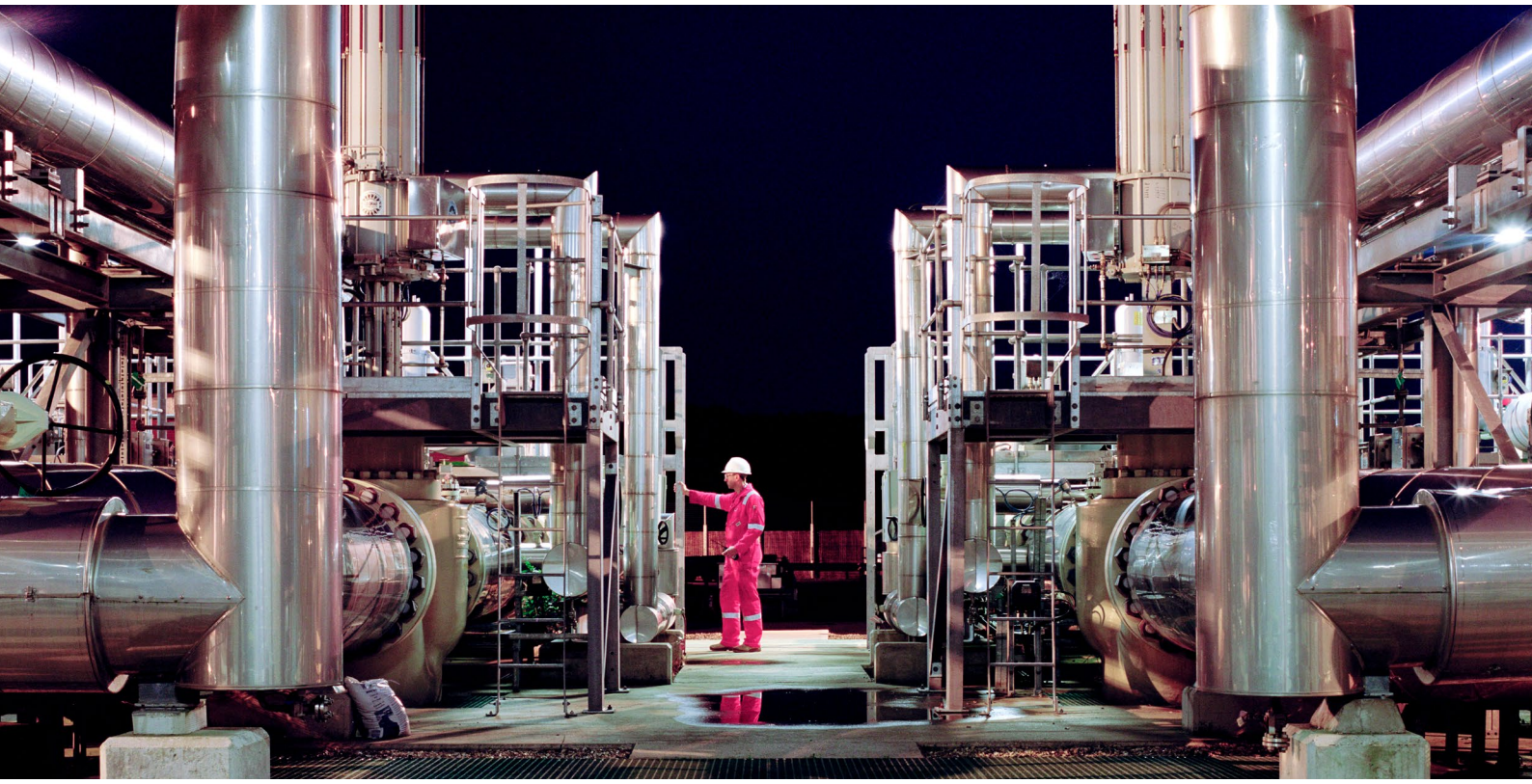
entsog

european network
of transmission system operators
for gas



GUIDELINES FOR PROJECT INCLUSION (GPI)

TEN-YEAR NETWORK DEVELOPMENT PLAN (TYNDP) 2026

Contents

1. Introduction

The present document provides guidance to project promoters on the procedural steps, as well as administrative and technical requirements that the project promoters need to comply with to have their projects included in the Union-wide ten-year network development plan (hereafter "TYNDP") 2026. For TYNDP 2026 ENTSOG shall publish two separate TYNDPs one for hydrogen and one for natural gas, pursuant to Regulation 2024/1789 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, amending Regulations (EU) No 1227/2011, (EU) 2017/1938, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2022/869 and Decision (EU) 2017/684 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 715/2009.

In line with Regulation (EC) No 869/2022 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2009, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2019/943 and Directives 2009/73/EC and (EU) 2019/944, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 (hereafter "Regulation 869/2022" or "TEN-E Regulation")[1], the present document is addressed to all project promoters which are planning to develop projects of European relevance.

The TYNDP 2026 will provide a dual assessment of interlinked electricity and hydrogen systems in order to capture the interactions between the hydrogen and electricity sectors as stated in ENTSOG final CBA methodology for hydrogen infrastructure[2].

Project promoters can submit projects of the following head categories:

(i) Hydrogen
(ii) Natural gas
(iii) Smart Gas Grid
(iv) Other

Each category contains sub-categories.
The TYNDP 2026 is designed to offer a view of the future hydrogen and natural gas infrastructure evolution. One of the main goals of the TYNDP 2026 is to depict projects that bring benefits to the European society beyond an exclusive eligibility assessment of projects for the status of a project of common interest (hereafter "PCI") or project of mutual interest (hereafter "PMI"). For this reason, promoters can submit to the TYNDP, on a voluntarily basis, also production facilities (such as electrolysers), as well as natural gas projects needed to complete market integration and/or to ensure security of supply.

[1] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32022R0869&qid=1692694273815

[2] Methodolgy for Cost-Benefit Analysis of Hydrogen Infrastructure Projects

However, neither the project submissions to ENTSOG's TYNDP, nor their inclusion in the TYNDP implies that they are automatically eligible to apply to the European Commission for a PCI or PMI status. The criteria for the PCI and PMI status are laid out in the TEN-E Regulation. According to Annex III.2(4) and Annex IV(2)(b) of the TEN-E Regulation, from 1 January 2024 hydrogen projects of the categories listed in Annex II(3) of the TEN-E Regulation[3] with the intention to apply for the PCI and PMI selection process must be part of ENTSOG's TYNDP. Therefore, projects can be eligible for the next PCI and PMI selection round only if they are submitted to ENTSOG's TYNDP 2026. ENTSOG will ensure project-specific cost benefit analyses (hereafter "PS-CBA") only for projects applying for the PCI or PMI status as summarized in the figure below. It is only valid for projects concerning infrastructure categories falling under Annex II(3) of the TEN-E Regulation. The TEN-E Regulation does not require electrolyser projects and smart gas grid projects to be part of the TYNDP in order to be eligible for PCI or PMI status. However, being part of the TYNDP may ease the future assessment of such projects. Additionally, electrolyser project promoters are also advised to submit their projects within the TYNDP project data collection.

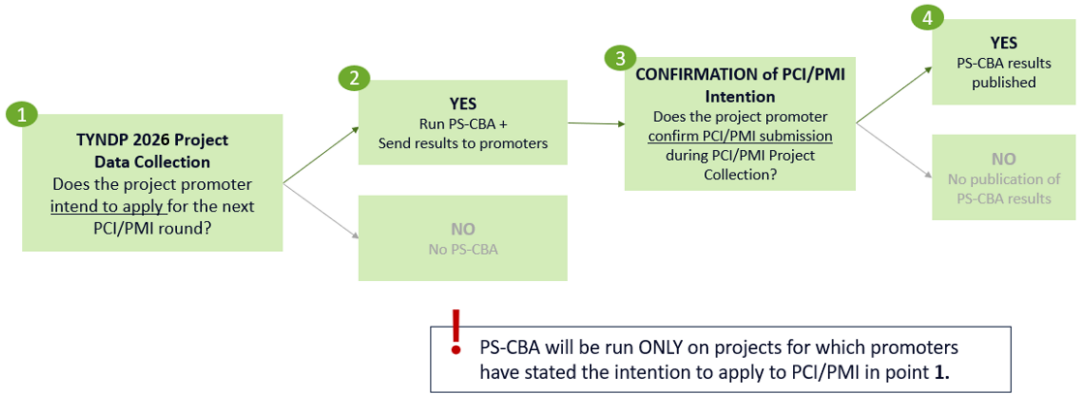


Figure 1: Flow-diagram summarizing interactions between TYNDP, PS-CBA, and PCI/PMI interactions.

[3]Annex II(3) of the TEN-E Regulation: *"(3) concerning hydrogen:*
(a) pipelines for the transport, mainly at high pressure, of hydrogen, including repurposed natural gas infrastructure, giving access to multiple network users on a transparent and non-discriminatory basis;
(b) storage facilities connected to the high-pressure hydrogen pipelines referred to in point (a);
(c) reception, storage and regasification or decompression facilities for liquefied hydrogen or hydrogen embedded in other chemical substances with the objective of injecting the hydrogen, where applicable, into the grid;
(d) any equipment or installation essential for the hydrogen system to operate safely, securely and efficiently or to enable bi-directional capacity, including compressor stations;
(e) any equipment or installation allowing for hydrogen or hydrogen-derived fuels use in the transport sector within the TEN-T core network identified in accordance with Chapter III of Regulation (EU) No 1315/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
Any of the assets listed in points (a) to (d) may be newly constructed or repurposed from natural gas to hydrogen, or a combination of the two;"

The Guidelines for Project Inclusion document for the TYNDP 2026 (hereafter "GPI") represent the "updated guidelines for inclusion of projects" stipulated in Annex III.2(5) of the TEN-E Regulation. In accordance with the TEN-E Regulation, the draft GPI shall be consulted with the Agency for Cooperation of Energy Regulators (hereafter "ACER") and the European Commission (hereafter "EC") and their recommendations taken due account of before the publication of the final GPI. Project promoters are advised to go through the GPI in order to distinguish and clarify the following:

- Type of applicant the project promoter is;
- Administrative and technical criteria the promoters and their projects will be required to meet;
- Documents and information they will be required to submit to fulfil the criteria;
- Use and circulation of the information submitted, and;
- Other use of information regarding their application, including useful contact details.

The GPI aims at implementing the requirement of subparagraph 1 of Annex III.2(5) of the TEN-E Regulation to ensure equal treatment and transparency of the TYNDP project inclusion process.

In the context of Annex III.2(5) of the TEN-E Regulation requires ENTSOG to consult the content of the GPI with the EC and ACER and to take due consideration of their respective inputs, the final TYNDP 2026 GPI was published on 23 September 2025 . A dedicated stakeholder webinar was done on 24 September 2025 to introducethe TYNDP 2026 GPI to potential project promoters and other stakeholders.

