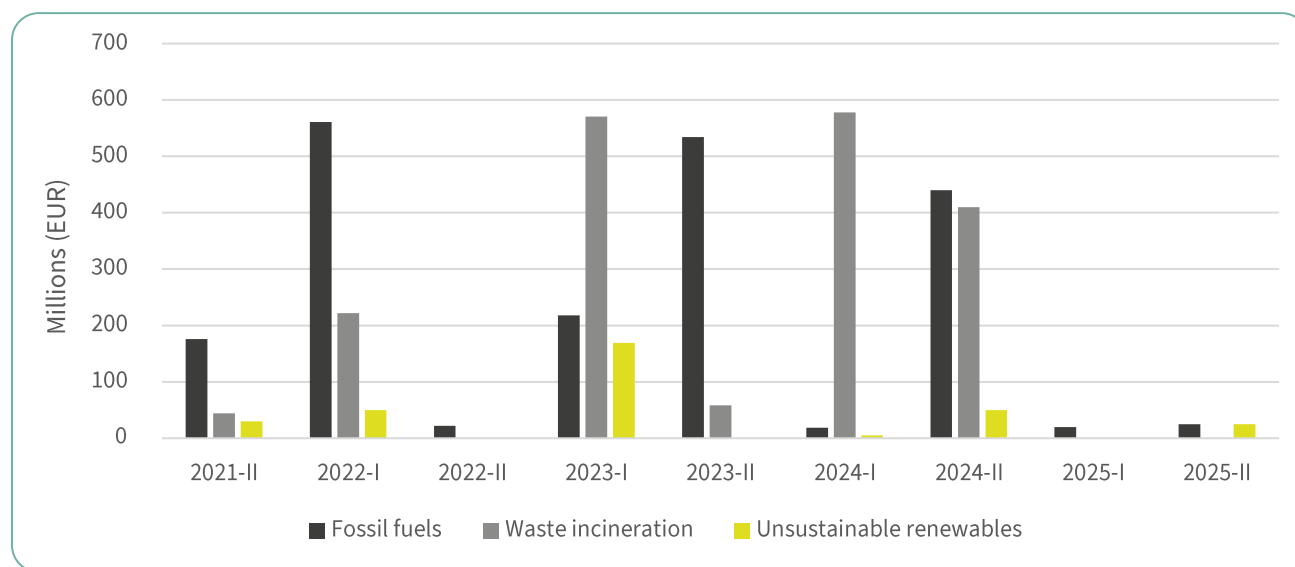
⁴⁴ For details, see the Bankwatch methodology in Annex I and the Modernisation Fund investment list in Annex II.

⁴⁵ This is because some Commission disbursement decisions allow financial support to be split across multiple technologies and fuel sources.

Reviewing the period since 2021, the number of favourable investments has been steadily increasing, with 2025 marking a record year so far. At the same time, annual disbursements for negative and mixed investments have been on a declining trend.

Harmful investments

Figure 6. Trends in harmful investments (2021–2025).



In 2025, there were no new investments in waste incineration, while fossil fuels and biomass combustion received only modest support compared with previous years. Although only EUR 69 million was disbursed for fossil fuels and biomass combustion in 2025, making funding appear limited in the annual overview, beneficiary countries have indicated that total support requested for these investments alone through future disbursements will exceed EUR 850 million. However, even taking future disbursements into account, 2025 appears to be the Modernisation Fund's most successful year to date for limiting annual support for harmful investments.

Fossil fuels

A total of 39 investments from the Modernisation Fund between 2021 and 2025, totalling over EUR 2 billion, clearly support fossil fuels.⁴⁶

Including the 2025 data, direct fossil fuel financing was distributed across six countries: Bulgaria (one scheme), the Czech Republic, Lithuania (one project), Poland, Romania and Slovakia. These investments

⁴⁶ The 2025 report identified 36 fossil fuel investments. Compared with last year's figures, one investment in the Czech Republic was reclassified from fossil fuels to energy efficiency.

comprise 20 projects and 19 schemes, with 29 classified as priority investments and 10 as non-priority investments by the Fund authorities.

All fossil fuel priority investments were categorised under ‘improvement of energy efficiency’ before 2024 and ‘reduction of overall energy use through energy efficiency’ from 2024 onwards.

Among the non-priority investments, the Czech Republic received funding for three schemes supporting a coal-to-gas switch without combined heat and power (CHP), including the construction of fossil gas hot water and steam boilers.⁴⁷ Lithuania received funding for its Klaipėda liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal,⁴⁸ while Romania received funding for two gas-fired power plants (Işalniţa and Turceni) and four gas transmission pipelines.⁴⁹

Of the 39 fossil fuel investments, 5 relate to fossil gas supply, as described above under the non-priority investments, while the remaining 34 target fossil gas demand, in most cases creating new gas consumption.

The country ranking within the fossil fuels category remains unchanged from last year’s report. Romania is the largest recipient, with EUR 891 million (1 large-scale scheme⁵⁰ and 6 projects), followed by the Czech Republic with EUR 836 million (8 schemes and 13 projects). Poland (six schemes) and Slovakia (three schemes) received EUR 180 million and EUR 85 million, respectively, while Bulgaria and Lithuania received EUR 15 million and EUR 6 million, respectively.

⁴⁷ MF 2022-1 CZ 1-003 [Scheme \(Part 1C\): Modernization of energy sources to natural gas without CHP; non-priority investments of the Programme “HEAT” \(Modernization of thermal energy supply systems\)](#); MF 2022-1 CZ 1-006 [Scheme \(Part 2C\): Modernisation of energy sources to natural gas without CHP; non-priority investments of the Programme “ENERG ETS” \(Improvement of energy efficiency and reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases in EU ETS industry\)](#); MF 2022-1 CZ 1-008 [P-2E: Scheme – Modernization of natural gas energy sources without CHP, ENERG ETS \(CZ\) Programme](#).

⁴⁸ MF 2024-2 LT 1-001 [Klaipėda LNG terminal electrification project](#).

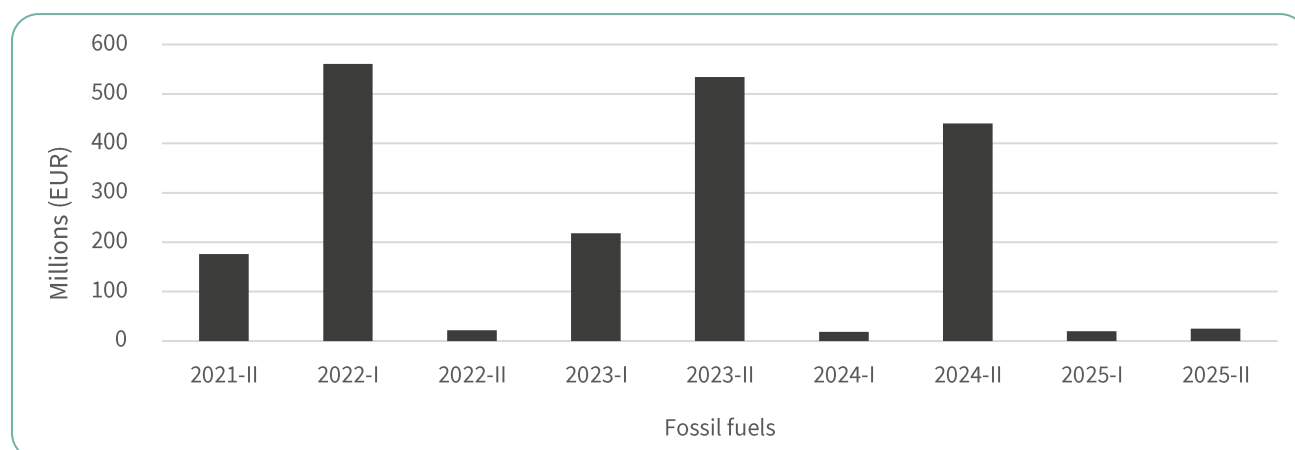
⁴⁹ MF 2023-1 RO 1-001 [Gas Transmission Pipeline Black Sea-Podisor](#); MF 2023-1 RO 1-002 [Gas transmission pipeline Gherceşti-Jitaru \(including power supply, cathodic protection and fibre optic\)](#); MF 2023-2 RO 1-001 [Gas Transmission Pipeline to supply Mintia Plant \(covering other industrial and casnic consumers\)](#); MF 2024-1 RO 1-001 [Increasing the transmission capacity of SNT and the security of natural gas supply of the Işalniţa Electrocentrale Branch \(Dolj county\) and the Turceni Electrocentrale Branch \(Gorj county\)](#).

⁵⁰ MF 2024-2 RO 0-001 [Support for development of high-efficiency cogeneration capacities - in the district heating sector](#).

Table 6. Fossil fuel investments by country (2021–2025).

Beneficiary	Disbursed amount (EUR)
Romania	891 454 314
Czech Republic	836 792 308
Poland	180 160 000
Slovakia	85 000 000
Bulgaria	15 000 000
Lithuania	6 000 000
Total	2 014 406 622

This is unlikely to represent the full extent of fossil fuel financing because the mixed category includes 13 schemes worth EUR 815 million (7 of them in the Czech Republic) that allow support for fossil gas or a combination of fossil gas, biomass and waste incineration. It is likely that some of this funding will ultimately support additional fossil fuel infrastructure, particularly under the label of ‘high-efficiency cogeneration’.

Figure 7. Trends in fossil fuel investments (2021–2025).

In 2025, four new fossil fuel investments were approved, with disbursements totalling EUR 45 million to date: one new CHP scheme supplying district heating systems in Bulgaria,⁵¹ two new combined-cycle gas turbine (CCGT) plants in the Czech Republic,⁵² and a subsequent disbursement for one CHP scheme in

⁵¹ MF 2025-2 BG 0-002 [Investment support for High Efficiency Hydrogen Ready CHP Systems](#).

⁵² MF 2025-2 CZ 0-001 [UL_PPC 100 MWt \(150 MWe\), TRMICE](#); MF 2025-2 CZ 0-002 [EGT-transition to low-emission heat and power generation, Stage 3](#).

Poland.⁵³ Based solely on funding disbursed in 2025, this was the Fund's lowest year for fossil fuel spending to date. However, based on the amounts that beneficiary countries expect to draw for these investments, the total expected funding for these four investments alone will exceed EUR 648 million, undermining any apparent progress and locking in substantial fossil fuel support until 2030.⁵⁴ All four investments were approved as priority investments categorised under the priority area 'reduction of energy use through energy efficiency'.

This marked the first time that Bulgaria, one of the Fund's original beneficiaries, received funding for fossil fuels. Although the country joined the Fund in 2020, its first disbursements were not made until 2023. Until 2025, Bulgaria had invested exclusively in energy efficiency and electricity grids. The fossil fuel scheme, which will run from 2026 to 2030, supports new CHP units as well as the full or partial replacement of existing coal-fired units. Although it received EUR 15 million in 2025, total Fund support is expected to reach EUR 80 million.⁵⁵ The scheme is similar to one approved for Bucharest in 2024,⁵⁶ with both Romania and Bulgaria arguing that the CHP plants will eventually run on hydrogen. While hydrogen-fired power plants are becoming technically feasible, given the expected availability and cost of renewable hydrogen over the coming decades, it is highly unlikely that these plants will ever operate on hydrogen.

