ERAA 2026 preliminary dataset
Post Call-for-Evidence release note

15 June 2026

ENTSO-E Mission Statement

Who we are

ENTSO-E, the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity, is the association for the cooperation of the European transmission system operators (TSOs). The 40 member TSOs, representing 36 countries, are responsible for the secure and coordinated operation of Europe's electricity system, the largest interconnected electrical grid in the world. In addition to its core, historical role in technical cooperation, ENTSO-E is also the common voice of TSOs.

ENTSO-E brings together the unique expertise of TSOs for the benefit of European citizens by keeping the lights on, enabling the energy transition, and promoting the completion and optimal functioning of the internal electricity market, including via the fulfilment of the mandates given to ENTSO-E based on EU legislation.

Our mission

ENTSO-E and its members, as the European TSO community, fulfil a common mission: Ensuring the security of the inter-connected power system in all time frames at pan-European level and the optimal functioning and development of the European interconnected electricity markets, while enabling the integration of electricity generated from renewable energy sources and of emerging technologies.

Our vision

ENTSO-E plays a central role in enabling Europe to become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050 by creating a system that is secure, sustainable and affordable, and that integrates the expected amount of renewable energy, thereby offering an essential contribution to the European Green Deal. This endeavour requires sector integration and close cooperation among all actors.

Europe is moving towards a sustainable, digitalised, integrated and electrified energy system with a combination of centralised and distributed resources. ENTSO-E acts to ensure that this energy system keeps consumers at its centre and is operated and developed with climate objectives and social welfare in mind.

ENTSO-E is committed to use its unique expertise and system-wide view – supported by a responsibility to maintain the system's security – to deliver a comprehensive roadmap of how a climate-neutral Europe looks.

Our values

ENTSO-E acts in solidarity as a community of TSOs united by a shared responsibility.

As the professional association of independent and neutral regulated entities acting under a clear legal mandate, ENTSO-E serves the interests of society by optimising social welfare in its dimensions of safety, economy, environment, and performance.

ENTSO-E is committed to working with the highest technical rigour as well as developing sustainable and innovative responses to prepare for the future and overcoming the challenges of keeping the power system secure in a climate-neutral Europe. In all its activities, ENTSO-E acts with transparency and in a trustworthy dialogue with legislative and regulatory decision makers and stakeholders.

Our contributions

ENTSO-E supports the cooperation among its members at European and regional levels. Over the past decades, TSOs have undertaken initiatives to increase their cooperation in network planning, operation and market integration, thereby successfully contributing to meeting EU climate and energy targets.

To carry out its legally mandated tasks, ENTSO-E's key responsibilities include the following:

› Development and implementation of standards, network codes, platforms and tools to ensure secure system and market operation as well as integration of renewable energy;

› Assessment of the adequacy of the system in different timeframes;

› Coordination of the planning and development of infrastructures at the European level (Ten-Year Network Development Plans, TYNDPs);

› Coordination of research, development and innovation activities of TSOs;

› Development of platforms to enable the transparent sharing of data with market participants.

ENTSO-E supports its members in the implementation and monitoring of the agreed common rules.

ENTSO-E is the common voice of European TSOs and provides expert contributions and a constructive view to energy debates to support policymakers in making informed decisions.

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Introduction

This document provides an overview of the key data updates resulting from the Call-for-Evidence conducted for the ERAA 2026 cycle and further data revisions either due to identified mistake or important recent updates across European countries. Furthermore, insights of ERAA 2026 preliminary datasets are published as well.

Beyond this document providing an overview of data changes and preliminary insights on the ERAA 2026 datasets, the published information includes:

- Data files
- Visualization dashboard
- Explanatory note

Change of scenario naming convention

Within post call-for-evidence data release, National Plan scenario data has been renamed as NECP-based scenario data. To ensure consistency with the terminology set out in the ERAA methodology approved by ACER in 2020[1], the scenario referred to as the National Plans scenario in call-for-evidence data consultation has been renamed NECP-based scenario data.

[1] Methodology for the European resource adequacy assessment (2020 October 2)

Outcomes of the Call for Evidence

Summary

Between 16 February and 6 March, 19 responses were received to the Call for Evidence survey with shared comments on data mainly of western Europe. Those responses were disaggregated to 66 individual comments[2] of which 46 were raising data validity comments. TSOs reviewed relevant comments and only few questions triggered data revision.

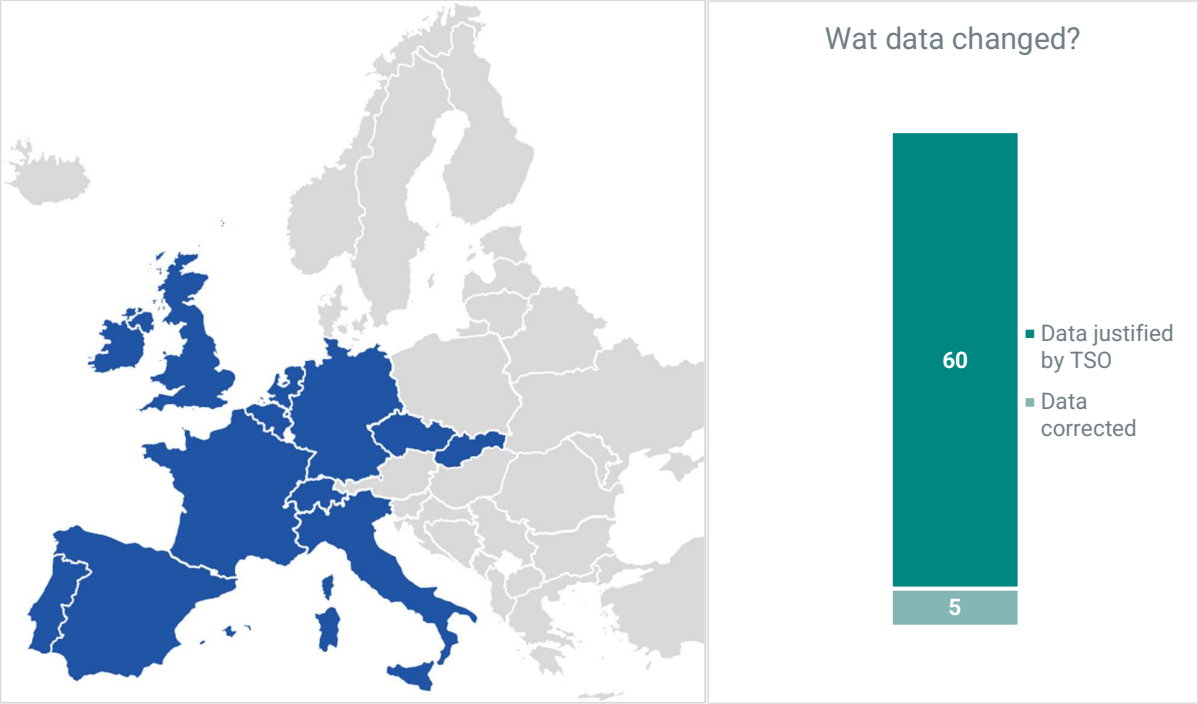


Figure 1: Geographical area of questioned data and overview of changes

Respondents represented a broad mix of stakeholder groups, including:

- Public authorities and regulators
- Utilities and energy companies
- Industry associations
- Think tanks and NGOs

[2] Unless otherwise stated, the analysis below refers to these 65 individual comments, rather than to the number of respondents or responses.

— One individual / other stakeholder

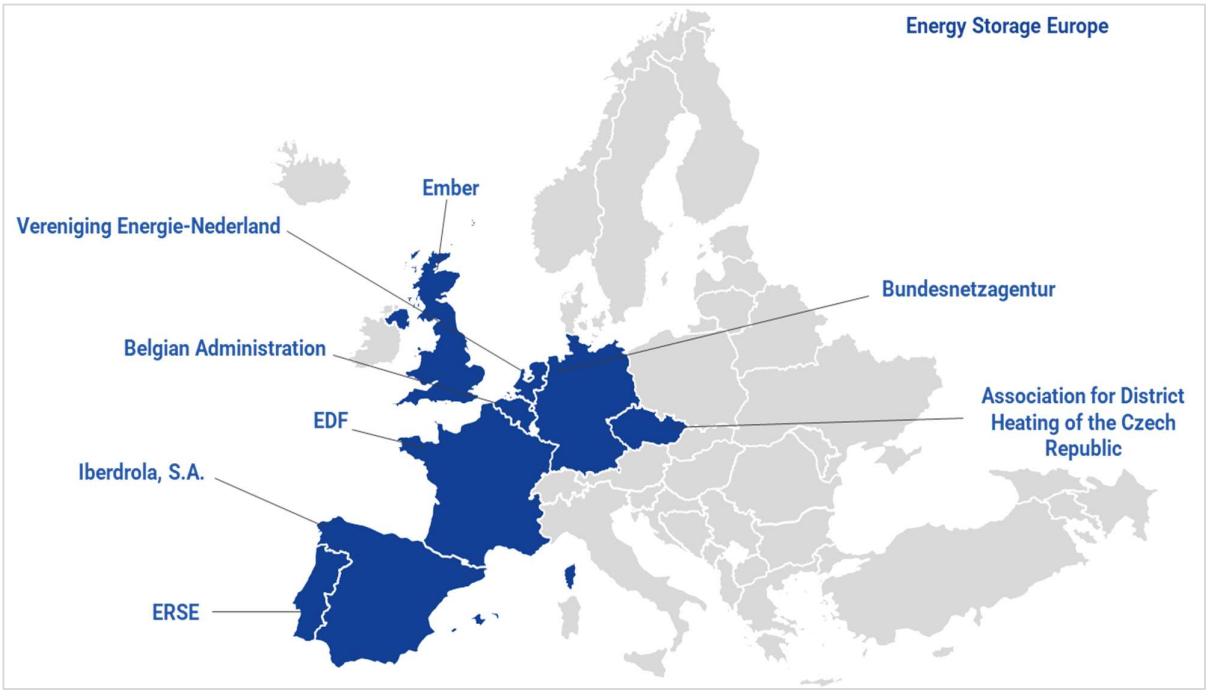


Figure 2: Geographical spread of respondents to the Call for Evidence survey

Two received responses were indicated to be confidential by stakeholders (including sole response on Slovakian data). For confidentiality reasons, these comments are excluded from the analysis, but were duly considered during data revision by TSOs.

Note: detailed received comments and responses are included in a dedicated document published along this document and post call-for-evidence datasets[3].

Insights of received comments

Figure 3 shows how the 65 individual comments were distributed by question area. The responses indicate that the consultation was used primarily to challenge, validate or improve the realism and consistency of the published input data. At the same time, a smaller but still meaningful share of comments focused on methodology and requests for clarification or additional transparency.

[3] Responses to Call for Evidence feedback

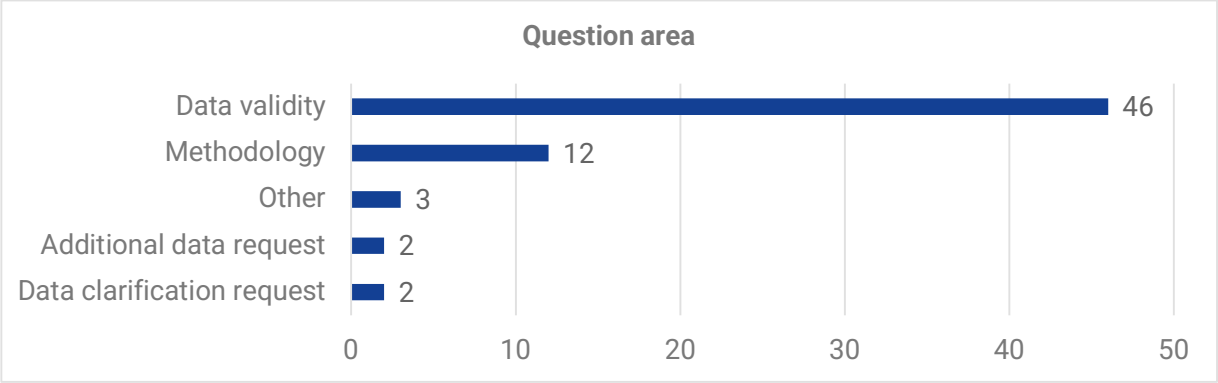


Figure 3: Question area of the feedback submitted per comment during the Call for Evidence

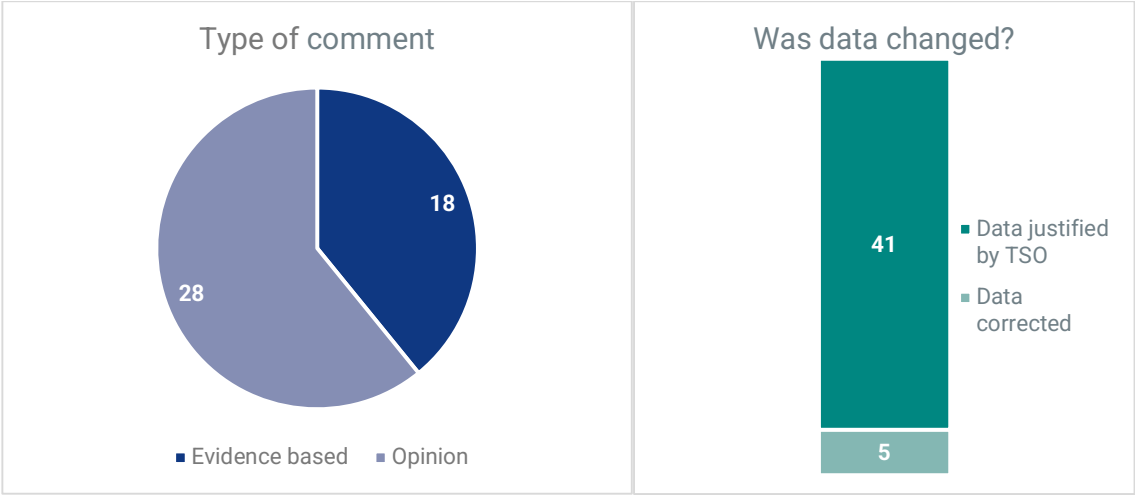


Figure 4: Type of comment (left) and the data change needed (right) on received data validity comments

The 65 individual comments were distributed across a range of input data categories, as shown in Figure 5. This distribution shows that stakeholders were particularly focused on the treatment of storage technologies, the assumptions underpinning investment decisions, and cross-border transmission capacities.

