



Hydrogen Infrastructure Gaps Identification report

15 January 2025

ENTSOG - System Development team Simona Marcu, TYNDP project manager

Brussels



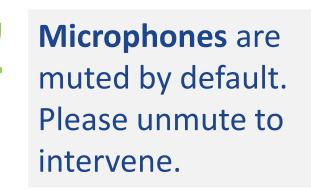




For **questions**, please **ask by raising a (virtual) hand** or write it in the Ms. Teams **Q&A section**.



• The **recording** of this session as well as the **slides** will be made available.



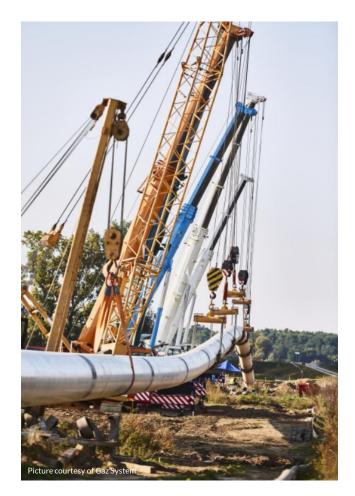




Торіс	Presenter	Time
Introduction	Simona Marcu	10:05
TYNDP timeline update	TYNDP PM	10:10
PCI/PMI process update	Irina Minciuna Reis European Commission	10:25
H2IGI report	Maria Castro Subject Manager Investment Thilo von der Grün Director System Development	10:40
Coffee break		11:10
H2IGI report - continuation	Maria Castro Subject Manager Investment Thilo von der Grün Director System Development	11:30
Infrastructure report	Rafail Tsalikoglou Investment Adviser	12:15
Lunch		13:00

Each session includes Q&A \rightarrow please use the Ms. Teams Q&A section

TYNDP acronyms



AGSI – Aggregated Gas Storage Inventory **ATR** – Autothermal Reforming **CBAM** – Cost-Benefit Analysis Methodology **CD** – Curtailed Demand **CDF** -2 Week Cold Dunkelflaute **CODH** – Cost of Disrupted Hydrogen **DC** – Disruption Case **DGM** – Dual Gas Model (H₂-NG) DHEM - Dual Hydrogen Electricity Model **GLE** – Gas LNG Europe **GSE** – Gas Storage Europe HDC – Hydrogen Disruption Case **IG** – Implementation Guidelines IGI - Infrastructure Gaps Identification IL – Infrastructure Level **LSO** – LNG System Operator **NECP** – National Energy and Climate Plan **NG** – Natural Gas **PCI** – Project of Common Interest **PMI** – Project of Mutual Interest **PA** – Project Assessment PS-CBA – Project-Specific Cost-Benefit Analysis **SA** – System Assessment SCN – Scenario(s) SMR - Steam Methane Reformer **SLID** – Single Largest Infrastructure Disruption **SSO** – Storage System Operator **TEN-E** – Regulation (EU) 2022/869 **TSO** – Transmission System Operator WGV - Working Gas Volume WTP - Willingness To Pay



icture courtesy of Gaz System

What is the TYNDP in practice?



The TYNDP 2024 is composed of:



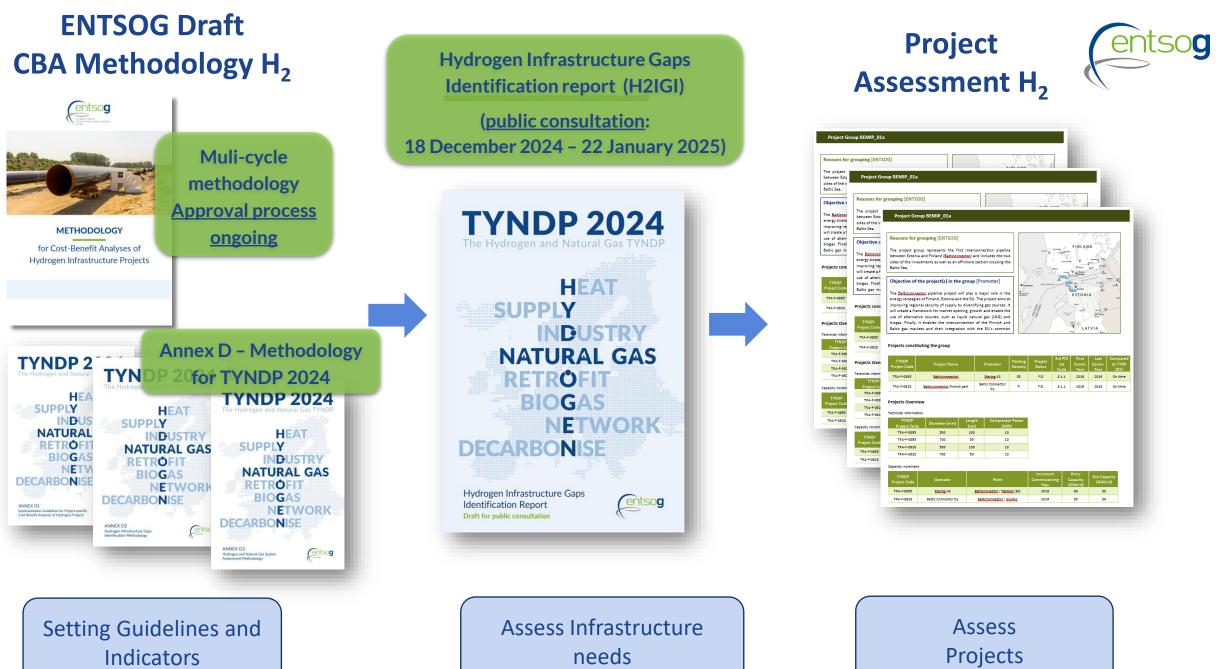


5 annexes:

- Annex A Project details
- Annex B Infrastructure Maps
- Annex C Topology & Capacities
- Annex D Methodologies
- Annex E Analysis tables

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Project fiches (project assessment)
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A visualization platform



Public consultation Questions



The only official form of stakeholder input is though the online form, that can be filled-in until **Wed**, **22 January** and is <u>available here</u>. It consists of 3 free-text questions:

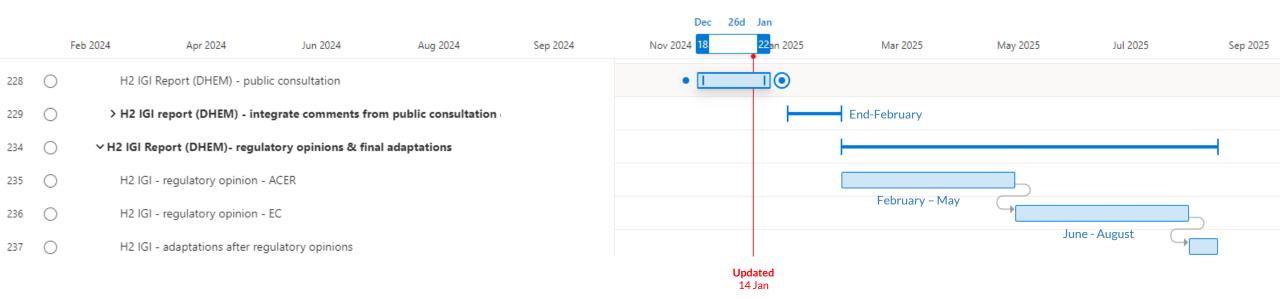
5.	What is the primary use of the H2 IGI Report for your organisation? *
	Enter your answer
6.	Which, if any, changes would you make to the structure of the H2 IGI Report? *
	Enter your answer
7.	Do you have any remark regarding the H2 IGI Report? If yes, please specify. *
	Enter your answer

The published documents can be accessed on https://tyndp2024.entsog.eu/#downloads-home