Among the Fund's fossil fuel investments, one project in the Czech Republic, approved in 2022,⁵⁷ was discontinued in 2024 after the country failed to spend the allocated funding within two years.⁵⁸ The discontinued amount totalled EUR 10 million. The investment concerned the modernisation (reconstruction or replacement) of energy sources in industry under the ETS through high-efficiency CHP generation, involving a fuel switch from solid fossil fuels to fossil gas.

It remains unclear whether a similar outcome awaits the Turceni gas-fired power plant (475 megawatts (MW)) in Romania. To recall, two major gas-fired power plants, Işalniţa (850 MW) and Turceni, were approved in 2022 as part of the restructuring of the Oltenia coal complex and received EUR 253 million and EUR 167 million, respectively. Both projects faced significant delays, while projected construction costs doubled. The Işalniţa project has since been cancelled and replaced by a battery storage project at the same

⁵³ MF 2025-1 PL 0-002 [Cogeneration for District Heating – Part II](#).

⁵⁴ The projected total is not included in our overall evaluation of the Fund, as our analysis tracks only confirmed disbursements to date. Therefore, only the EUR 45 million actually disbursed in 2025 is reflected in our assessment.

⁵⁵ MF 2025-2 BG 0-002.

⁵⁶ MF 2024-2 RO 0-001 [Support for development of high-efficiency cogeneration capacities - in the district heating sector](#).

⁵⁷ MF 2022-1 CZ 0-003 [Scheme: Modernisation of energy sources to natural gas with CHP, priority investments of the Programme "ENERG ETS" \(Improvement of energy efficiency and reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases in EU ETS industry\)](#).

⁵⁸ European Commission, [Commission Decision of 11.12.2024 on the disbursement of revenues from the Modernisation Fund under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council – second biannual disbursement cycle of 2024 – and amending Commission Decisions C\(2021\) 9135 and C\(2022\) 3496 on the disbursement of revenues under the Modernisation Fund](#), 2, 11 December 2024.

site, of which the Commission has been notified. The future of the Turceni project, however, remains uncertain, with the project still subject to tender procedures four years after its approval by the Fund.

Waste incineration with energy recovery

In 2025, there were no new investments in waste incineration with energy recovery. It is difficult to determine the reasons for this, as the Commission publishes only the list of approved investments, while the full list of submitted proposals and the rationale for rejecting some of them remain undisclosed.

Between 2021 and 2024, Modernisation Fund disbursed a total of EUR 1.9 billion to 14 investments in waste incineration with energy recovery. These were concentrated in just two countries. Poland received the largest share, with EUR 1.3 billion (all in the form of investment schemes), while the Czech Republic received EUR 594 million (all individual projects).

All 14 investments were designated as priority investments by the Fund authorities. Before 2024, they fell under the priority area of ‘improvement of energy efficiency’, while from 2024 onwards they were classified under ‘reduction of overall energy use through energy efficiency’.

The mixed category also includes an additional three investments,⁵⁹ all in the Czech Republic, which will support waste incineration with energy recovery through the burning of refuse-derived fuel (RDF), produced from mixed municipal and commercial waste.⁶⁰

Unsustainable renewables

Between 2021 and 2025, this category comprised eight investments totalling EUR 328 million.⁶¹ One new scheme related to biomethane production was approved in Poland in 2025.⁶² The scheme was classified as non-priority and will run until 2030. It aims to support the production of at least 80 million cubic metres (m³) of biomethane per year, which, according to the Polish authorities, is expected to result in approximately 40 biomethane production facilities. The amount disbursed for this scheme in 2025 was EUR 24.8 million, while total expected funding from the Modernisation Fund amounts to EUR 198 million.⁶³

⁵⁹ MF 2024-1 CZ 0-011 [Decarbonisation of the Karviná CHP Plant – part: Multi-fuel Boiler with Combined Heat and Power Generation and Gas-fired CHP Installation with Combined Heat and Power Generation](#); MF 2024-1 CZ 0-014 [Modernisation of the Olomouc CHP Plant – Part: Multi-Fuel Boiler and Gas-fired CHP Unit](#); MF 2024-2 CZ 0-010 [Decarbonisation and Modernisation of the Ostrava Location](#).

⁶⁰ Since these projects will also support fossil gas and biomass combustion – and the final allocation for each individual fuel source cannot be determined – they have been classified as mixed.

⁶¹ MF 2022-1 CZ 1-004 [Scheme \(Part 2A\): Modernisation of energy sources to biomass without CHP; non-priority investments of the Programme “ENERG ETS” \(Improvement of energy efficiency and reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases in EU ETS industry\)](#). This scheme was approved in 2022 but discontinued in 2024, as it had not been financed by the Czech authorities for over two years. It remains included in our overall investment count for this category, but the discontinued amount has been deducted from the financial total.

⁶² MF 2025-2 PL 1-002 [Improving of energy security through the use of biomethane](#).

⁶³ Investment Committee, [IC Recommendation on Non-Priority Proposal | MF 2025-2 PL 1-002 | Improving of energy security through the use of biomethane](#), 21 October 2025.

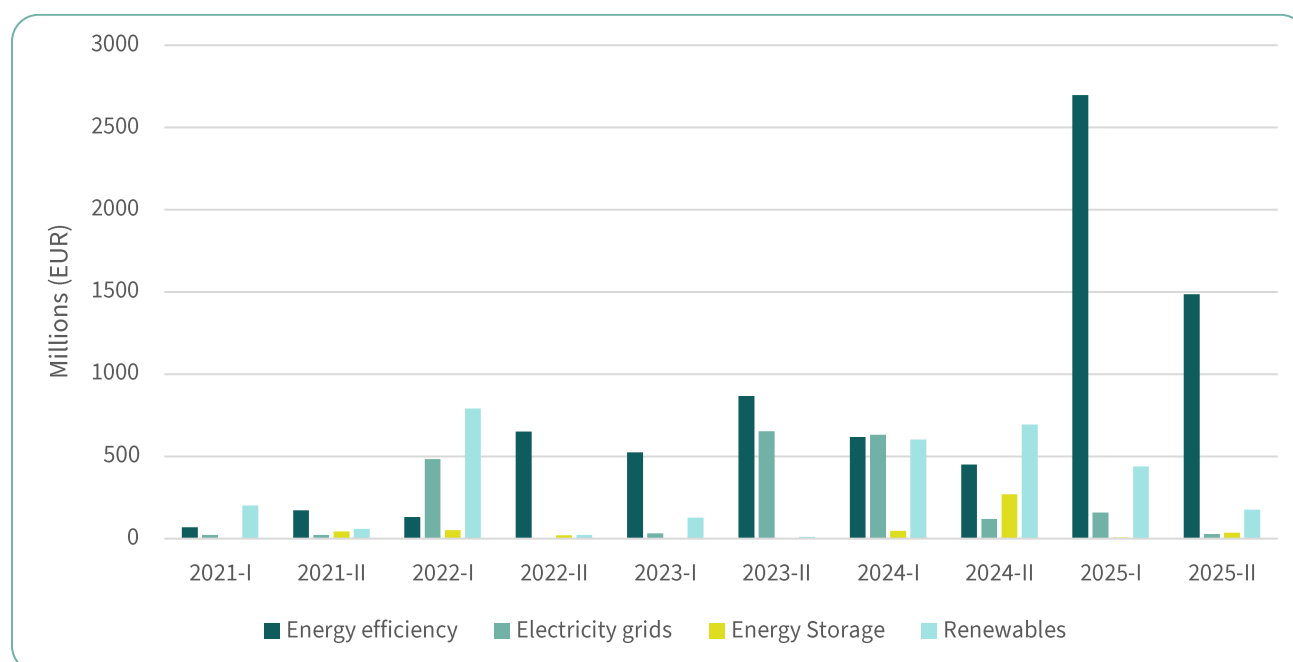
Between 2021 and 2025, the majority of investments in this category (6 out of 8) were in the Czech Republic, all supporting the use of forest biomass for energy. The remaining investments comprise the Polish biomethane scheme described above and one investment in Hungary supporting the development of biogas and biomethane production facilities for electricity generation and heating and cooling.⁶⁴

Five of the eight investments are investment schemes, while the remaining three are individual projects. Most were designated as priority investments by the Fund authorities. Prior to 2024, they were categorised under ‘generation and use of electricity from renewable sources’ and ‘improvement of energy efficiency’. Since 2024, they have been classified under ‘generation and use of electricity from renewable sources, including renewable hydrogen’.

In our assessment, a further 22 investments could, depending on the exact nature of the projects, also be considered ‘unsustainable renewables’, as they include support for biomass, biogas or greenfield hydropower alongside other fuel and energy sources. However, these have been classified under the mixed category because it was not possible to determine either the amount allocated to each technology. Most of the biomass-related investments are in the Czech Republic, most biogas-related investments are in Poland, and the hydropower-related investments are in Romania.

Favourable investments

Figure 8. Trends in favourable investments (2021–2025).⁶⁵



⁶⁴ In principle, small-scale biogas can contribute positively to local energy needs if based exclusively on agricultural residues or sewage sludge; however, this appears unlikely for these specific projects. Biomethane production, by contrast, is inherently energy-intensive.

⁶⁵ Figure 7 excludes energy communities and renewable hydrogen, as the disbursement amounts are too small to be visually represented.

Among the more favourable investment categories, energy efficiency has maintained some momentum throughout the Modernisation Fund's operations, apart from the initial year. Investment surged in 2025, reaching over EUR 4.18 billion in that year alone, compared with EUR 3.48 billion invested across the entire period up to 2024. Given that energy efficiency improvements are among the most effective ways of reducing energy consumption – particularly in a region that performs poorly in this area, especially in buildings and transport – this shift is a welcome development.

Electricity grid investments have shown a modest upward trend since the Fund's second year, increasing from EUR 483 million in 2022 to EUR 687 million in 2024, before dropping again in 2025 to a meagre EUR 185 million. However, indicative budgets submitted by beneficiary countries suggest that over EUR 800 million could ultimately support investments approved in 2025 over the coming years.⁶⁶

As with energy efficiency, the region is characterised by ageing electricity and heat transmission and distribution infrastructure, combined with chronic underinvestment.⁶⁷ Since grid capacity has been identified – alongside regulatory barriers – as one of the main bottlenecks to renewable energy deployment, and given the long lead times required to plan and build grid infrastructure, it is encouraging that the number of countries using the Fund's resources for grids has increased from three to seven since last year. However, this still means that almost half of the beneficiaries are not using the Fund's support for grid investments, while the total amounts disbursed remain low compared with the region's assessed needs.⁶⁸

Following a record year in 2024, which saw the highest annual allocations for both renewables and energy storage, at EUR 1.3 billion and EUR 318 million, respectively, 2025 brought a decline, with EUR 604 million and EUR 43 million invested in these two categories. For energy storage, total investments over the Fund's five years of operation reached only EUR 477 million, with 7 out of 10 projects approved after 2024. This suggests a relatively late shift towards supporting storage capacity, despite its essential role in scaling up intermittent renewable energy.