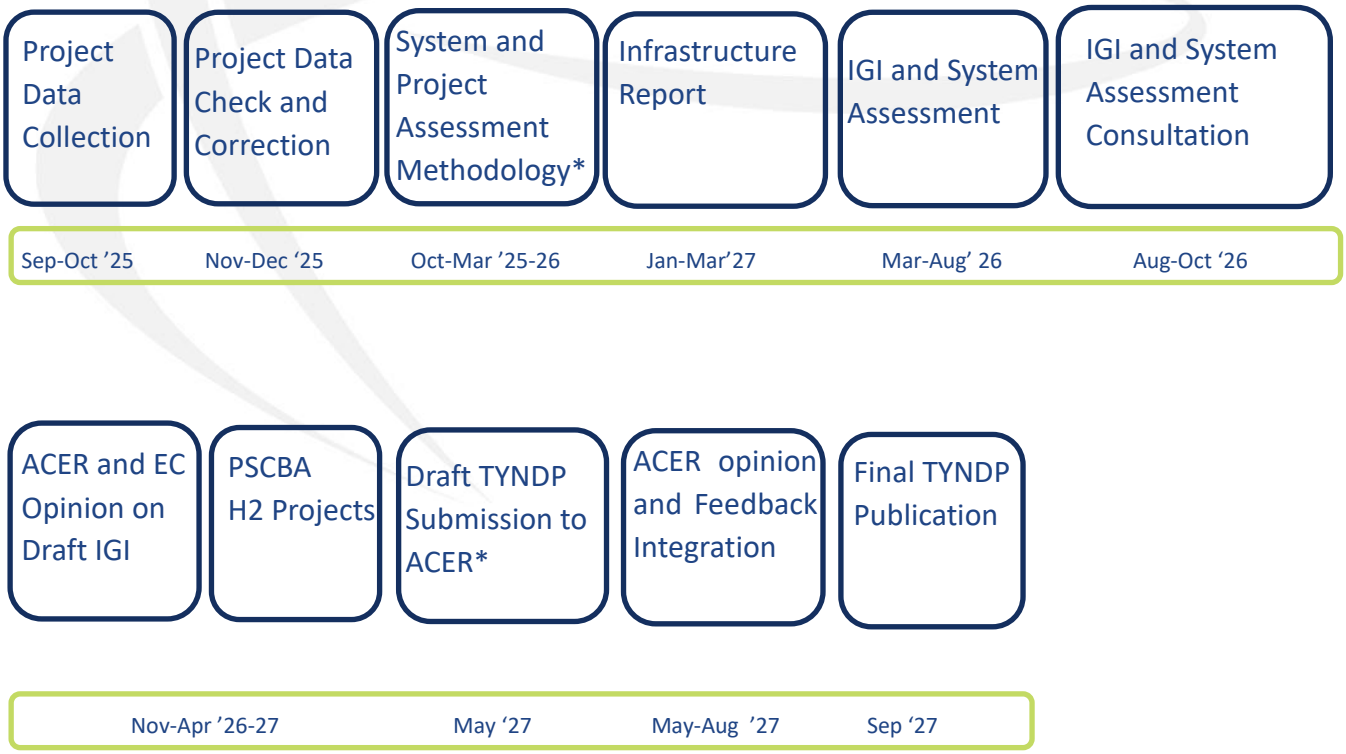
Due to the sentence 2 of subparagraph 1 of Annex III.2(5) of the TEN-E Regulation, the GPI shall furthermore, establish a simplified process of inclusion in the TYNDP for all projects on the Union list in force at the time. This simplification shall take into account the documentation and data already submitted during the previous TYNDP process, provided that the documentation and data already submitted remains valid. The Union list is the joint list of PCIs and PMIs (see Recital (20) and Art. 3(5) of the TEN-E Regulation). For the TYNDP 2026, all projects that were part of ENTSOG's previous TYNDP benefit from certain simplifications described in the next section.

2. TYNDP process

In order to ensure greater transparency regarding the development of the hydrogen and natural gas sectors in the EU, ENTSOG shall draw up/create/facilitate, publish and regularly update a non-binding TYNDP.

The TYNDP is a biennial plan built upon national and regional development plans as well as planned developments at a European scale. It aims at developing a European supply adequacy outlook and assessment of the resilience of the hydrogen and natural gas systems, including identification of the infrastructure gaps by identifying where missing infrastructure prevents achieving the fulfilment of the Union's 2030 climate and energy targets and its 2050 climate neutrality objective. Furthermore, the TYNDP assesses how the submitted projects contribute to the improvement of the European hydrogen and natural gas systems, mitigating the identified infrastructure gaps.

The TYNDP process is represented in a schematic way in Figure 2 below. The TYNDP 2026 indicative timeline was valid at the date the GPI was uploaded to the ENTSOG website.



*Guidance documents: CBA Implementation Guidelines, IGI and SA methodologies
**allowing for regulatory opinions from ACER, MS, and the EC, totalling 6 months according to Art. 13 of the TEN-E regulation)

Project promoters will have to submit their project applications within a particular data collection window of minimum 4 weeks which will be communicated and advertised by ENTSOG in due time. ENTSOG will consider these applications and their compliance with the criteria set out in section 3 below.

Figure 3: Phases and expected timeline of the TYNDP 2026 Project collection process.

The submission of projects will be done by promoters through an online tool operated by ENTSOG, within the data collection time window. For accessing the data collection portal, each promoter needs to have valid credentials provided by ENTSOG upon request. Project promoters that do not have credentials to access the ENTSOG project data portal should request the credentials from ENTSOG. Project promoters are recommended to ask for new credentials well in advance and not later than one week before the opening of the TYNDP 2026 Project Data Collection Process[4].

The TYNDP 2026 Project Data Collection Process is supported by an information package which will be made available to the project promoters in due time. As part of this information package, ENTSOG will make available to project promoters the updated Data Portal Handbook and supporting documents.

Promoters of projects already included in the previous TYNDP and having the intention to be part of the TYNDP under preparation shall officially make a new re-submission for inclusion in the new TYNDP. However, for the promoters' ease, the form will be pre-filled with the data available from the previous process, where possible.

The validation window follows the data collection window and takes approximately 6 weeks. During this window, the ENTSOG staff will check the submitted projects, and where necessary will contact the relevant project promoters for clarifications and corrections.

[4] Details regarding data collection submission process and contacts will be published as part of the Annex 2 to this document (ENTSOG TYNDP Project Submission Handbook). In addition, for any questions or clarifications regarding TYNDP 2026 GPI please refer to the contact details included in Annex 1 of this document.

Within 3 months after the closing of the checking and validation phase (Figure 3), ENTSOG will make public on its website the list of projects accepted for inclusion in the TYNDP. In advance of the TYNDP project list's publication, ENTSOG informs the relevant promoters about any rejection of their project(s) from inclusion in the TYNDP 2026 and provides the relevant justification of the rejection as summarised in the figure below.

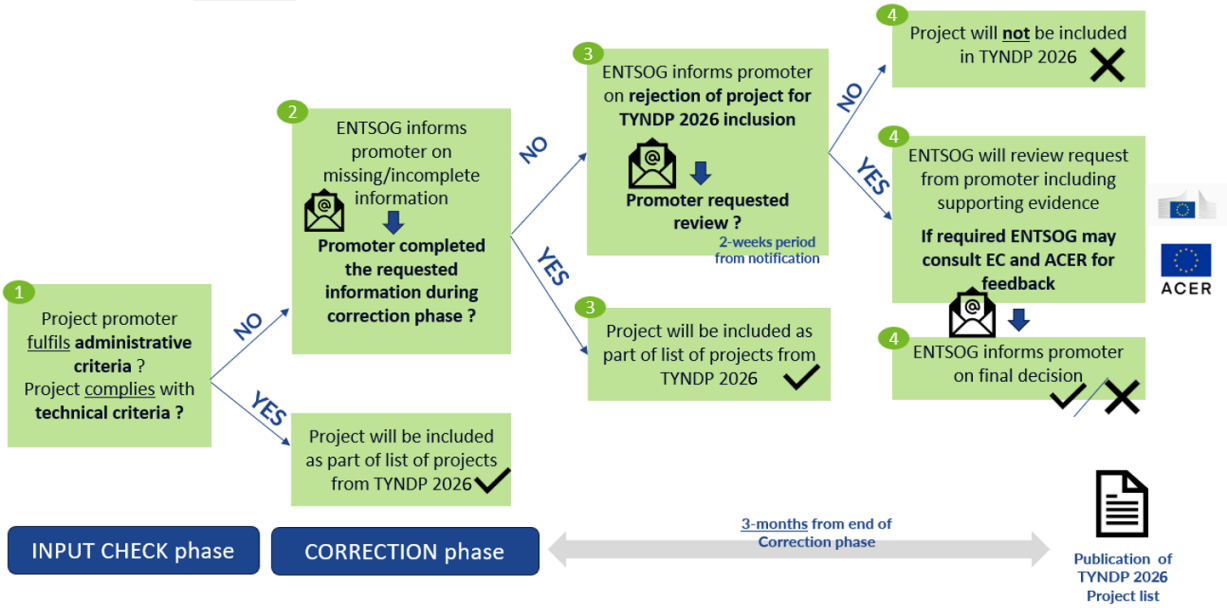


Figure 4: Flow-diagram summarizing interactions between ENTSOG and promoters during TYNDP 2026 Project submission[5].

[5] After correction phase Draft TYNDP 2026 List of projects will be shared with ACER for NRA feedback.

3. Criteria to be fulfilled to allow a project to be part of the TYNDP 2026

This chapter includes/describes the administrative and technical criteria that each candidate project of European relevance shall fulfil in order to be included in the TYNDP 2026.

Failure to provide the necessary information to meet the administrative and technical criteria within the TYNDP 2026 Project Data Collection phase, will result to the project's rejection from the TYNDP 2026. The administrative and technical criteria below are grouped based on the type of promoter, project and the maturity of the project.

A TYNDP project promoter of hydrogen, natural gas, smart gas grid or other infrastructure projects can fall under the following categories:

A. Company which is a Member, Observer or Associated Partner of ENTSOG or an entity being a partner of the company in the same project[6] or having a shareholding relation with this company[7].

B. Company which is a licensed SSO, LSO, DSO but not Member, Observer or Associated Partner of ENTSOG or TSO, which is certified or exempted from unbundling[8] but not Member, Observer or Associated Partner of ENTSOG.

C. Any other company (including Governmental Bodies at national level).

[6] For the purpose of this document, a partner is the entity that is formally associated with the company which is Member, Observer or Associated Partner of ENTSOG in developing the project submitted for TYNDP 2026.

[7] For the purpose of this document, a shareholding relation means that the company which is Member, Observer or Associated Partner of ENTSOG has shares in an entity or the other way round, OR the company and the entity belong to the same corporate group.

[8] In line with the Directive 2009/73/EC and Regulation (EC) No 715/2009.