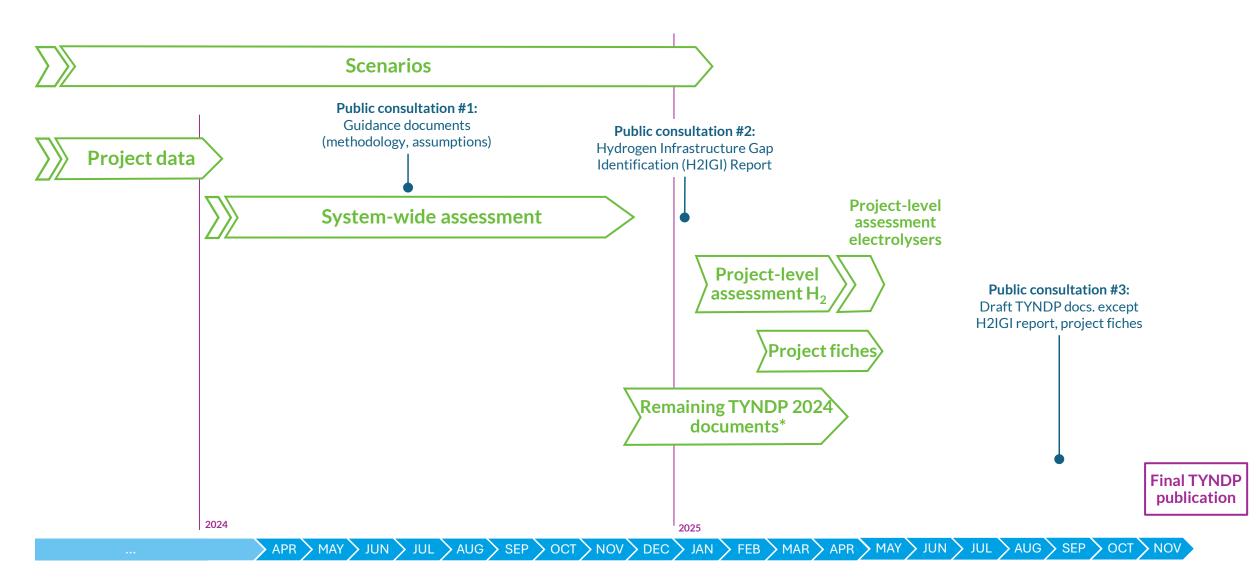
TYNDP 2024 H₂ IGI report timeline







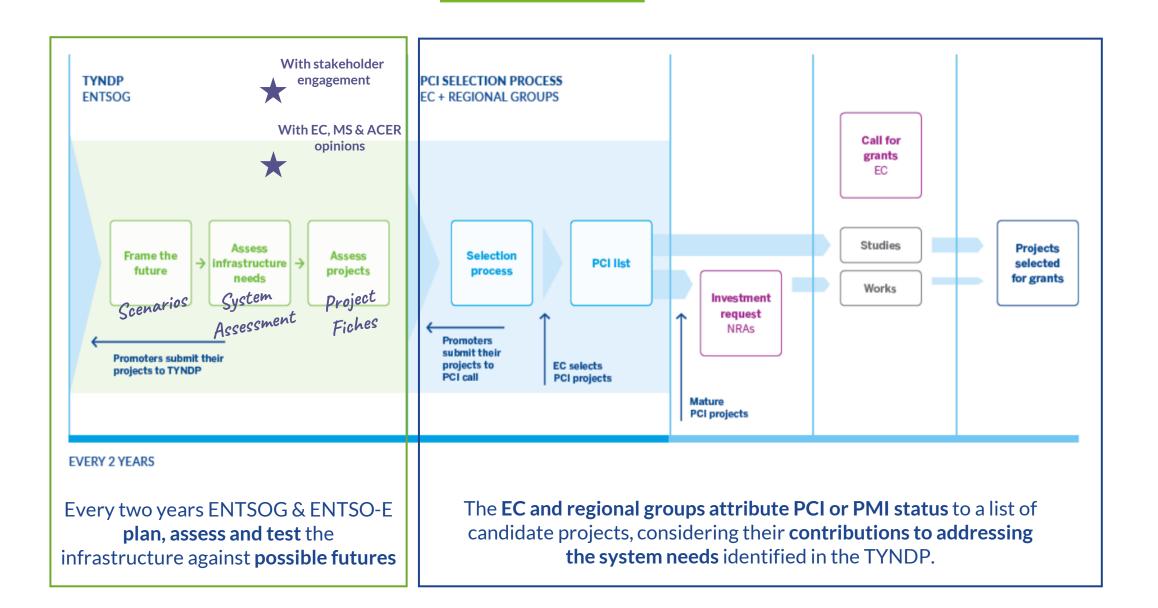




*System Assessment report, including: natural gas chapter, Supply Adequacy report, Biomethane Progress report; Gas Quality Outlook

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The TYNDP process in the wider TEN-E framework





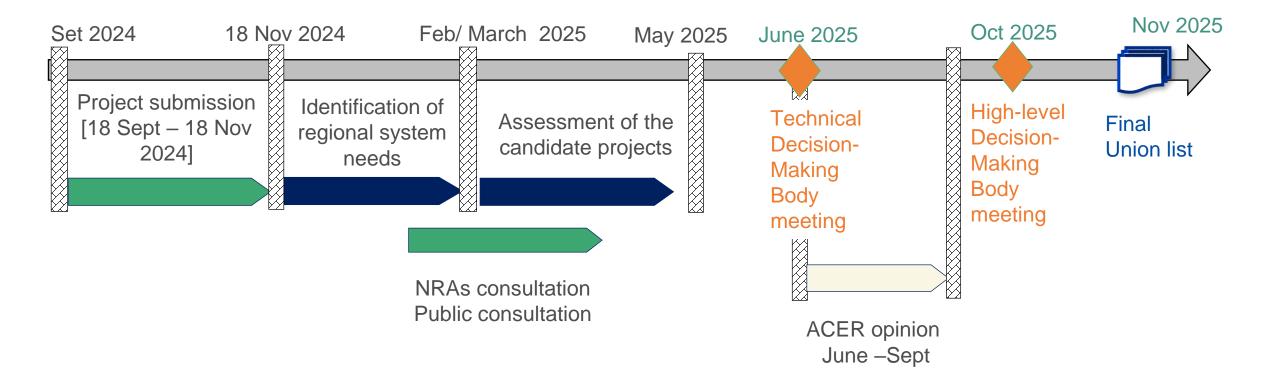
PCI/PMI process update

ENTSOG H2IGI webinar – 15 Jan 2025

DG ENER - Irina (Minciuna) Reis



PCI/PMI process hydrogen





Hydrogen projects

→ HI West	
→ HI East	}
BEMIP Hydrogen	

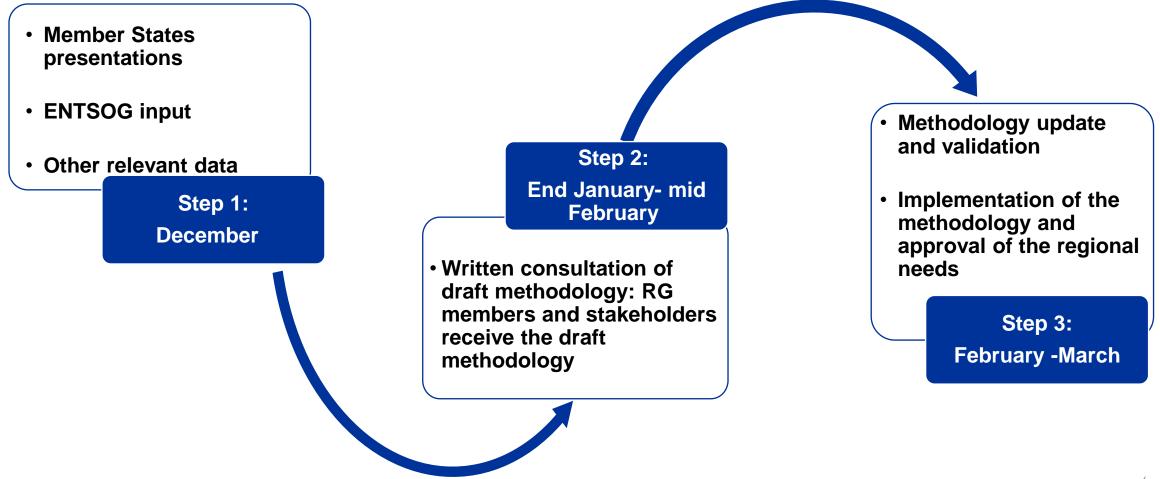
Transmission projects	New or repurposed
Storage projects	
Reception facilities	
Electrolyser projects	

Submission window: 18 September – 18 November 2024: <u>Call for applications: candidate</u> energy infrastructure Projects of Common and Mutual Interest - European Commission (europa.eu)

We received 199 submissions

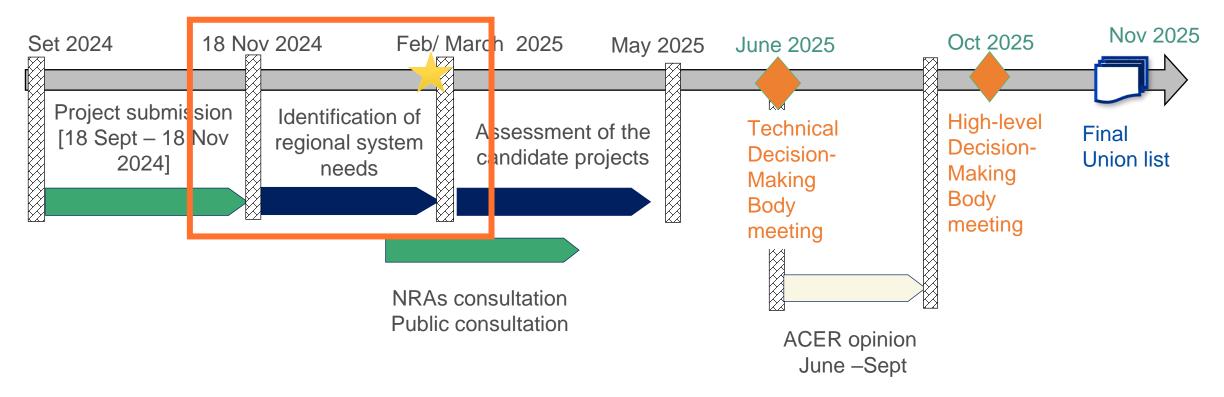


Process for needs identification





PCI/PMI process hydrogen



Next steps:

- End January MSs received the draft needs methodology for 2 weeks written consultation
- End January start of the public consultation 3 months
- Next Regional Group meeting second part of February/early March