Energy efficiency

We identified 109 investments under the energy efficiency category (up from 65 in 2024), totalling EUR 7.6 billion (up from EUR 3.4 billion in 2024), disbursed across 12 countries (compared with 9 in 2024). Of the Modernisation Fund's beneficiaries, only Portugal has not accessed any funding for this category.

⁶⁶ MF 2025-1 CZ 0-007 [Modernisation and development of electricity distribution and transmission systems](#); MF 2025-1 HU 0-002 [Electricity grid development](#); MF 2025-1 LV 0-001 [Support for an increased capacity of the Latvia's electricity grid](#); MF 2025-1 SI 0-001 [Scheme EE \(Part A\): Modernisation and development of the electricity transmission and distribution network](#); MF 2025-2 SI 0-001 [Scheme EE \(Part A\): Modernisation and development of the electricity transmission and distribution network](#).

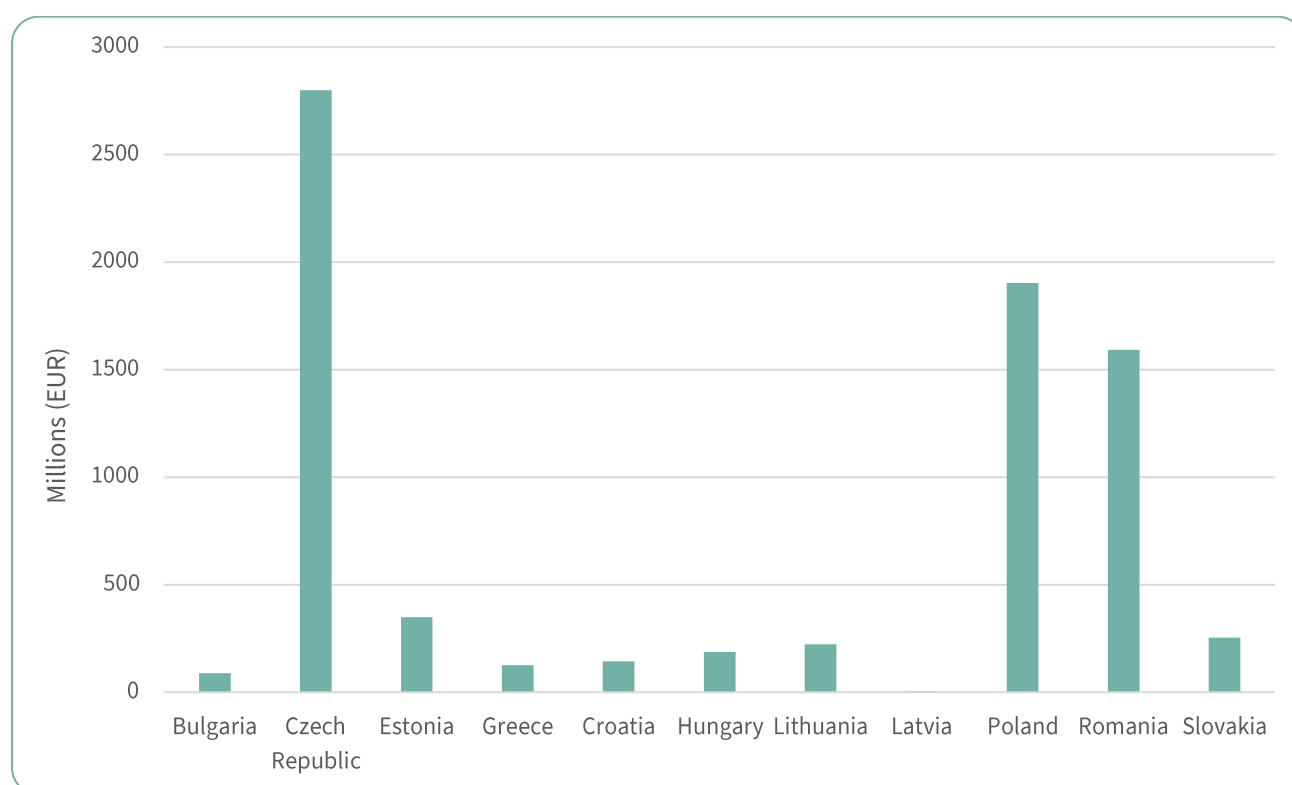
⁶⁷ James O'Connor, [Briefing: Future proofing Central Eastern Europe's grids](#), Climate Action Network Europe, 15 February 2024.

⁶⁸ European Commission, [Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions | 'European Grids Package'](#), 10 December 2025.

The vast majority – 106 out of 109 investments – were classified as priority investments, aligned with the Fund’s objectives of reducing overall energy consumption through energy efficiency measures and modernising energy networks. The three non-priority investments – two in Poland and one in the Czech Republic – were linked to the national My Heating Programme,⁶⁹ and the renovation of heating systems in residential houses and apartment buildings, respectively.⁷⁰

In total, the Fund supported 90 schemes and 19 projects in this category. The largest allocations went to the Fund’s biggest beneficiaries: the Czech Republic (EUR 2.8 billion), Poland (EUR 1.9 billion) and Romania (approximately EUR 1.6 billion). These were followed by Estonia (EUR 348 million), Slovakia (EUR 253 million) and Lithuania (EUR 222 million). Notably, Estonia and Lithuania allocated the majority of their Fund resources to this category.

Figure 9. Total energy efficiency investments by country (2021–2025).



⁶⁹ MF 2021-2 PL 1-001 [My heating](#); MF 2022-2 PL 1-002 [My heating](#).

⁷⁰ MF 2025-2 CZ 1-001 [Renewable Modernisation of Energy Sources for Residential Sector \(HOUSEnerg Programme\)](#).

Table 7. Overview of energy efficiency investments (2021–2025).

Scheme/project type	Country
Building renovation	Czech Republic (7), Estonia (8), Hungary (1), Lithuania (6), Poland (1), Slovakia (3)
District heating and cooling infrastructure	Bulgaria (1) Czech Republic (1), Hungary (6), Poland (1), Romania (4), Slovakia (3)
Industry modernisation	Czech Republic (4), Greece (1), Lithuania (2), Poland (3), Romania (1)
Grids (digitalisation of electricity transmission networks, rollout of smart meters)	Bulgaria (3), Greece (1), Romania (4), Poland (3), Slovakia (2)
Heat pumps	Poland (3), Czech Republic (1), Greece (2)
Transport (public transport modernisation, electric vehicle purchase incentives, charging infrastructure for heavy-duty transport)	Croatia (3), Czech Republic (5), Estonia (6), Greece (1), Lithuania (2), Latvia (1), Poland (2) Romania (11)
Agriculture	Lithuania (3), Romania (1)
Public lighting	Czech Republic (1), Hungary (1)

Renewables

The renewable energy category includes investments in photovoltaics, either as stand-alone projects or combined with battery energy storage, as well as wind power, geothermal heat plants, solar thermal collector systems, rehabilitation of hydropower facilities and small biogas facilities.^{71,72}

We identified 50 investments in this category (up from 37 in 2024), with a total disbursed amount of EUR 3.1 billion (compared with EUR 2.5 billion in 2024) across 10 beneficiary countries (9 in 2024): Romania (20), the Czech Republic (12), Croatia (5), Poland (6), Lithuania (2), Latvia (1), Hungary (1), Portugal (1), Slovenia (1) and Slovakia (1).

Notably, the Czech Republic (EUR 1.4 billion) and Romania (EUR 1.3 billion) together received 89% of total renewables funding. Among the Modernisation Fund's beneficiaries, only Bulgaria, Estonia and Greece have not accessed funding under this category.

⁷¹ Only one investment (in Romania) concerned hydropower rehabilitation: MF 2024-1 RO 0-004 [Retrofit and modernisation of the Micro Hydro Power Plant with an installed power of 9.9 MW within Turceni Thermal Power Plant Branch](#).

⁷² Contracts for difference schemes supporting renewables are also included in this category.

Nineteen investments combined renewable energy with energy storage components, while only four investments did not include a photovoltaic component. Wind power was included in 14 schemes.

All investments except two were designated as priority investments. In Poland, the non-priority investment approved in 2022⁷³ and subsequently disbursed in 2025 involved the conversion of fossil fuel-based heat-only generation plants to renewable sources, including geothermal energy, solar thermal systems and large-scale heat pumps.

Grids

The grids category includes 23 investments (18 in 2024), totalling EUR 2.1 billion in disbursed funding. To date, seven countries have accessed support for grid-related projects (compared with three in 2024): Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Romania and Slovenia.

Compared with last year's results, Romania remained by far the largest recipient, with 13 investments (3 schemes and 10 projects) amounting to EUR 1.6 billion. These investments focused on expanding and modernising the country's electricity transmission and distribution networks.

Apart from Poland, which received EUR 247 million for three schemes focused on developing electric vehicle charging infrastructure, other countries in this category focused on schemes and projects dedicated to the modernisation and expansion of transmission and distribution grids.

In addition to these dedicated investments, grid-related improvements were also supported through measures categorised as energy efficiency, as detailed in the respective section above.

Energy storage

This category comprises 10 investments, totalling EUR 477 million in disbursed funding. Support was directed to 6 countries: the Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania (3 investments), Poland (2 investments) and Romania (2 investments).

Of these, nine investments clearly targeted battery storage. However, for one scheme in Poland, the specific type of energy storage to be supported remains unspecified. All 10 investments were classified as priority investments under the Modernisation Fund's eligibility framework.

Additional support may also be directed towards energy storage through certain schemes in the renewables and energy communities categories, where the Fund's rules allow support for residential battery storage, depending on national allocation decisions.

⁷³ MF 2022-2 PL 1-001 [RES - heat sources for district heating](#).

Energy communities

Member States' interest in this category remains minimal. In 2025, only one new investment in energy communities was approved, in the Czech Republic.⁷⁴ The amount disbursed in 2025 was EUR 5 million, while the Czech Republic indicated total expected Modernisation Fund support of EUR 152 million for an investment proposal for the period up to 2029.

The Czech proposal aims to support the development of energy communities by enabling collective generation, storage and sharing of renewable electricity, including from photovoltaics, wind and biogas CHP. It also includes support for integrating electric vehicle chargers and equipment for metering, monitoring and energy management.

By the end of 2025, only four countries – the Czech Republic, Latvia, Hungary and Poland – had requested funding for energy communities under the Fund.

In Hungary, three investments were confirmed, but only two remain active, with a combined budget of EUR 20 million. The third investment was discontinued. The first investment is structured as a scheme and includes components supporting renewable energy and energy storage. The submission deadline for the first call for applications, with a budget of EUR 11.4 million, was November 2021, and selected projects are expected to be completed by the end of August 2026.

According to REScoop.eu, the first call under the Fund in Hungary (autumn 2021) was open to all types of entities, including large energy companies, provide they committed to creating and registering an energy community. This approach raises concerns about potential corporate capture and questions over how effective citizen control of energy communities will be ensured.⁷⁵ The plan for the use of the other active investment, with a budget of EUR 8.6 million, is not publicly available.