3.1. Head categories

TYNDP projects are divided into four head categories: (1) hydrogen, (2) natural gas, (3) smart gas grid, (4) others. Each head category is divided into different sub-categories. The number of subcategories varies depending on the specific needs of the infrastructure type.

3.1.1 Hydrogen

The hydrogen category is composed of five sub-categories. These five sub-categories are consistent with the hydrogen infrastructure categories as defined in the Annex II.3 of the TEN-E[3], below the name of the subcategories and the corresponding TYNDP code:

(i) Hydrogen transmission pipelines (H2T)
(ii) Hydrogen storage facilities (H2S)
(iii) Hydrogen reception facilities (H2L)
(iv) Hydrogen in the transport sector for mobility (H2M)
(v) Electrolysers for hydrogen production (H2E)

Projects falling under the sub-categories H2T, H2S, H2L, and H2M are potential PCI candidates that are covered by ENTSOG's CBA methodology and must be part of the TYNDP. Regarding PMI candidates, this is also true for the H2T sub-category. Projects falling under the sub-category H2E are potential PCI candidates that are not covered by ENTSOG's CBA methodology and therefore, TYNDP submission of electrolyser projects is not a pre-requisite for PCI application.

All project types within the hydrogen category can have an impact on the TYNDP modelling and PS-CBA assessments.

3.1.2 Natural Gas

The natural gas category is composed of three sub-categories:
(i) Gas transmission pipelines (TRA)
(ii) Underground storage facilities (UGS)
(iii) Reception and storage and regasification or decompression facilities for liquefied natural gas (LNG)

Projects of the natural gas category are not eligible for PCI or PMI status under the revised TEN-E Regulation. All sub-categories within the natural gas category can have an impact on the TYNDP modelling and assessments.

3.1.3 Smart Gas Grid

The smart gas grid category is composed of three sub-categories:
(i) Retrofitting projects to integrate hydrogen blends (RET)

(ii) Biomethane development projects (BIO)
(iii) Synthetic methane projects (SYN)

Smart Gas Grid projects are defined in the TEN-E Regulation as potential PCI candidates that are not covered by ENTSOG's CBA methodology. Projects falling under the sub-categories RET, BIO, and SYN can have an impact on the TYNDP modelling and assessment.

3.1.4 Others

This category is composed of two sub-categories:

(i) Repurposing of natural gas infrastructure for CO2 transport and/or storage (CO2)
(ii) Other infrastructure related projects (OTH)

While CO2 infrastructure is a potential PCI category in the TEN-E Regulation, the respective PCI selection process is not related to the ENTSOG's TYNDP 2026. Projects falling under the sub-category CO2 can have an impact on the TYNDP modelling and assessment. OTH projects do not affect the TYNDP modelling and assessments. Nevertheless, they are considered useful additional information (e.g., methane emission mitigation measures could be submitted under this category).

3.2. Administrative Criteria

See below the administrative criteria a project or project promoter needs to fulfil for the inclusion in the TYNDP 2026. There are three mandatory administrative criteria (included in Table 1) that all must be fulfilled and additionally, there are different alternative administrative criteria (included in Table 3) out of which at least one criterion must be fulfilled.

Table 1 shows the list of administrative binary criteria (pass/fail) for project promoters. **All these criteria must be fulfilled**.

Table 1: Mandatory administrative criteria for project promoters in TYNDP 2026.

No	Criteria	Promoter A + B + C
1	Company existence (all)	The project promoter shall be a registered undertaking or a subsidiary of a registered undertaking. The company has to be in existence for at least 1 year before the date of submission.[9]
2	Financial strength (all)	The assets of the undertaking or its shareholders shall amount to at least 1 million EUR.
3	Technical expertise (all)	The project promoter has the technical expertise to realize the project by its own or by using subcontractors.

Table 2 further details the information requested from project promoters to proof the fulfilment of the criteria of Table 1.

Table 2: Requested information from project promoters to fulfil the mandatory administrative criteria in TYNDP 2026.

No	Criteria	Promoter type		
		A	B	C[10]
1	Company existence (all)	Already available	Proof of certification/ exemption	The constitutive act/statutes of the registered undertaking.
2	Financial strength (all)	Already available	Proof of exemption	The latest available balance sheets submitted to the national tax office (shareholders' balance sheets are also accepted).
3	Technical expertise (all)	Already available	Proof of exemption	Information on the company and its technical expertise, including references from other relevant projects or existing infrastructure, organisational chart, CVs of key personnel. In case of subcontractors, a copy of the contract has to be provided. Anonymised and truncated documents are accepted if they are fit for the purpose.

[9] A company could also be in existence for less than 1 year but can only submit project that are under category: Under Consideration (UC)

[10] In case the project promoter is a Governmental Body at national level, the document to be provided as a proof of fulfilling the Administrative criteria is the Legal basis for the establishment of the Governmental Body.

There are administrative criteria applicable for all projects while some specific criteria are applicable only for projects "under consideration"[11] (hereafter "UC").

The project status "under consideration" has been created for the purposes of this document and therefore shall be interpreted as different, compared to the project advancement status[12] used for project clustering rules in the CBA methodology or the project maturity status described in the CBA Methodology and used in the TYNDP to derive the so-called Infrastructure Levels. Please refer to section 5 for the definition of the project maturity status.

Table 3 shows the list of alternative administrative criteria for projects. This table includes the evidence that promoters should submit to fulfil the administrative criteria. **At least one of these criteria must be fulfilled**.
Alternative criteria should apply to **all the project** (e.g. if only some sections of the project are PCI, only these specific sections will comply with alternative administrative criteria PCI).

In case more than one criterion applies to a given project, promoters shall indicate this information in their project submission.

[11] For the purpose of this document, a project "under consideration" is a project at an early stage and which has not completed the phase of a (pre)-feasibility study. The project maturity status for a project "under consideration" is defined as less-advanced.

[12] Project advancement status includes the following categories: Under consideration, planned, permitting, construction and commissioned

Table 3: Alternative administrative criteria for projects in TYNDP 2026 and requested information from project promoters to fulfil them.

No	Criteria	Criteria description (Promoter A + B + C)	Required information
4	PCI/PMI (all)	For Natural gas projects: The project is a PCI/PMI on the latest available Union list in force. For Hydrogen projects: project is included in the first PCI and PMI Union list under revised TEN-E or proposed on second PCI and PMI list.	For Natural Gas projects: PCI number and definition as in the latest approved Union list published by the EC. For Hydrogen projects: • PCI/PMI number and definition as in the 1st PCI/PMI Union list. • PCI/PMI number and definition as in the 2nd PCI/PMI Union list adopted by EC as delegated act[13]. ENTSOG will take into consideration the application and this criterion will be re-checked once the second PCI/PMI Union list under the revised TEN-E Regulation will entered into force in 2026 (see Art. 20(6) of the TEN-E Regulation)[14].
5	FID (all)	The final investment decision (hereafter "FID") has been taken for the project.	FID status to be taken before of the project data collection and to be indicated as such in the project submission questionnaire as part of the project data collection.
6	National plan (all)	Inclusion in the latest available national Network Development Plan (hereafter "NDP") or national/governmental strategy or national law.	For the NDP, the promoter should provide the title of the NDP, the year of publication, the URL where the document can be accessed and the page number(s) where the project is mentioned as included in the plan and (when available) the reference code of the project in the latest available NDP[15]. If it is not possible to provide evidence of inclusion in a National Development Plan (e.g., the project is located in a country that does not have NDP and is

[13] This criterion will be checked and corrected after the publication of 2nd list as delegated act in November 2025

[14] In case any of the hydrogen projects included in the latest TYNDP 2024 Annex A list of projects has not been re-submitted to the TYNDP 2026 Project submission during the submission phase, ENTSOG will inform project promoter accordingly. If needed and confirmed by promoter, ENTSOG will verify that the concerned promoter(s) is able to submit the project during correction phase.

[15] Preferably the NDP should be the APPROVED/final version. However, in case of projects "under consideration" or other exceptional cases of projects. If the project was submitted for inclusion to the NDP but the NDP is not yet published, the project promoter should provide a non-binding consent by the NRAs of the concerned country(ies) indicating no objection to the project's inclusion in the TYNDP. To enable a non-binding NRA consent, promoters should provide all the relevant information needed by NRAs to carry out their assessment.

			non-EU member), the promoter should instead provide evidence that the capacity enabled by the project is included in the NDP of the EU neighbouring countries. For national/governmental strategy, the year of publication, the URL where the document can be accessed and the page number(s) where the project is mentioned. For national law, the URL where the law can be accessed and the relevant paragraphs.
7	IPCEI (all)	The project is included in the Important Projects of Common European Interest (hereafter "IPCEI") list approved by the EC.[16]	Link to the Important Projects of Common European Interest list of projects or any other relevant document proofing that the project is included in the IPCEI list. If the original IPCEI list and related documents are not in the English language, the promoter must provide translations of the relevant part(s) mentioning the project.
8	Market test (all)	The project has concluded the non-binding Expression of Interest (hereafter "EoI") phase of a market consultation process and the project promoter has received positive interest.	The promoter shall provide the information included in the market consultation including dates, infrastructure proposal (if applicable), and main outcome from the responses to the market consultation.
9	(Pre-)Feasibility study (UC)	Completed (pre-)feasibility study for the project.	Completed (pre-)feasibility study[17] performed for the project.
10	Agreement with the Member State (MS) / National Regulatory Authority (NRA) (UC)	Project shall have a signed agreement with the competent ministries or regulators or a letter of support from the competent ministries or national regulatory authorities.	The signed agreement on the project between the TSO and the relevant MSs or NRAs of the impacted countries, and the recent amendments for it if any.

[16] In case the decision for inclusion of the project on the IPCEI list has not been taken at the moment of the project submission for TYNDP, the promoter shall inform ENTSOG about this aspect and ENTSOG will decide if the mere application for such a label is sufficient to meet the IPCEI criterion.

[17] The feasibility or pre-feasibility study shall not be older than 4 years at the date of submitting the project to the TYNDP 2026.

11	TSO agreement (TSO) (UC) DSO agreement (DSO) (UC)[18]	Signed Agreement with the concerned TSO(s) or DSO(s)[19] regarding the development of the submitted project.	The signed common agreement with the concerned TSO(s) or DSO(s)regarding the development of the submitted project.

[18] DSO(s) agreement only applicable for Smart Gas Grid categories (BIO/SYN/RET).

3.3. Technical Criteria

The following table shows the list of technical binary (pass/fail) criteria. All must be fulfilled by the submission deadline. All information must be provided in English language. The project promoter must provide all required information through the specific on-line tool (hereafter "ENTSOG Data Portal").

3.3.1 Hydrogen

New natural gas infrastructure (i.e., natural gas projects that are planned to be commissioned after the start of the project data submission phase for ENTSOG's TYNDP 2026) cannot be proposed for repurposing to hydrogen within the TYNDP 2026.