- New Regulation on the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen and TEN-E Regulation: the Hydrogen TYNDP shall identify crossborder hydrogen infrastructure gaps to implement the TEN-E priority corridors for hydrogen and electrolysers on the basis of the TYNDP scenarios
- Priority corridors:



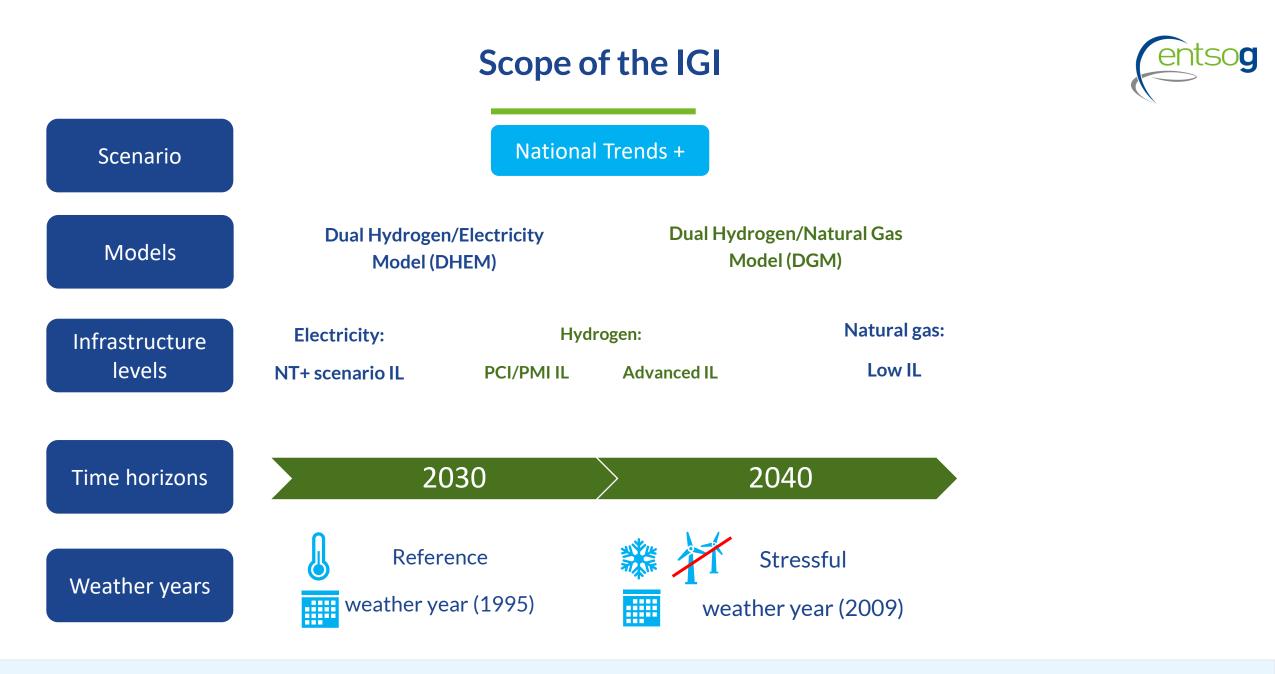
General approach of the IGI



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- IGI indicators are used to identify the existence of a regional hydrogen infrastructure gap by observing the effects of such infrastructure gap:
 - IGI indicator 1 is based on hydrogen market clearing price spread
 - IGI indicator 2 is based on curtailed hydrogend demand
- For both IGI indicators, thresholds are defined to classify if the observation is significant enough to present an infrastructure gap
- The reason for an infrastructure gap is an infrastructure bottleneck
 - An infrastructure bottleneck is a physical congestion of the network that can be observed based on full utilization rates of all relevant transmission infrastructure during certain periods of time
 - An infrastructure bottleneck can in principle be solved by different projects and via different routes. Therefore, infrastructure gaps have a regional nature.

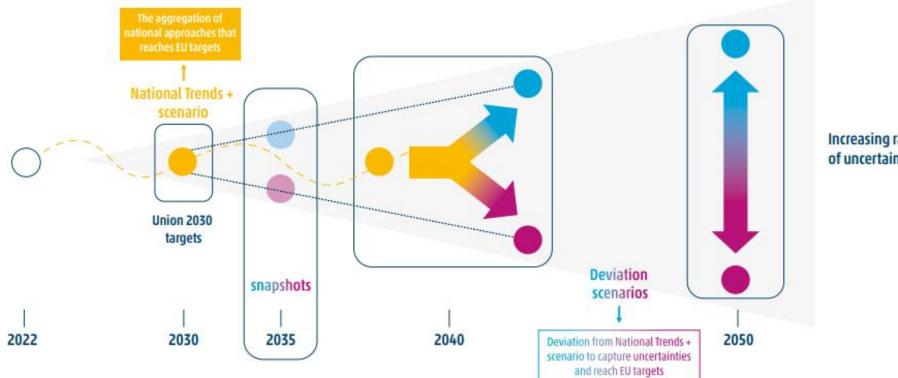
Added value of combining 2 IGI indicators: only IGI indicator 1 detects if cheaper sources could satisfy demand and only IGI indicator 2 helps to identify several curtailed countries « in a row ».



For more information: https://tyndp2024.entsog.eu/

TYNDP 2024 scenario horizon and framework





Increasing range of uncertainty

The IGI report is based on the National Trends+ (NT+) scenario.

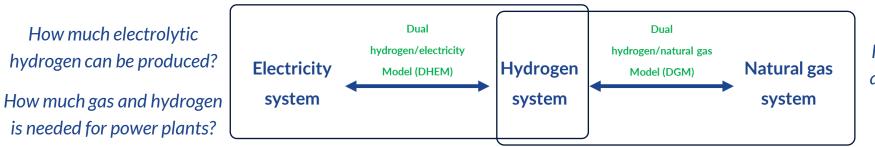


- In line with national energy and climate policies (NECPs, national long-term strategies, hydrogen strategies, etc.)
- Available for 2030 and 2040
- Dataset collection from national TSOs was finalised in 2023

Modelling in the IGI



Modelling of hydrogen infrastructure requires market and/or network modelling of different energy carriers such as natural gas and electricity, given the foreseen interlinkages between the energy carriers.



Is there sufficient natural gas available for SMR/ATR at the needed locations?

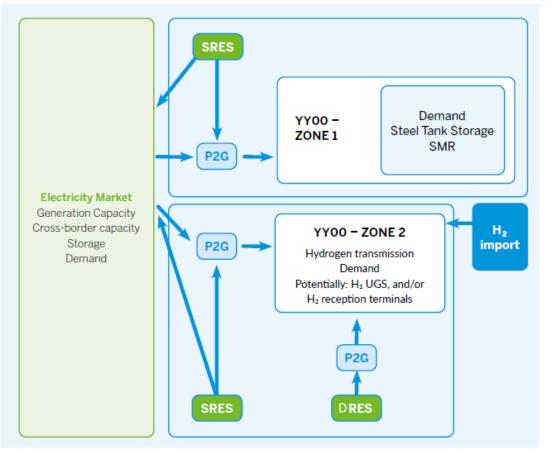
Simulations' objective is to minimise the overall cost of the systems

All market assumptions considered in the DHEM are defined in the <u>TYNDP 2024 Annex D1</u> (based on the NT+ scenario) All additional information needed for the IGI is defined in the <u>TYNDP 2024 Annex D2</u>

The draft TYNDP 2024 IGI report is only based on the DHEM. In the meantime, additional assessments have shown that the use of the DGM will not change the relevant results provided by the DHEM.

Dual hydrogen/electricity modelling in the IGI





DRES: dedicated Renewables for electrolysers; SRES: shared Renewables with the electricity market

Electricity and Hydrogen systems and represented through interlinked topology

Hydrogen Zone 1

Hydrogen supply, demand and storage that can be linked without requiring connection to the main hydrogen transmission infrastructure

Hydrogen Zone 2

Represents the main hydrogen transmission infrastructure

Installed electrolyser and SMR capacities Inelastic hydrogen demand Hydrogen-based power plant capacities All information about the electricity system

Sourced from - TYNDP 2024 NT+ scenario

Difference between TYNDP 2024 NT+ scenario and IGI model caused by consideration of inputs from project promoters, i.e., updated hydrogen import, transport, and storage infrastructure 27

Dual hydrogen/electricity modelling in the IGI



Merit Order of hydrogen supply sources

> 2030

- 1: Electrolysis from renewables
- 2: Electrolysis from nuclear
- 3: Imports from North Africa (only in Advanced hydrogen infrastructure level)
- 4: SMR with CCS
- 5: SMR without CCS (limited to local consumption in Zone 1)
- 6: Imports via terminals

> 2040

- 1: Electrolysis from renewables
- 2: Electrolysis from nuclear
- 3: Imports from North Africa
- 4: SMR with CCS
- 5: Imports from Norway
- 6: Imports from Ukraine
- 7: SMR without CCS (limited to local consumption in Zone 1)

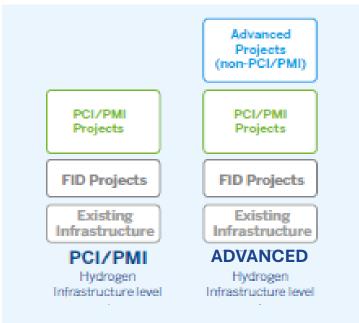
8: Imports via terminals

Reference infrastructure in the IGI



- > Two hydrogen infrastructure levels are assessed in the IGI report
 - PCI/PMI hydrogen infrastructure level: containing (existing) hydrogen infrastructure, FID^(*) projects and projects part of the 6th PCI/PMI list under hydrogen infrastructure category.
 - ADVANCED hydrogen infrastructure level: containing PCI/PMI hydrogen infrastructure level and Advanced^(**) projects.