Renewable hydrogen

There were three new renewable hydrogen investments in in 2025, bringing the total number of investments in this category to five by the end of the year. Total committed funding now amounts to EUR 80 million.

Only three countries – the Czech Republic, Greece and Latvia – have accessed Modernisation Fund support for renewable hydrogen. The largest investment, in Greece, has received EUR 37.5 million and aims to

⁷⁴ MF 2025-2 CZ 0-009 [Scheme: Community Energy Development of the “KOMMUNERG” Programme \(Community Energy\)](#).

⁷⁵ REScoop.eu, [Hungary | Finance for energy communities](#), last updated 5 June 2026.

replace diesel buses with hydrogen-powered buses.⁷⁶ The remaining investments focus on supporting the production of renewable hydrogen.

While this report includes hydrogen-powered buses under the renewable hydrogen category, we do not consider renewable hydrogen to be a viable solution for decarbonising road transport. Renewable hydrogen is likely to remain scarce and expensive for the foreseeable future, creating a significant risk that vehicles will instead rely on fossil-based hydrogen.⁷⁷

Cross-cutting issues

The next two sections examine key issues identified in the Modernisation Fund's operations: the distinction between 'priority' and 'non-priority' investments, and the decarbonisation of heating. They revisit investments already presented earlier in the report and do not introduce new cases. Rather, they provide an alternative perspective on the same set of investments and should not be interpreted as expanding the overall investment portfolio analysed.

Non-priority investments

Non-priority investments have absorbed over EUR 1.8 billion (EUR 1.1 billion in 2024), accounting for 9% of total disbursed Modernisation Fund support to date. These comprised 19 investments across the Czech Republic (7), Lithuania (1), Poland (5) and Romania (6). The Czech Republic (EUR 1.1 billion) and Romania (EUR 529 million) switched places as the largest recipients, with the Czech Republic moving to the top after adding EUR 700 million to its scheme for replacing fossil fuel-based heating with 'other heating sources'.⁷⁸ Romania, meanwhile, introduced no new non-priority investments in 2025.

The largest projects funded under this category were gas-fired power plants in Işalniţa and Turceni in Romania. The largest scheme was in the Czech Republic, where EUR 1 billion was allocated in two rounds of funding (2022 and 2025) to replace fossil fuel-based heating sources with 'other heating sources'.

In total, 10 investments supported fossil gas and 4 supported biomass. Notably, three schemes in Poland and two in the Czech Republic supported heat pumps. However, the Czech schemes also included biomass boilers and heaters, diminishing their overall climate benefits. The Polish schemes supporting heat pumps appear to have targeted single-family homes, which at the time was inconsistent with the Fund's priorities. As a result, they received funding as non-priority investments.

⁷⁶ MF 2025-1 EL 0-002 [Replacement of urban diesel buses by 50 new urban fuel cell electric buses fueled by renewable hydrogen in Athens](#).

⁷⁷ Diana Maciąga, [Hydrogen buses in Poland: Where did it all go wrong?](#), CEE Bankwatch Network, 18 May 2026.

⁷⁸ MF 2022-2 CZ 1-001 [Renewable Modernisation of Energy Sources for Residential Sector \(HOUSEnerg Programme\)](#), and MF 2025-2 CZ 1-001 [Renewable Modernisation of Energy Sources for Residential Sector \(HOUSEnerg Programme\)](#).

These examples show that the non-priority category is largely being used to support harmful investments, particularly those involving fossil gas and biomass. However, as outlined earlier, similarly problematic projects – with the exception of gas pipelines – have also been approved under the priority category. This effectively erodes the distinction between the two categories, transforming what should be an exception-based pathway into a second track for business-as-usual investments.

Heating

The analysis maps investments related to heating financed through the Fund. It covers both supply- and demand-side measures, including investments in heating and cooling networks, heat sources and heat pumps. Energy efficiency investments, such as building renovation measures where the replacement of individual heat sources forms only one component of a broader intervention, were excluded.

Between 2021 and 2025, 91 heating-related investments were identified, with EUR 6.5 billion disbursed across 9 countries to date. The largest number of investments were in the Czech Republic (40), totalling EUR 2.8 billion, followed by Poland (21) with EUR 2 billion and Hungary (10) with EUR 315 million.

Fourteen investments focused on upgrades to district heating and cooling networks, covering just five countries. The majority were located in Hungary (six investments), followed by Romania (four), while Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Croatia each implemented one investment.

Twelve investments supported heat pumps across six countries: Poland (four),⁷⁹ the Czech Republic (three),⁸⁰ Greece (two),⁸¹ Latvia (one),⁸² Romania (one)⁸³ and Slovakia (one).⁸⁴ In many cases, heat pumps were only one of several heating technologies supported under a scheme. Only three investments supported large-scale heat pumps: two in Poland and one in the Czech Republic.

⁷⁹ MF 2021-2 PL 1-001 [My heating](#); MF 2022-2 PL 1-002 [My heating \(subsequent disbursement\)](#); MF 2022-2 PL 1-001 [RES – heat sources for district heating](#); MF 2025-2 PL 1-001 [RES – heat sources for district heating \(subsequent disbursement\)](#).

⁸⁰ MF 2022-2 CZ 1-001 [Renewable Modernisation of Energy Sources for Residential Sector \(HOUSEnerg Programme\)](#); MF 2025-2 CZ 1-001 [Renewable Modernisation of Energy Sources for Residential Sector \(HOUSEnerg Programme\) \(subsequent disbursement\)](#); MF 2024-2 CZ 0-010 [Decarbonisation and Modernisation of the Ostrava Location – large scale heat pump](#).

⁸¹ MF 2025-1 EL 0-003 [Energy efficiency measures in public buildings through Energy Performance Contracting \(EPC\) – first pilot implementation in municipal swimming pools \[Scheme\]](#); MF 2025-1 EL 0-004 [Scheme: Modernization of heating and cooling systems of greenhouse infrastructure in Greece using RES](#).

⁸² MF 2024-1 LV 0-001 [Use of renewable energy sources in multi-apartment buildings, public buildings, and energy communities](#).

⁸³ MF 2025-2 RO 0-002 [Supporting investments in new electricity production capacities produced from renewable sources, with integrated storage facilities, for self-consumption for public entities](#).

⁸⁴ MF 2024-2 SK 0-003 [Increasing energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in households of low-income groups](#).

Three investments supported geothermal energy: two in Poland,⁸⁵ which were already included among the heat pump investments, and one in Portugal.⁸⁶

The Czech Republic had 39 investments related to heat generation. These included 19 investments supporting fossil gas, 7 supporting waste incineration, 6 supporting biomass incineration, and 4 mixed investments where fossil gas, waste incineration and/or biomass incineration could be supported. Only three investments could be considered potentially sustainable, as they support heat pumps and solar thermal systems for hot water heating. However, even among these, two allow support for biomass boilers and heaters.

Greece had two investments in this category, both supporting heat pumps: one related to municipal swimming pools and the other to the agricultural sector.

Hungary had four investments related to heat generation. At least two supported biomass combustion or generation based on biogas and biomethane. One investment supported heat storage, while another focused on recovering and reusing residual heat from municipally owned public baths.

Latvia had one scheme supporting the purchase, installation and connection of solar panels, heat pumps and solar collectors for owners of multi-apartment buildings, municipalities and energy communities.

Poland had 21 investments related to heat generation. Seven supported waste incineration, five fossil gas, two biomass incineration, two biogas projects that may be considered unsustainable due to the scale of funding provided, and one mixed investment combining support for fossil gas and biomass incineration. Only four investments could be considered genuinely sustainable: two supporting heat pumps⁸⁷ and two supporting geothermal heat plants, large-scale heat pumps and solar thermal collector plants.⁸⁸

In Portugal, one investment supported geothermal energy utilisation.

In Romania, two investments were identified. One supported three fossil gas CHP units in Bucharest, while the other may support heat pumps, with an indicated capacity of 40 MW.

Slovakia implemented five investments related to heat generation. Three can clearly be classified as supporting fossil gas, while the fuel source for the remaining two is unclear. However, given that they support high-efficiency combined heat and/or cooling generation, and based on previous experience, the funding is likely to support fossil gas-based systems.

⁸⁵ MF 2022-2 PL 1-001 [RES - heat sources for district heating](#); MF 2025-2 PL 1-001 [RES - heat sources for district heating \(subsequent disbursement\)](#).

⁸⁶ MF 2025-2 PT 0-001 [Use of the Geothermal Potential of Natural Mineral Waters and Geothermal Resources](#).

⁸⁷ MF 2021-2 PL 1-001 [My heating](#); MF 2022-2 PL 1-002 [My heating](#).

⁸⁸ MF 2022-2 PL 1-001 [RES - heat sources for district heating](#); MF 2025-2 PL 1-001 [RES - heat sources for district heating \(subsequent disbursement\)](#).

Conclusions

In 2025, the Modernisation Fund reached a record level of investments that could be considered aligned with the EU's climate and energy objectives, with EUR 4.18 billion directed towards energy efficiency alone. However, this was not sufficient to significantly improve the overall balance of the previous four years. Our analysis shows that for every EUR 3 spent on favourable projects, at least EUR 1 was allocated to harmful investments. In its first five years of operation, between 21 and 35% of the Fund's revenues from emissions allowances – equivalent to EUR 4.2 billion to EUR 7.1 billion – were disbursed to investments supporting fossil gas, waste incineration and biomass combustion.

Although the number of clearly harmful investments declined in 2025, most notably with no new support for waste incineration, this improvement may prove temporary. Based on current national pipelines, substantial funding for fossil fuel- and biomass-related investments is expected to be disbursed in the coming years. This risks undermining recent progress and locking in support for harmful technologies until 2030. Notably, some countries that had previously not used the Fund to support fossil fuels, such as Bulgaria, have now started doing so.

Several issues identified last year remain unresolved. The limited capacity of Member States to plan and propose genuinely modern energy solutions, combined with funding criteria that do not sufficiently discourage outdated and polluting technologies, continues to undermine the Fund's potential. A lack of transparency around some schemes and projects also limited the ability of this analysis to assess the details and impacts of certain investments.

Absorption rates remain uneven. While countries such as the Czech Republic and Romania have performed strongly, each accessing over 40% of their available allocation in the Fund's first five years, others continue to lag behind. Despite new beneficiaries joining the Fund in 2024, Bulgaria, Latvia and Slovakia have yet to reach 20% absorption.

To date, 10 out of 294 investments have been discontinued, 6 of them in the Czech Republic. This number may increase as projects approach implementation deadlines and face growing cost pressures, including from inflation.

Between 2021 and 2025, we identified 39 Fund investments – totalling more than EUR 2 billion – that clearly support fossil fuels. In addition, at least 13 further investments, worth EUR 815 million, carry a significant risk of supporting fossil fuel use. Most of these investments target fossil gas demand, potentially creating new gas consumption patterns and long-term dependency.