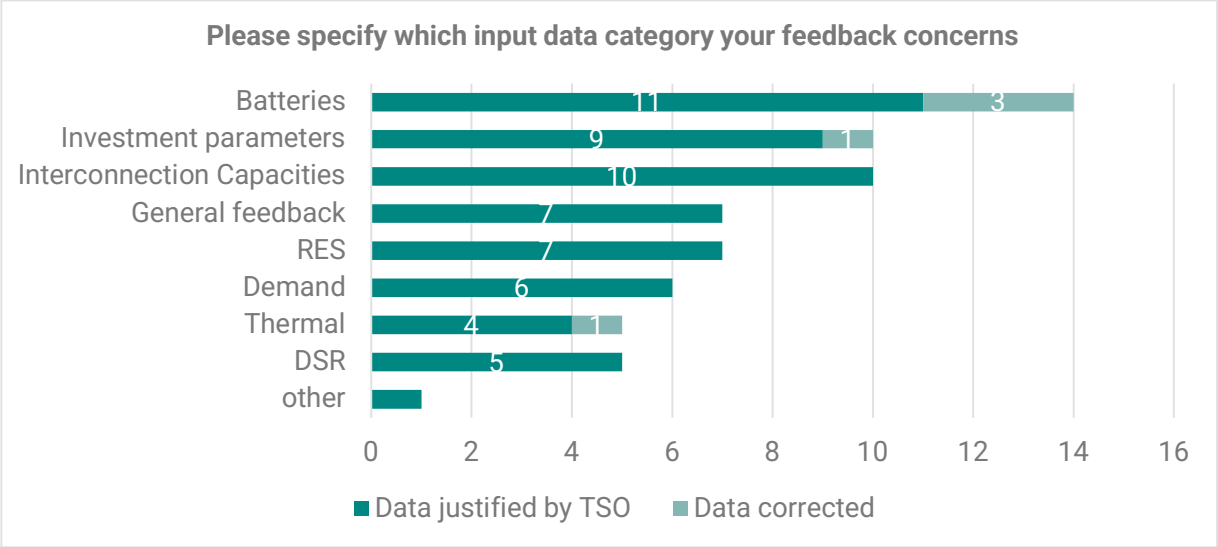


Figure 5: Input data category of the feedback submitted per comment during the Call for Evidence

Figure 6 shows which countries the feedback submitted concerns, and for which countries data changes were needed as a result of the received feedback. Some comments were generally noting global values, which were then assigned with "All countries" label.

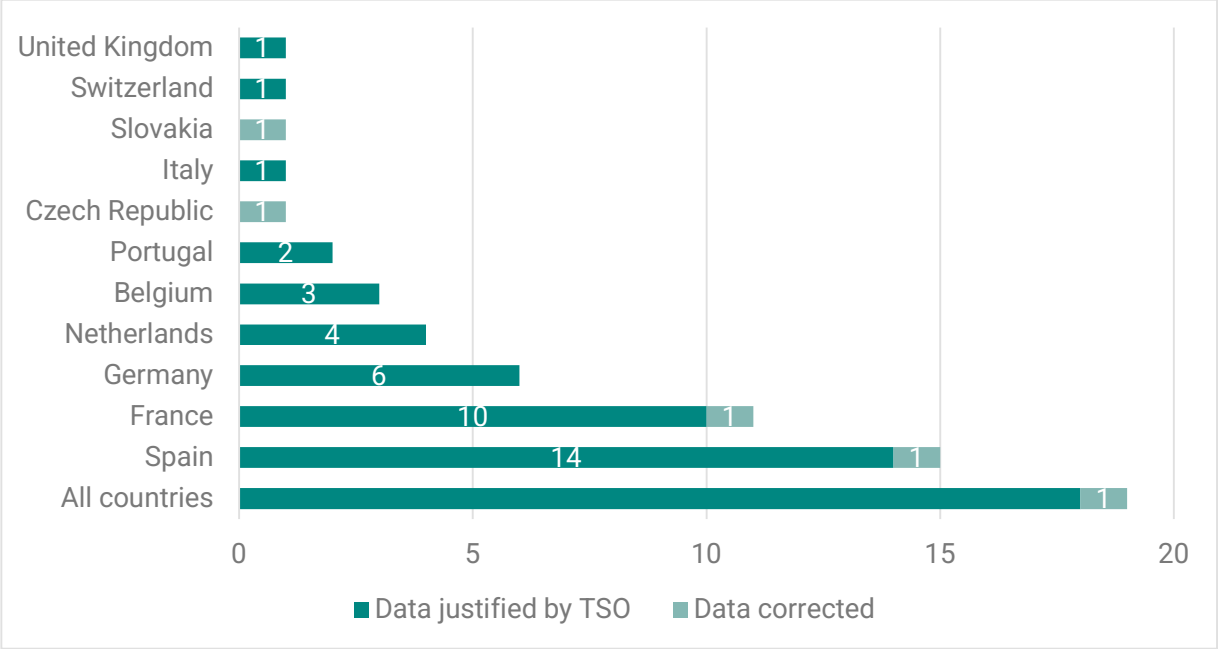


Figure 6: Country that feedback submitted was about and which countries' data need changes

Overall data changes during Call-for-Evidence

Along the data revision as part of the call-for-evidence process, TSOs and ERAA team review data as well. TSOs review their data based on most recent changes of information and residual quality concerns identified during preliminary modelling. From this moment onwards data is revised only to address substantial data flaws. ERAA team also extends dataset with additional deliveries in accordance to data extension plan[4] and may address any flaws in central data processing toolchain.

Overview of data changes by TSOs

In total, 16 TSOs reported changing data, covering following study zones AT00, BG00, CH00, CY00, CZ00, DE00, DKW1, ES00, FI00, HU00, ITN1, ITCN, ITCS, ITCA, ITS1, ITSI, ITSA, MT00, NL00, PT00, SK00 and UA00.

Details of the changes can be found in appendix 3.

Figure 7 Countries where data revision was reported

Figure 8 shows an overview of all data changes made during the Call for Evidence data revision window, organised per data category.

[4] ERAA 2026 call-for-evidence data extension plan

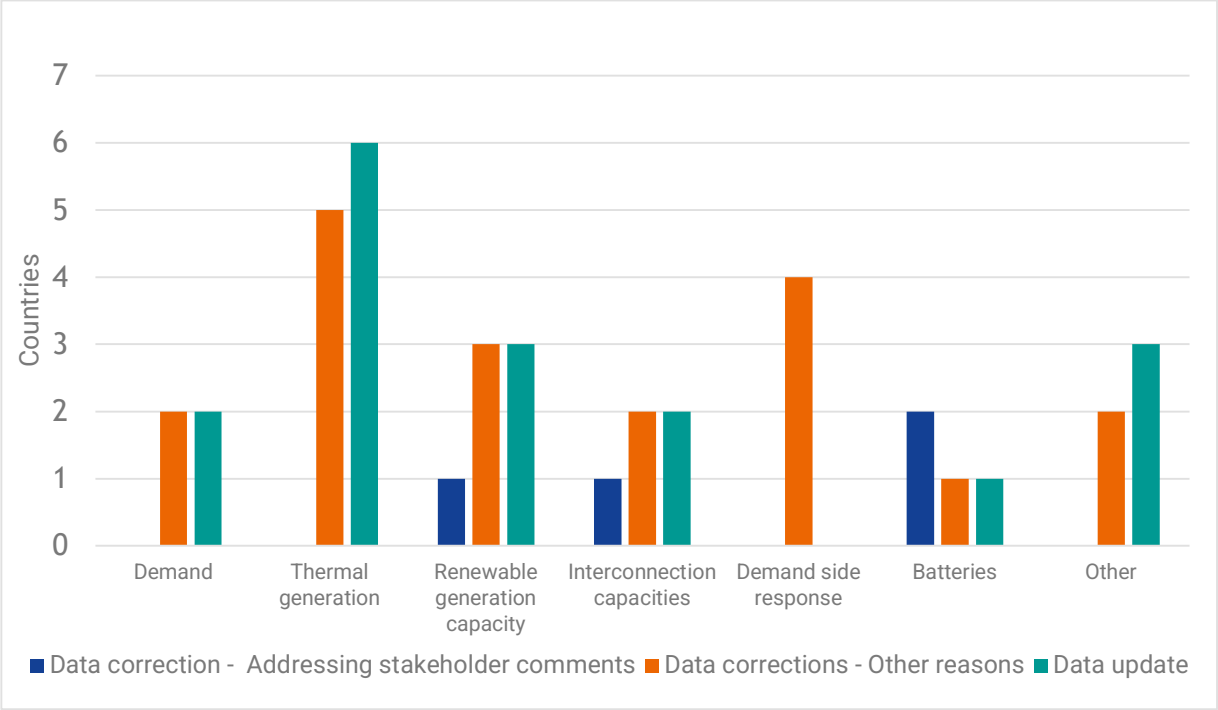


Figure 8: Overview of changes during the CfE data revision per data category

Overview of data changes by ERAA team

Some central datasets are maintained and reviewed by ERAA team, including dataset processing for publication. Major data changes with this release include:

- Commodity price update – hydrogen fuel price was updated to reflect fuel price to represent fuel cost of power plants without Carbon Capture and Storage.
- Remark on PECD changes – no PECD data was updated due to updates or flaws affecting all zones. However, some changes may be induced by TSOs reviewing renewable energy source capacities and technical data. Some specifically discussed changes (but not exhaustive) include:
    - Ireland offshore wind generation timeseries calibration due to revised technological assumptions.
    - Portugal onshore and offshore wind generation timeseries calibration addressing temporal distortion of data.
    - Portugal hydro inflows for pondage technology was calibrated.
    - Norwegian Run-of-River inflow time series adjustments – correcting overestimated impact of NGC expansion over future years.
    - Austrian hydro inflow were recalibrated for all hydro technologies.
    - CONE
        - VOM: Battery cost aligned with NREL data source
        - Potential capacity of investment: values defined
        - De-mothballing cost. Update of de-mothballing cost considering stakeholder

- NTCs with Ukraine were removed to reflect a decision of ENTSO-E to proceed modelling of Ukraine in isolation. There is a high uncertainty on the availability of the assets and consumption due to highly unpredictable geopolitical developments.

Data extension summary

At a time of call-for-evidence launch some datasets were under preparation or being validated and hence they are published with a slight delay. The post call-for-evidence dataset release complete data package used in ERAA modelling. Compared with datasets published for call-for-evidence following data will be added:

- Investment expansion constraints[5] ("Potential" sheet in "Economic and technical investment parameters_Country Specific.xlsx"). This package will include constraints collected from TSOs and centrally estimated investment potential of DSR.
- Maintenance profiles
- Flow-based domains
- Hurdle premiums

More information about the datasets themselves can be found in the Explanatory Note and Annex 1 of previous ERAA publications.

[5] Country specific investment parameters is used in accordance to ERAA methodology. Expansion constraints are used as available per technology. In ERAA 2025 only DSR country specific investment costs were used. For other technologies standardized values available in "default" file were used.

ERAA 2026 Preliminary Data Overview

Preliminary overview of data across ERAA scenarios and their validation

For the ERAA 2026 data submissions, 15 out of 28 countries indicated that the datasets for the "NECP-based" and "Trends & Projections" scenarios were not identical, while 13 countries reported identical datasets for both scenarios. This suggests that actual observed and projected pace of the energy transition in each MS is expected to deviate from NECPs for some reasons – it may slower or faster developments in various areas. It demonstrates relevance of recent introduction of Trends and Projections scenario within ERAA methodology framework.

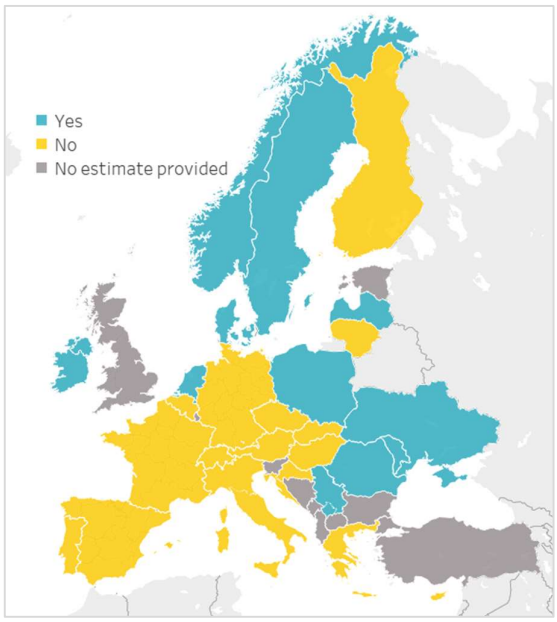


Figure 9: ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' and 'Trends & Projections' scenarios data being identical

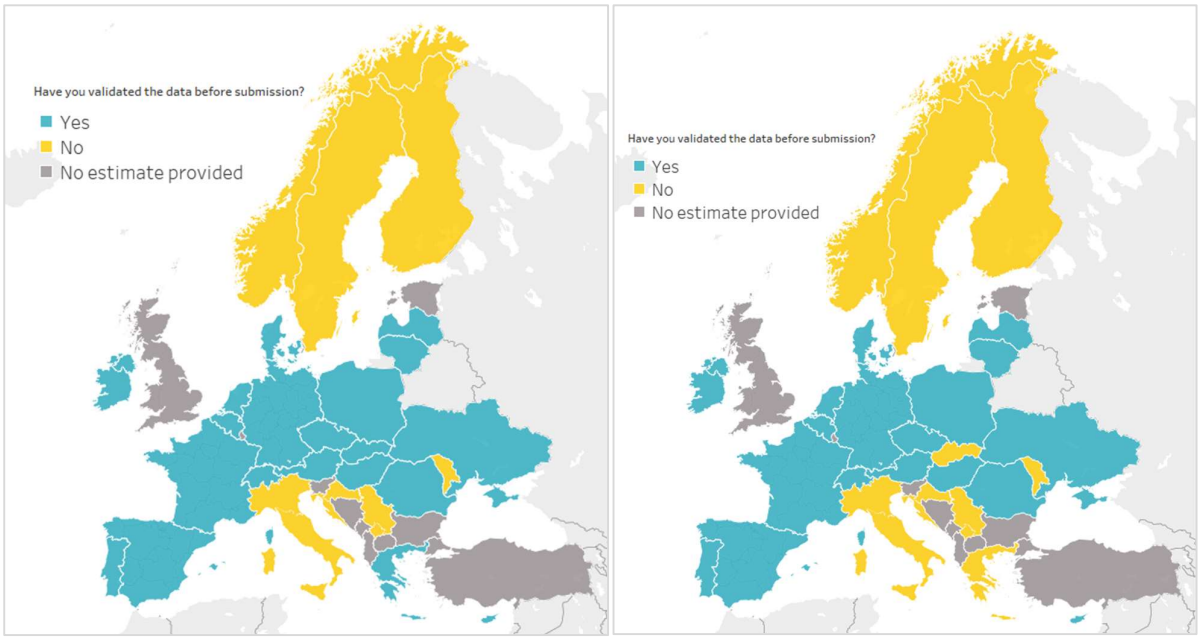


Figure 10: data validation with relevant national stakeholders before submission for ERAA 2026 (left: NECP-based, right: Trends & Projections)

Data validation before submission was common. 21 countries reported validating the NECP-based data before submission with relevant national stakeholders, and 19 countries did so for Trends & Projections. Validation was carried out mainly with ministries and national regulatory authorities (NRAs), and in some cases also with DSOs, other national authorities, and other stakeholders.