- ^(*) FID status based on TYNDP 2024 project collection
- ^(**) Advanced status based on TYNDP 2024 project collection

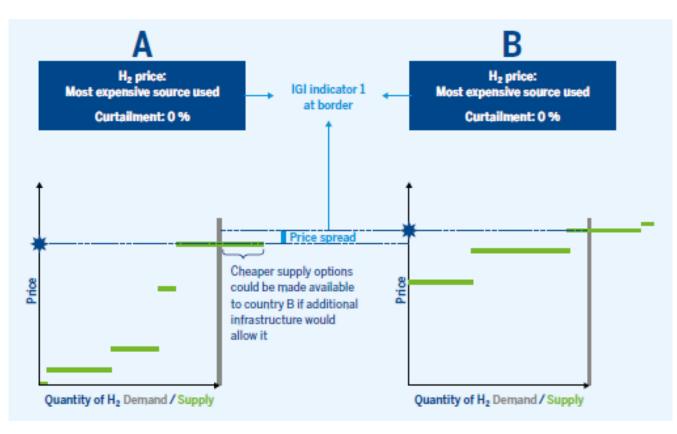


IGI Indicator 1: Hydrogen Market clearing price spreads



IGI indicator 1 aims at identifying hydrogen infrastructure gaps by assessing Zone 2 nodes of different countries based on differences in hydrogen market clearing prices between these nodes.

Example 1:

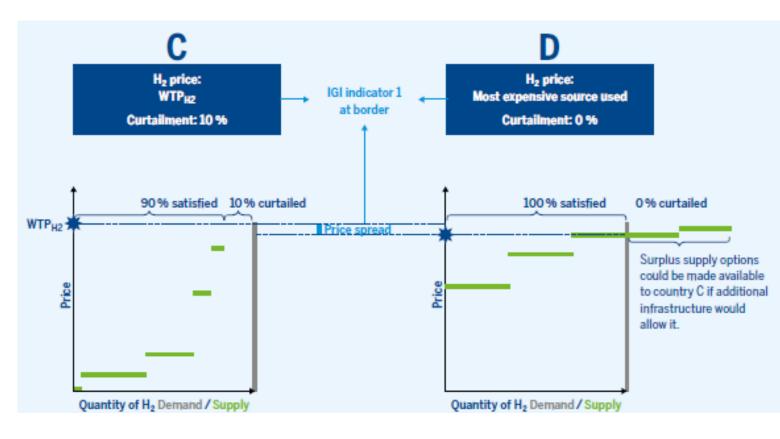


IGI Indicator 1: Hydrogen Market clearing price spreads



IGI indicator 1 aims at identifying hydrogen infrastructure gaps by assessing Zone 2 nodes of different countries based on differences in hydrogen market clearing prices between these nodes.

Example 2:

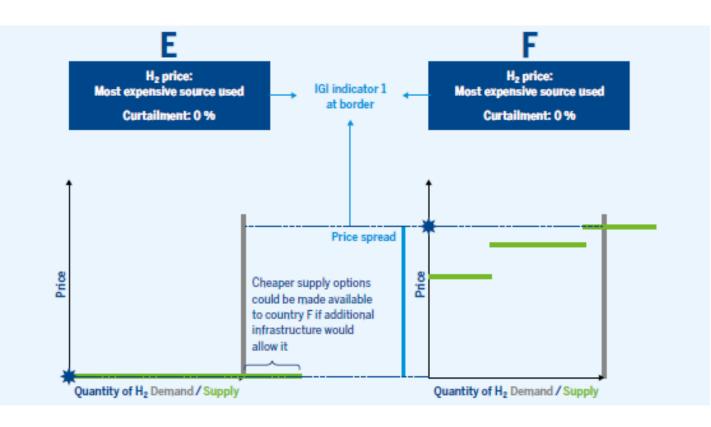


IGI Indicator 1: Hydrogen Market clearing price spreads



IGI indicator 1 aims at identifying hydrogen infrastructure gaps by assessing Zone 2 nodes of different countries based on differences in hydrogen market clearing prices between these nodes.

Example 3:



IGI Indicator 2: Hydrogen Demand Curtailment Rate



Indicator 2.1

- IGI indicator 2.1 aims at identifying infrastructure gaps by measuring the hydrogen demand curtailments of individual nodes during the reference weather year (1995), and without infrastructure or source disruptions.
- > Threshold: A yearly average hydrogen demand curtailment rate of more than 0%.

Indicator 2.2

- ➢ IGI indicator 2.2 aims at identifying infrastructure gaps by measuring the hydrogen demand curtailments of individual nodes during the stressful weather year (2009), and without infrastructure and source disruptions.
- > Threshold: A yearly average hydrogen demand curtailment rate of more than 3%.

Hydrogen Demand Curtailment can be caused by structural undersupply of Europe with hydrogen as well as missing internal infrastructure like pipelines and storages

Comparison of hydrogen infrastructure levels



PCI/PMI hydrogen infrastructure level infrastructure level

Is an infrastructure gap of the PCI/PMI IL mitigated or solved in the Advanced IL?

If yes: direct effect of the additional (advanced, non-PCI/PMI) projects. Which bottleneck was addressed by which additional project?

An infrastructure gap was solved: Additional project(s) addressing bottleneck(s) are one possible solution to solve the infrastructure gap An infrastructure gap was only mitigated: Additional project(s) addressing bottleneck(s) are helping but are not sufficient to fully solve the infrastructure gap

Coffee break



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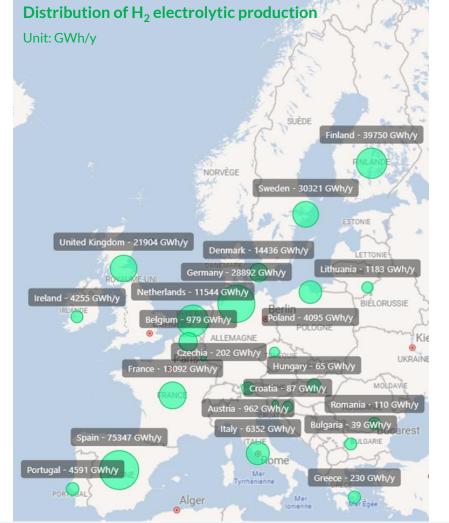
H2IGI report - 2030 PCI/PMI IL

PCI-PMI infrastructure level in 2030

Yearly hydrogen supply-demand balance	PCI/PMI IL
H ₂ produced via electrolysis	310
H ₂ produced using natural gas	229
H ₂ shipped imports	29
H ₂ pipeline imports	0
Curtailed H ₂ demand	52
H ₂ demand for power production	2
Total H ₂ demand	620

Unit: TWh/y

- PCI/PMI infrastructure level does not foresee pipeline imports in 2030
- In-country production and intra-EU imports are the main sources to satisfy hydrogen demand





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H2IGI report - 2030 PCI/PMI IL

1.

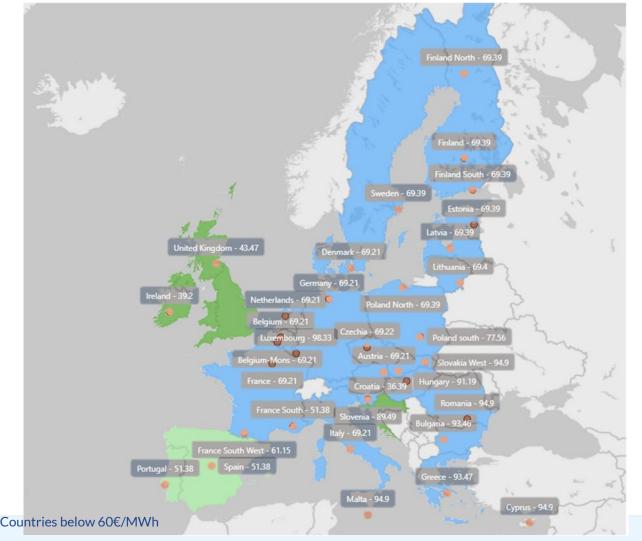
3.

4.

7.