Beyond fossil fuels, the Fund has also allocated substantial resources to other environmentally harmful technologies. Waste incineration with energy recovery received EUR 1.9 billion, while biomass combustion accounted for a further EUR 345 million. At least 25 additional investments could also result in support for waste incineration or biomass combustion.

Most harmful investments have been concentrated among the Fund's three largest beneficiaries: the Czech Republic, Poland and Romania. Moreover, many of these projects were financed as priority investments under the Fund's rules, weakening the intended distinction between strategic and non-strategic spending.

There have also been more positive developments. Energy efficiency has become the Fund's largest investment category by a wide margin, reaching EUR 7.6 billion over five years. After steady growth in previous years, investments surged in 2025 alone to EUR 4.18 billion – exceeding the combined total of EUR 3.48 billion invested in all previous years.

Grid infrastructure and battery storage have also seen encouraging progress. While investment in these areas was initially slow, momentum has increased since 2024, with higher levels of funding now being disbursed and additional budgets planned for the coming years. However, given the scale of regional needs, further acceleration remains essential.

Progress in the heating sector has been much more limited. Most investments continue to support centralised and polluting solutions, including so-called 'highly efficient' CHP plants running on gas, biomass or waste. By contrast, support for the modernisation of district heating and cooling networks and industrial heat pumps remains insufficient. Even where heat pump schemes exist, they are often combined with polluting technologies, reducing their overall impact.

As in previous years, the potential of energy communities, just transition measures and support for low-income households remains largely underutilised. In 2025, only one new investment targeted energy communities, bringing the total of investments in this area to just five.

The distinction between 'priority' and 'non-priority' investments, as well as the decarbonisation of heating, remain key issues for the Fund. In practice, the boundary between the two investment categories remains unclear. Non-priority investments have included both fossil fuel projects, such as gas pipelines in Romania, and renewable support schemes, such as residential heat pump programmes in Poland. At the same time, most funding for fossil fuels, biomass combustion and waste incineration has been channelled through priority investments.

The decarbonisation of heating has largely focused on replacing hard coal and lignite-based generation with fossil gas, waste incineration and biomass combustion, while support for genuinely low-carbon alternatives, such as heat pumps and geothermal energy, remains limited.

As the EU reviews the ETS and considers the future of the Fund beyond 2030, the findings of this report demonstrate the need to revise the current rules governing the Fund.

The Fund must align its investments with the EU's climate and energy objectives by ending support for fossil gas, waste incineration and unsustainable biomass, increasing support for electrification on both the supply and demand sides, providing greater technical assistance to countries with weaker administrative capacity, and substantially improving transparency and public accountability.

Recommendations

1. Maintain the European Commission's proposed exclusion of fossil fuels from the Modernisation Fund and bring the deadline forward to 2029 at the latest.
2. Phase out financing for waste incineration and biomass combustion.
3. Increase support for electrification on both the supply and demand sides.
4. Redirect heating sector investments towards clean solutions.
5. Strengthen the definition and scope of priority investments to exclude harmful investments from this category.
6. Increase support for the just transition in carbon-intensive regions and for low-income households.
7. Improve transparency and stakeholder consultation, especially at Member State level, by including civil society in the planning and implementing stages.
8. Provide policy and technical support to beneficiary Member States to improve absorption rates and increase the share of favourable investments within the Fund.

Annex 1: Methodology

We downloaded the list of investment proposals (294 in total) from the Modernisation Fund website in .xlsx format and categorised each investment as described below.⁸⁹ Our classification was subsequently reviewed by national experts in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Greece, Latvia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

As in the European Commission's approach, subsequent disbursements are treated as separate investments in this report. Discontinued investments are included in the analysis to ensure consistency with the Commission's figures. However, any amounts subsequently deducted following the discontinuation of these investments have been excluded.

If an investment supports **fossil fuel** infrastructure, it is classified under the fossil fuels category. This includes gas transmission and distribution infrastructure, gas-fired power plants (including so-called 'high-efficiency' cogeneration plants running on gas) and LNG terminals.

The **energy efficiency** category includes demand-side investments, such as heat pumps, building renovations and smart meters; grid projects that clearly contribute to decreasing energy consumption or network losses; selected transport schemes, including the purchase of electric vehicles and the construction or upgrade of charging infrastructure; and energy efficiency improvements in the agricultural sector.

The **grids** category covers electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure. However, some investments that could be classified as grid projects were included under energy efficiency where their primary objective was to improve energy efficiency, such as charging infrastructure for electric vehicles. We did not identify any grid projects serving only a single facility.

The **renewables** category includes photovoltaics, either as stand-alone installations or combined with battery energy storage, as well as wind power, geothermal heat plants, solar thermal systems, the rehabilitation of hydropower facilities and small biogas installations.

Some renewable technologies may be environmentally unsustainable depending on factors such as location, emissions (particularly for some geothermal projects), energy intensity or other associated impacts. We therefore created a separate **unsustainable renewables** category for technologies where these concerns are more likely to arise, including forest biomass power plants, large-scale biogas projects not based on local residues, and biomethane projects.

The terms 'sustainable' and 'unsustainable' reflect Bankwatch's assessment of technologies and fuels based on their environmental impacts and long-term sustainability. These terms do not correspond to

⁸⁹ Modernisation Fund, [What can be financed | List of confirmed and recommended investment proposals](#), accessed 1 July 2026.

categories defined in the 2023 Renewable Energy Directive (RED III) or any other EU legislation, nor do they imply any judgement about the legality of individual projects.

Given the scale of funding allocated to **waste incineration with energy recovery**, we created a separate waste incineration category. This includes heat and power plants that use waste as a fuel.

The renewable hydrogen category comprises investments supporting electrolyzers.

The **energy storage** category refers almost exclusively to battery storage.

The **energy communities** category includes investments supporting the establishment and development of community energy projects.

The **mixed** category includes schemes that may support fossil fuels, waste incineration, unsustainable renewables, or a combination of these. In some cases, these schemes may also support favourable investments, but the available information does not allow us to determine the proportion of funding allocated to each technology.

Annex 2: Modernisation Fund investments (2021–2025)

Beneficiary Member State	Title of investment	Year-round	Disbursed amount (EUR)	Classification (Bankwatch)
Bulgaria	Rolling out of smart meters, including necessary infrastructure, stage of the project for integration of advanced metering infrastructure	2023-I	30 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Bulgaria	Integration of Metering Data Management (MDM) System, part of Advanced Metering Infrastructure project	2023-I	9 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Bulgaria	Modernization and development of the information systems and physical infrastructure of a licensed distribution network operator with the purpose of accelerated electrification and decarbonization of energy consumption and production	2023-I	30 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Bulgaria	Modernisation, digital transformation and development of the information systems and physical infrastructure of the electricity distribution grid in South-Eastern Bulgaria to enable smart grids for accelerated electrification of transport, storage deployment, decarbonisation and decentralization of energy consumption and production in distribution grids	2023-I	31 893 429.00	Electricity grids
Bulgaria	Bulgarian Grid REinforcement ENABLING Full-Fledged Clean Energy Rollout - GREENABLER	2024-I	65 240 773.00	Electricity grids
Bulgaria	Investment support for Modernisation and Distribution in DHC networks	2025-II	20 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Bulgaria	Investment support for High-efficiency hydrogen ready CHP systems	2025-II	15 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Bulgaria	Investment support for heating and/or cooling from renewable sources	2025-II	15 000 000.00	Mixed

Croatia	Energy efficiency improvement and generation of electricity from renewable sources of the Dilj production plants'	2021-II	2 158 738.00	Renewables
Croatia	State Aid Scheme to support the production of electricity from renewable energy sources from the Modernisation fund	2022-I	40 000 000.00	Mixed
Croatia	Energy efficiency improvement and high-efficiency cogeneration investments in the manufacturing industry	2022-II	40 000 000.00	Mixed
Croatia	GRID SCALE SMART ENERGY STORAGE	2022-II	19 800 000.00	Energy storage
Croatia	State Aid Scheme to support the production of electricity from renewable energy sources from the Modernisation fund	2022-II	20 000 000.00	Mixed
Croatia	Energy efficiency improvement and high-efficiency cogeneration investments in the manufacturing industry	2023-I	40 000 000.00	Mixed
Croatia	State Aid Scheme to support the production of electricity from renewable energy sources from the Modernisation fund	2023-I	20 000 000.00	Mixed
Croatia	PV and energy storage for the public water service providers	2023-I	23 000 000.00	Renewables
Croatia	Investment in PV by public municipal waste service providers	2023-I	5 000 000.00	Renewables
Croatia	PV and energy storage for the public water services providers	2024-I	47 000 000.00	Renewables
Croatia	Investment in PV by public municipal waste service providers	2024-I	5 000 000.00	Renewables
Croatia	Decarbonization and modernisation of district heating sector	2025-I	80 000 000.00	Mixed
Croatia	Investing in road transport with zero emissions	2025-I	45 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Croatia	Investing in transport with zero emissions- financial instrument	2025-I	45 000 000.00	Energy efficiency

Croatia	Investment in battery electric motor units (BEMUs)/trains with a construction of a charging station in northern Croatia, powered by a photovoltaic power plant with energy storage	2025-II	53 600 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Scheme (Part A): Support for photovoltaic power plants with installed capacity up to 1 MW of the “RES+” Programme (New renewable energy sources)	2021-I	39 000 000.00	Renewables
Czech Republic	Scheme (Part B): Support for photovoltaic power plants with installed capacity above 1 MW of the “RES+” Programme (New renewable energy sources)	2021-I	163 000 000.00	Renewables
Czech Republic	Scheme (Part A): Modernisation of energy sources priority investments of the Programme “HEAT”	2021-II	30 000 000.00	Unsustainable renewables
Czech Republic	Scheme (Part A1): Modernisation of energy production priority investments of the Programme ENERGETS	2021-II	30 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	Scheme (Part A): Support for photovoltaic power plants with installed capacity up to 1 MW of the “RES+” Programme (New renewable energy sources)	2021-II	58 000 000.00	Renewables
Czech Republic	Scheme: Modernization of energy sources to natural gas with CHP; priority investment of the Programme “HEAT” (Modernization of thermal energy supply systems)	2022-I	50 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	Scheme: Modernisation of energy sources to natural gas with CHP; priority investments of the Programme “ENERGETS” (Improvement of energy efficiency and reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases in EU ETS industry)	2022-I	–	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	Scheme: Modernisation of energy sources to natural gas with CHP; priority investments of the Programme “ENERGETS” (Improvement of energy efficiency and reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases in EU ETS industry) (P-5 Modernization of natural gas energy sources with CHP)	2022-I	–	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	Scheme: Municipal PV - small municipalities; priority investment of the “RES+” Programme (New renewable energy sources)	2022-I	50 000 000.00	Renewables