Data changes compared with ERAA 2025

Below you can find a comprehensive overview of data changes compared with ERAA 2025 per data area. It will include insights on:

- Renewable energy sources (RES)
- Batteries
- Demand
- Interconnection capacities
- Demand Side response
- Thermal generation
- Electrolyzers

Updated NECPs, revised market expectations and project delays, connection requests, and more realistic assumptions on technology deployment all play a central role in explaining these changes. Details on TSO responses can be found in the appendix 2.

Renewable energy sources

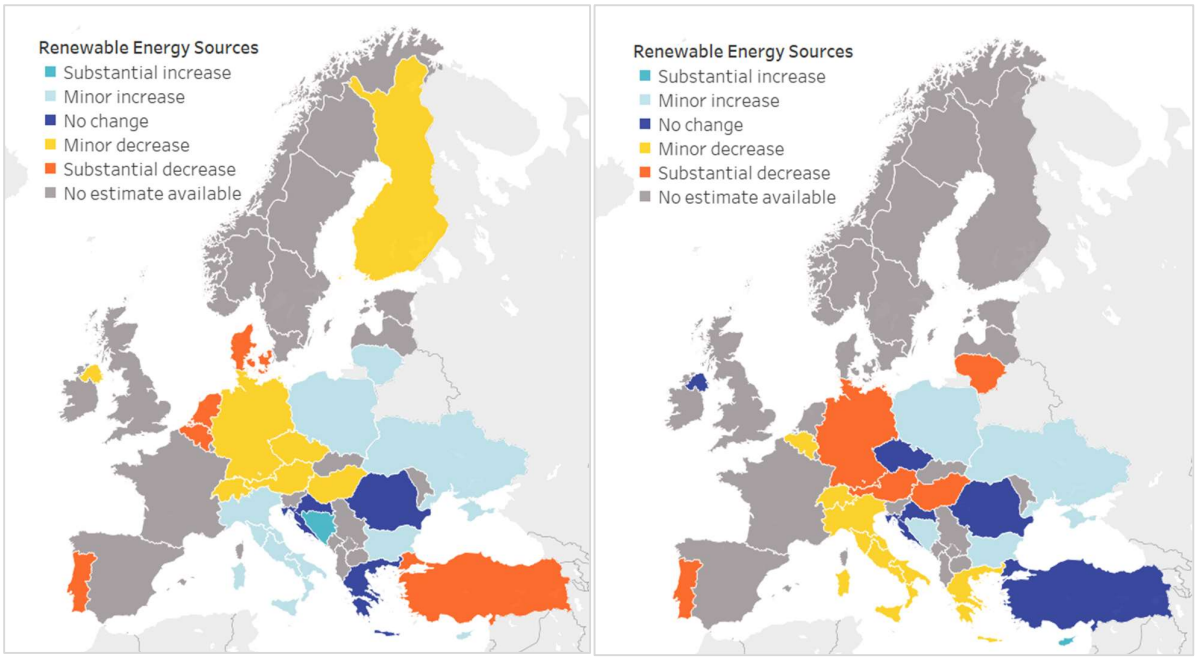


Figure 11: Renewable energy sources supply changes compared with ERAA 2025 reference scenario (left: NECP-based scenario, right: Trends & Projections scenario)

For renewable energy sources (RES), the overall picture is cautious than in the previous ERAA cycle, particularly in the 'Trends & Projections' scenario. While some TSOs still reported increases, many reported minor or substantial downward revisions, especially for wind and, in some cases, solar and hydro. The main reasons given include delayed commissioning, permitting and environmental constraints, slower-than-expected project realisation, grid connection limitations, and revised assumptions following NECP updates or national planning exercises. Several TSOs explicitly noted that the updated data reflect actual development trends more closely and therefore imply slower deployment than previously assumed, especially in the later target years.

Batteries

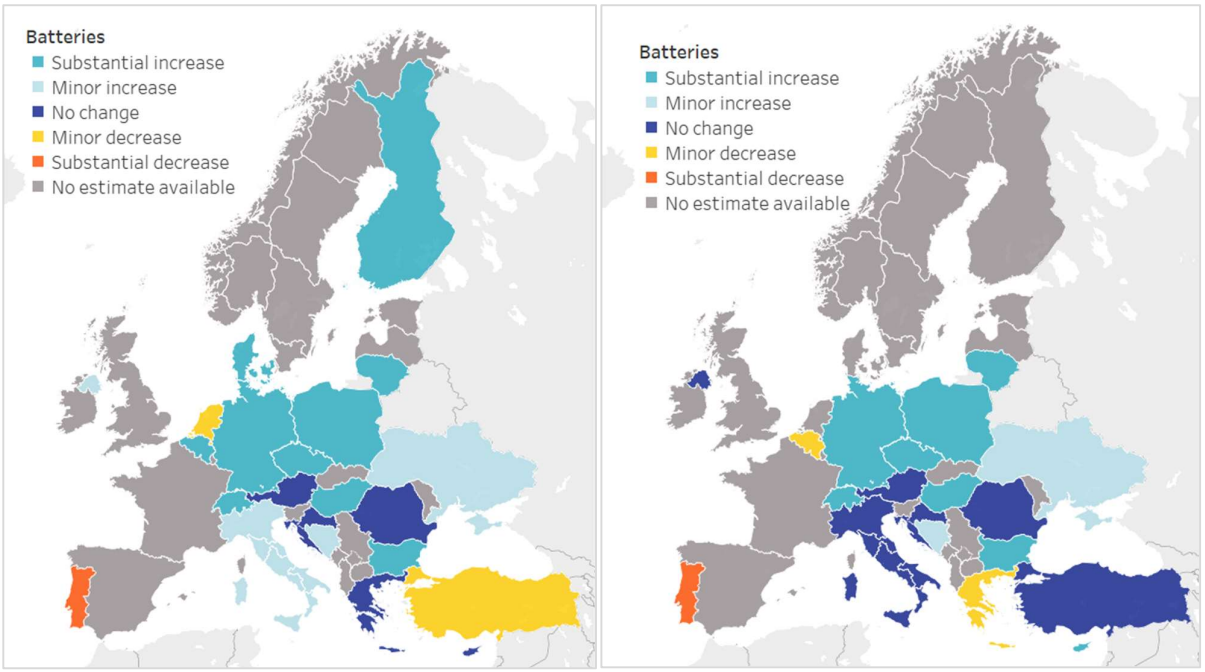


Figure 12: Battery changes compared with ERAA 2025 reference scenario (left: NECP-based scenario, right: Trends & Projections scenario)

Battery storage continues to stand out as the technology with the clearest upward revision across Europe. In both scenarios, many TSOs reported minor or substantial increases compared with ERAA 2025. The main reasons include stronger project pipelines, updated cost assumptions, rapid market development, additional utility-scale battery projects, and, in some cases, the inclusion of residential or behind-the-meter batteries. Some TSOs also reported methodological changes, such as revised power-to-energy ratios, which affected the reported storage capacity. Overall, the survey confirms the growing role of batteries in future adequacy and flexibility provision.

Demand

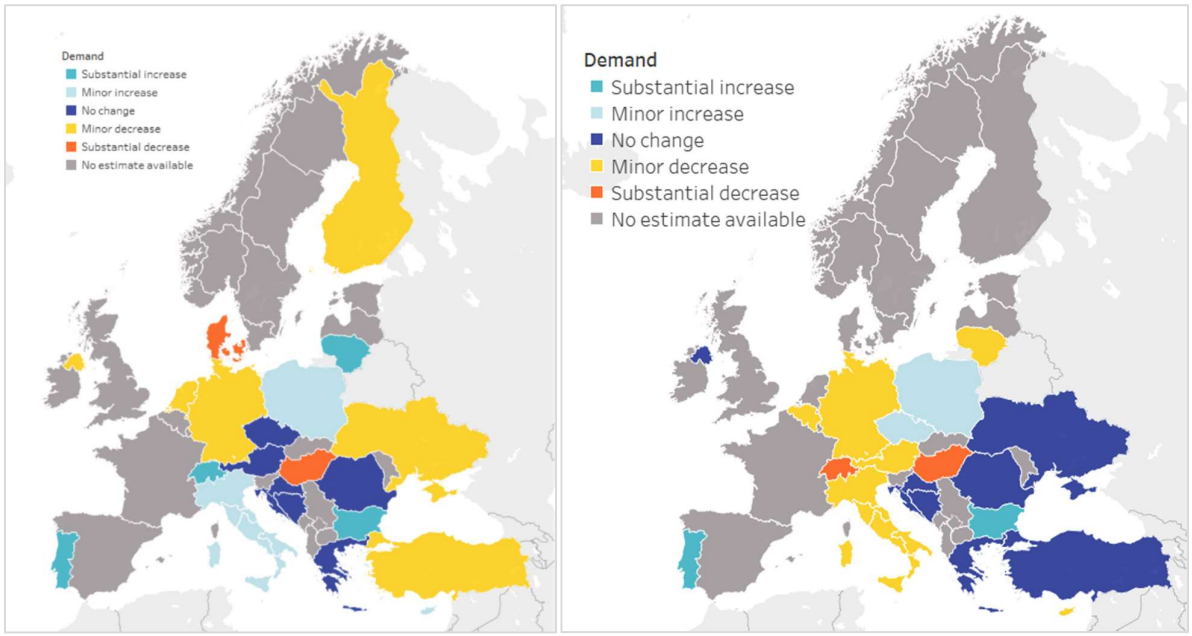


Figure 13: Demand changes compared with ERAA 2025 reference scenario (left: NECP-based scenario, right: Trends & Projections scenario)

Demand projections in ERAA 2026 show a mixed pattern across countries and scenarios. In the 'NECP-based' scenario, many TSOs reported no change or only limited changes compared with ERAA 2025, while others reported either upward or downward revisions depending on national circumstances. Demand increases are mainly linked to additional electrification, including electric vehicles, heat pumps, data centres, desalination plants and power-to-X or hydrogen-related loads. At the same time, downward revisions are often explained by slower-than-expected electrification, more conservative macroeconomic assumptions, revised industrial consumption, or updated national adequacy and planning studies. This confirms that demand development is becoming increasingly dependent on national implementation realities rather than broad European assumptions alone.

Interconnection capacities

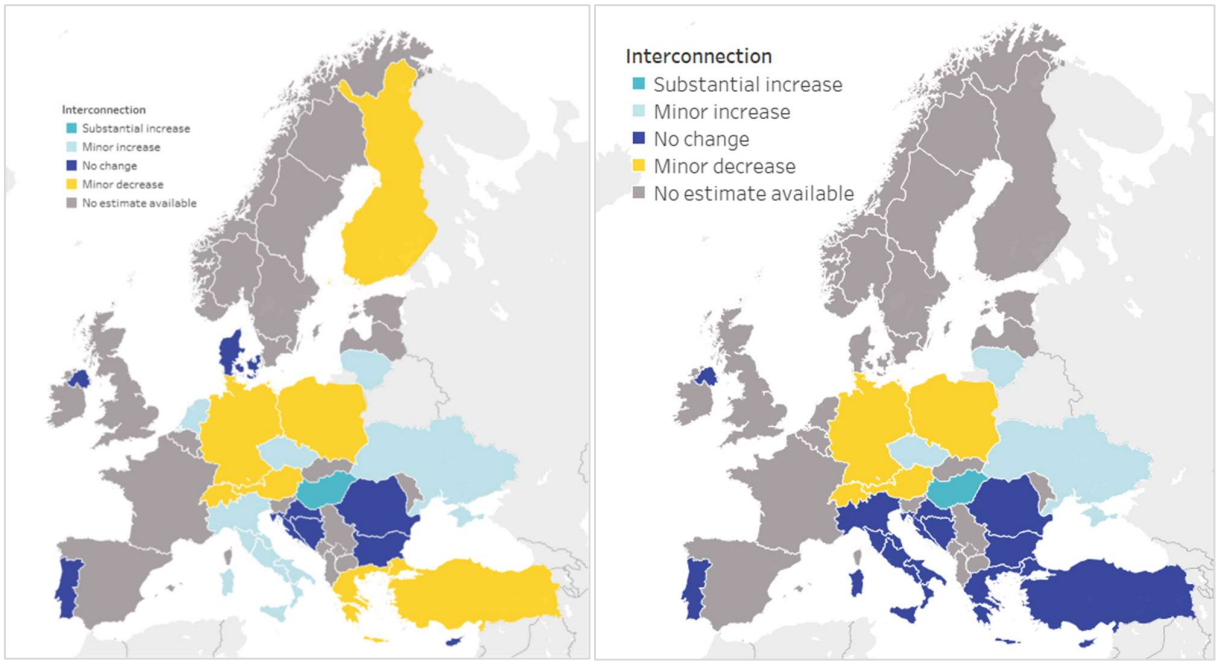


Figure 14: Interconnection changes compared with ERAA 2025 reference scenario (left: NECP-based scenario, right: Trends & Projections scenario)

Interconnection capacities generally remain stable, although some TSOs reported minor decreases or targeted increases linked to specific infrastructure projects or recalculated transfer capacities. In several cases, revised NTC values reflect more operationally realistic assumptions or expected changes in capacity calculation methodologies. Elsewhere, increases are linked to new interconnector projects expected to enter operation over the horizon. Overall, cross-border capacity assumptions remain relatively stable compared with other technology categories, though they continue to be shaped by project timing, regulatory developments and operational methodologies.

Demand Side Response

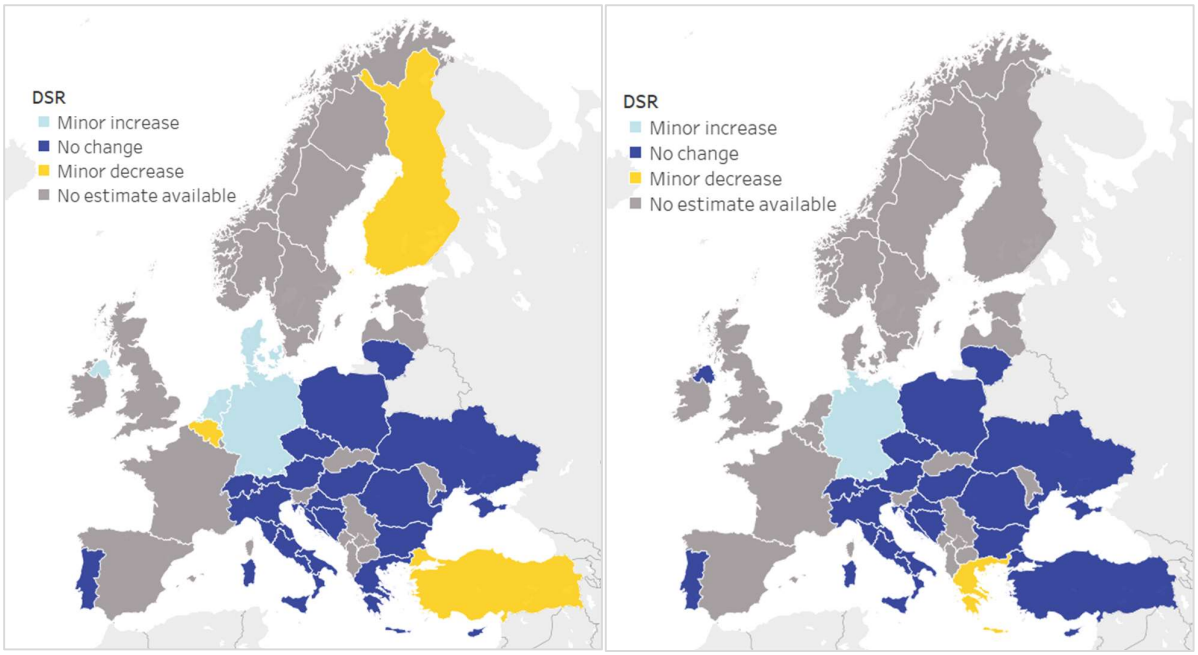


Figure 15: Demand Side Response changes compared with ERAA 2025 reference scenario (left: NECP-based scenario, right: Trends & Projections scenario)

Demand-side response (DSR) shows comparatively limited year-on-year change, with many TSOs reporting change in neither scenario. Where revisions were reported, they were generally minor and linked to methodological updates or evolving assumptions on the availability of flexibility, including the inclusion of load shifting in addition to shedding.