Countries above 60€/MWh



Price correlations in the PCI/PMI IL in 2030:

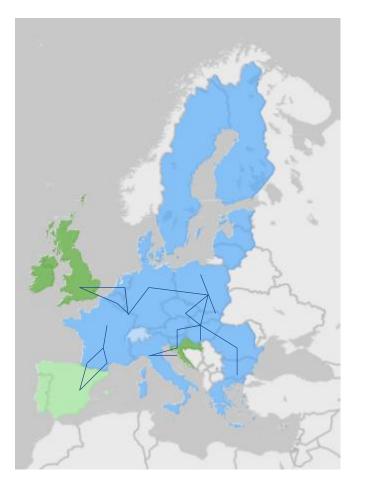
- PT, ES and FR_{South}: high electrolytic production in Iberian Peninsula and connection between these countries
- 2. FR_{South West}: local undersupply and isolated region
 - BE, NL, DK, DE, CZ, AT and IT: well interconnected countries
 - SE, FI, EE, LV and LT: high electrolytic production and well interconnected countries
- 5. HR, IE, UK, and PL_{South}: isolated countries without price correlation with average prices < 80 €/MWh
- 6. GR and BG: jointly isolated countries
 - SI, HU, RO, LU, CY, MT: isolated countries without price correlation with average prices > 80 €/MWh

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H2IGI report – IGI indicator 1 for 2030 PCI/PMI IL

IGI indicator 1: PCI/PMI 2030 IL



- Lines on the map show borders at which at least one of the thresholds was reached. For this, a bottleneck must exist in the hydrogen infrastructure level that is restricting the cross-border flows often enough to trigger a threshold.
- ➤ Threshold 1: Average yearly hydrogen market clearing price spread above 4€/MWh
- ➤ Threshold 2: At least 40 days with hydrogen market clearing price spread above 20€/MWh

H2IGI report - 2030 ADV IL



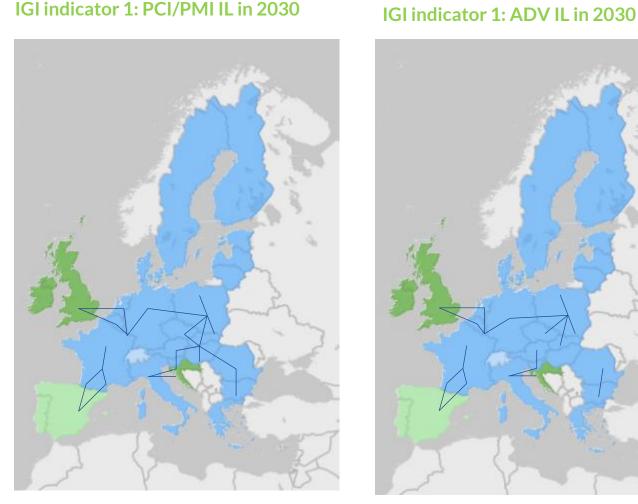
Advanced infrastructure level in 2030

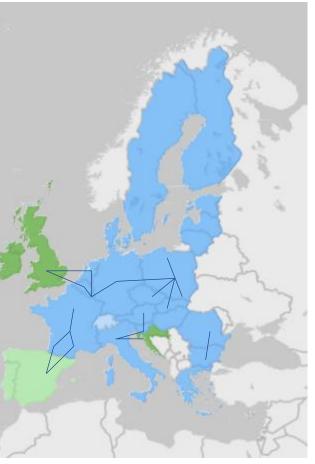
Yearly hydrogen supply-demand balance	Advanced IL
H ₂ produced via electrolysis	304
H ₂ produced using natural gas	224
H ₂ shipped imports	24
H ₂ pipeline imports	42
Curtailed H ₂ demand	27
H ₂ demand for power production	2
Total H ₂ demand	620

Unit: TWh/y

- ✓ Non-PCI advanced projects are considered in the advanced infrastructure level
- Advanced infrastructure level considers pipeline imports from North Africa
- ✓ Significant reduction of demand curtailment
- Electrolytic production and natural-gas based production follow similar distribution in both assessed infrastructure levels

H2IGI report – IGI indicator 1 for 2030 ADV IL





Most of the price spreads identified by IGI indicator 1 still prevail in the advanced infrastructure level as identified bottlenecks still remains However, in the advanced IL, the following countries showed higher convergence:

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tsog

- SK border with CZ and AT
- HU borders with RO, SK, and AT



Countries below 60€/MWh

H2IGI report – IGI indicator 1



Yearly hydrogen supply- demand balance	PCI/PMI IL 2030	PCI/PMI IL 2040
H ₂ produced via electrolysis	310	1074
H ₂ produced using natural gas	229	162
H ₂ shipped imports	29	83
H ₂ pipeline imports	0	316
Curtailed H ₂ demand	52	294
H ₂ demand for power production	2	77
Total H ₂ demand	620	1929

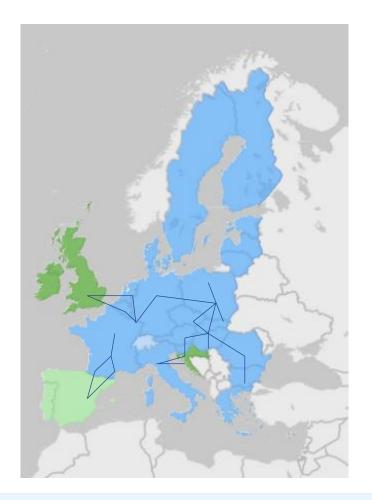
Unit: TWh/y

- Sharp increase of hydrogen demand in 2040
- Significant increase of electrolytic production
- Consideration of pipeline imports in 2040 (NA, NO and UA), as well as increase of imports via ship
- Reduction of natural-gas based production in 2040
- Higher curtailment than in 2030

IGI Indicator 1: Hydrogen Market clearing price spreads



IGI indicator 1: PCI/PMI IL in 2030



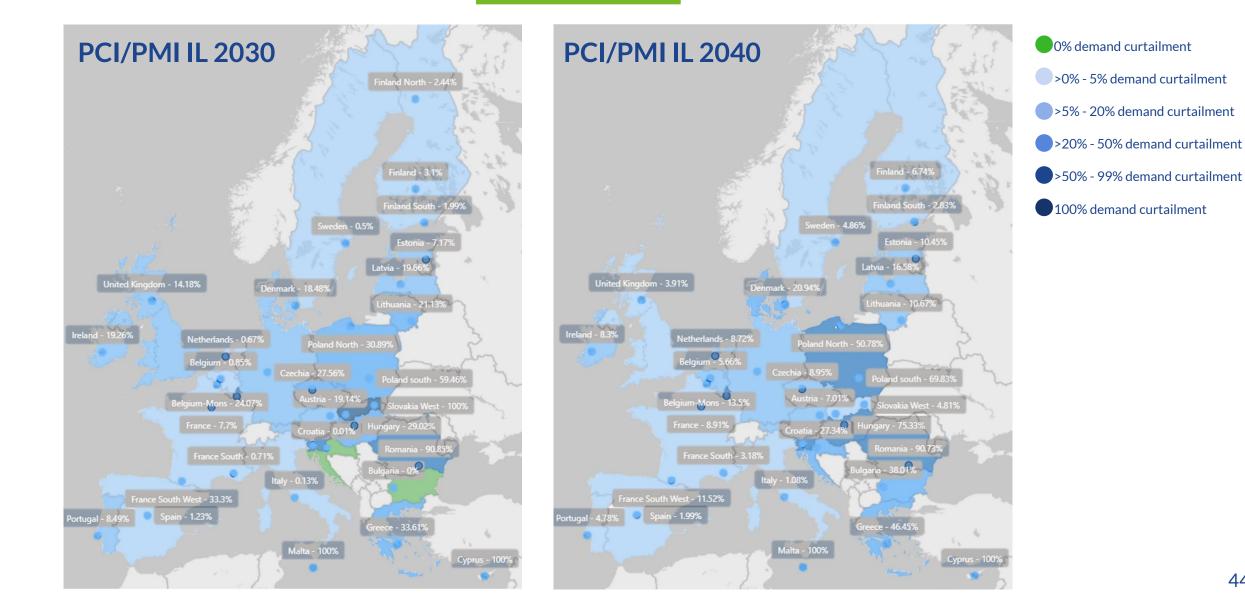
IGI indicator 1: PCI/PMI IL in 2040





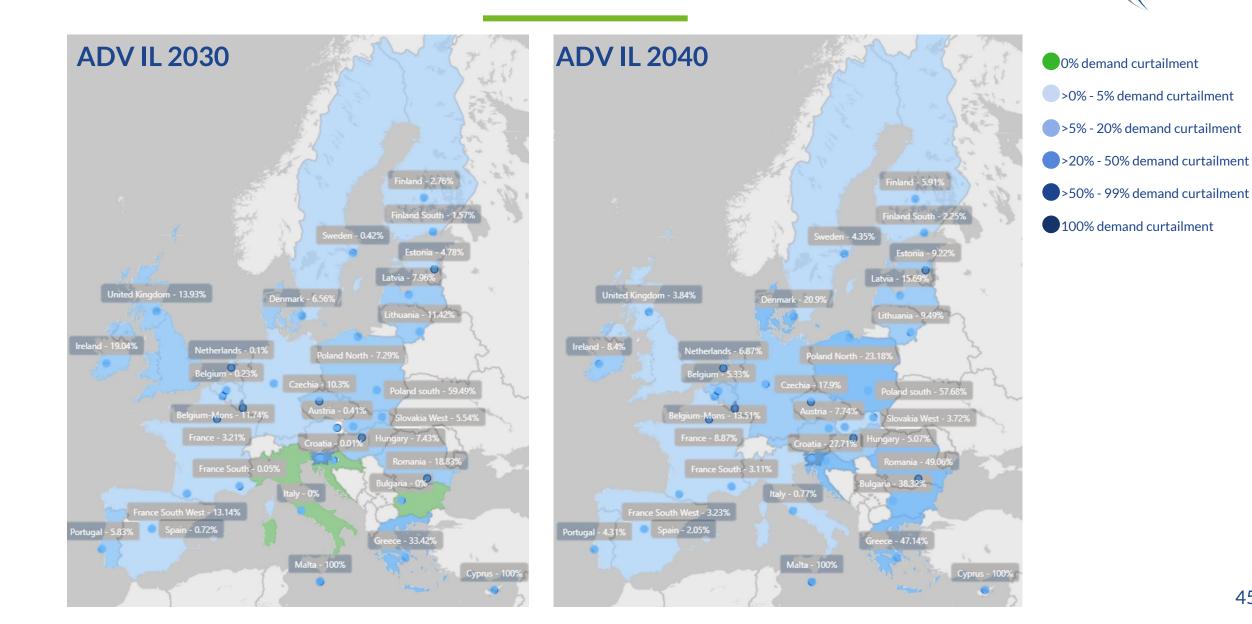
IGI Indicator 2.1: Hydrogen Demand Curtailment Rate