Czech Republic	Scheme: Municipal PV – communal renewable energy; priority investment of the “RES+” Programme (New renewable energy sources)	2022-I	100 000 000.00	Renewables
Czech Republic	Scheme: Modernisation of public lighting; priority investment of the Programme “LIGHTPUB” (Modernization of public lighting systems)	2022-I	10 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Scheme (Part B): Support for photovoltaic power plants with installed capacity above 1 MW of the “RES+” Programme (New renewable energy sources)	2022-I	150 000 000.00	Renewables
Czech Republic	Scheme (Part 1A): Modernization of energy sources to biomass without CHP; non-priority investments of the Programme “HEAT” (Modernization of thermal energy supply systems)	2022-I	50 000 000.00	Unsustainable renewables
Czech Republic	Scheme (Part 1C): Modernization of energy sources to natural gas without CHP; non-priority investments of the Programme “HEAT” (Modernization of thermal energy supply systems)	2022-I	40 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	Scheme (Part 2A): Modernisation of energy sources to biomass without CHP; non-priority investments of the Programme “ENERG ETS” (Improvement of energy efficiency and reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases in EU ETS industry)	2022-I	–	Unsustainable renewables
Czech Republic	Scheme (Part 2C): Modernisation of energy sources to natural gas without CHP; non-priority investments of the Programme “ENERG ETS” (Improvement of energy efficiency and reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases in EU ETS industry)	2022-I	25 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	P-2E: Scheme – Modernization of natural gas energy sources without CHP, ENERG ETS (CZ) Programme	2022-I	5 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	Energy Efficiency and Energy Savings in houses and buildings for Residential Sector (HouseEnergy Programme)	2022-II	300 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Improving energy efficiency in industrial production under the EU ETS	2022-II	200 000 000.00	Mixed
Czech Republic	Financial instrument for improving energy efficiency in business (ENERG Programme)	2022-II	20 000 000.00	Mixed

Czech Republic	Renewable Modernisation of Energy Sources for Residential Sector (HOUSEnerg Programme)	2022-II	300 000 000.00	Mixed
Czech Republic	Modernization of the ŠKO-ENERGO heating plant	2023-I	89 376 476.00	Unsustainable renewables
Czech Republic	Modernization of “Brno-North” Heat Source for Brno City Heat Energy Supply System	2023-I	79 568 908.00	Unsustainable renewables
Czech Republic	Modernization of WtE plant of the SAKO Brno to increase processing capacity and operational efficiency	2023-I	116 780 718.00	Waste incineration
Czech Republic	Construction of WtE facility in the Mělník power plant location	2023-I	249 946 208.00	Waste incineration
Czech Republic	Scheme: Energy efficiency and savings in modernisation and development of pipelines in the district heating and cooling (DHC) - priority investment of the Programme “HEAT” (Modernization of thermal energy supply systems)	2023-I	100 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Replacement of a coal block with a gas source (STAGE I) - Opatovice	2023-I	64 255 276.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	Waste to energy plant in Písek	2023-I	53 864 049.00	Waste incineration
Czech Republic	The Construction of a steam-gas cycle PPC1 at The UE Komořany	2023-I	57 784 105.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	Waste-to-Energy Facility EVO – Komořany, Most	2023-I	105 586 266.00	Waste incineration
Czech Republic	Energy efficiency and energy savings in public buildings (ENERGov Programme)	2023-I	50 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Energy efficiency and energy savings in new buildings for public sector (ENERGov Programme)	2023-I	50 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Construction of OV VP4 media preheating	2023-II	4 648 807.34	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	EGT-transition to low-emission heat and power generation - Stage 1.	2023-II	307 762 161.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	The Construction of a steam-gas cycle PPC2 at The UE Komořany	2023-II	62 399 645.00	Fossil fuels

Czech Republic	Replacement of a coal block with a gas source - STAGE II	2023-II	47 848 099.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	EVO Planá - Energie z odpadu Tábořska / WtE Planá	2023-II	58 441 401.00	Waste incineration
Czech Republic	Energy Efficiency and Energy Savings in houses and buildings for Residential Sector (HouseEnergy Programme)	2023-II	300 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Scheme: Modernization of energy sources to natural gas with CHP; priority investment of the Programme "HEAT" (Modernization of thermal energy supply systems)	2023-II	50 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	Scheme: Installation of photovoltaic power plants in households of the "RES+" Programme (New renewable energy sources)	2024-I	500 000 000.00	Renewables
Czech Republic	Scheme: Aid for installation of photovoltaic power plants to address self-consumption of energy (in enterprises) of the "RES+" Programme (New renewable energy sources)	2024-I	5 000 000.00	Renewables
Czech Republic	Scheme: Modernisation of public transport – electric and H2 passenger trains priority investments of the Programme "TRANSGov" (Modernization of public transport)	2024-I	5 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Scheme: Modernisation of public transport – buses, trolley buses and tramways priority investments of the Programme "TRANSGov" (Modernization of public transport)	2024-I	5 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Modernisation of nitric acid production	2024-I	60 211 773.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Reduction of CO2 emissions during heat production	2024-I	5 000 000.00	Unsustainable renewables
Czech Republic	New Polymerization Plant (NPP)	2024-I	–	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	ALFAGEN – Modernisation of the melting and casting technology	2024-I	5 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	Decarbonisation of the Karviná CHP Plant – part: Multi-fuel Boiler with Combined Heat and Power Generation and Gas-fired CHP Installation with Combined Heat and Power Generation	2024-I	5 000 000.00	Mixed

Czech Republic	Energy Efficiency and Energy Savings in houses and buildings for Residential Sector (HouseEnergy Programme)	2024-I	230 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Modernisation of the Olomouc CHP Plant – Part: Multi-Fuel Boiler and Gas-fired CHP Unit	2024-I	5 000 000.00	Mixed
Czech Republic	CV_PM 45 MW EPR, Pruněřov	2024-I	5 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	Renewal of the heat and power plant Teplárna	2024-II	50 430 329.00	Mixed
Czech Republic	Strategy for a green city - ZEVO Vráto / ZEVO Vráto – České Budějovice	2024-II	5 000 000.00	Waste incineration
Czech Republic	ZEVO Opatovice/WtE Opatovice	2024-II	5 000 000.00	Waste incineration
Czech Republic	Replacement of a coal block with a gas source - STAGE III	2024-II	62 094 215.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	Renewal of the heat and power plant Energetika	2024-II	5 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	Replacement of a coal block with a gas source - STAGE IV	2024-II	5 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	Electrolytic production of renewable hydrogen of the “GREENGAS” Programme	2024-II	5 000 000.00	Renewable hydrogen
Czech Republic	New energy source NA7	2024-II	–	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Decarbonisation and Modernisation of the Ostrava Location	2024-II	5 000 000.00	Mixed
Czech Republic	Scheme: Installation of photovoltaic power plants in households of the “RES+” Programme (New renewable energy sources)	2024-II	300 000 000.00	Renewables
Czech Republic	Scheme: Modernisation of public transport – electrification of railways; priority investments of the Programme “TRANSGov” (Modernization of public transport)	2025-I	5 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Scheme: Modernisation of commercial freight transport – locomotives; priority investments of the Programme “TRANSCom” (Modernization of transport in the business sector)	2025-I	5 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Scheme: Electricity storage; of the “RES+” Programme (New renewable energy sources)	2025-I	5 000 000.00	Energy storage

Czech Republic	Modernisation and Decarbonisation of Steel Production	2025-I		Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Modernisation and development of electricity distribution and transmission systems	2025-I	5 000 000.00	Electricity grids
Czech Republic	Efficiency, energy savings and modernisation of energy sources in residential sector	2025-I	600 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Scheme: Photovoltaic power plants in small municipalities #2; of the “RES+” Programme (New renewable energy sources)	2025-I	5 000 000.00	Renewables
Czech Republic	Energy Efficiency and Energy Savings in houses and buildings for Residential Sector (HouseEnergy Programme)	2025-I	370 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Scheme: Municipal PV – small municipalities; priority investment of the “RES+” Programme (New renewable energy sources)	2025-I	50,000,000.00	Renewables
Czech Republic	UL_PPC 100 MWt (150 MWe), TRMICE	2025-II	5 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	EGT-transition to low-emission heat and power generation, Stage 3	2025-II	5 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Czech Republic	Improving energy efficiency in industrial production under EU ETS	2025-II	5 000 000.00	Mixed
Czech Republic	Scheme: Installation of photovoltaic power plants in households #2; of the “RES+” Programme (New renewable energy sources)	2025-II	5 000 000.00	Renewables
Czech Republic	Scheme: Modernisation of commercial freight transport – trucks priority investments of the Programme “TRANSCoM” (Modernization of transport in the business sector)	2025-II	5 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	New steel smelting technology at Nová huť Ostrava	2025-II	5 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Czech Republic	Scheme: Community Energy Development of the “KOMMUNERG” Programme (Community Energy)	2025-II	5 000 000.00	Energy communities
Czech Republic	Renewable Modernisation of Energy Sources for Residential Sector (HOUSEnergy Programme)	2025-II	700 000 000.00	Energy efficiency

Estonia	Programme for improvement of energy efficiency and renewable energy use in public sector buildings	2021-II	15 530 000.00	Energy efficiency
Estonia	Energy-efficient low-emission public transport programme	2021-II	9 060 000.00	Energy efficiency
Estonia	Programme for improvement of energy efficiency and renewable energy use in public sector buildings	2022-II	39 423 400.00	Energy efficiency
Estonia	Energy-efficient low-emission public transport programme	2022-II	22 997 000.00	Energy efficiency
Estonia	Programme for improvement of energy efficiency and renewable energy use in public sector buildings	2023-II	41 934 000.00	Energy efficiency
Estonia	Energy-efficient low-emission public transport programme	2023-II	24 461 000.00	Energy efficiency
Estonia	Programme for improvement of energy efficiency and renewable energy use in public sector buildings, Phase 2	2024-I	1 714 200.00	Energy efficiency
Estonia	Programme for improvement of energy efficiency and renewable energy use in public sector buildings	2024-I	14 169 900.00	Energy efficiency
Estonia	Energy-efficient low-emission public transport programme	2024-I	8 265 700.00	Energy efficiency
Estonia	Programme for improvement of energy efficiency and renewable energy use in public sector buildings	2024-II	37 885 700.00	Energy efficiency
Estonia	Energy-efficient low-emission public transport programme	2024-II	22 100 000.00	Energy efficiency
Estonia	Programme for improvement of energy efficiency and renewable energy use in public sector buildings	2025-II	21 057 000.00	Energy efficiency
Estonia	Programme for improvement of energy efficiency and renewable energy use in public sector buildings, Phase 2	2025-II	49 227 000.00	Energy efficiency
Estonia	Energy-efficient low-emission public transport programme	2025-II	40 994 000.00	Energy efficiency