Thermal supply

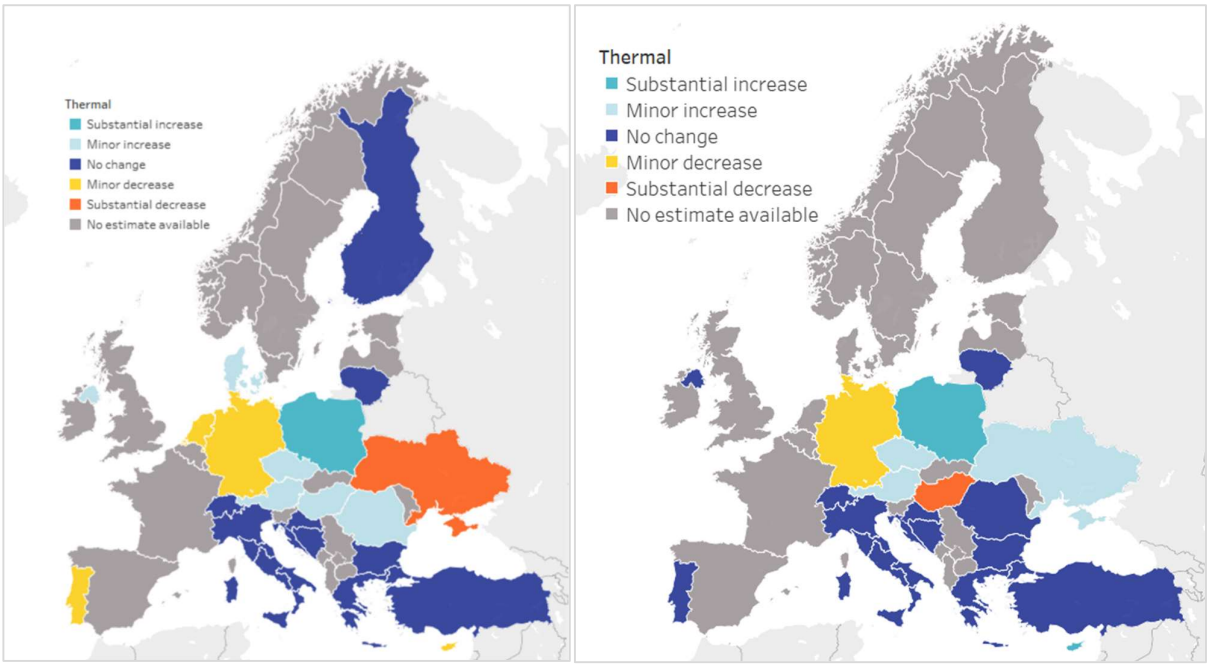


Figure 16: Thermal supply changes compared with ERAA 2025 reference scenario (left: NECP-based scenario, right: Trends & Projections scenario)

Thermal supply changes are mixed. Some TSOs reported increases due to extended retirement schedules, revised plant availability assumptions, new capacity market outcomes. Others reported decreases as a result of plant closures, more conservative planning assumptions, or replacement of domestic thermal generation by interconnection projects.

Electrolyser capacities

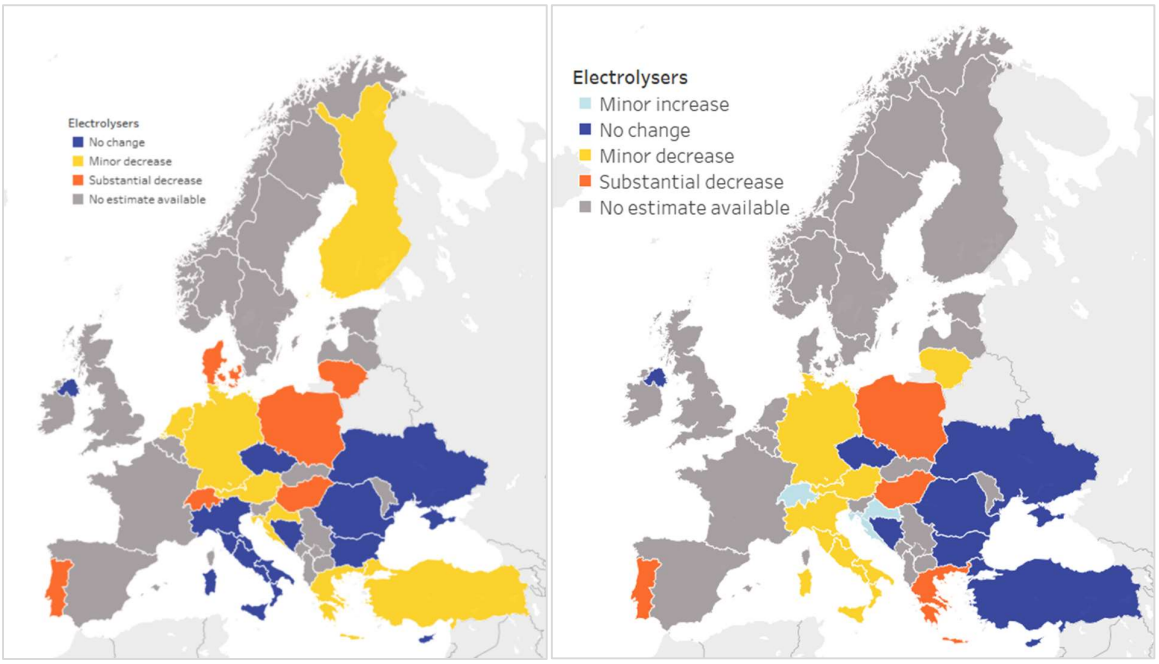


Figure 17: Electrolysers changes compared with ERAA 2025 reference scenario (left: NECP-based scenario, right: Trends & Projections scenario)

Electrolyser projections were revised downward in many countries. In both the 'NECP-based' and 'Trends & Projections' scenarios, TSOs frequently pointed to slower project development, more conservative national hydrogen strategies, lower-than-expected realism of previous ERAA NECP-based assumptions, and uncertainty around infrastructure and demand for hydrogen. This makes electrolysers one of the main areas where ERAA 2026 is more conservative than ERAA 2025.

EU policy compliance

The TSO survey results for ERAA 2026 indicate varying levels of alignment with key EU targets for 2030 and beyond:

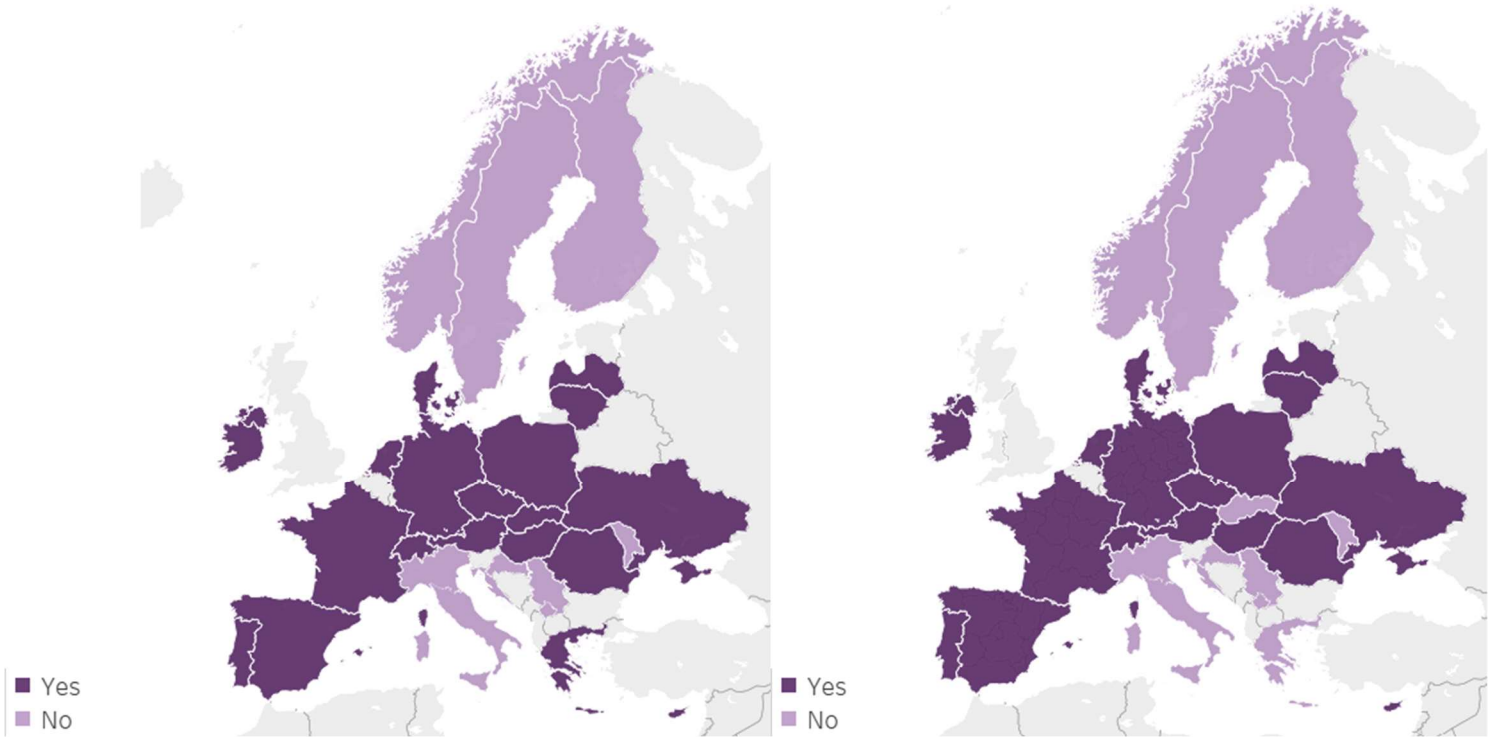
- Regarding compliance with the EU's final energy consumption target, in the 'NECP-based' scenario 11 of 28 TSOs reported alignment, 5 TSOs reported that the submitted data were not aligned, and 12 TSOs stated that compliance was not assessed. In the 'Trends & Projections' scenario, 7 of 28 TSOs reported alignment, 4 TSOs reported not aligned, and 17 TSOs did not assess.
- For the EU's renewable energy target, 11 of 28 TSOs reported alignment in the 'NECP-based' scenario and 10 of 28 TSOs in 'Trends & Projections'. In the same order, 5 and 3 TSOs reported not aligned data submission, while 12 and 15 TSOs did not assess.
- Concerning the EU's binding 2030 greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction target, 10 of 28 TSOs reported alignment in the 'NECP-based' scenario and 7 of 28 TSOs in 'Trends & Projections'. 4 TSOs in each scenario reported misalignment, while 14 and 17 TSOs, respectively did not have assessment.

A clearer degree of consistency is observed when looking specifically at alignment with NECPs. Among TSOs that provided an explicit classification, 21 of 26 reported that submitted energy demand figures for 2030 were either aligned with the NECP or adjusted based on TSOs' best estimates in the 'NECP-based' scenario; the same was true for 21 of 25 TSOs in 'Trends & Projections'. For 2035, this falls to 15 of 27 TSOs in both scenarios, while 12 of 27 TSOs reported that the data were not specified in the NECP or not assessed. This is consistent with the findings presented in the previous section.

Similar trends can be observed for annual electricity demand. For 2030, among TSOs providing an explicit response, 21 of 26 in the 'NECP-based' scenario and 21 of 25 in 'Trends & Projections' reported values that were either aligned with the NECP or adjusted based on best estimates. For 2035, this again drops to 15 of 27 TSOs in both scenarios, with 12 of 27 reporting that the data were not specified in the NECP or not assessed. Overall, this reflects the fact that many NECPs still provide limited quantitative information beyond 2030, requiring TSOs to rely more heavily on national adequacy studies, internal forecasts, and other national sources for the later target years.