(i) Hydrogen transmission pipelines (H2T)

No	Criteria	Promoter A + B + C	Required information
1	Technical description	The project shall represent one or a combination of the following cases: - The repurposing of existing natural gas pipelines for pure hydrogen use; - The construction of on- or offshore pipelines to enable the transport of pure hydrogen; - Any equipment or installation essential for the hydrogen system to operate safely, securely and efficiently or to enable bi-directional capacity, including compressor stations, related to hydrogen transmission pipelines;	A brief technical description of the project (including type of hydrogen pipeline, e.g. new or repurposed or combination of new and repurposed) Identification and description of the main investment item(s) (e.g., repurposing of section from A to B, newly built section from B to C) Identification and description of the additional investment item(s) (e.g., new compressor station at B)

2	Location	The project should be at least partially located in one of the countries included in the geographical perimeter of the TYNDP.	Location of the project on the map, provided by ENTSOG.
3	Project data (all)	Promoters shall provide estimated technical capacity changes at interconnection point(s) generated by the project in the hydrogen system. In addition, for hydrogen transmission pipelines repurposed from natural gas infrastructure, the expected capacity decrease in the natural gas network shall also be provided, including the identification of the relevant natural gas interconnection point(s) with expected capacity decrease. Moreover, the main technical parameters, expected commissioning date(s) and costs of the main and additional investments conforming the project must be provided. The detail of this data is included in the TYNDP Project data collection handbook. Note: In case the subcategory defined above enables transport of hydrogen production or supply of demand (restricted to scenario values at country level), this shall be indicated in the project description and related data shall also be provided. In case several operators make use of this option in one country, an alignment may be necessary during the data check phase. Relevant data includes: - Identification of IPs; - Entry and exit capacities (e.g. from a production node to a consumption node);	Minimum required project information: • Nominal pipeline diameter (mm); • Maximum operating pressure (bar); • Pipeline length (km) and location of repurposed assets; • Pipeline length (km) and location of new assets; • Compressor power (MW); • Estimated technical capacity per IP and year (GWh/d), including connections to enabled hydrogen production and/or demand and relevant data: o If enabled hydrogen production is hydrogen production from natural gas based on a concrete hydrogen production project: ▪ IP of connection with the hydrogen grid; ▪ IP of connection with the natural gas grid; ▪ Maximum exit capacity from the natural gas system (GWh/d); ▪ Average energy-related process efficiency (%); ▪ Maximum entry capacity into the hydrogen system (GWh/d); ▪ Average CO2 capturing rate (%); o If enabled hydrogen production is hydrogen production from natural gas based on these capacities established in the TYNDP 2026 scenarios:

		- Type and size of directly connected production (fixed at TYNDP scenario values at country level)
		  ○ Grey hydrogen;
		  ○ Blue hydrogen;
		  ○ Electrolysis with electricity from dedicated renewables;
		  ○ Electrolysis with electricity from the electricity grid. In this case indication of the relevant electricity bidding zone.
		  ○ Electrolysis with both electricity from dedicated renewables and electricity from the electricity grid. In this case indication of the relevant electricity bidding zone.
		- Type and size of directly connected demand (fixed at TYNDP scenario values at country level)
		  ○ If it contains hydrogen demand for the production of electricity, the relevant electricity bidding zone must be identified.
		- In addition, the capacity increment of the project shall not be 0 after the application of the lesser-of rule .
			▪ IP of connection with the hydrogen grid;
			▪ IP of connection with the natural gas grid;
			▪ Maximum exit capacity from the natural gas system (GWh/d);
			▪ Maximum entry capacity into the hydrogen system (GWh/d);
			○ If enabled hydrogen production is hydrogen production from electrolysers based on a concrete electrolyser project:
			▪ Identification of the submitted electrolyser project;
			▪ Entry capacity into the hydrogen grid (GWh/d);
			○ If enabled hydrogen production is hydrogen production from electrolysers based on electrolyser capacities established in the TYNDP 2026 scenarios (total capacity of electrolysers per bidding zone fixed at TYNDP 2026 scenario values):
			▪ Electrolyser capacity (MWel);
			▪ Entry capacity into the hydrogen grid (GWh/d);
			▪ Connection to dedicated renewables or electricity grid;
			▪ If connected to the electricity grid:
			• Connected electricity bidding zone;
			• Electricity grid connection capacity (MWhel/h);

			• Relationship with other project(s) (enabler[20], enhancer[21], or competing[22]); • Date of commissioning, project advancement status[23], project schedule and justification of timeline; • Costs of the different investment item(s) of the project (CAPEX[24] and OPEX[25]). In case the project is composed of different technical elements (see point 1 above), CAPEX and OPEX figures are to be specified for each element separately; • If a hydrogen pipeline project is composed of repurposed assets as well as new assets, cost figures are to be specified separately for repurposed assets and for new assets.

[20] Enabler is a project which is indispensable for the realisation of the main project in order for the later to start operating and show any benefit. The enabler itself might or not bring any direct capacity increment at any IP.

[21] Enhancer is a project that would allow the main project to operate at a higher rate than when main project operates on its own basis, increasing the benefits stemming from the realisation of the main investment. An enhancer, unlike an enabler, is not strictly required for the realisation of the main project.

[22] Within the TYNDP 2026 process, additional competing projects may be identified.

[23] Project advancement status includes the following categories: Under consideration, planned, permitting, construction, and commissioned

[24] Capital expenditure costs (CAPEX) should include: Initial investment cost and replacement costs,

- Initial investment cost that corresponds to the cost effectively incurred by the promoter to build and start operation of the hydrogen infrastructure. This should consider the costs of both off-shore and on-shore infrastructure related to obtaining permits, feasibility studies, obtaining rights-of-way, groundwork, preparatory work, designing, dismantling, equipment purchase and installation.
- Replacement costs are the costs borne to ensure that the infrastructure remains operational by changing specific parts of it.

[25] Operational and maintenance expenditure (OPEX) corresponds to costs that are incurred after the commissioning of an asset and which are not of an investment nature, such as direct operating and maintenance costs, administrative and general expenditures, etc.

			The details of this data submission are included in the TYNDP 2026 Project data collection handbook[26].

(ii) Hydrogen storage facilities (H2S)

No	Criteria	Promoter A + B + C	Required information
1	Technical description	The project shall represent one or a combination of the following cases: - The repurposing of existing natural gas storage(s) to enable the storage of pure hydrogen; - The construction of storages to enable the storage of pure hydrogen; - Any equipment or installation essential for the hydrogen system to operate safely, securely and efficiently or to enable bi-directional capacity, including compressor stations, related to hydrogen storage facilities;	A brief technical description of the project (including type of hydrogen storage like salt cavern or depleted natural gas reservoir or aquifer) Identification and description of the main investment item(s) (e.g., phase 1 of hydrogen storage project) Identification and description of the additional investment item(s) (e.g., phase 2 of hydrogen storage project)
2	Location	The project should be located in one of the countries included in the geographical perimeter of the TYNDP.	Location of the project on the map, provided by ENTSOG.
3	Project data (all)	Promoters shall provide estimated technical injection and withdrawal capacity increases at the interconnection point(s) of	Minimum required project information: • IP of connection with the hydrogen grid;

[26] The Project Data collection handbook (Annex 2) provides details regarding TYNDP 2026 Project submission process and provides guidance and clear indications for project promoters to submit projects to the TYNDP. It includes details on how to access the ENTSOG project portal, generate promoter credentials or submit a project, and indicates which fields from the project collection questionnaire are mandatory in order to successfully complete project submission.

		the storage with the hydrogen transmission system[27]. Regarding hydrogen storages repurposed from natural gas infrastructure, the expected capacity decrease (if any) in the natural gas network shall also be provided, including the identification of the relevant natural gas interconnection point(s) with expected capacity decrease. The main technical parameters, expected commissioning date(s), and costs of the main and additional investments of the project must be provided. In addition, the capacity increment of the project shall not be 0 after the application of the lesser-of rule[28].	• Relationship with other project(s) (enabler[19], enhancer[20], or competing[21]); • Maximum injection rate into the storage (GWh/d) ; • Maximum withdrawal rate from the storage (GWh/d); • Working gas volume (GWh); • Geometrical volume (m^3); • Date of commissioning, project advancement status[29], project schedule and justification of timeline; • Costs of the different investment item(s) of the project (CAPEX[23] and OPEX[24]). In case the project is composed of different technical elements (see point 1 above), CAPEX and OPEX figures are to be specified for each element separately. The details of this data submission are included in the TYNDP 2026 Project data collection handbook[30].

[27] Hydrogen storage should be connected to the transmission hydrogen network.

[28] Example of the lesser-of rule: If at an IP between the hydrogen storage and the transmission system the exit capacity from storage does not match the entry capacity into the transmission system, the smaller of both capacity values is applied to the IP.

[29] Project advancement status includes the following categories: Under consideration, planned, permitting, construction, and commissioned

[30] The Project Data collection handbook (Annex 2) provides details regarding TYNDP 2026 Project submission process and provides guidance and clear indications for project promoters to submit projects to the TYNDP. It includes details on how to access the ENTSOG project portal, generate promoter credentials or submit a project, and indicates which fields from the project collection questionnaire are mandatory in order to successfully complete project submission.

(iii) Hydrogen reception facilities (H2L)

No	Criteria	Promoter A + B + C	Required information
1	Technical description	The project shall be one or a combination of the following cases: - The repurposing of an existing LNG terminal into a liquefied hydrogen terminal including hydrogen embedded in other chemical substances with the objective of injecting the hydrogen into the grid[31]; - New liquefied hydrogen terminal incl. hydrogen embedded in other chemical substances with the objective of injecting the hydrogen into the grid[32]; - Any equipment or installation essential for the hydrogen system to operate safely, securely and efficiently or to enable bi-directional capacity, including compressor stations, related to hydrogen reception facilities. While being outside of the TEN-E Regulation, hydrogen export terminals[33] located within the geographical perimeter of the TYNDP that are coupled projects with hydrogen reception facilities, should also be represented in the TYNDP based on	A brief technical description of the project (including terminal type) Identification of the main investment item(s) Identification of the additional investment item(s) (e.g., if applicable, the related hydrogen export terminal)

[31] Examples: Ammonia import terminals with crackers; liquefied hydrogen import terminals with regasification; compressed hydrogen import terminals with decompression; LOHC import terminals with hydrogen unloading.
[32] Examples: Ammonia import terminals with crackers; liquefied hydrogen import terminals with regasification; compressed hydrogen import terminals with decompression; LOHC import terminals with hydrogen unloading.
[33] Examples: Ammonia production and export terminals; hydrogen liquefaction and export terminals; hydrogen compression and export terminals; LOHC loading and export terminals.

		project submissions to guarantee a consistent network modelling.	
2	Location	The project should be located in one of the countries included in the geographical perimeter of the TYNDP.	Location of the project on the map, provided by ENTSOG.
3	Project data (all)	Promoters shall provide technical capacity increases at the interconnection point of the terminal with the hydrogen transmission system. Regarding hydrogen reception terminals repurposed from natural gas infrastructure, the expected capacity decrease (if any) in the natural gas network shall also be provided, including the identification of the relevant natural gas interconnection point(s) with expected capacity decrease. The main technical parameters, expected commissioning date(s) and costs of the main and additional investments conforming the project must be provided. In addition, the capacity increment of the project shall not be 0 after the application of the lesser-of rule[34]. If a hydrogen export terminal as described under point 1 is of relevance, additional information is required to assure a consistent network modelling.	Minimum required project information: • IP of connection with the hydrogen grid • Relationship with other project(s) (enabler[19], enhancer[20], or competing[21]) • Expected hydrogen demand enabled by the project and identified sector(s) and/or subsector(s) • Off-network demand of the imported energy carrier (e.g., direct usage of ammonia without cracking into gaseous hydrogen) (GWh/d of relevant energy carrier without conversion into gaseous hydrogen) • Hydrogen import capacity (GWh/d of relevant energy carrier before conversion into gaseous hydrogen) • Average efficiency of producing gaseous hydrogen from the imported energy carrier and injecting it into the hydrogen transmission system (%) • Injection capacity into the hydrogen transmission system (GWh/d), if applicable (i) along the year and (ii) during high demand situations • Storage capacity (energy) (GWh)

[34] Example of the lesser-of rule: If at an IP between the hydrogen reception terminal and the transmission system, the exit capacity from the terminal does not match the entry capacity into the transmission system, the smaller of both capacity values is applied to the IP.