Greece	Replacement of urban diesel buses by new urban electric buses in Athens	2025-I	56 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Greece	Replacement of urban diesel buses by 50 new urban fuel cell electric buses fueled by renewable hydrogen in Athens	2025-I	37 500 000.00	Renewable hydrogen
Greece	Energy efficiency measures in public buildings through Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) - first pilot implementation in municipal swimming pools [Scheme]	2025-I	15 102 400.00	Energy efficiency
Greece	Scheme: Modernization of heating and cooling systems of greenhouse infrastructure in Greece using RES	2025-I	5 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Greece	Upgrading and Modernising the Electricity Network: Smart Transformation for Enhanced Substation Capacity and Renewable Energy Integration	2025-II	32 217 867.00	Energy efficiency
Greece	Building Energy Upgrade and Production Process Modernisation at Hellenic Ministry of National Defence Factories	2025-II	16 844 438.15	Energy efficiency
Hungary	Development of Energy Communities	2021-I	11 428 571.00	Energy communities
Hungary	The modernisation and development of renewable energy based district heating systems	2021-II	–	Energy efficiency
Hungary	Development of Energy Communities	2021-II	–	Energy Communities
Hungary	Energy efficiency improvements of district heating infrastructure	2022-I	–	Energy efficiency
Hungary	Energy storage instalments for grid security	2022-I	51 428 571.00	Energy storage
Hungary	Modernisation of district heating infrastructure	2024-I	28 571 428.00	Energy efficiency
Hungary	The modernisation and development of renewable energy based district heating systems	2024-I	39 700 000.00	Mixed
Hungary	Development of Energy Communities	2024-I	8 571 429.00	Energy Communities

Hungary	Support for renewable biogas and biomethane production	2024-II	50 000 000.00	Unsustainable renewables
Hungary	Support for energy storage and renewable energy for businesses	2024-II	75 000 000.00	Renewables
Hungary	Energy efficiency of public buildings	2025-I	44 416 779.00	Energy efficiency
Hungary	Electricity grid development	2025-I	93 293 563.00	Electricity grids
Hungary	Modernisation of district heating infrastructure	2025-I	17 142 857.00	Energy efficiency
Hungary	The modernisation and development of renewable energy based district heating systems	2025-I	26 455 026.00	Mixed
Hungary	Energy efficient upgrade of municipal thermal baths	2025-II	10 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Hungary	Modern Public Lighting	2025-II	18 750 000.00	Energy efficiency
Hungary	Modernisation of district heating infrastructure	2025-II	68 571 429.00	Energy efficiency
Latvia	Energy efficiency in transport sector - support for introduction of electric vehicles and corresponding charging infrastructure	2023-I	5 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Latvia	Use of renewable energy sources in multi-apartment buildings, public buildings, and energy communities	2024-I	26 800 000.00	Renewables
Latvia	Support for an increased capacity of the Latvia's electricity grid	2025-I	40 000 000.00	Electricity grids
Lithuania	Increase in energy efficiency in agriculture	2021-II	8 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Lithuania	Renovation (modernisation) of public buildings owned by municipalities, increasing energy efficiency in them	2021-II	20 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Lithuania	Implementation of energy-efficient production technologies in EU-ETS manufacturing enterprises	2022-I	20 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Lithuania	Central government public buildings' renovation increasing energy efficiency	2022-I	27 500 000.00	Energy efficiency

Lithuania	Development of green hydrogen production capacity	2022-I	2 500 000.00	Renewable hydrogen
Lithuania	Renewable energy development in EU-ETS manufacturing enterprises	2022-I	10 000 000.00	Renewables
Lithuania	Pure electric vehicle purchase incentive	2022-I	15 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Lithuania	Renovation (modernization) of multi-apartment buildings	2023-I	1 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Lithuania	Renewable energy development in EU-ETS manufacturing enterprises	2023-II	10 000 000.00	Renewables
Lithuania	Increase in energy efficiency in agriculture	2024-I	10 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Lithuania	Central government public buildings' renovation increasing energy efficiency II stage	2024-I	1 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Lithuania	Development of storage capacities to balance energy systems	2024-I	48 000 000.00	Energy storage
Lithuania	Pure electric vehicle purchase incentive	2024-II	35 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Lithuania	Increase in energy efficiency in agriculture	2024-II	12 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Lithuania	Renovation of municipal public buildings to improve energy efficiency II	2024-II	5 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Lithuania	Renovation of Multi-Apartment Buildings II	2024-II	26 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Lithuania	Decarbonisation of industry through energy efficiency and substitution of polluting technologies with less polluting ones	2024-II	42 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Lithuania	Klaipėda LNG terminal electrification project	2024-II	6 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Lithuania	Large scale storage capacities to balance energy systems	2025-I	2 000 000.00	Energy storage
Lithuania	Support to green hydrogen production through Auction-as-a-Service	2025-I	10 000 000.00	Renewable hydrogen
Lithuania	Development of "green" hydrogen production capacity	2025-I	25 000 000.00	Renewable hydrogen
Lithuania	Large scale storage capacities to balance energy systems	2025-II	5 000 000.00	Energy storage
Poland	Smart energy infrastructure	2021-I	44 000 000.00	Energy efficiency

Poland	Renovation with a guarantee of savings	2021-I	25 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Poland	Development of the power grid for future electric car charging stations	2021-I	22 000 000.00	Electricity grids
Poland	Support for the use of storages and other devices for network stabilization - a scheme for DSOs	2021-II	44 440 000.00	Energy storage
Poland	Cogeneration for Energy and Industry	2021-II	44 440 000.00	Fossil fuels
Poland	Cogeneration for District Heating	2021-II	66 600 000.00	Fossil fuels
Poland	The use of alternative fuels for energy purposes	2021-II	44 400 000.00	Waste incineration
Poland	Digitisation of heating networks	2021-II	33 300 000.00	Energy efficiency
Poland	My heating	2021-II	22 222 222.00	Energy efficiency
Poland	The use of alternative fuels for energy purposes	2022-I	177 600 000.00	Waste incineration
Poland	Energy-intensive Industry – improving energy efficiency	2022-I	11 110 000.00	Energy efficiency
Poland	Energy-intensive Industry – RES	2022-I	11 110 000.00	Renewables
Poland	The use of alternative fuels for energy purposes	2022-I	44 400 000.00	Waste incineration
Poland	Smart energy infrastructure	2022-II	178 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Poland	Cogeneration for counties	2022-II	22 200 000.00	Fossil fuels
Poland	Energy for Rural Areas	2022-II	20 990 000.00	Mixed
Poland	Development of cogeneration based on municipal biogas	2022-II	44 440 000.00	Mixed
Poland	RES - heat sources for district heating	2022-II	22 222 222.00	Renewables
Poland	My heating	2022-II	111 111 111.00	Energy efficiency
Poland	The use of alternative fuels for energy purposes	2023-I	44 400 000.00	Waste incineration

Poland	Cogeneration for District Heating – Part II	2023-I	2 220 000.00	Fossil fuels
Poland	Cogeneration for Energy and Industry – sectors in energy transition	2023-II	44 570 000.00	Mixed
Poland	Cogeneration for Energy and Industry	2023-II	24 700 000.00	Fossil fuels
Poland	Development of the power grid for future electric car charging stations	2023-II	105 000 000.00	Electricity grids
Poland	Energy for Rural Areas	2024-I	66 660 000.00	Mixed
Poland	The use of alternative fuels for energy purposes	2024-I	178 000 000.00	Waste incineration
Poland	The use of alternative fuels for energy purposes	2024-I	399 600 000.00	Waste incineration
Poland	Support for the construction or upgrade of a publicly accessible recharging station for heavy-duty transport	2024-I	44 400 000.00	Energy efficiency
Poland	My Wind Electric System	2024-I	8 880 000.00	Renewables
Poland	Development of electricity infrastructure for the development of electric vehicle charging stations. Part 2) Construction/expansion of power grids for the needs of publicly available high-power charging stations”	2024-II	120 500 000.00	Electricity grids
Poland	Electricity storage and related infrastructure to improve the stability of Polish electricity network	2024-II	120 500 000.00	Energy storage
Poland	Energy for Rural Areas	2024-II	24 100 000.00	Mixed
Poland	Support for the purchase or leasing of zero-emission vehicles of the N2 and N3 categories	2024-II	50 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Poland	Development of cogeneration based on municipal biogas	2024-II	260 000 000.00	Mixed
Poland	Energy-intensive Industry – improving energy efficiency	2024-II	50 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Poland	Energy-intensive Industry – RES	2024-II	10 000 000.00	Renewables

Poland	The use of alternative fuels for energy purposes	2024-II	400 000 000.00	Waste incineration
Poland	“Clear Air”	2025-I	1 300 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Poland	Cogeneration for District Heating – Part II	2025-I	20 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Poland	High efficiency biogas cogeneration from biomass, including municipal waste	2025-I	12 000 000.00	Renewables
Poland	Smart Energy Infrastructure 2.0	2025-II	24 600 000.00	Energy efficiency
Poland	Energy-intensive Industry 2.0 – improving energy efficiency	2025-II	10 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Poland	RES - heat sources for district heating	2025-II	49 000 000.00	Renewables
Poland	Improving of energy security through the use of biomethane	2025-II	24 800 000.00	Unsustainable renewables
Portugal	Use of the Geothermal Potential of Natural Mineral Waters and Geothermal Resources	2025-II	15 000 000.00	Renewables
Romania	Building a new 400 kV OHL double circuit Constanța Nord - Medgidia Sud (one circuit equipped)	2021-II	22 992 330.00	Electricity grids
Romania	Construction of a Photovoltaic Park on the Waste Pile Rovinari Est –Open Pit Mining Unit	2022-I	72 863 317.00	Renewables
Romania	Construction of a Photovoltaic Park on the Waste Pile Pinoasa Open Pit Mining Unit	2022-I	47 902 281.00	Renewables
Romania	Construction of a Photovoltaic Park on the Waste Pile Bohorelu – Jilt Open Pit Mining Unit	2022-I	12 933 740.00	Renewables
Romania	Construction of a Photovoltaic Park on the ash and slag closed deposits of SE Isalnita	2022-I	53 432 006.00	Renewables
Romania	Construction of a Photovoltaic Park on the ash and slag closed deposits of SE Rovinari	2022-I	51 187 936.00	Renewables
Romania	Construction of a Photovoltaic Park on the ash and slag closed deposits of SE Turceni	2022-I	70 407 657.00	Renewables

Romania	Construction of a Photovoltaic Park on the Inner Waste Pile within Tismana 1 – Rosia-Rovinari Open Pit Mining Unit	2022-I	80 084 542.00	Renewables
Romania	Construction of a Photovoltaic Park on the Inner Waste Pile Tismana 2 Rosia – Rovinari Open Pit Mining Unit	2022-I	80 750 467.00	Renewables
Romania	Building a new 400 kV OHL single circuit Gădălin – Suceava, including its interconnection to the National Power Transmission System	2022-I	101 208 938.00	Electricity grids
Romania	Internal Line between Reșita and Timișoara/Săcălaz (PCI 3.22.3.), consisting of new 400 kV OHL Reșita-Timișoara/Săcălaz and retrofit to 400 kV of 110/2020 kV Timișoara substation	2022-I	63 610 823.75	Electricity grids
Romania	Building the 400 kV OHL Timișoara/Săcălaz - Arad	2022-I	57 506 448.00	Electricity grids
Romania	Converting to 400 kV of the OHL Brazi Vest - Teleajen - Stâlpur	2022-I	51 067 426.00	Electricity grids
Romania	Pilot project - Refurbishment of the 220/110/20 kV Alba Iulia station – in digital concept station	2022-I	46 956 108.65	Electricity grids
Romania	Installation of two modern means of compensating reactive power in the 400/220/110/20 kV Sibiu Sud and 400/220/110/20 kV Bradu substations	2022-I	52 336 142.93	Electricity grids
Romania	Optimising the operation of the existing 400 kV OHL in NPS (SEN), used for interconnection and power output from Cernavodă nuclear power plant and the renewable-energy power plants in Dobrogea, by installing on-line monitoring systems (SMART GRID)	2022-I	10 475 032.47	Electricity grids
Romania	Digitalisation of Electricity Transmission Network in Romania by installing two on-line systems, for Metering and Data Management for measuring the electricity on the wholesale electricity market and for Monitoring the quality of electricity	2022-I	18 251 593.18	Energy efficiency
Romania	Support for the expansion and modernisation of the electricity distribution network	2022-I	100 000 000.00	Electricity grids