Appendix 1: TSOs' survey on alignment with key European requirements

Data validation with national stakeholders before submission to ENTSO-E



Country	Identical datasets for NECP-based and T&P?	NECP-based national validation	T&P national validation	With whom data was validated nationally before submission for ERAA 2026?										Comments
				NRA		Ministries		DSOs		Other authorities		Other stakeholders		
				NECP[6]	T&P[7]	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	
AT	No	Yes	Yes	X	X									
CH	No	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X							
BE	No	Yes	Yes			X	X					X	X	The data follows the feedback from the BE administration that ERAA data must be coherent with the relevant national adequacy studies which data is consulted with national stakeholders & national process
CY	No	Yes	Yes		X	X								
CZ	No	Yes	Yes			X	X							
DE	No	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X							NECP-based: Before the Data Collection the German NRA and the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy were consulted on which scenario from national TSO studies should be used as a baseline for the submitted data. Trends & Projections: Before the Data Collection the German NRA and the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy were consulted on which scenario from national TSO studies should be used as a baseline for the submitted data.
DK	Yes	Yes	Yes			X	X			X	X			The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025, delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted as the dataset for both ERAA 2026 scenarios.
ES	No	Yes	Yes			X	X							The submitted data and assumptions have been shared with the Ministry
FI	No	No	No											

[6] For the tables in the annexes, NECP is used as an abbreviation for: “NECP-based scenario”
[7] For the tables in the annexes, T&P is used as an abbreviation for: “Trends & Projections scenario”

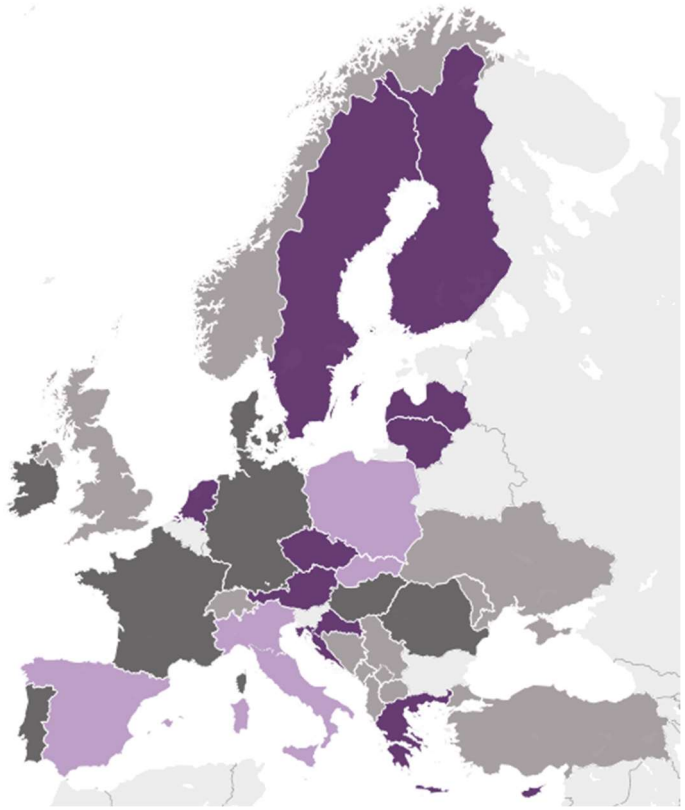
Country	Identical datasets for NECP-based and T&P?	NECP-based national validation	T&P national validation	With whom data was validated nationally before submission for ERAA 2026?										Comments
				NRA		Ministries		DSOs		Other authorities		Other stakeholders		
				NECP[6]	T&P[7]	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	
FR	No	Yes	Yes									X	X	Data was validated during RTE's public consultation for the update of the "Bilan Previsionnel 2025"
GR	No	Yes	No	X		X				X				Center For Renewable Energy Sources (CRES)
HR	No	No	No											
HU	No	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X							
IE	Yes	Yes	Yes											ERAA26 data is taken from the All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035 (AIRAA). The National Regulatory Authority does not formally approve ERAA data but reviews the data for the AIRAA. The AIRAA inputs & assumptions undergo significant review and a public consultation.
IT	No	No	No											
LT	No	Yes	Yes			X	X	X				X	X	Gas TSO
LV	Yes	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X							
MD	Yes	No	No											
MT	Yes	Yes	Yes			X	X			X	X			The Energy and Water Agency (the body responsible for energy and policy) validated for renewables and final energy demand
NI	Yes	Yes	Yes	X	X							X	X	Directly consulted upon with EirGrid. Indirectly, the information in our submission is derived from the National Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035 (NRAA) which is publicly consulted upon and approved by our NRA for the parts relating to UKNI. Our NRAA process involves close collaboration with our Utility Regulator (NRA) and the Department for the Economy.

Country	With whom data was validated nationally before submission for ERAA 2026?													Comments
	Identical datasets for NECP-based and T&P?	NECP-based national validation	T&P national validation	NRA		Ministries		DSOs		Other authorities		Other stakeholders		
				NECP[6]	T&P[7]	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	
NL	Yes	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Consulted with external stakeholders (sector representatives, experts, energy companies, industrial customers, regional authorities, etc.) and the relevant ministry of Climate and Green Growth (KGG), as part of the regular procedure for scenario development of the Dutch Grid operators, taking place within the association of Netbeheer Nederland. The national regulatory authority (ACM) has also been informed about the national scenario development process, assumptions and datasets. These consultations / alignments took place on different levels, e.g. stakeholder workshops, bilateral meetings, etc.
NO	Yes	No	No											
PL	Yes	Yes	Yes			X	X					X	X	Data validation is understood as data made available for the purposes of the process by individual entities (ministery, market participants incl. power sector entities).
PT	No	Yes	Yes							X	X			Directorate-General for Energy and Geology (DGEG)
RO	Yes	Yes	Yes			X	X							
RS	Yes	No	No											/
SE	Yes	No	No											
SK	No	Yes	No							X				Ministry of economy
UA	Yes	Yes	Yes			X	X					X	X	the companies which own generation

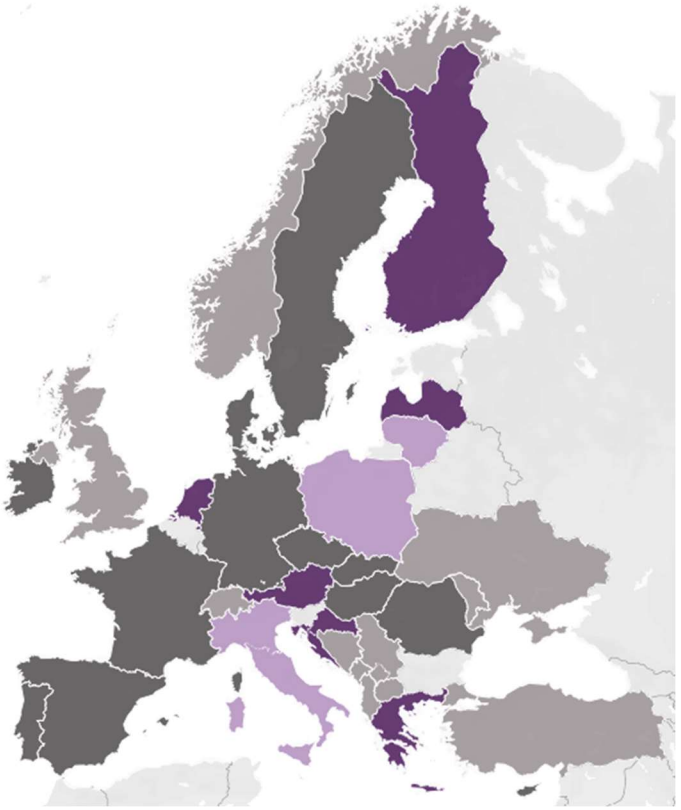
Compliance with EU targets (2030)

EU final energy consumption target

- Aligned
- Not aligned
- Not assessed
- Non-EU Member State



- Aligned
- Not aligned
- Not assessed
- Non-EU Member State



Country	Please confirm if submitted energy demand data is compliant with indicative national contributions towards EU's final energy consumption targets sent to the Member States		If not or partially aligned, please specify and justify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
AT	Aligned	Aligned		
CH	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not relevant	Not relevant
CY	Aligned	Not assessed		Major changes in comparison to NECP-based s scenario due to more recent developments. The input data agreed with the NRA.
CZ	Aligned	Not assessed		The submitted data only consider electricity demand, which is not based on the NECP assumptions. The compliance of demand prediction in this scenario with EU targets was not assessed. However, the alignment of this scenario with any EU targets is unlikely.
DE	Not assessed	Not assessed	The final energy consumption is out of scope of the ERAA and was not assessed for the submitted data. The submitted data correlates closely with the updated 2025 version of the German greenhouse gas projection report (Treibhausgasprojektionsbericht 2025: https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/treibhausgas-projektionen-2025-fuer-deutschland). The scenarios WAM and WEM of this report are not aligned with the final energy consumption target. The final energy consumption of the German greenhouse gas projection report 2025 is closer to the target than the values from the 2024 version, which was the basis of the NECP 2024.	The final energy consumption is out of scope of the ERAA and was not assessed for the submitted data. The submitted demand data correlates closely with the updated 2025 version of the German greenhouse gas projection report (Treibhausgasprojektionsbericht 2025: https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/treibhausgas-projektionen-2025-fuer-deutschland). The scenarios WAM and WEM of this report are not aligned with the final energy consumption target. The final energy consumption of the German greenhouse gas projection report 2025 is closer to the target than the values from the 2024 version, which was the basis of the NECP 2024.
DK	Not assessed	Not assessed	The ERAA 2026 data submission (The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025, delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to	The ERAA 2026 data submission (The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025, delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to

Country	Please confirm if submitted energy demand data is compliant with indicative national contributions towards EU's final energy consumption targets sent to the Member States		If not or partially aligned, please specify and justify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
			Energinet), does not include data on the final energy consumption, as the entire energy demand is not modeled and included in the Analysis Assumptions, therefore the alignment with the final energy consumption cannot be assessed.	Energinet), does not include data on the final energy consumption, as the entire energy demand is not modeled and included in the Analysis Assumptions, therefore the alignment with the final energy consumption cannot be assessed.
ES	Not aligned	Not assessed	Final NECP is not aligned with the indicative target, we used final NECP submitted in Sept 2024	There is no "Trends&Projections" scenario available in the Spanish NECP. As TSO, RE only carried out the 'Trends & Projections' demand scenario assessment for the electricity carrier. Therefore, no final energy demand is available for the scenario. The submitted data and assumptions have been shared with the Ministry.
FI	Aligned	Aligned		
FR	Not assessed	Not assessed		
GR	Aligned	Aligned		
HR	Aligned	Aligned		
HU	Not assessed	Not assessed	We used latest NECP submitted in October, 2024 as a basis, but as TSO we have not assessed the exact alignment of the figures with the indicative national contributions.	We used latest NECP submitted in October, 2024, but as TSO we have not assessed the exact alignment of the figures with the indicative national contributions.
IE	Not assessed	Not assessed	EirGrid's ERAA26 demand data submission is based on the Total Electricity Requirement (inclusive of embedded generation and network losses). Final energy consumption is not explicitly modelled and so cannot be directly assessed for alignment. However, EirGrid's median demand forecast in AIRAA (and ERAA) does account for the Sustainability Energy Authority of Ireland's	EirGrid's ERAA26 demand data submission is based on the Total Electricity Requirement (inclusive of embedded generation and network losses). Final energy consumption is not explicitly modelled and so cannot be directly assessed for alignment. However, EirGrid's median demand forecast in AIRAA (and ERAA) does account for the Sustainability Energy Authority of Ireland's

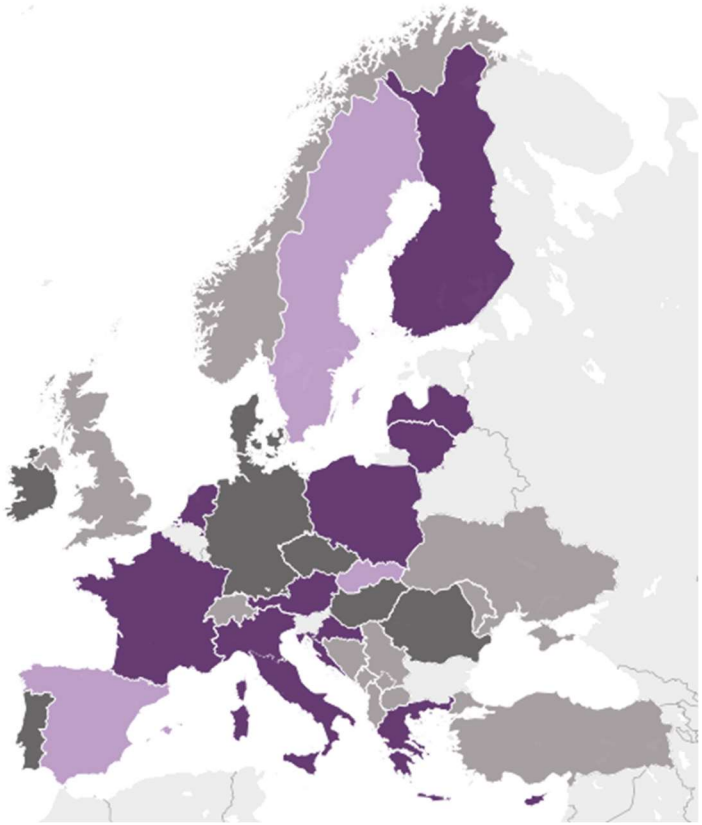
Country	Please confirm if submitted energy demand data is compliant with indicative national contributions towards EU's final energy consumption targets sent to the Member States		If not or partially aligned, please specify and justify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
			National Energy Projections for EVs and retrofit heat pumps (WEM scenario). The Government targets for EVs & HPs, specified in the Climate Action Plan 2024, are accounted for in the AIRAA high demand forecast.	National Energy Projections for EVs and retrofit heat pumps (WEM scenario). The Government targets for EVs & HPs, specified in the Climate Action Plan 2024, are accounted for in the AIRAA high demand forecast.
IT	Not aligned	Not aligned	NECP is not aligned	NECP is not aligned
LT	Aligned	Not aligned		Demand data for 2033 and 2035 Trends & Projections scenario is TSO's best estimates based on market activity, relevant institution forecasts, applications to connect to the network and similar sources.
LV	Aligned	Aligned		
MD	Not assessed	Not assessed	Moldova is not an EU member state.	Moldova is not an EU member state.
MT	Aligned	Aligned		
NI	Not assessed	Not assessed	Indicative targets do not include a target for NI as NI is not part of the EU 27 and does not have an NECP. For information, submitted demand values for ERAA 26 are taken from our NRAA 25 assessment. This demand is based on combination of a ten year GVA forecast from Oxford Economics, NIE Networks RP7 projections, forecasts from the Department for Transport, information from our Connections Team and existing demand trends.	Indicative targets do not include a target for NI as NI is not part of the EU 27 and does not have an NECP. For information, submitted demand values for ERAA 26 are taken from our NRAA 25 assessment. This demand is based on combination of a ten year GVA forecast from Oxford Economics, NIE Networks RP7 projections, forecasts from the Department for Transport, information from our Connections Team and existing demand trends.
NL	Aligned	Aligned		
NO	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not relevant for Norway. Norway don't have any NECP, only a NCP.	