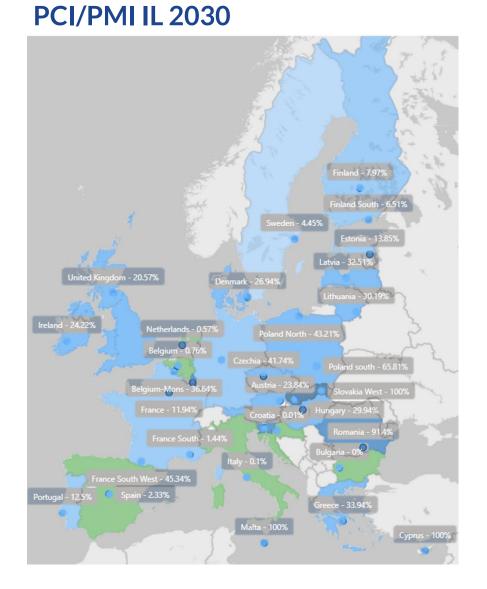
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IGI Indicator 2.1: Hydrogen Demand Curtailment Rate

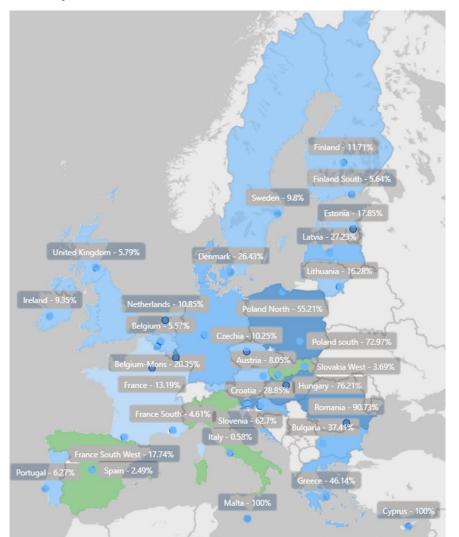


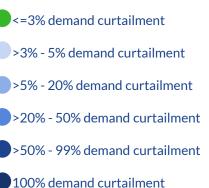
IGI Indicator 2.2: Hydrogen Demand Curtailment Rate under stressful weather year

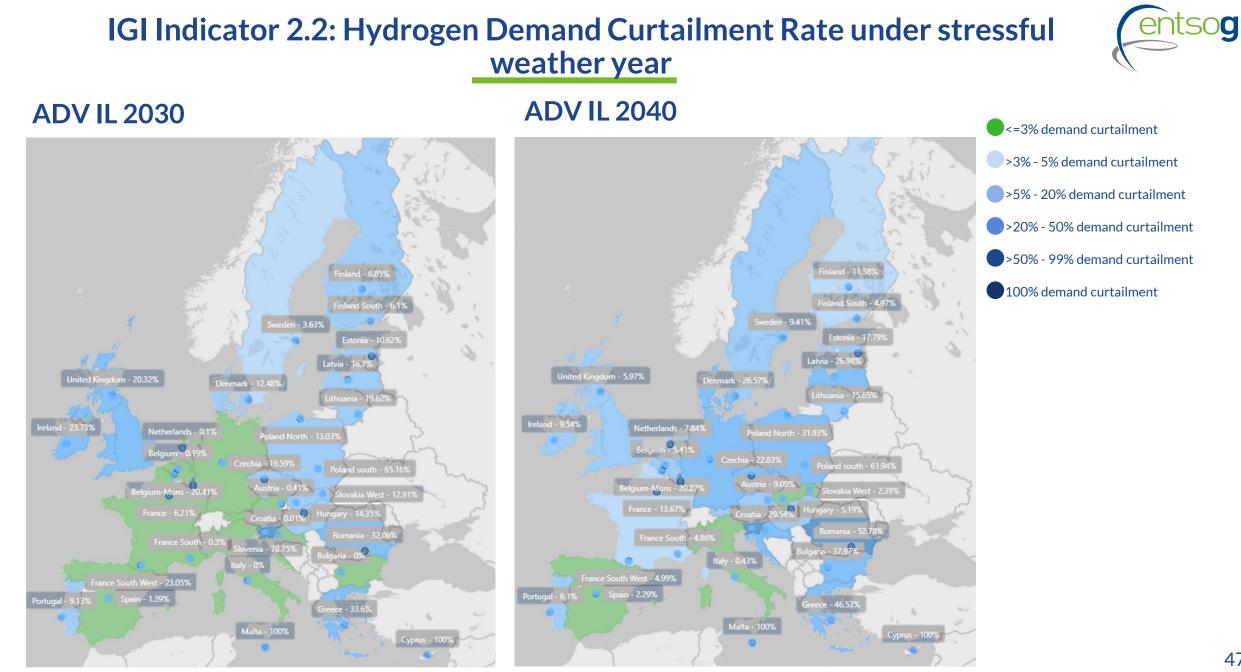
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PCI/PMI IL 2040







H2IGI report - Projects



Identified projects that contributed to the mitigation of identified infrastructure gaps::

- PCI/PMI Infrastructure level
- Pipeline imports:
 - North African hydrogen corridor to Italy
- ✓ Intra-EU connections:
 - Austria to Slovakia (Slovak Hydrogen backbone)
 - Netherlands to Germany (H2Coastlink, IP Elten/Zeevenar-Cologne, Hyperlink and H2ercules Network North-West)
 - Germany to Poland (Pomeranian green hydrogen cluster)
 - Slovakia to Hungary (HU/SK hydrogen corridor)
 - Hungary to Romania (HU/RO hydrogen corridor)
- Import terminals
 - ✓ New Ammonia terminal in Gdansk and Hydrogen Highway-Northern Section
 - Increase terminal capacity in the Netherlands (Eemshaven H2)
- Hydrogen storages
 - Germany (RWE H2 Storage Gronau-Epe, UST Hydrogen Storage Krummhörn, RWE H2 Storage Xanten, EWE Hydrogen Storage Huntorf, EWE Hydrogen Storage Jemgum, RWE H2 Storage Staßfurt, EWE Hydrogen Storage Huntorf)
 - ✓ South-West France (HySow storage)

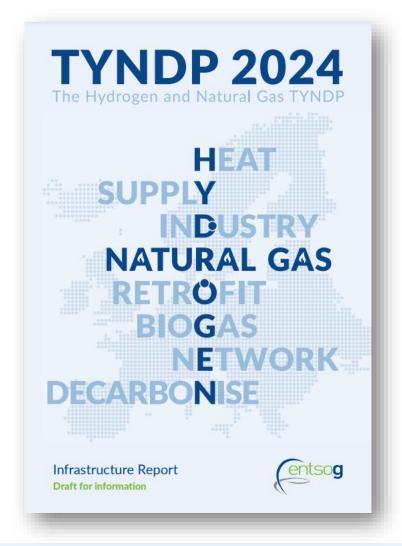


Introduction



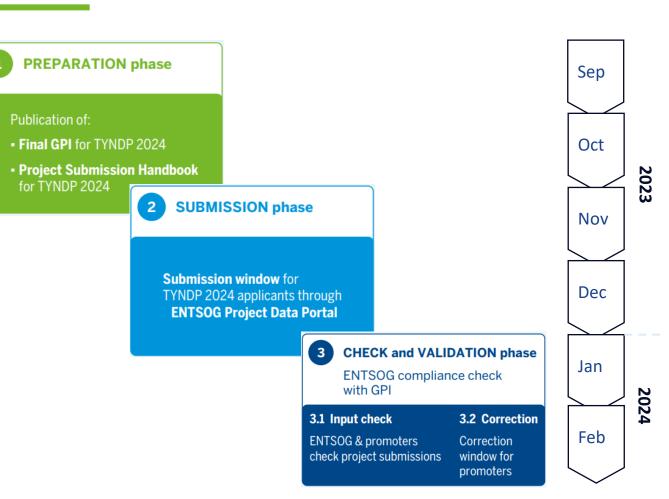
"As one of the main ENTSOG TYNDP documents, the Infrastructure Report presents investment projects that aim to bring the European energy system in line with the Union's energy and climate goals."