			• If the hydrogen reception facility is a coupled project with a hydrogen export terminal within the geographical perimeter of the TYNDP, the following information about the hydrogen export terminal is required:
			  ○ IP of connection with the hydrogen grid or hydrogen production facility
			  ○ Exit capacity from the hydrogen transmission system into the terminal (GWh/d), if applicable
			  ○ Average efficiency of producing the exported energy carrier (%)
			  ○ Production and export capacity of the exported energy carrier (GWh/d)
			• Date of commissioning, project advancement status[35], project schedule and justification of timeline
			• Costs of the different investment item(s) of the project (CAPEX[23] and OPEX[24]). In case the project is composed of different technical elements (see point 1 above), CAPEX and OPEX figures are to be specified for each element separately.
			
			The details of this data submission are included in the TYNDP 2026 Project data collection handbook [36].

[35] Project advancement status includes the following categories: Under consideration, planned, permitting, construction, and commissioned.

[36] The Project Data collection handbook (Annex 2) provides details regarding TYNDP 2026 Project submission process and provides guidance and clear indications for project promoters to submit projects to the TYNDP. It includes details on how to access the ENTSOG project portal, generate promoter credentials or submit a project, and indicates which fields from the project collection questionnaire are mandatory in order to successfully complete project submission.

(iv) Hydrogen in the transport sector for mobility (H2M)

No	Criteria	Promoter A + B + C	Required information
1	Technical description	The project shall represent one or a combination of the following cases: - New infrastructure to enable the use of hydrogen for the mobility in the transport sector (incl. road, railway, aviation, and maritime transport)[37]; - Any equipment or installation essential for the hydrogen system to operate safely, securely and efficiently, related to hydrogen in the transport sector for mobility;	A brief technical description of the project Identification of the main investment item(s) Identification of the additional investment item(s)
2	Location	The project should be located in one of the countries included in the geographical perimeter of the TYNDP.	Location of the project on the map, provided by ENTSOG.
3	Project data (all)	Promoters shall provide the estimated capacities of the project and the relevant interconnection point(s) with the hydrogen system. Regarding hydrogen mobility infrastructure repurposed from natural gas infrastructure, the expected capacity decrease (if	Minimum required project data: • IP of connection with the hydrogen grid • Exit capacity from hydrogen grid (GWh/d)

[37] New infrastructure to enable the use of hydrogen in the mobility sector excludes end-user projects covered by TEN-T regulation.

		any) in the natural gas network shall also be provided, including the identification of the relevant natural gas interconnection point(s) with expected capacity decrease. In addition, the main technical parameters, expected commissioning date(s), estimated project schedule and costs of the main and additional investments conforming the project must be provided.	• Expected hydrogen demand (GWh/d) and sub-sectorial identification of demand (aviation, maritime transportation, rail transportation, road transportation heavy/light) • Storage capacity (GWh), if applicable • Replaced fuel assumptions (fuel(s) and corresponding composition share (%)) • Date of commissioning, project advancement status[38], project schedule and justification of timeline • Costs of the different investment item(s) of the project (CAPEX[23] and OPEX[24]). In case the project is composed of different technical elements (see point 1 above), CAPEX and OPEX figures are to be specified for each element separately. The details of this data submission are included in the TYNDP 2026 Project data collection handbook [39].

(v) Electrolysers for hydrogen production (H2E)

No	Criteria	Promoter A + B + C	Required information
1	Technical description	The project shall be an electrolyser aiming to produce hydrogen from electricity from dedicated renewable electricity production or from electricity from the electricity grid.	A brief technical description of the project Identification of the main investment item(s) Identification of the additional investment item(s)

[38] Project advancement status includes the following categories: Under consideration, planned, permitting, construction, and commissioned.

[39] The Project Data collection handbook (Annex 2) provides details regarding TYNDP 2026 Project submission process and provides guidance and clear indications for project promoters to submit projects to the TYNDP. It includes details on how to access the ENTSOG project portal, generate promoter credentials or submit a project, and indicates which fields from the project collection questionnaire are mandatory in order to successfully complete project submission.

2	Location	The project to be at least partially located in one of the countries included in the geographical perimeter of the TYNDP.	Location of the project on the ENTSOG map

3	Project data (all)	Promoters shall provide estimated capacity of the project and the relevant interconnection point(s) of the hydrogen system and the electricity system.
		
		For TYNDP modelling, the sum of electrolyser capacities within a country are fixed at the value established by the TYNDP scenario building process.
		
		In addition, the main technical parameters, expected commissioning date(s), project schedule and costs of the main and additional investments conforming the project must be provided.
			Minimum required project data:
			• IP of connection with the hydrogen grid
			• Relationship with other project(s) (enabler[19], enhancer[20], or competing[21])
			• Electrolyser capacity (MWel)
			• Average electrolyser efficiency (%)
			• Entry capacity into the hydrogen grid (GWh/d)
			• Connection to dedicated renewables or electricity grid
			  ○ If connected to the electricity grid:
			  ▪ Connected electricity bidding zone
			  ▪ Electricity grid connection capacity (MWhel/h)
			  ○ If connected to dedicated renewables:
			  ▪ RES technology (e.g. solar PV, on-shore wind) and expected RES installed capacity per technology type
			• Date of commissioning, project advancement status[40], project schedule and justification of timeline
			• Costs of the different investment item(s) of the project (CAPEX[23] and OPEX[24]). In case the project is composed of different technical elements (see point 1 above), CAPEX and OPEX figures are to be specified for each element separately.

[40] Project advancement status includes the following categories: Under consideration, planned, permitting, construction, and commissioned

3.1.1 Natural Gas

(i) Gas transmission pipelines (TRA)

No	Criteria	Promoter A + B + C	Required information:
1	Technical description	The project shall be a gas transmission pipeline with the purpose to transmit gas to/from an interconnection point[41] or be an enabler[42] or enhancer[43] of a pipeline with the purpose to transmit gas, to/from an interconnection point or the decommissioning of existing natural gas transmission pipelines. This category includes also any equipment or installation essential for the development of above mentioned infrastructure and for the system to operate safely, securely and efficiently or to enable bidirectional capacity including compressor stations.	A brief technical description of the project Identification and description of the main investment item(s) (e.g., transmission pipeline from A to B) Identification and description of the additional investment item(s) (e.g., new compressor at B)
2	Location	The project to be at least partially located in one of the countries included in the geographical perimeter of the TYNDP or countries hosting gas "supply chain" projects bringing additional gas sources to EU border. [44]	Location of the project on the map, provided by ENTSOG.

[41] For the purpose of this document, the interconnection point can be physical or virtual. As per the Regulation 2017/459 'Interconnection point' (IP) means a physical or virtual point connecting adjacent entry-exit systems or connecting an entry-exit system with an interconnector, in so far as these points are subject to booking procedures by network users; In addition to IPs as defined in Regulation 2017/459 ENTSOG, for the purpose of TYNDP simulations, ENTSOG can also consider the creation of IPs which are not subject to booking procedures by network users but serve only for simulation purposes. Such IPs are created only upon request of all concerned promoters.

[42] Enabler is a project which is indispensable for the realisation of the main project in order for the later to start operating and show any benefit. The enabler itself might or not bring any direct capacity increment at any IP.

[43] Enhancer is a project that would allow the main project to operate at a higher rate than when main project operates on its own basis, increasing the benefits stemming from the realisation of the main investment. An enhancer, unlike an enabler, is not strictly required for the realisation of the main project.

[44] This covers the EU-27 countries as well as the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Republic of North Macedonia, Ukraine, Norway, Turkey, and North Africa.

3	Project data	Estimated technical capacity increase at an interconnection point or at any point within the national transmission system generated by the project, as well as the main technical parameters, expected commissioning date(s), project schedule, and costs of the main and additional investments conforming the project shall be provided. In addition, the capacity increment of the project shall not be 0 after the application of the lesser-of rule[45]. ENTSOG shall make sure that all operators affected are informed and can confirm the capacity increment at the point to apply the lesser-of rule. Projects proposing a capacity increment at a certain IP are usually promoted by the owner Operator[46], the adjacent Operator[47] at the IP which has been indicated by the owner TSO in the Point Creation Request Form, or a subsidiary of these Operators. In case a potential promoter does not belong to one of the aforementioned categories, this particular promoter must have the written consent[48] of the owner Operator and the adjacent Operator in order to submit the project for TYNDP.	Minimum required project information for new infrastructure: • Nominal pipeline diameter (mm) • Maximum operating pressure (bar) • Pipeline length (km) • Compressor power (MW) • Additional technical capacity per IP and year (GWh/d) • Relationship with other project(s) (enabler[19], enhancer[20], or competing[21]) • Date of commissioning, project advancement status[49], project schedule and justification of timeline • Expected natural gas supply sources

[45] Example of the lesser-of rule: If at an IP between country A and country B the exit capacity from country A does not match the entry capacity into country B, the smaller of both capacity values is applied to the exit capacity from country A and the entry capacity into country B at this IP.

[46] For the purpose of this document, owner TSO is the entity that requested the creation of the IP in the ENTSOG IT System.

[47] Adjacent TSO is the operator with which the interconnection point is connected. The adjacent TSO is indicated by the owner TSO in the Point Creation Request Form.

[48] Informal consents (such as e-mails) are also accepted.