Romania	Construction of a Natural Gas-Fired Combined Cycle Power Unit of approx. 850 MW at Isalnita	2022-I	253 125 302.00	Fossil fuels
Romania	Construction of a Natural Gas-Fired Combined Cycle Power Unit of approx. 475 MW at Turceni	2022-I	167 504 815.00	Fossil fuels
Romania	Supporting investments in new production capacities of electricity produced from renewable sources - solar, wind and hydro for self-consumption	2023-I	250 000 000.00	Mixed
Romania	Supporting investments in new production capacities of electricity produced from renewable sources - solar, wind and hydro	2023-I	250 000 000.00	Mixed
Romania	Supporting investments in new production capacities of electricity produced from renewable sources – solar, wind and hydro for self-consumption for public institutions	2023-I	200 000 000.00	Mixed
Romania	Support for the modernisation /rehabilitation of the smart district heating network - Type B Projects which do not fall under the incidence of state aid	2023-I	190 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Romania	Support for the modernisation /rehabilitation of the smart district heating network - Type A Projects which fall under the incidence of state aid	2023-I	60 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Romania	Supporting investments in new renewable electricity (solar and wind) generation capacities for self-consumption of enterprises in the agricultural and food sectors	2023-I	100 000 000.00	Renewables
Romania	Gas Transmission Pipeline Black Sea-Podisor	2023-I	85 544 422.00	Fossil fuels
Romania	Gas transmission pipeline Ghercești-Jitaru (including power supply, cathodic protection and fibre optic)	2023-I	8 038 348.00	Fossil fuels
Romania	DigiTEL Green Pilot Project – Refurbishment of 220/110/20kV Mostistea in digital and low environmental impact substation concept	2023-II	48 340 733.89	Electricity grids
Romania	Support for the expansion and modernization of the electricity distribution network	2023-II	500 000 000.00	Electricity grids

Romania	Supporting the reduction of energy consumption through energy efficiency in the transport sector- sustainable rolling stock	2023-II	470 246 750.00	Energy efficiency
Romania	Gas Transmission Pipeline to supply Mintia Plant (covering other industrial and casnic consumers)	2023-II	6 826 947.00	Fossil fuels
Romania	Contract for Difference Support Scheme for the production of electricity from renewable sources on-shore wind and solar photovoltaic energy	2024-I	5 000 000.00	Renewables
Romania	Support for the expansion and modernization of the electricity distribution network	2024-I	503 000 000.00	Electricity grids
Romania	Retrofit and modernisation of the Micro Hydro Power Plant with an installed power of 9.9 MW within Turceni Thermal Power Plant Branch	2024-I	5 107 281.00	Renewables
Romania	Supporting the reduction of energy consumption through energy efficiency in the transport sector- sustainable rolling stock for long distance train services	2024-I	61 281 633.20	Energy efficiency
Romania	Supporting investments in new production capacities of electricity produced from renewable sources – solar, wind and hydro, for self-consumption for public institutions	2024-I	300 000 000.00	Mixed
Romania	Support for the modernisation /rehabilitation of the smart district heating network - Type B Projects which do not fall under the incidence of state aid	2024-I	148 812 407.38	Energy efficiency
Romania	Pilot Project DigiTEL Power Lines of the Future – Converting the 400 kV OHL Isaccea – Tulcea Vest from single circuit to double circuit	2024-I	64 068 257.62	Electricity grids
Romania	Increasing the transmission capacity of SNT and the security of natural gas supply of the Işalnița Electrocentrale Branch (Dolj county) and the Turceni Electrocentrale Branch (Gorj county)	2024-I	8 464 480.00	Fossil fuels
Romania	Support for development of high-efficiency cogeneration capacities - in the district heating sector	2024-II	361 950 000.00	Fossil fuels

Romania	Supporting investments in new production capacities of electricity produced from renewable sources for self-consumption for public institutions – part II	2024-II	160 000 000.00	Renewables
Romania	Supporting investments in new renewable energy generation capacity for self-consumption in airports	2024-II	70 000 000.00	Renewables
Romania	Supporting the reduction of energy consumption through energy efficiency in the transport sector- sustainable urban mobility	2024-II	6 200 000.00	Energy efficiency
Romania	Electrification of Constanța - Mangalia, Rădulești - Giurgiu Nord and Chiajna - Jilava Railway lines	2024-II	61 670 737.66	Energy efficiency
Romania	Supporting investments in new renewable electricity (solar and wind) generation capacities for self-consumption of enterprises in the agricultural and food sectors	2024-II	50 000 000.00	Renewables
Romania	Supporting investments in the development of electricity storage capacities (batteries)	2024-II	150 000 000.00	Energy storage
Romania	Contract for Difference Support Scheme for the production of electricity from renewable sources on-shore wind and solar photovoltaic energy	2025-I	232 382 424.94	Renewables
Romania	Support for retrofitting of EU-ETS installations to increase energy efficiency	2025-I	50 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Romania	Supporting investments in new renewable electricity (solar and wind) generation capacities for self-consumption of enterprises in the agricultural and food sectors	2025-I	100 000 000.00	Renewables
Romania	Supporting investments in new production capacities of electricity produced from renewable sources - solar, wind and hydro	2025-I	150 000 000.00	Mixed
Romania	Supporting investments in new production capacities of electricity produced from renewable sources – for self-consumption for public institutions - part II	2025-I	40 000 000.00	Renewables
Romania	Support for the modernisation /rehabilitation of the smart district heating network - Type A Projects which fall under the incidence of state aid	2025-I	140 000 000.00	Energy efficiency

Romania	Contract for Difference Support Scheme for the production of electricity from renewable sources on-shore wind and solar photovoltaic energy	2025-II	47 651 500.00	Renewables
Romania	Supporting investments in new electricity production capacities produced from renewable sources, with integrated storage facilities, for self-consumption for public entities	2025-II	10 000 000.00	Renewables
Romania	Supporting investments in the development of new storage capacities for electricity produced from renewable sources for public authorities	2025-II	31 800 000.00	Energy storage
Romania	Supporting investments in integrated intelligent metering system including meters, data processing and analysis/modeling software	2025-II	10 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Romania	Supporting investments in new renewable electricity (solar and wind) generation capacities for self-consumption of enterprises in the agricultural and food sectors	2025-II	50 000 000.00	Renewables
Romania	Improving Voltage Regulation Quality in the Gutinaş Substation	2025-II	48 345 162.35	Energy efficiency
Romania	Optimising the operation of overhead power lines by extending the DigiTEL Smart Lines online monitoring system	2025-II	18 623 422.30	Energy efficiency
Romania	Rehabilitation of the Sarichioi Irrigation System, Tulcea County	2025-II	8 262 314.49	Energy efficiency
Romania	Supporting investments in the replacement of energy inefficient machinery and equipment in the air and naval transport sector with zero-emission machinery and equipment	2025-II	50 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Romania	Supporting investments for the acquisition of zero-emission maritime and inland waterway vehicles	2025-II	35 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Romania	Supporting investments for the acquisition of zero-emission vehicles for road transport	2025-II	50 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Romania	Supporting investments for the acquisition of zero-emission vehicles for rail transport and ancillary services to rail transport	2025-II	35 000 000.00	Energy efficiency

Romania	Supporting investments for the energy efficiency of Romanian ports	2025-II	30 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Romania	"e-MOVE RO" Supporting investments for promoting zero-emission mobility infrastructure in support of businesses and communities	2025-II	40 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Romania	"e-Mobility RO" Support investments for the development of electric vehicle recharging infrastructure on the national network of motorways, expressways, and national roads	2025-II	60 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Slovakia	State Aid Scheme to support the production of electricity from renewable energy sources from the Modernization Fund	2021-II	–	Renewables
Slovakia	State Aid Scheme to support the investments to modernise energy systems, including energy storage and energy efficiency improvement from the Modernisation Fund: high-efficiency cogenerations	2021-II	35 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Slovakia	State aid scheme to support the investments to modernise energy systems, including energy storage and energy efficiency improvement from the Modernisation Fund – DHC	2021-II	65 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Slovakia	State aid scheme to support the investments to modernise energy systems, including energy storage and energy efficiency improvement from the Modernisation Fund – DHC	2022-I	29 500 000.00	Energy efficiency
Slovakia	State Aid Scheme to support the investments to modernise energy systems, including energy storage and energy efficiency improvement from the Modernisation Fund: high-efficiency cogenerations	2022-I	20 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Slovakia	State aid scheme for the decarbonisation of industry from the Modernization fund	2022-II	350 000 000.00	Mixed
Slovakia	State Aid Scheme to support the investments to modernise energy systems, including energy storage and energy efficiency improvement from the Modernisation Fund: high-efficiency cogenerations	2023-II	30 000 000.00	Fossil fuels
Slovakia	State aid scheme to support the investments to modernise energy systems, including energy storage and energy efficiency improvement from the Modernisation Fund – DHC	2023-II	30 000 000.00	Energy efficiency

Slovakia	Scheme of state aid from the Modernization Fund resources to support investments for the production of heat and/or cold from renewable energy sources, the production of renewable hydrogen and highly efficient cogeneration	2024-I	35 000 000.00	Mixed
Slovakia	Scheme of state aid from the Modernization Fund resources to support investments for the production of energy from renewable energy sources, the production of renewable hydrogen and highly efficient cogeneration	2024-II	15 000 000.00	Mixed
Slovakia	Investment support of increasing the energy efficiency of existing public buildings	2024-II	10 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Slovakia	Increasing energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in households of low-income groups	2024-II	93 170 000.00	Energy efficiency
Slovakia	Modernisation of transmission system	2025-II	10 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Slovakia	Modernisation of regional distribution system – Phase I	2025-II	10 500 000.00	Energy efficiency
Slovakia	State aid scheme from the Modernisation Fund resources to support energy efficiency measures	2025-II	5 000 000.00	Energy efficiency
Slovenia	Scheme RES (Part A): Production of electricity from renewable energy sources – solar and wind	2024-II	29 522 515.32	Renewables
Slovenia	Scheme EE (Part A): Modernisation and development of the electricity transmission and distribution network	2025-I	19 730 000.00	Electricity grids
Slovenia	Scheme EE (Part A): Modernisation and development of the electricity transmission and distribution network	2025-II	27 729 000.00	Electricity grids