Apart from the natural gas categories, this Infrastructure report focus on hydrogen projects that are now presented under more granular subcategories, as hydrogen transmission, reception facilities, storage, electrolysers and mobility projects, but also other categories, such as biomethane and CO₂ infrastructure.



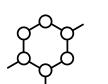
Phases and timeline of the TYNDP 2024 Project collection

- Projects were submitted through the ENTSOG Project Data Portal, to ensure transparency and equal treatment to project promoters by adherence to specific administrative and technical criteria defined in ENTSOG's TYNDP 2024 Guidelines for Project Inclusion (GPI).
- To facilitate the submission process, ENTSOG provided comprehensive guidelines, informative workshop and support to project promoters.



Infrastructure Report key numbers





326 investments in total: - 110 new

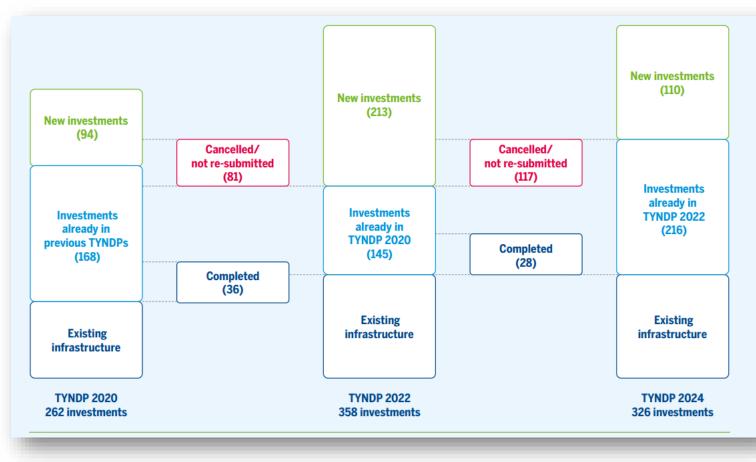
- 216 from TYNDP 2022



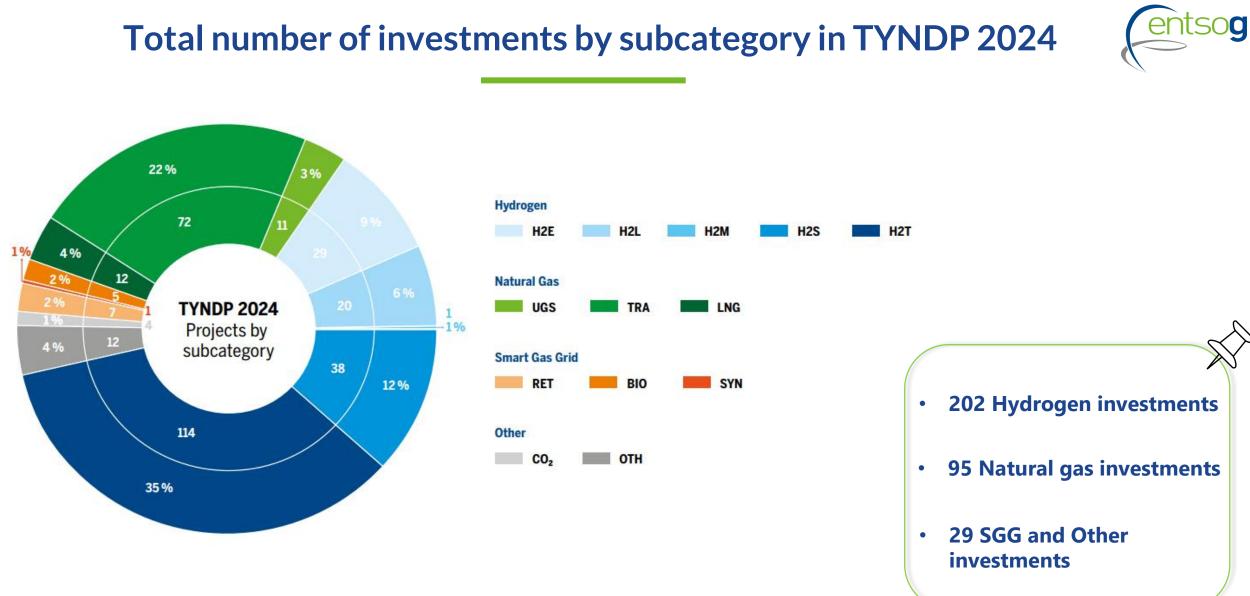
Over 90 promoters, including TSOs and third-party promoters, contributed.



23 projects that are expected to be commissioned by 2025 were submitted.

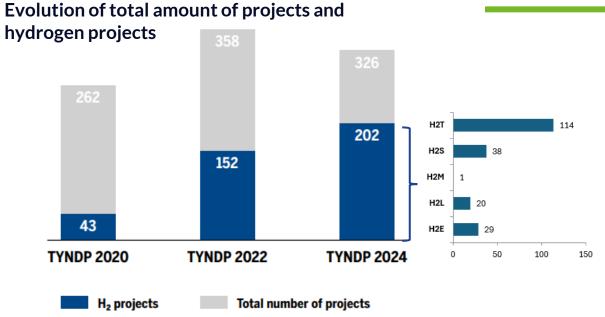


Comparison between TYNDP 2020, TYNDP 2022 and TYNDP 2024



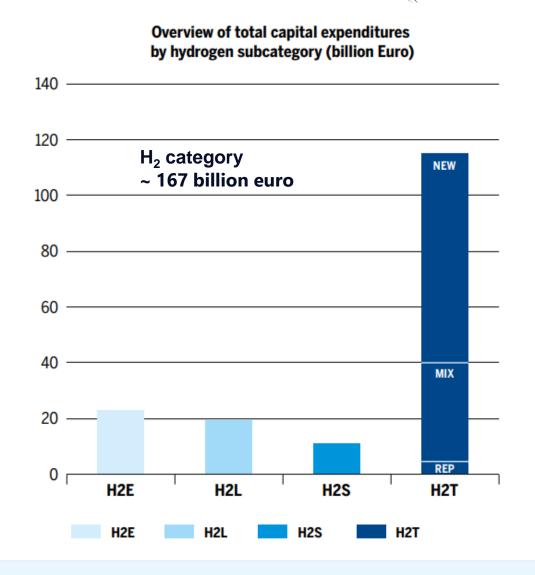
15 January 2025 - TYNDP presentation event **Promoters' submissions for Hydrogen to TYNDP 2024**





62% of the total investments in TYNDP 2024 are listed under the Hydrogen subcategories, compared to 40% in the previous TYNDP.

- Maturity status: 4 FID, 88 Advanced, 110 Less-Advanced.
- 74% of Hydrogen projects are expected to be commissioned by 2029.



Hydrogen NDP inclusion and PCI/PMI status

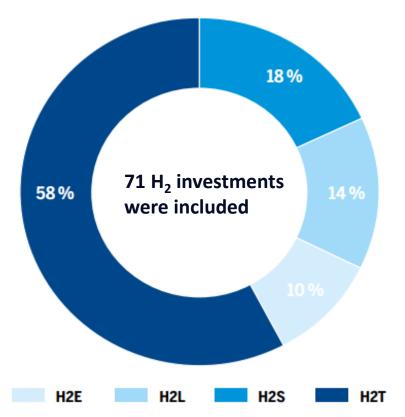


67 (33 %) Hydrogen investments were included in the NDPs. The subcategory with the highest number of included projects was H2T (49), followed by H2S (11), H2E (4) and H2L (3).

Germany included 24 Hydrogen investments in the respective NDP, followed by Italy with 6 investments.

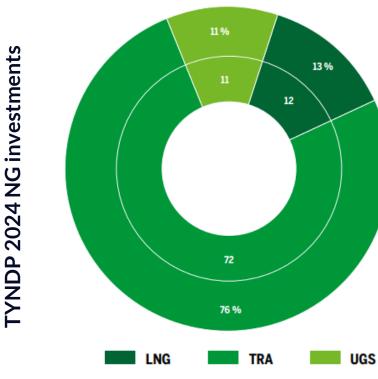
"In TYNDP 2022, the inclusion rate of hydrogen TYNDP projects in the NDPs was 17 % compared to 33% from the current version. This shows that the level of consistency between TYNDP and NDPs increased between the two TYNDP cycles."

Projects with PCI/PMI status in the 1st Union list by hydrogen subcategory

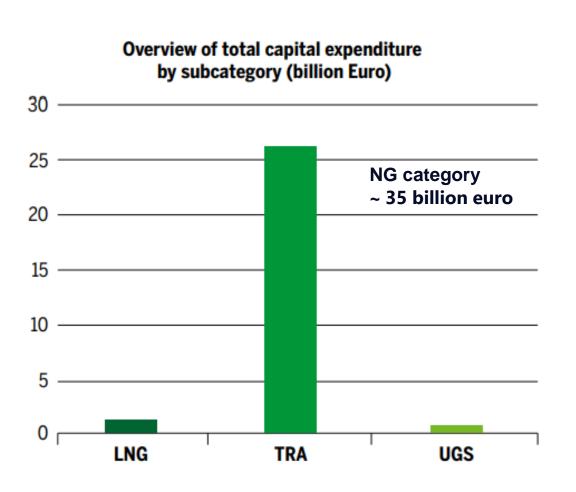


Promoters' submissions for Natural Gas to TYNDP 2024

 $S \cap \mathbf{O}$



- **17 new and 78 existing projects** were submitted under the Natural Gas category.
- Maturity status: 29 FID, 23 Advanced and 43 Less-Advanced.
- ~ 80 % of Natural Gas projects **will be commissioned in the next five years.**



Natural Gas NDP inclusion and PCI/PMI status

 84 (88 %) Natural gas investments were included in the NDPs. The subcategory with the highest number of included projects was TRA (66), followed by UGS (10) and LNG (8).