[49] Project advancement status includes the following categories: Under consideration, planned, permitting, construction and commissioned

			• Costs of the different investment item(s) of the project (CAPEX[50] and OPEX[51]). In case the project is composed of different technical elements (see point 1 above), CAPEX and OPEX figures are to be specified for each element separately. Minimum required project information for decommissioning of existing natural gas transmission infrastructure: • Identification of the existing infrastructure expected to be decommissioned • Expected decommissioning year • Expected decrease in NG capacity per IP and year (GWh/d)

[50] Capital expenditure costs (CAPEX) should include: Initial investment cost and replacement costs,

- Initial investment cost that corresponds to the cost effectively incurred by the promoter to build and start operation of the natural gas infrastructure. This should consider the costs of both off-shore and on-shore infrastructure related to obtaining permits, feasibility studies, obtaining rights-of-way, groundwork, preparatory work, designing, dismantling, equipment purchase and installation.
- Replacement costs are the costs borne to ensure that the infrastructure remains operational by changing specific parts of it.

[51] Operational and maintenance expenditure (OPEX) corresponds to costs that are incurred after the commissioning of an asset and which are not of an investment nature, such as direct operating and maintenance costs, administrative and general expenditures, etc

			The detail of this data submission is included in the TYNDP 2026 Project data collection handbook (Annex 2).[52]
4	Relevant authority non-binding consent	A project which is not included in the latest NDP shall have the consent of the relevant authority[53]. In case the project is built on several countries (e.g., an interconnection project), the project shall have the consent of at least one of the relevant authorities.	Signed agreement with the competent ministries or regulators or a letter of support from at least one of the competent ministries or national regulatory authorities (hereafter "NRA").
5	Project advancement	A natural transmission project submitted previously to a TYNDP should progress along the different advancement status of the project in between TYNDP publications (i.e., under consideration, planned but not permitting, permitting, under construction, commissioned).	For natural gas transmission submitted to previous TYNDP, the advancement status should move forward for the TYNDP 2026 when compared to the advancement status in TYNDP 2024. In the case that the advancement status of a project stayed unchanged between TYNDP 2024 and the status derived from the present TYNDP submission, the project does not fulfil the technical criterion number 5.

(ii) Underground storage facilities (UGS)

No	Criteria	Promoter A + B + C	Required information

[52] The Project Data collection handbook (Annex 2) provides details regarding TYNDP 2026 Project submission process and provides guidance and clear indications for project promoters to submit projects to the TYNDP. It includes details on how to access the ENTSOG project portal, generate promoter credentials or submit a project, and indicates which fields from the project collection questionnaire are mandatory in order to successfully complete project submission.

[53] This condition applies only to promoters with a legal obligation to submit projects to a national competent authority.

1	Technical description	The project shall be a new natural gas storage facility or an upgrade of an existing natural gas storage used for storing natural gas in underground reservoirs (depleted gas fields, salt caverns or aquifer) under pressure, to be connected to a natural gas transmission pipeline as defined in section 3.3.1.1, or the decommissioning of existing natural gas underground storages.	A brief technical description of the project including storage type. Identification of the main investment item(s) Identification of the additional investment item(s)
2	Location	The project to be located in one of the countries included in the geographical perimeter of the TYNDP.	Location of the project on the map, provided by ENTSOG.
3	Project data	Estimated technical injection and withdrawal capacity increment at the interconnection point of the storage with the national transmission system, the main technical parameter(s), expected commissioning date(s), project schedule, and costs of the main and additional investments conforming the project shall be provided. The detail of this data is included in the TYNDP Project data collection handbook. In addition, the capacity increment of the project at an interconnection point, or at any point within the national transmission system, shall not be 0 after the application of the lesser-of rule. ENTSOG shall make sure that all Operators affected are informed and can confirm the capacity increment at the point to apply the lesser-of rule. Projects proposing a capacity increment at a certain IP are usually promoted by the owner Operator[54], the adjacent Operator[55] at the IP which has been indicated by the owner TSO in the Point Creation Request Form, or a subsidiary of these Operators. In case a potential promoter does not belong to one of the aforementioned categories,	Minimum required project information for new infrastructure: • Maximum injection rate (GWh/d) • Maximum withdrawal rate (GWh/d) • Compressor power (MW) • Working gas volume (GWh) • Geometrical volume (m^3) • Date of commissioning, project advancement status[57], project schedule and justification of timeline • Relationship with other project(s) (enabler[19], enhancer[20], or competing[21]) • Expected natural supply sources

[54] For the purpose of this document, owner TSO is the entity who requested the creation of the interconnection point in the ENTSOG IT System.
[55] Adjacent TSO is the operator with which the interconnection point is connected. The adjacent TSO is indicated by the owner TSO in the Point Creation Request Form.
[57] Project advancement status includes the following categories: Under consideration, planned, permitting, construction and commissioned

		this particular promoter must have the written consent[56] of the Owner Operator and the adjacent Operator in order to submit the project for TYNDP.	• Costs of the different investment item(s) of the project (CAPEX[45] and OPEX[46]). In case the project is composed of different technical elements (see point 1 above), CAPEX and OPEX figures are to be specified for each element separately. Minimum required project information for decommissioning of existing natural gas underground storage infrastructure: • Identification of the existing infrastructure expected to be decommissioned • Expected decommissioning year • Expected decrease in NG capacity per IP and year (GWh/d) The details of this data submission are included in the TYNDP 2026 Project data collection handbook (Annex 2). [58]

[56] Informal consents (such as e-mails) are also accepted.

[58] The Project Data collection handbook (Annex 2) provides details regarding TYNDP 2026 Project submission process and provides guidance and clear indications for project promoters to submit projects to the TYNDP. It includes details on how to access the ENTSOG project portal, generate promoter credentials or submit a project, and indicates which fields from the project collection questionnaire are mandatory in order to successfully complete project submission.

4	Relevant authority non-binding consent	A project which is not included in the latest NDP shall have the consent of the relevant authority[59]. In case the project is built in several countries (e.g., an interconnection project), the project shall have the consent of at least one of the relevant authorities.	Signed agreement with the competent ministry(ies) or regulator(s) or a letter of support from at least one of the competent ministries or national regulatory authorities.
5	Project advancement	A natural gas storage project submitted previously to a TYNDP should progress along the different advancement status of the project in between TYNDP publications (i.e., under consideration, planned but not permitting, permitting, under construction, commissioned).	For natural gas storage projects submitted to previous TYNDP, the advancement status should move forward for the TYNDP 2026 when compared to the advancement status in TYNDP 2024. In the case that the advancement status of a project stayed unchanged between TYNDP 2024 and the status derived from the present TYNDP submission, the project does not fulfil the technical criterion number 5.

(iii) Reception and storage and regasification facilities for liquefied natural gas (LNG)

No	Criteria	Promoter A + B + C	Required information:
1	Technical description (all)	The project shall be a new LNG terminal or a new Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (hereafter "FSRU") or an upgrade of an existing LNG terminal or an upgrade of an existing FSRU and be connected to a gas transmission pipeline as defined in section 3.3.1.1 or decommissioning of an existing LNG terminal or FSRU.	A brief technical description of the project Identification of the main investment item(s) Identification of the additional investment item(s)

[59] This condition applies only to promoters with a legal obligation to submit projects to a national competent authority.

2	Location (all)	The project should located in one of the countries included in the geographical perimeter of the TYNDP.	Location of the project on the map, provided by ENTSOG.
3	Project data (all)	Estimated technical capacity increase at the interconnection point of the LNG terminal or FSRU with the national transmission system, the main technical parameters, expected commissioning date(s) and costs of the main and additional investments conforming the project shall be provided. The details of this data submission are included in the TYNDP Project data collection handbook. In addition, the capacity increment of the project at an interconnection point, or at any point within the national transmission system, shall not be 0 after the application of the lesser-of rule. ENTSOG shall make sure that all Operators affected are informed and can confirm the capacity increment at the point to apply the lesser-of rule. Projects proposing a capacity increment at a certain IP are usually promoted by the owner Operator[60], the adjacent Operator[61] at the IP which has been indicated by the owner TSO in the Point Creation Request Form, or a subsidiary of these Operators. In case a potential promoter does not belong to one of the aforementioned categories, this particular promoter must have the written consent[62] of the Owner Operator and the adjacent Operator in order to submit the project for TYNDP.	Minimum required project information for new infrastructure: • LNG import capacity (GWh/d) • Injection capacity into the transmission network (GWh/d) • Storage capacity (m³ LNG) • Date of commissioning, project advancement status[63], project schedule and justification of timeline • Relationship with other project(s) (enabler[19], enhancer[20], or competing[21]) • Expected LNG supply sources • Costs of the different investment item(s) of the project (CAPEX[45] and OPEX[46]). In case the project is composed of different technical elements (see point 1 above), CAPEX and

[60] For the purpose of this document, owner TSO is the entity who requested the creation of the interconnection point in the ENTSOG IT System.

[61] Adjacent TSO is the operator with which the interconnection point is connected. The adjacent TSO is indicated by the owner TSO in the Point Creation Request Form.

[62] Informal consents (such as e-mails) are also accepted.

[63] Project advancement status includes the following categories: Under consideration, planned, permitting, construction and commissioned

			OPEX figures are to be specified for each element separately. Minimum required project information for decommissioning of existing LNG/FSRU infrastructure: • Identification of the existing infrastructure expected to be decommissioned • Expected decommissioning year • Expected decrease in NG capacity per IP and year (GWh/d) The details of this data submission are included in the TYNDP 2024 Project data collection handbook[64].
4	Relevant authority non-binding consent	A project which is not included in the latest NDP shall have the consent of the relevant authority[65]. In case the project is built in several countries, the project shall have the consent of at least one of the relevant authorities.	Signed agreement with the competent ministry(ies) or regulator(s) or a letter of support from at least one of the competent ministries or national regulatory authorities.
5	Project advancement	A LNG terminal or FSRU project submitted previously to a TYNDP should progress along the different advancement status of the project in between TYNDP publications	For LNG projects submitted to previous TYNDP, the advancement status should move forward for the

[64] The Project Data collection handbook (Annex 2) provides details regarding TYNDP 2026 Project submission process and provides guidance and clear indications for project promoters to submit projects to the TYNDP. It includes details on how to access the ENTSOG project portal, generate promoter credentials or submit a project, and indicates which fields from the project collection questionnaire are mandatory in order to successfully complete project submission.

[65] This condition applies only to promoters with a legal obligation to submit projects to a national competent authority.

		(i.e., under consideration, planned but not permitting, permitting, under construction, commissioned).	TYNDP 2026 when compared to the advancement status in TYNDP 2024. In the case that the advancement status of a project stayed unchanged between TYNDP 2024 and the status derived from the present TYNDP submission, the project does not fulfil the technical criterion number 5.