Country	Please confirm if submitted energy demand data is compliant with indicative national contributions towards EU's final energy consumption targets sent to the Member States		If not or partially aligned, please specify and justify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
			But Statnett's plans assumes that the climate targets for Norway will be met	
PL	Not aligned	Not aligned	The data PSE relied on is based on the latest version of the NECP project*, which was available at the time of data collection process. * https://www.gov.pl/web/energia/projekt-krajowego-planu-w-dziedzinie-energii-i-klimatu-do-2030-r-z-perspektywa-do-2040-r---wersja-opracowana-przez-me-do-zatwierdzenia-rzadowego	The data PSE relied on is based on the latest version of the NECP project*, which was available at the time of data collection process. * https://www.gov.pl/web/energia/projekt-krajowego-planu-w-dziedzinie-energii-i-klimatu-do-2030-r-z-perspektywa-do-2040-r---wersja-opracowana-przez-me-do-zatwierdzenia-rzadowego
PT	Not assessed	Not assessed	PT demand data is aligned with ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG but it was not assessed if it is aligned with indicative national contributions towards EU's final energy consumption targets	PT demand data is aligned with ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG but it was not assessed if it is aligned with indicative national contributions towards EU's final energy consumption targets
RO	Not assessed	Not assessed	The final energy consumption was not assessed (not in the scope of ERAA). For the data submitted for ERAA 2026 we have used the most recent national information on consumption evolution. The expected moderate growth in demand is mainly driven by the expected economic growth and energy efficiency increase. Also, the assumptions about electro mobility are reflected in the electricity demand forecast and load profile	The final energy consumption was not assessed (not in the scope of ERAA). For the data submitted for ERAA 2026 we have used the most recent national information on consumption evolution. The expected moderate growth in demand is mainly driven by the expected economic growth and energy efficiency increase. Also, the assumptions about electro mobility are reflected in the electricity demand forecast and load profile
RS	Not assessed	Not assessed	Serbia is not a member state.	Serbia is not a member state.
SE	Aligned	Not assessed		No T&P scenario

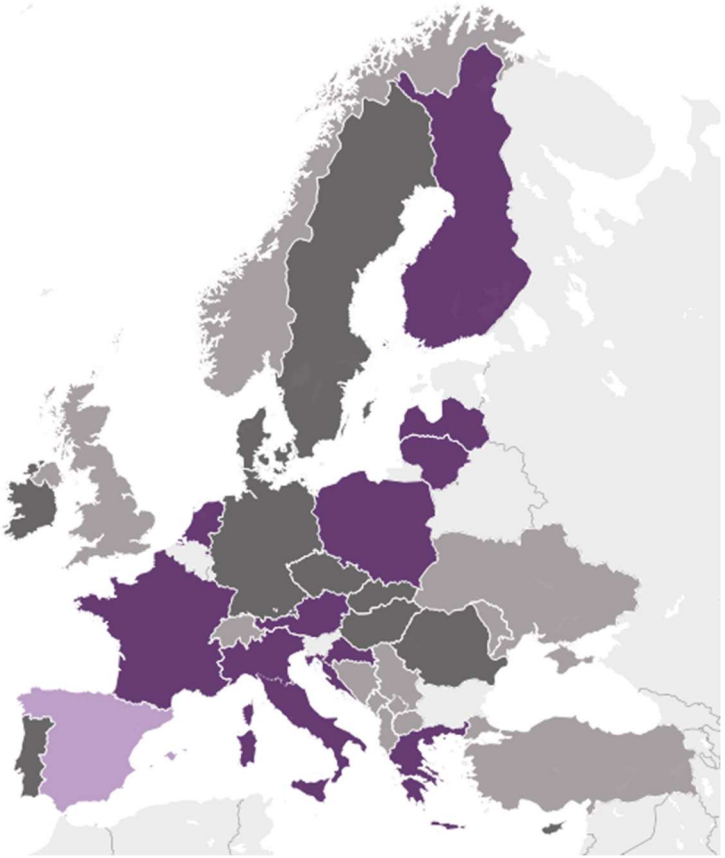
Country	Please confirm if submitted energy demand data is compliant with indicative national contributions towards EU's final energy consumption targets sent to the Member States		If not or partially aligned, please specify and justify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
SK	Not aligned	Not assessed	The data used for ERAA 2026 NECP-based scenario is based on final NECP, submitted in december 2025.	The data used for the ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario, represent a delay compared to the ERAA 2026 NECP-based scenario. This one also represent the best estimate view of TSO.
UA	Not aligned	Not aligned	Ukraine is not EU member state	Ukraine is not EU member state

EU renewable energy target

- Aligned
- Not aligned
- Not assessed
- Non-EU Member State



- Aligned
- Not aligned
- Not assessed
- Non-EU Member State



Country	Please confirm if submitted energy demand data is compliant with indicative national contributions towards EU's renewable energy targets sent to the Member States		If not or partially aligned, please specify and justify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
AT	Aligned	Aligned		
CH	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not relevant	Not relevant
CY	Aligned	Not assessed		Major changes in comparison to NECP-based scenario due to more recent developments. The input data agreed with the NRA.
CZ	Not assessed	Not assessed	The prediction of installed RES capacities in this scenario is based on a best-estimate expert analysis of current trends and not on the NECP (which itself is not aligned with this target). No assessment of target compliance has been performed, but this prediction generally offers a slightly more optimistic view on RES development compared to NECP WAM predictions and therefore may be expected somewhere near the alignment with the target.	The prediction of installed RES capacities in this scenario is based on a conservative expert analysis of current trends and not on the NECP (which itself is not aligned with this target). No assessment of target compliance has been performed, but this prediction generally offers a conservative point of view on the RES development (close to the NECP WAM trajectory in short- to mid-term horizon) and therefore should be expected as "not aligned".
DE	Not assessed	Not assessed	The final energy consumption is out of scope of the ERAA and the compliance with the EU renewables target was not assessed for the submitted data.	The final energy consumption is out of scope of the ERAA and the compliance with the EU renewables target was not assessed for the submitted data.
DK	Not assessed	Not assessed	It has not been possible to assess this specific section as the Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2024 is not the same analytical foundation as submitted in the Danish NECP section B.	It has not been possible to assess this specific section as the Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2024 is not the same analytical foundation as submitted in the Danish NECP section B.
ES	Not aligned	Not aligned	The renewable power associated with electricity market-mainly wind and solar PV-differs slightly from the figures presented in the latest NECP. Adittionally, the distinction between shared and shared RES (for H2)	The TP scenario shows changes respect to NT scenario: PV and storage trajectories. PV Trajectory: it is expected greater new capacity taking into account the PV connection request

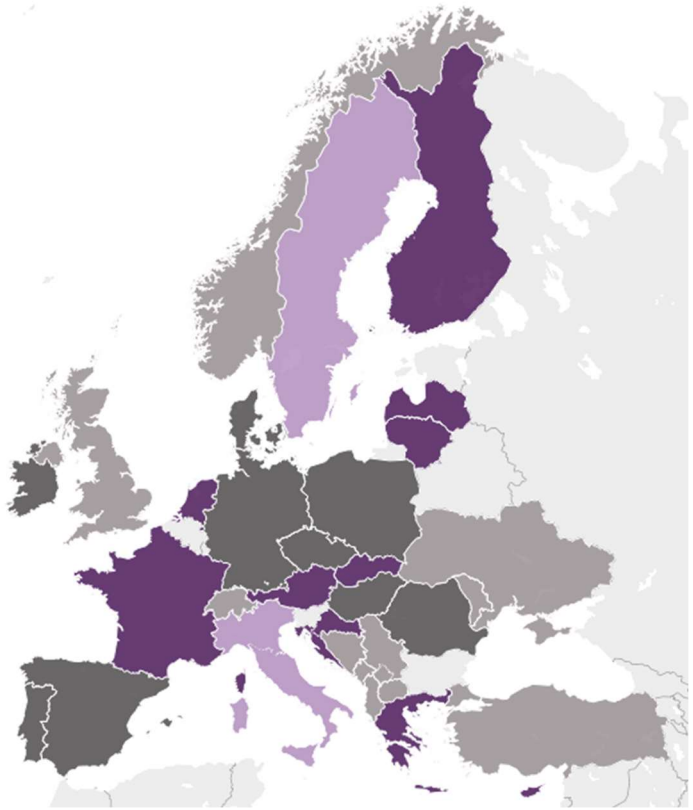
Country	Please confirm if submitted energy demand data is compliant with indicative national contributions towards EU's renewable energy targets sent to the Member States		If not or partially aligned, please specify and justify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
			has not been implemented, as ERAA models do not account for this capacity in their analysis. The storage values are below the figures included in the NECP. As it is mentioned before, It is taken into account the recent trends	Storage trajectory: It is considered that the entrance of new storage capacity may be affected due to a slowdown in official incentives or their lack of attractiveness.
FI	Aligned	Aligned		
FR	Aligned	Aligned	Data submitted is compatible with the FitFor55 targets. Data is compliant with indicative national contributions towards EU's renewable energy target when considering nuclear and renewable energy sources.	
GR	Aligned	Aligned		
HR	Aligned	Aligned		
HU	Not assessed	Not assessed	We used latest NECP submitted in October, 2024, but as TSO we have not assessed the exact alignment of the figures with the indicative national contributions. Nevertheless, the submitted renewable energy capacities are equal to/higher than the NECP targets.	
IE	Not assessed	Not assessed	EirGrid's studies account for increased decarbonisation through the electrification of heat and transport along with efficiency gains informed by the Energy Efficiency Directive and projected high RES growth from SEAI's latest projections. However, the share of RES across energy sector is not	

Country	Please confirm if submitted energy demand data is compliant with indicative national contributions towards EU's renewable energy targets sent to the Member States		If not or partially aligned, please specify and justify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
			explicitly assessed as part of national studies on electricity generation.	
IT	Aligned	Aligned		
LT	Aligned	Aligned		
LV	Aligned	Aligned		
MD	Not assessed	Not assessed	Moldova is not an EU member state.	
MT	Not aligned	Not aligned	Figures provided for ERAA2026 are aligned with final NECP published on 7th January 2025.	
NI	Not assessed	Not assessed	Indicative targets do not include a target for NI as NI is not part of the EU 27 and does not have an NECP.	
NL	Aligned	Aligned		
NO	Not assessed	Not assessed	See above	
PL	Aligned	Aligned	The data PSE relied on is based on the latest version of the NECP project*, which was available at the time of data collection process. * https://www.gov.pl/web/energia/projekt-krajowego-planu-w-dziedzinie-energii-i-klimatu-do-2030-r-z-perspektywa-do-2040-r--wersja-opracowana-przez-me-do-zatwierdzenia-rzadowego	
PT	Not assessed	Not assessed	PT renewable data is aligned with ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG but it was not assessed if it is aligned with indicative national contributions towards EU's renewable energy target	PT renewable data is aligned with ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG but it was not assessed if it is aligned with indicative national contributions towards EU's renewable energy target
RO	Not assessed	Not assessed	The evolution of renewable energy capacities is consistent with the updated NECP (submitted in October 2024).	

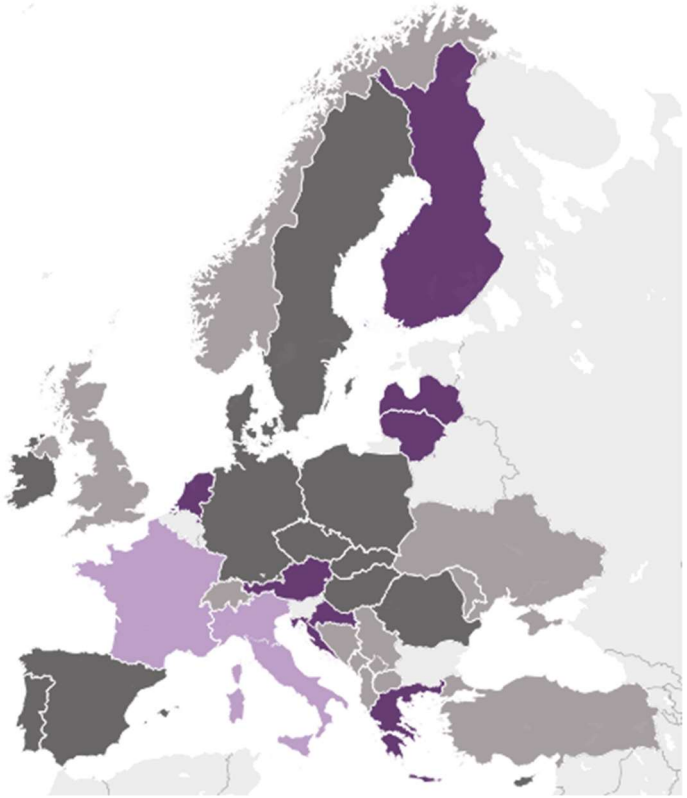
Country	Please confirm if submitted energy demand data is compliant with indicative national contributions towards EU's renewable energy targets sent to the Member States		If not or partially aligned, please specify and justify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
RS	Not assessed	Not assessed	Serbia is not a member state.	
SE	Not aligned	Not assessed	Electricity produced in Sweden is almost 100% fossil free, with a mix of hydro, nuclear, wind and bioenergy. The share of renewable energy in the electricity sector is very high (83.3% in 2022). Sweden does not have any specific goals for technologies or renewable energy, the focus is on becoming fossil free.	
SK	Not aligned	Not assessed	The data used for ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' scenario is based on final NECP, submitted in december 2025.	
UA	Not aligned	Not aligned	Ukraine is not EU member state	

Compliance with EU's binding 2030 GHG reduction target

- Aligned
- Not aligned
- Not assessed
- Non-EU Member State



- Aligned
- Not aligned
- Not assessed
- Non-EU Member State



Country	Please confirm if the delivered datasets are compliant with national references to comply with EU's binding 2030 GHG reduction target		If not or partially aligned, please specify and justify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
AT	Aligned	Aligned		
CH	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not relevant	Not relevant
CY	Aligned	Not assessed		Major changes in comparison to NECP-based scenario due to more recent developments. The input data agreed with the NRA.
CZ	Not assessed	Not assessed	The dataset in this scenario contains values from NECP predictions, corrected to better represent current trends in development of RES, Thermal resources and flexibility. The compliance of these corrections with EU targets has not been assessed.	This dataset is not based on the NECP, but rather represents the TSO's best estimate based on current situation and recent development. The compliance of this dataset with EU targets has not been assessed.
DE	Not assessed	Not assessed	GHG emissions (ESR and LULUCF) are out of scope of ERAA. Therefore the alignment with the GHG reduction target was not assessed. The submitted data correlates closely with the updated 2025 version of the German greenhouse gas projection report (Treibhausgasprojektionsbericht 2025: https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/treibhausgas-projektionen-2025-fuer-deutschland). The scenarios WAM and WEM of this report and the NECP are not aligned with the GHG target relating to ESR and LULUCF.	GHG emissions (ESR and LULUCF) are out of scope of ERAA. Therefore the alignment with the GHG reduction target was not assessed. The submitted data correlates closely with the updated 2025 version of the German greenhouse gas projection report (Treibhausgasprojektionsbericht 2025: https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/treibhausgas-projektionen-2025-fuer-deutschland). The scenarios WAM and WEM of this report and the NECP are not aligned with the GHG target relating to ESR and LULUCF.
DK	Not assessed	Not assessed	It has not been possible to assess this specific section as the Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 do not include the entire Danish energy consumption and production, and hence not all sectors with greenhouse gas emissions.	It has not been possible to assess this specific section as the Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 do not include the entire Danish energy consumption and production, and hence not all sectors with greenhouse gas emissions.