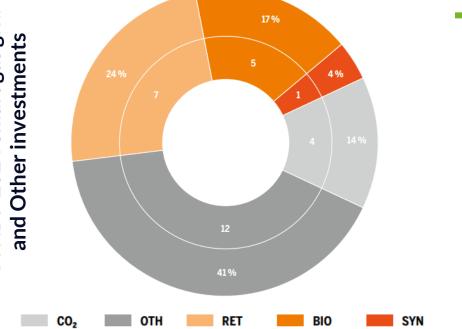
Italy included 16 Natural Gas investments in the respective NDP, followed by Romania with 13.



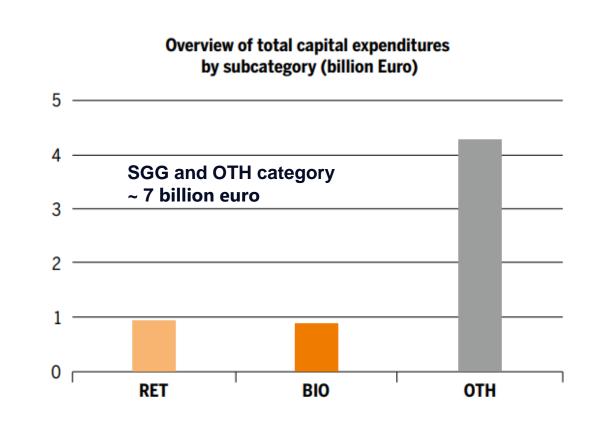
"Although, as a general rule, natural gas projects are ineligible for PCI and PMI status, the EastMed Pipeline (TRA-A-330) retained its PCI status as a unique exception, alongside the project connecting Malta to the European gas network (TRA-N-31)."

Promoters' submissions for Smart Gas Grid and Other to TYNDP 2024

TYNDP 2024 Smart gas grid and Other investments



- 5 new and 24 existing projects were submitted under the Smart Gas Grid and Other categories.
- Maturity status: 3 FID, 6 Advanced and 20 Less-Advanced.
- ~ 72 % of Smart Gas Grid and Other projects will be commissioned in the next six years.



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Smart Gas Grid and Other NDP inclusion



15 (51%) Smart Gas Grid and Other investments were included in the NDPs.
 The subcategory with the highest number of included projects was OTH (6), followed by RET (5), BIO (3) and CO2 (1).

 Slovakia included 3 Smart Gas Grid and Other investments in the respective NDP, while the rest of the countries between 1 and 2.

	BIO-F-497	Reverse flow biomethane Denmark vol. 2		ENERC	INET	REVER	SE	FID.	Non-PCI
00	BIO-F-624	Biomethane: Reverse flow projects		GRIgoz		REVERSE		FID	Non-PCI
٥0	BIO-A-1265	Biomethane productions interconnection		sne VI		PROD-	UN	Advanced	Non-PCI
00	BIO-N-547	Biomethane : Reverse flow Projects		- () те			SE	Less-Adv.	Non-PCI
	BIO-N-728	Biomethane: connection of production units		E Constantino	Rēga	PROD-	IJ	Less-Adv.	Non-PCI
		OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE	RELA	TED P	ROJE	CTS			
	OTH-F-1254	CS Elten	ື່ສ	OGE 🕕	Thysseng	as7 0	гн	FID	Non-PCI
00	OTH-A-1269	Belgian CO2 Transmission Facilities	_	1	fluxys [®]	o o	гн	Advanced	PCI
	OTH-A-743	Impulse 2025) TERĒ		гн	Advanced	Non-PCI
*	0TH-A-841	PALOS DE LA FRONTERA / AMMONIA		((Iberdro	ola o	гн	Advanced	Non-PCI
*	OTH-A-1040	H2ELEKTRA AMMONIA		«	berdro	ola o	гн	Advanced	Non-PCI
	0TH-A-1242	Modernisation of compressor units	~	Joint DR	Stock Comp	any 0	тн	Advanced	Non-PCI
	OTH-N-322	North Sea Wind Power Hub ENERGINET	🕝 те	ппет (ദ്രട ഹ	+e o	тн	Less-Adv.	PCI
	OTH-N-984	Pycasso		æ) TERĒ	30 0	тн	Less-Adv.	PCI
	SYN-N-305	PEGASUS			SGI	s	YN	Less-Adv.	Non-PCI
	C02-N-456	SAVA aquifer CO2 transmission cluster	SAVA aquifer CO2 transmission cluster		Inacr	<u>o</u> c	02	Less-Adv.	Non-PCI
	C02-N-551	DRAVA aquifer CO2 transmission cluster		ριηαειο		<u>o</u> C	02	Less-Adv.	Non-PCI
	C02-N-554	Osijek aquifer CO2 transmission cluster		ρι	Inacr	<u>o</u> C	02	Less-Adv.	Non-PCI
∷ ★	OTH-N-778	Gas transmission methane emission reduction	project	6	ριηοςτο		тн	Less-Adv.	Non-PCI
*	OTH-N-878	GREEN MEIGA METHANOL		«	berdro	ola 🛛 o	тн	Less-Adv.	Non-PCI
	0TH-N-920	Measures for the reduction of methane emissi	ons	e	ustream	0	тн	Less-Adv.	Non-PCI
	C02-N-1157	Italian CO2 Network			snam V/V	С	02	Less-Adv.	Non-PCI
00	OTH-N-1201	Reduction of transmission system methane en	nissions		Plinovadi	0	тн	Less-Adv.	Non-PCI
		RETROFITTING INFRASTRU	JCTU	RE FO	R HY	DRO	GE	N (RET)	
		Retrofitting : infrastructure upgra	ades to	allow I	hydrog	jen bl	end	s	
	RET-N-558	Smartening up existing BG gas transm. netwo	rk (Smart	Switch)	S BU	LGARTRAN	SGAZ	Less-Adv.	Non-PC
	RET-N-661	Adjustment of existing eus pipeline SK-HU			eu	stream		Less-Adv.	Non-PC
	RET-N-973	Smartening up existing GR gas transm. netwo	rk (Smart	Switch)		.		Less-Adv.	Non-PC
<u> @</u>	RET-N-1049	H2RENGRID - Transport Network			REN	Gasod	utos	Less-Adv.	Non-PC
	RET-N-1050	H2RENGRID - Carriço UGS			REN	Gasod	utos	Less-Adv.	Non-PC
ର୍ଲ୍	RET-N-1155 Gas system retrofitting for 100% H2 future capability		ριηοςιο		0	Less-Adv.	Non-PC		

TYNDP 2024 Annex B maps





All	ENTSOG TEN-YEAR NETWORK DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024	
2024	– TYNDP 2024 website	18 Dec 2024
2023		18 Dec 2024
2022	 Public consultation on draft Hydrogen Infrastructure Gaps Identification (H2 IGI) report Draft Hydrogen Infrastructure Gaps Identification report 	18 Dec 2024
2021	Support materials	18 Dec 2024
2020	- TYNDP 2024 H2 IGI map - PCI (no H2E)	18 Dec 2024
2019	- TYNDP 2024 H2 IGI map - PCI, ADV (no H2E)	18 Dec 2024
2018	- TYNDP 2024 Infrastructure report	18 Dec 2024
2017	- TYNDP 2024 Annex A - Projects	18 Dec 2024
2016	 TYNDP 2024 Annex B - Map: H2 transmission (H2T) TYNDP 2024 Annex B - Map: storage (H2S), terminals (H2L), electrolysers (H2E), mobility (H2M) 	18 Dec 2024 18 Dec 2024
	TYNDP 2024 Annex B - Map: natural gas transmission (TRA), storage (UGS), terminals (LNG)	18 Dec 2024
2015	- TYNDP 2024 Annex B - Map: Other (BIO, RET, OTH, CO2, SYN)	18 Dec 2024
2014	- TYNDP 2024 Annex C1 - Capacities CH4	18 Dec 2024
2013	- TYNDP 2024 Annex C2 - Capacities H2	18 Dec 2024
2012	- TYNDP 2024 Annex D1 - Implementation Guidelines	18 Dec 2024
2011	 TYNDP 2024 Annex D2 - Infrastructure Gaps Identification methodology TYNDP 2024 Annex D3 - System Assessment methodology 	18 Dec 2024
2010	- ITNDP 2024 Annex D3 - system Assessment methodology - Public consultation report - Annex D	18 Dec 2024

https://www.entsog.eu/tyndp#entsog-ten-year-network-development-plan-2024