3.3.2. Smart Gas Grid

(i) Projects for retrofitting infrastructure to further integrate hydrogen (RET)

No	Criteria	Promoter A + B + C	Required information
1	Technical description	The project shall aim at retrofitting an existing gas infrastructure to further integrate hydrogen such as: - Retrofitting of existing gas pipelines and other network-related assets for blending of (bio-) methane with hydrogen; - Retrofitting of existing storages for hydrogen blending; - Retrofitting of existing LNG terminals for hydrogen blending (storage and/or injection into the natural gas grid);	A brief technical description of the project Identification of the main investment item(s) Identification of the additional investment item(s)
2	Location	The project to be located in one of the countries included in the geographical perimeter of the TYNDP.	Location of the project on the map, provided by ENTSOG.
3	Project data (all)	Promoters shall provide changes of technical capacity and relevant interconnection point(s) and expected maximum share of blending	Minimum required project information: • Nominal diameter (mm)

		into the natural gas system. If applicable, promoters should also provide the expected capacity decrease in the natural gas network (if any), including the identification of the relevant natural interconnection point(s) with expected capacity decrease. In addition, the main technical parameters, expected commissioning date(s), project schedule and costs of the main and additional investments conforming the project must be provided.	• Pipeline length (km) • Estimated technical capacity (GWh/d) • Percentage of feasible hydrogen share (%) • Relationship with other project(s) (enabler[19], enhancer[20], or competing[21]) • Date of commissioning, project advancement status[66], project schedule and justification of timeline • Costs of the different investment item(s) of the project (CAPEX[67] and OPEX[68]). In case the project is composed of different technical elements (see point 1 above), CAPEX and OPEX figures are to be specified for each element separately. The details of this data submission are included in the TYNDP 2026 Project data collection handbook [69].

[66] Project advancement status includes the following categories: Under consideration, planned, permitting, construction and commissioned

[67] Capital expenditure costs (CAPEX) should include: Initial investment cost and replacement costs,

- Initial investment cost that corresponds to the cost effectively incurred by the promoter to build and start operation of the smart gas grid infrastructure. This should consider the costs of the infrastructure related to obtaining permits, feasibility studies, obtaining rights-of-way, groundwork, preparatory work, designing, dismantling, equipment purchase and installation.
- Replacement costs are the costs borne to ensure that the infrastructure remains operational by changing specific parts of it.

[68] Operational and maintenance expenditure (OPEX) corresponds to costs that are incurred after the commissioning of an asset and which are not of an investment nature, such as direct operating and maintenance costs, administrative and general expenditures, etc

[69] The Project Data collection handbook (Annex 2) provides details regarding TYNDP 2024 Project submission process and provides guidance and clear indications for project promoters to submit projects to the TYNDP. It includes details on how to access the ENTSOG project portal, generate promoter credentials or submit a project, and indicates which fields from the project collection questionnaire are mandatory in order to successfully complete project submission.

(ii) Biomethane development projects (BIO)

No	Criteria	Promoter A + B + C	Required information
1	Technical description	The project shall aim at enabling an increasing share of biomethane such as: - Network development projects enabling biomethane production/injection into the natural gas grid; - Biomethane production facilities; - A project enabling the reverse flow of biomethane from the DSO level to the TSO level.	A brief technical description of the project Identification of the main investment item(s) Identification of the additional investment item(s)
2	Location	The project should be located in one of the countries included in the geographical perimeter of the TYNDP.	Location of the project on the map, provided by ENTSOG.
3	Project data (all)	Promoters shall provide expected biomethane production in case of production facilities or enabled biomethane production through injection into the natural gas transmission network. In addition, the main technical parameters, expected commissioning date(s), project schedule and costs of the main and additional investments conforming the project must be provided.	Minimum required project information: • Enabled biomethane production/injection capacity (GWh/d) [70] • For reverse flow D/T facilities the maximum technical capacity from DSO level to TSO level (GWh/d) • Date of commissioning, project advancement status[71], project schedule and justification of timeline. Costs of the different investment item(s) of the project (CAPEX[66] and OPEX[67]). In case the project is composed of different technical elements (see

[70] Biomethane production/injection is collected for information

[71] Project advancement status includes the following categories: Under consideration, planned, permitting, construction and commissioned

			point 1 above), CAPEX and OPEX figures are to be specified for each element separately. The details of this data submission are included in the TYNDP 2024 Project data collection handbook [72].

(iii) Synthetic methane projects (SYN)

No	Criteria	Promoter A + B + C	Required information
1	Technical description	A synthetic methane projects aiming at decarbonizing the natural gas grids.	A brief technical description of the project Identification of the main investment item(s) Identification of the additional investment item(s)
2	Location	The project should be located in one of the countries included in the geographical perimeter of the TYNDP.	Location of the project on the map, provided by ENTSOG.
3	Project data (all)	All the project characteristics necessary for the assessment. The details of this data are included in the TYNDP Project data collection handbook.	Minimum required project information: • IP of connection with the hydrogen grid, if applicable • Exit capacity from the hydrogen grid into the production facility, if applicable

[72] The Project Data collection handbook (Annex 2) provides details regarding TYNDP 2024 Project submission process and provides guidance and clear indications for project promoters to submit projects to the TYNDP. It includes details on how to access the ENTSOG project portal, generate promoter credentials or submit a project, and indicates which fields from the project collection questionnaire are mandatory in order to successfully complete project submission.

			• Maximum injection capacity of synthetic methane into the natural gas system (GWh/d) • Relationship with other project(s) (enabler[19], enhancer[20], or competing[21]) • Date of commissioning, project advancement status[73], project schedule and justification of timeline • Costs of the different investment item(s) of the project (CAPEX[66] and OPEX[67]). In case the project is composed of different technical elements (see point 1 above), CAPEX and OPEX figures are to be specified for each element separately. The details of this data submission are included in the TYNDP 2026 Project data collection handbook [74].

3.3.3. Other

(i) Repurposing of natural gas infrastructure for CO2 transport and/or storage (CO2)

No	Criteria	Promoter A + B + C	Required information
1	Technical description	The project can be one of the following cases: - The repurposing of natural gas infrastructure for CO2 transport;	A brief technical description of the project Identification of the main investment item(s)

[73] Project advancement status includes the following categories: Under consideration, planned, permitting, construction and commissioned

[74] The Project Data collection handbook (Annex 2) provides details regarding TYNDP 2026 Project submission process and provides guidance and clear indications for project promoters to submit projects to the TYNDP. It includes details on how to access the ENTSOG project portal, generate promoter credentials or submit a project, and indicates which fields from the project collection questionnaire are mandatory in order to successfully complete project submission.

		- The repurposing of natural gas infrastructure for CO2 storage;	Identification of the additional investment item(s)
2	Location	The project to be at least partially located in one of the countries included in the geographical perimeter of the TYNDP.	Location of the project on the map, provided by ENTSOG.
3	Project data (all)	All the project characteristics necessary for the assessment. The details of this data are included in the TYNDP Project data collection handbook.	Minimum required project information for projects repurposing natural gas infrastructure for CO2 transport: • Nominal diameter (mm) • CO2 state of transport (gaseous or liquid) • Pipeline length (km) • Compressor power (MW) • Estimated technical transmission capacity (kg of CO2/d) • Reduction of natural gas transmission capacity (if any) and affected IP(s) Minimum required project information for projects repurposing natural gas infrastructure for CO2 storage: • Compressor power (MW) • Estimated injection capacity (kg of CO2/d) • Reduction of natural gas storage capacity (GWh), if any • Reduction of natural gas storage injection or withdrawal capacity (GWh/d), if any Minimum required project information for projects repurposing natural gas infrastructure for CO2 transport or storage: • Date of commissioning, project advancement status[75], project schedule and justification of timeline

[75] Project advancement status includes the following categories: Under consideration, planned, permitting, construction and commissioned

			• Relationship with other project(s) (enabler[19], enhancer[20], or competing[21]) • Costs of the different investment item(s) of the project (CAPEX[76] and OPEX[77]). In case the project is composed of different technical elements (see point 1 above), CAPEX and OPEX figures are to be specified for each element separately.

(ii) Other infrastructure related projects (OTH)

No	Criteria	Promoter A + B + C	Required information
1	Technical description	Any other infrastructure related project.	A brief technical description of the project Identification of the main investment item(s) Identification of the additional investment item(s)

[76] Capital expenditure costs (CAPEX) should include: Initial investment cost and replacement costs,
- Initial investment cost that corresponds to the cost effectively incurred by the promoter to build and start operation of the CO2 transport and/or infrastructure. This should consider the costs of the infrastructure related to obtaining permits, feasibility studies, obtaining rights-of-way, groundwork, preparatory work, designing, dismantling, equipment purchase and installation.
- Replacement costs are the costs borne to ensure that the infrastructure remains operational by changing specific parts of it.

[77] Operational and maintenance expenditure (OPEX) corresponds to costs that are incurred after the commissioning of an asset and which are not of an investment nature, such as direct operating and maintenance costs, administrative and general expenditures, etc

2	Location	The project should be located in one of the countries included in the geographical perimeter of the TYNDP.	Location of the project on the map, provided by ENTSOG.
3	Project data (all)	All the project characteristics necessary for the assessment. The details of this data are included in the TYNDP Project data collection handbook.	Minimum required project information: • Project description

NOTE:

For all categories, **capacities** need to be submitted in **Gross Calorific Value terms (GCV, 25°C).**

4. Data handling and access to the assessment

4.1 Access to and usage of the provided data and documentation

The documents provided by the project promoters during the submission phase required for the fulfilment of the administrative and technical criteria will be solely used by ENTSOG to ensure compliance with the criteria defined in this document and will be treated as confidential, in line with the internal rules, unless already public. However, upon request, ENTSOG will make available to the EC and ACER data and documentation provided by the promoters as part of the project submission phase. In this respect, EC and ACER will comply with the confidentiality provisions. Project promoters will be informed beforehand about the request and subsequent transmission of the data and documentation. In case of projects applying for PCI or PMI status, all the technical data (including costs) will be made available to the EC and ACER upon their request.

The documents provided by the project promoters are not required to include any personal data. Should it be the case, ENTSOG would, under no circumstances process such data, without the prior written consent of the concerned data subject. Any data (personal or not) will be processed by ENTSOG for the exclusive purposes described in these project inclusion guidelines. Without prejudice to previous paragraph, in any case, unless otherwise and expressly stated in this document, any personal data shall not be used for any other purposes, and in particular, shall not be communicated to third parties for commercial use or direct marketing purposes. These data are handled in accordance with the Belgian Act of 8 December 1992 on the protection of privacy in relation to the processing of personal data and in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (hereafter "GDPR", the Regulation (EU) 2016/679)[78].

The technical input provided by the project promoters as part of the project data collection as well as the benefits of the projects assessed in accordance with the CBA methodology in force will be made public by ENTSOG within the TYNDP processes and TYNDP reports.

The cost data submitted by the project promoters for the projects to be included in the TYNDPs will be made public by ENTSOG unless the data is deemed confidential by the respective project promoters. Such confidentiality should be however duly justified. Failing to provide the full disclosure of CAPEX and OPEX for a project may trigger the non-inclusion of the project in the TYNDP following discussions of ENTSOG with the EC and ACER.