Country	Please confirm if the delivered datasets are compliant with national references to comply with EU's binding 2030 GHG reduction target		If not or partially aligned, please specify and justify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
ES	Not assessed	Not assessed	The pathway included in both ERAA2026 scenarios anticipates high growth in renewable energy penetration, which makes it feasible for Spain to meet its emissions targets.	The pathway included in both ERAA2026 scenarios anticipates high growth in renewable energy penetration, which makes it feasible for Spain to meet its emissions targets.
FI	Aligned	Aligned		
FR	Aligned	Not aligned		TP scenarios consider a delayed electrification that is not compliant with the EU GHG reduction targets
GR	Aligned	Aligned		
HR	Aligned	Aligned		
HU	Not assessed	Not assessed	We used latest NECP submitted in October, 2024, but as TSO we have not assessed the exact alignment of the figures with the indicative national contributions.	We used latest NECP submitted in October, 2024, but as TSO we have not assessed the exact alignment of the figures with the indicative national contributions.
IE	Not assessed	Not assessed	GHG targets are not assessed in the All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment, and therefor not included within the ERAA data submission.	GHG targets are not assessed in the All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment, and therefor not included within the ERAA data submission.
IT	Not aligned	Not aligned	NECP is not aligned	NECP is not aligned
LT	Aligned	Aligned		
LV	Aligned	Aligned		
MD	Not assessed	Not assessed	Moldova is not an EU member state. On March 4, 2020, the Republic of Moldova submitted the updated version of its national determined contribution (NDC 2.0) to the UNFCCC Secretariat, according to which the Republic of Moldova intends to step up with much more ambitious GHG emission reduction targets by 2030. The unconditional target is thereby	Moldova is not an EU member state. On March 4, 2020, the Republic of Moldova submitted the updated version of its national determined contribution (NDC 2.0) to the UNFCCC Secretariat, according to which the Republic of Moldova intends to step up with much more ambitious GHG emission reduction targets by 2030. The unconditional target is thereby

Country	Please confirm if the delivered datasets are compliant with national references to comply with EU's binding 2030 GHG reduction target		If not or partially aligned, please specify and justify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
			to increase from 64-67% to 70% compared to the level recorded in the base year (1990), and the conditional target is to increase from 78% to 88% compared to the level recorded in 1990. The new GHG emission reduction targets were officially introduced into the Low Emissions Development Programme until 2030, approved through the Government Decision No. 659 of 06.09.2023.	to increase from 64-67% to 70% compared to the level recorded in the base year (1990), and the conditional target is to increase from 78% to 88% compared to the level recorded in 1990. The new GHG emission reduction targets were officially introduced into the Low Emissions Development Programme until 2030, approved through the Government Decision No. 659 of 06.09.2023.
MT	Not aligned	Not aligned	Used data is aligned with final NECP published on 7th January 2025.	Used data is aligned with final NECP published on 7th January 2025.
NI	Not assessed	Not assessed	Indicative targets do not include a target for NI as NI is not part of the EU 27. The Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 sets out a target for net Northern Ireland emissions in the year 2030 to be 48% lower than the baseline year 1990.	Indicative targets do not include a target for NI as NI is not part of the EU 27. The Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 sets out a target for net Northern Ireland emissions in the year 2030 to be 48% lower than the baseline year 1990.
NL	Aligned	Aligned		
NO	Not assessed	Not assessed	See above	
PL	Not assessed	Not assessed	Data used for ERAA 2026 is primary based on the latest NECP project which was available at the time of data collection process with the necessary updates reflecting the results of the Capacity Market auctions as well as information provided to PSE by market participants.	Data used for ERAA 2026 is primary based on the latest NECP project which was available at the time of data collection process with the necessary updates reflecting the results of the Capacity Market auctions as well as information provided to PSE by market participants.
PT	Not assessed	Not assessed	PT data is aligned with ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG but it was not assessed if it is aligned with national	PT data is aligned with ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG but it was not assessed if it is aligned with national

Country	Please confirm if the delivered datasets are compliant with national references to comply with EU's binding 2030 GHG reduction target		If not or partially aligned, please specify and justify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
			references to comply with EU's binding GHG reduction target	references to comply with EU's binding GHG reduction target
RO	Not assessed	Not assessed	GHG emissions were no assessed (not in the scope of ERAA). The delivered datasets for ERAA 2026 took into consideration the latest NECP. Due to the delay in the commissioning of gas-fired combined cycle power plants, the full decarbonisation is expected to take place in 2030 (delayed from 2026)	GHG emissions were no assessed (not in the scope of ERAA). The delivered datasets for ERAA 2026 took into consideration the latest NECP. Due to the delay in the commissioning of gas-fired combined cycle power plants, the full decarbonisation is expected to take place in 2030 (delayed from 2026)
RS	Not assessed	Not assessed	Serbia is not a member state.	Serbia is not a member state.
SE	Not aligned	Not assessed	Electricity produced in Sweden is almost 100% fossil free, with a mix of hydro, nuclear, wind and bioenergy.	No T&P scenario
SK	Aligned	Not assessed	The datasets, the final electricity demand in the individual sectors of the national economy and as well as the total electricity demand is based on the WAM scenario of the NECP. The WAM scenario is in line with national references relating to the target of GHG reduction by 2030. The individual GHG reduction parameters are part of the NECP.	The data used for the ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario represent a delay compared to the NECP-based scenario, as well as the TSO's best estimate based on the most up-to-date information available. GHG reduction with regard to the data used for the ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario has not been evaluated.
UA	Not aligned	Not aligned	Ukraine is not EU member state	Ukraine is not EU member state

Consideration of EU principles and adoption in national frameworks

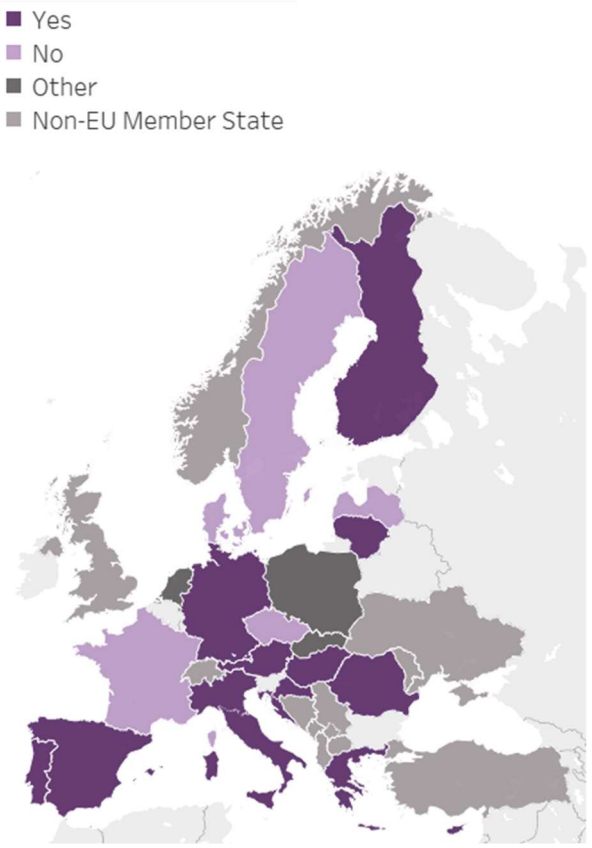
Consideration of the Energy efficiency first (EE1st) principle

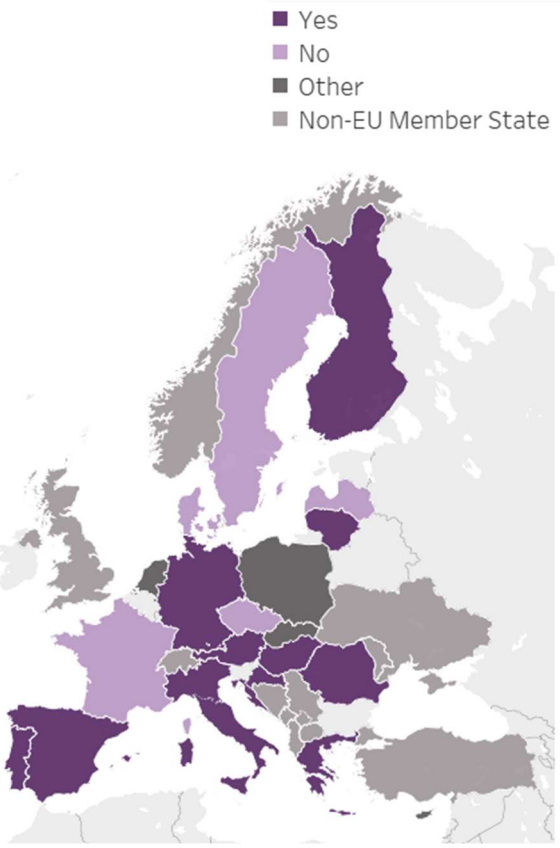
Country	Please describe how specific assumptions are included in the datasets you provided for each time horizon (2030, 2035, 2040, 2050), for the inclusion of the EE1st principle on the supply side and on the demand side	
	ERAA 2026 NECP-based scenario	ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario
AT		
CH	Not relevant	Not relevant
CY		
CZ	This scenario contains NECP-aligned values (which include the EE1st principle) modified in order to include current trends and developments. No specific assumptions related to EE1st principle were made when making these corrections.	Inclusion of EE1st principle was not required for this scenario and therefore no specific assumptions were made.
DE	The EE1st principle is mainly considered by switching from less efficient technologies to more efficient technologies (e.g. electrification).	The EE1st principle is mainly considered by switching from less efficient technologies to more efficient technologies (e.g. electrification).
DK	The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025, has been utilized as the main scenario reported, which do not explicitly included or assess the EE1st principle.	The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025, has been utilized as the main scenario reported, which do not explicitly included or assess the EE1st principle.
ES	The aim has been to align with the NECP, which outlines how the Energy Efficiency First principle is embedded across sectors: · Buildings: Through long-term renovation strategies and efficiency targets for public buildings. · Transport: Via the 2030 Sustainable Mobility Strategy. · Industry and Households: By promoting behavioural change, digitalisation, and energy services. · Infrastructure Planning: The plan prioritises demand-side measures before considering new infrastructure, ensuring that energy savings are evaluated as the first option. For time horizons beyond 2030, where the NECP does not provide detailed guidance, TSOs have sought to follow the same trend.	The TP shows changes respect to NT: PV and storage trajectories. PV Trajectory: it is expected greater new capacity taking into account the PV connection request Storage trajectory: It is considered that the entrance of new storage capacity may be affected due to a slowdown in official incentives or their lack of attractiveness.
FI	Datasets reflect TSOs' latest view and analysis for the future developments.	Datasets reflect TSOs' latest view and analysis for the future developments.
FR		
GR	NECP data used	slightly modified NECP data used
HR		

Country	Please describe how specific assumptions are included in the datasets you provided for each time horizon (2030, 2035, 2040, 2050), for the inclusion of the EE1st principle on the supply side and on the demand side	
	ERAA 2026 NECP-based scenario	ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario
HU	Demand side: heat pumps combined with PV panels (state aids, development programs), decreasing energy intensity assumptions (i.e. moderate electricity demand growth) due to insulation (e.g. state aid programs for improving energy efficiency of buildings) Supply side: penetration of new, more energy-efficient renewable technologies (e.g. innovative wind turbines, solar panels with tracking)	Demand side: heat pumps combined with PV panels (state aids, development programs), decreasing energy intensity assumptions (i.e. moderate electricity demand growth) due to insulation (e.g. state aid programs for improving energy efficiency of buildings) Supply side: penetration of new, more energy-efficient renewable technologies (e.g. innovative wind turbines, solar panels with tracking)
IE		
IT	Datasets have been provided according to what is indicated in the NECP	Datasets have been provided according to what is indicated in the NECP for target years up to 2030 and considering delays for 2033 and 2035
LT	Demand forecasting includes an efficiency component, electrolysis units are modelled as flexible units.	Demand forecasting includes an efficiency component, electrolysis units are modelled as flexible units.
LV		
MD		
MT	Although NECP time horizon is up to 2030, the policies measures included are designed to comply with EU's 2050 net Zero Target.	Although NECP time horizon is up to 2030, the policies measures included are designed to comply with EU's 2050 net Zero Target. These policies are reflected in trends and projections.
NI	Energy efficiency is integrated into our economic forecast assuming current policy.	Energy efficiency is integrated into our economic forecast assuming current policy.
NL	Energy efficiency is considered in various ways, for example: In the scenario assumes the uptake of electrification in various sector (i.e. heat pumps, EV's etc), which are more efficient that the technologies they replace. On the supply side, renewable energy sources provide an increasing share in the production mix, replacing less efficient forms of electricity production (i.e. coal fired power plants). Increased insulation of residential and tertiary sectors brings down the energy demand in these sectors. Use of residual heat production from industry in the build environment.	Energy efficiency is considered in various ways, for example: In the scenario assumes the uptake of electrification in various sector (i.e. heat pumps, EV's etc), which are more efficient that the technologies they replace. On the supply side, renewable energy sources provide an increasing share in the production mix, replacing less efficient forms of electricity production (i.e. coal fired power plants). Increased insulation of residential and tertiary sectors brings down the energy demand in these sectors. Use of residual heat production from industry in the build environment.
NO	See above	

Country	Please describe how specific assumptions are included in the datasets you provided for each time horizon (2030, 2035, 2040, 2050), for the inclusion of the EE1st principle on the supply side and on the demand side	
	ERAA 2026 NECP-based scenario	ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario
PL	Data used for ERAA 2026 is primary based on the latest NECP project which was available at the time of data collection process. This project takes into account the implementation of planned policies and regulations aimed at improving energy efficiency.	Data used for ERAA 2026 is primary based on the latest NECP project which was available at the time of data collection process. This project takes into account the implementation of planned policies and regulations aimed at improving energy efficiency.
PT	2030 and 2035 PT datasets assume energy efficiency principles according to NECP	2030 and 2035 PT datasets assume energy efficiency principles according to NECP
RO	The energy efficiency principle is considered in the demand forecast, as well as in the evolution of the generation portfolio.	The energy efficiency principle is considered in the demand forecast, as well as in the evolution of the generation portfolio.
RS	/	/
SE		
SK	In general, both the supply and demand sides are based on the NECP, not only up to 2030, but also up to 2035. Energy efficiency is a key consideration in all areas of energy policy (NECP). It means that applying the energy efficiency first principle is one of the NECP's most important priorities. It follows from the above, that submited datasets automatically include assumptions related to applying the energy efficiency first principle. On the supply side, the main assumptions relating to the energy efficiency are primarily based on the decarbonisation. On the demand side, the main assumptions relating to the energy efficiency are based primarily on decarbonisation, electrification, as well as decrease in PEC and FEC. All assumptions related to applying the energy efficiency first principle are included in the NECP. (link, https://www.mhsr.sk/uploads/files/A65vdZIY.pdf?csrt=9414390188373845476#page=39&zoom=100,90,164)	The data used for the ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario represent a delay compared to the 'NECP-based' scenario, as well as the TSO's best estimate based on the most up-to-date information available. EE1st principle on the supply side and on the demand side has not been evaluated for this scenario.
UA	Ukraine is not EU member state	Ukraine is not EU member state

Consideration of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)





Country	Did your country consider the Recovery and Resiliency Facility in the completion of the datasets?		If other, please specify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
AT	Yes	Yes		
CH	Other	Other	Not relevant	Not relevant
CY	Yes	Other		Not assessed by the TSOC
CZ	No	No		
DE	Yes	Yes		