[78] ENTSOG will in any case fulfil this privacy policy: https://entsog.eu/index.php/privacy-policy-and-terms-use.

At the same time, it is important that projects interested in applying for the PCI or PMI status ensure the highest possible level of transparency and level-playing field. On this basis, in case of projects having indicated their intention to participate in the PCI or PMI selection process, the project costs will be fully disclosed.

4.2 Correction of project input data

The project promoter is **fully responsible for the correctness/validity and completeness of the information** that it provides in the TYNDP process.
As described in: Phases and *expected timeline of the TYNDP 2026 Project collection process*, once the submission phase has closed, project promoters are not allowed to submit new projects to the TYNDP 2026. ENTSOG will start the data check and validation phase, consisting of the review of submitted information by project promoter (check phase).

During the input check phase, ENTSOG will check the compliance of project promoters with the administrative criteria for promoters as defined in section 2 of this GPI. In addition, ENTSOG will also check the compliance of promoter's project submissions with the additional administrative criteria for projects as defined in section 2 and with the technical criteria as defined in section 3 of the present document.

In case of:

- Incomplete submission of information during the application period (submission window) or
- Additional information is needed to prove or justify the validity and/or reliability of the submitted information,

ENTSOG will send a request to the project promoter to provide the missing information or to further justify the submitted information within the specific window of the TYNDP 2026 Project collection process, designated for corrections to the data included during the data submission (correction phase). To ensure that project promoters have sufficient time to correct data or complete the submissions, ENTSOG will contact project promoters, preferably during the input check phase and no later than 2-weeks prior to the closing date of the project validation phase.

At the end of the correction phase, ENTSOG will share the draft TYNDP list of projects with the EC and ACER. This step will increase transparency towards the TYNDP and PCI process and allow NRAs to provide feedback on the submitted projects.

During the input check phase ENTSOG will run a comprehensive assessment of the submitted projects. In addition to the fulfilment of the administrative and technical criteria, ENTSOG will also review the following elements included in the project submissions:

- Project's schedule
- Project's costs (CAPEX and OPEX)

Concerning the project's schedule, ENTSOG will ask project promoters of TRA, H2T, UGS, H2S, LNG, and LH2 project subcategories for additional justification in case the permitting phase of the project is indicated under 2 years and in case the construction phase of the project is indicated under 2 years. For TRA, H2T, UGS, H2S, LNG, and LH2 projects that have a limited scope (e.g., pressure control stations, a reversion of an existing compressor station, etc.), permitting phases under 1 year and/or construction phases under 1 year will trigger a request by ENTSOG for additional justification. Provided that for H2M, H2E, RET, BIO, SYN, and CO2 projects, the permitting phase and/or construction phase is marked asunder 1 year ENTSOG will request for additional justification. ENTSOG may review the received justification with ACER and the EC. If seen as an unrealistic timeline from a technical point of view, the project promoter can be requested by ENTSOG to update its project schedule. If the project promoter then should not update its project schedule, the project will not be accepted to the TYNDP. In any case, the project promoter is solely responsible for the correctness of the submitted information.

Concerning the project costs, ENTSOG will compare the CAPEX and OPEX of the projects of the same category submitted to the TYNDP. In case a project's costs significantly deviate from costs of other submitted projects with comparable characteristics, ENTSOG will request additional justification. ENTSOG may review the received justification with ACER and the EC. If seen as unrealistic costs from a technical point of view, the project promoter can be requested by ENTSOG to update its project costs. If the project promoter then should not update its project costs, the project will not be accepted to the TYNDP. In any case, the project promoter is solely responsible for the correctness of the submitted information.

Moreover, project promoters can use the validation phase to check carefully all submitted data and if necessary correct incorrect data.

In case the missing information or the requested justification is not provided to ENTSOG, this specific project will be not included in the TYNDP.
With respect to the corrections of the project information, they shall be dealt with in the following manner:

- In case of incorrect information submitted within the data collection window the project promoter shall perform the correction of the data through the ENTSOG project portal, not later than by the end of the correction phase.
- Between the check and validation phase and the draft TYNDP public consultation, project promoters shall inform ENTSOG by e-mail of any incorrect information, as long as it refers to elements that would not impact the TYNDP's assessments and TYNDP timeline. This correction will then be included in the respective TYNDP project sheet and be clearly labelled with the date of information submission.

4.3 Access to assessment results

Where relevant, and in accordance with the CBA methodology in force and in line with the timeline described in section 2, ENTSOG will deliver to the project promoters at least one month in advance of the final TYNDP publication their projects' assessment results, if not differently specified in the latest available Annual Working Programme[79]. If deemed necessary, a request can be made to ENTSOG for a bilateral meeting by sending a request to the contact details as set out in Annex 1 of this document. This request should include a brief description of the topics and issues that the project promoter may wish to discuss, including the project promoters' upcoming availability.

ENTSOG will be hosting public workshops at key stages in the development of the TYNDP to consult on the associated methodologies and results. Project promoters are strongly advised to contribute through these workshops to the ongoing development of the TYNDP. These workshops are advertised on ENTSOG's website.

4.4 Right to request a review

All information submitted in the ENTSOG project data collection template as part of the application process for the TYNDP shall be treated in line with section 4.1 above.

A promoter has the right to request a review by ENTSOG in two cases:

- In case of disagreement with the ENTSOG decision to reject its project from inclusion in the TYNDP.
- In case of a disagreement with ENTSOG's assessment of its project conducted in accordance with the CBA methodology in force.

[79] The ENTSOG Annual Working Programme is a document detailing all the activities to be performed by ENTSOG within a calendar year, including an indicative calendar. The programme is prepared in accordance with the Regulation 715/2009 and is available on the ENTSOG website.

4.5 How to request a review

In both cases detailed in section 4.4, the concerned project promoter shall contest ENTSOG's decision by email within two weeks from the notification of the project rejection or, respectively from the receipt of the assessment results.
The applicants' review request must indicate the decision challenged, the reasons for the challenge, and contain the necessary supporting evidence.

ENTSOG may consult with the EC and ACER and if deemed necessary, it may also consult on an ad-hoc basis with the relevant stakeholders. ENTSOG will respond to a project promoter contestation after duly examining the project promoter's justifications and duly considering the views expressed by the consulted parties.

The following elements – considered as having been already consulted with stakeholders earlier in the process, agreed upon and finalised – **are not to be open for discussion within the project assessment review phase**: scenario assumptions and data, CBA methodologies, and project data submitted within the process.

5. Project maturity status in TYNDP

Depending on their level of maturity, projects are categorized along different status. Those statuses are a pre-requisite for the definition of the infrastructure levels to be used in the TYNDP assessment. Please see section 2.3. of ENTSOG's draft CBA methodology[80] for more details on the proposed hydrogen infrastructure level.

Each project's maturity status is directly derived from the information provided by its promoter when submitted for inclusion in the TYNDP.

5.1 Hydrogen infrastructure projects

- The **Advanced status** is applied to projects that, based on the information submitted, have
  - commissioning expected at the latest by 31 December of the year of the TYNDP project data collection + 6 (e.g., 2031 in case of TYNDP 2026, for which projects are collected in 2025)
  - AND the project fulfils at least one of the following criteria:
    - Project has taken the final investment decision ahead of the TYNDP project collection.
    - Project is included in the NDP(s) of the respective country(ies) or in the national law
    - Project has successfully consulted the market through a market test (including non-binding processes), which delivered positive results
- All hydrogen projects which do not meet the criteria of being FID or Advanced are considered as having the **Less-Advanced status.**[81]

Additionally, the **PCI/PMI status** is assigned to a project which is part of the latest approved Union list of projects of common interest referred to in Article 3 of the TEN-E Regulation or approved by the EC as delegated act, irrespective of the above-mentioned project status.

5.2 Natural gas or other infrastructure projects

- The **FID status** is applied to projects that, based on the information submitted, have:
  - taken the final investment decision ahead of the TYNDP project collection.
- The **Advanced status** is applied to projects that, based on the information submitted, have:
  - commissioning expected at the latest by 31 December of the year of the TYNDP project data collection + 6 (e.g., 2031 in case of TYNDP 2026, for which projects are collected in 2025)

[80] https://www.entsog.eu/sites/default/files/2025-02/entsog_CBA_methodolgy_report_250225.pdf

[81] Less advanced projects are considered as important input for the TYNDP assessments. One reason is that Annex III.2(1)(d) of the TEN-E Regulation in principle allows projects to become a PCI or PMI. Due to Annex III.2(4) of the TEN-E Regulation, being part of the latest ENTSOG TYNDP is thereby a requirement to become a PCI or PMI for hydrogen projects falling under the categories listed in Annex II(3) of the TEN-E Regulation. In order not to unduly restrict such less mature projects from receiving a PCI or PMI status, they must also be collected for the TYNDP.

- AND the project fulfils at least one of the following criteria:
  - Permitting phase has started ahead of the TYNDP project data collection
  - FEED has been completed ahead of the TYNDP project data collection

6. Common guidelines for projects relevant for joint ENTSOG and ENTSO-E assessment

Since 2020, ENTSO-E and ENTSOG have joined forces to further test, verify and develop draft project screening and dual assessment methodologies based upon the outcome of the report "Investigation on the interlinkage between gas and electricity scenario and infrastructure projects assessment". A Progress Report was then published in May 2021[82].

In the context of this investigation, ENTSOG and ENTSO-E have identified some projects that can have a direct impact on gas, hydrogen, and electricity. As stated in the Progress Report, these projects might have different characteristics and configurations. As described in ENTSOG's draft CBA methodology, all PS-CBAs will also involve an interlinked assessment that covers the electricity and hydrogen networks.

Project promoters developing these types of projects are encouraged to submit their project to ENTSOG's TYNDP as well as ENTSO-E's TYNDP. In case (some) information will be submitted to only one of the two ENTSO's TYNDP, the concerned ENTSO will share all the collected project information relevant for the joint assessment with the other ENTSO[83].

[82] https://www.entsog.eu/sites/default/files/2021-05/ILM%20Investigation%20Document.pdf

[83] For the joint ENTSO-E/ENTSOG assessment with the interlinked model, a PINT (Put in one at the time) approach might be required for PS-CBAs that could result in the usage of values above the scenario data (e.g., when assessing off-shore wind projects).

7. Annex 1: ENTSOG contact details

ENTSOG can be contacted for this specific topic by using the following contact details:

- Email: projects@entsog.eu
- Phone: + 32 2 894 51 00 or +32 4 78 31 01 72
- Address: Avenue de Cortenbergh 100, 1000, Brussels, Belgium

8. Annex 2: ENTSOG Data Portal Handbook

Document is provided via a separate link.

Publisher ENTSOG AISBL
Avenue de Cortenbergh 100
1000 Brussels, Belgium

Cover picture Courtesy of Interconnector

ENTSOG AISBL
Avenue de Cortenbergh 100 | 1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel. +32 2 894 51 00

info@entsog.eu | www.entsog.eu