Country	Did your country consider the Recovery and Resiliency Facility in the completion of the datasets?		If other, please specify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
DK	No	No		
ES	Yes	Yes		
FI	Yes	Yes		
FR	No	No		
GR	Yes	Yes		
HR	Yes	Yes		
HU	Yes	Yes		
IE				
IT	Yes	Yes		
LT	Yes	Yes		
LV	No	No		
MD	No	No		
MT	Yes	Yes		
NI	No	No		
NL	Other	Other	Not explicitly considered, direct impact on scenario assumptions unclear to us.	Not explicitly considered, direct impact on scenario assumptions unclear to us.
NO	No	No	See above	
PL	Other	Other	No information	No information
PT	Yes	Yes		
RO	Yes	Yes		
RS	No	No	/	/
SE	No	No		
SK	Other	Other	The NECP is the basis for most of the data, particularly in terms of demand in relation to the ERAA2026. The NECP implements measures set out in the Slovak Republic's Recovery and Resilience Plan, which is financed by the Recovery and Resilience Facility. It can be said that the Recovery and Resiliency Facility was taken into account to a certain extent when completing the dataset.	It has not been evaluated.
UA	No	No	Ukraine is not EU member state	Ukraine is not EU member state

Initiation of national market reforms

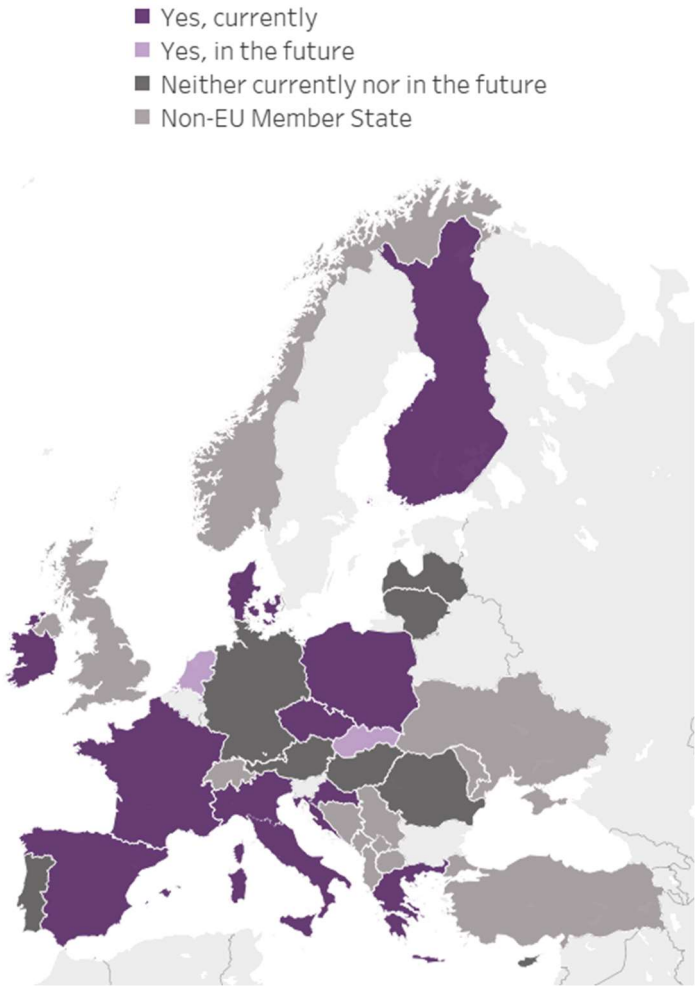


Figure 18: Has your country initiated national market reforms?

Country	Market reforms (Article 23(5)(e) and Article 20(3) of the Electricity Regulation) shall be considered in the ERAA 2026 scenarios.	
	Has your country initiated national market reforms?	Please explain further
AT	Neither currently nor in the future	
CH	Yes, currently	Switzerland has introduced measures similar to the ones mentioned in Art. 20 (3) c, d, e and f, according to Swiss national law.
CY	Neither currently nor in the future	
CZ	Yes, currently	The previous administration initiated a notification process for the Capacity mechanism. However, it is unclear if the current administration will continue with this process, since there is a (possibility of) significant shift in political orientation.
DE	Neither currently nor in the future	There is a market reform plan for Germany from 2022 which states that all measures should already be fulfilled by 2025 (https://www.bundeswirtschaftsministerium.de/Redaktion/DE/Downloads/U/umsetzungsplan-fur-deutschland-marktreformplan-nach-art-20-verordnung-eu-2019-943-uber-den-elektrizitatsbinnenmarkt.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=1). If relevant these measures were taken into account. There is no additional market reform plan published.
DK	Yes, currently	The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 does not internalize new market reforms, when made by the Danish Energy Agency. Modelling of the electricity system is based on current market structures and is a target fulfilment scenario, compatible with achieving the political objectives in the climate and energy sectors at the time of publication. It is the task of Energinet to, subsequently, develop physical and market-based solutions, which are to accommodate challenges regarding security of supply based on the implementation of The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 and the analysis and conclusions that the utilization of these lead to. Consequently, such measures have not been implemented in the PEMMDB app reporting as the analysis outcome of the utilization of this scenario is, amongst other things, supposed to identify such measures and the need for them. Additionally, there's an ongoing work to enhance market efficiency through changes in market regulation. These types of adjustments, however, are not included explicitly in the project assumptions and /or the data collection for ERAA 2026. Adjustments could be full implementation of aggregators or application of implicit rather than explicit grid loss on interconnectors and changes to the balancing markets, which follows form the common European balancing market regulation (integration to PICASSO etc.). Lastly, The National Resource Adequacy Assessment 2023 of Denmark, performed by Energinet, proposed, in cooperation with the Danish Energy Agency, an investigation of the possibility of and impact of establishing a capacity mechanism in Denmark. The result of this analysis is not yet finalized

Country	Market reforms (Article 23(5)(e) and Article 20(3) of the Electricity Regulation) shall be considered in the ERAA 2026 scenarios.	
	Has your country initiated national market reforms?	Please explain further
ES	Yes, currently	
FI	Yes, currently	Significant market reforms include an EU-wide harmonised balancing market, imbalance settlement and requirements for the procurement of reactive power. In addition, price cap of balancing market has been increased to the technical price limit and independent aggregation is allowed in most of the reserve market products. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment are examining a targeted support mechanism for bio-based electricity production capacity.
FR	Yes, currently	
GR	Yes, currently	Market participation regulatory and operational frameworks for Explicit DSR, Implicit DSR, Interconnection reinforcement, Storage facilities
HR	Yes, currently	
HU	Neither currently nor in the future	
IE	Yes, currently	National market reform is currently ongoing through multiple workstreams in Eirgrid. These include, but are not limited to, the Scheduling and Dispatch Project, the Day-Ahead System Services Auction, the Future Arrangements of System Services, the Strategic Markets Programme, and the Celtic Readiness programme.
IT	Yes, currently	
LT	Neither currently nor in the future	
LV	Neither currently nor in the future	
MD		
MT	Yes, in the future	
NI	Yes, currently	National market reform is currently ongoing through multiple workstreams in SONI. These include, but are not limited to, the Scheduling and Dispatch Down Project, the Day-Ahead System Services Auction, the Future Arrangements of System Services and the Strategic Markets Programme.
NL	Yes, in the future	Currently not, but potentially in the future. No concrete measures yet towards significant (electricity) market reforms announced. However, recent national adequacy studies (see Monitor Leveringszekerheid, TenneT 2025) hint at possible adequacy risks beyond 2030, therefore policy measures such as implementing a capacity remuneration mechanism become more likely.
NO	Yes, currently	
PL	Yes, currently	

Country	Market reforms (Article 23(5)(e) and Article 20(3) of the Electricity Regulation) shall be considered in the ERAA 2026 scenarios.	
	Has your country initiated national market reforms?	Please explain further
PT	Neither currently nor in the future	
RO	Neither currently nor in the future	
RS	Yes, in the future	Serbia is not a member state.
SE		
SK	Yes, in the future	Market-related reforms are mainly implemented through the transposition of EU electricity market design legislation, including measures enabling flexibility such as energy storage, demand-side response and aggregation.
UA	Yes, in the future	Ukraine is not EU member state, but I hope Ukraine will be EU member soon

Country	Which market reforms have been implemented or considered in the ERAA 2026 datasets?														How were the reforms listed above considered when providing data for PEMMDB?	
	None		Price cap rules		Scarcity pricing		Explicit DSR		Implicit DSR		Interconnection reinforcement		Storage facilities			
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
AT																
CH									X	X	X	X	X	X	Implicit DSR is reflected in the flexibility of HP and EV. Expected grid reinforcements have been considered when defining the exchange capacities. Storage facilities are covered through the development of hydro reservoirs and battery capacity.	Implicit DSR is reflected in the flexibility of HP and EV. Expected grid reinforcements have been considered when defining the exchange capacities. Storage facilities are covered through the development of hydro reservoirs and battery capacity.
CY	X	X														

Country	Which market reforms have been implemented or considered in the ERAA 2026 datasets?															
	None		Price cap rules		Scarcity pricing		Explicit DSR		Implicit DSR		Interconnection reinforcement		Storage facilities		How were the reforms listed above considered when providing data for PEMMDB?	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
CZ							X	X			X	X	X	X	Increasing DSR, NTC and Battery storage capacity supported by changes in legislation.	Increasing DSR, NTC and Battery storage capacity supported by changes in legislation.
DE	X	X														
DK							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Many potential changes to the market are considered in an ongoing process of political, technical and economic analyses, estimations and market consultations. This is done to ensure the best possible view on what could be done to enhance market performance and overall system performance. If major changes are adopted, such as increased interconnector capacity, it will be incorporated into the Analysis Assumptions. More market narrow changes might not be incorporated into The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet.	Many potential changes to the market are considered in an ongoing process of political, technical and economic analyses, estimations and market consultations. This is done to ensure the best possible view on what could be done to enhance market performance and overall system performance. If major changes are adopted, such as increased interconnector capacity, it will be incorporated into the Analysis Assumptions. More market narrow changes might not be incorporated into The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet.

Country	Which market reforms have been implemented or considered in the ERAA 2026 datasets?														How were the reforms listed above considered when providing data for PEMMDB?	
	None		Price cap rules		Scarcity pricing		Explicit DSR		Implicit DSR		Interconnection reinforcement		Storage facilities			
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
ES							X	X			X	X			The updated values reflecting interconnection reinforcements have been implemented in accordance with technical assessments and governmental commitments. Explicit DSR is associated to current Spanish SRAD (Servicio Respuesta Activa Demanda).	The updated values reflecting interconnection reinforcements have been implemented in accordance with technical assessments and governmental commitments. Explicit DSR is associated to current Spanish SRAD (Servicio Respuesta Activa Demanda).

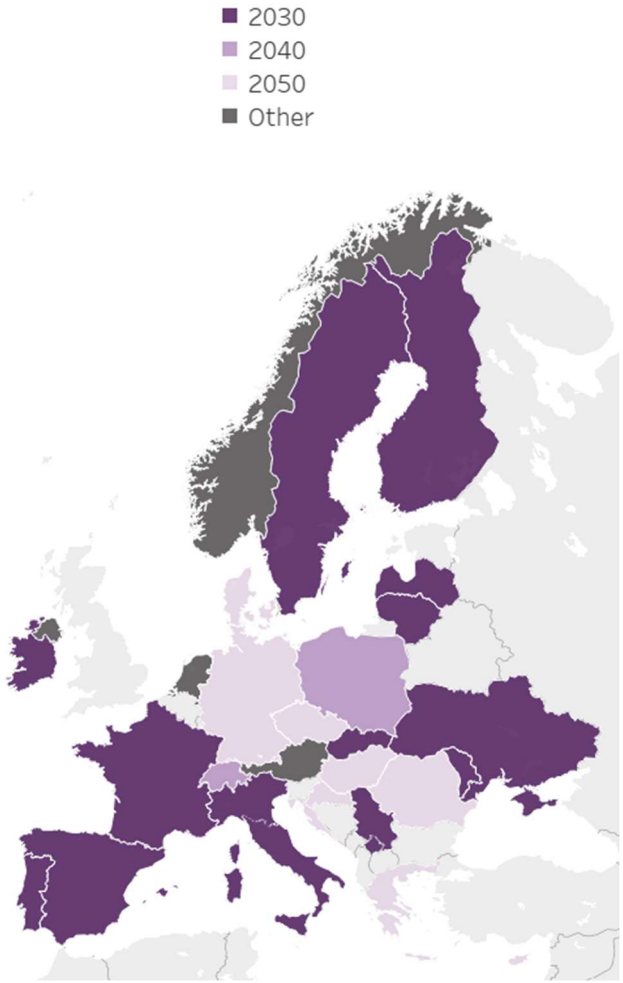
FI							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	The direct effect of the market reforms cannot be precisely quantified; however, e.g. balancing market reforms are expected to support price signals that incentivise DSR development in the balancing timeframe. The market reforms were considered to the extent possible when providing the data. The impact of a possible CM or other similar measures was not considered. TSO's investment plan which includes significant network investments in both the internal network and interconnectors has been considered in the data. As weather-dependent electricity production increases, the electricity system needs more flexibility, and part of it is assumed to be different storages, which have been considered in the data collection. TSO's connection enquires also support the development in which storage capacity would increase in the power system.	
FR			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
GR							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
HR							X	X					X			
HU	X	X														
IE																
IT											X	X	X			
LT	X	X														
LV	X	X														
MD	X	X														

Country	Which market reforms have been implemented or considered in the ERAA 2026 datasets?														How were the reforms listed above considered when providing data for PEMMDB?	
	None		Price cap rules		Scarcity pricing		Explicit DSR		Implicit DSR		Interconnection reinforcement		Storage facilities			
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
MT											X	X	X		The ERAA2026 dataset includes the new BESSs to be commissioned by 2027 and 2 new interconnectors: IC2, an HVAC interconnector expected to be ready by 2027 and IC3 (first phase) an HVDC interconnector expected to be completed by 2033.	
NI																
NL	X	X													No market reforms explicitly considered. However, we see developments in the market leading to built-out of resources that can provide flexibility to the system, like battery storages and electrical interconnection which we do consider in our scenarios.	
NO	X														See above	
PL	X	X														
PT	X	X														
RO	X	X													No explicit market reforms had been considered, however ERAA 2026 datasets include the increase of capacities in BESSs and hydro storages.	
RS	X	X													/	
SE																

Country	Which market reforms have been implemented or considered in the ERAA 2026 datasets?															
	None		Price cap rules		Scarcity pricing		Explicit DSR		Implicit DSR		Interconnection reinforcement		Storage facilities		How were the reforms listed above considered when providing data for PEMMDB?	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
SK							X	X					X		The implementation of technology as storage facilities (Batteries) and eDSR is considered in the ERAA2026 dataset.	
UA			X	X									X		Ukraine is not EU member state, these our domestic reforms	

Integration of NECPs and EC scenarios

Time horizon of NECPs



Country	What is the time horizon covered by your country's NECP?	If other, please explain further
AT	Other	Last update of the NECP covers period 2021-2030 (acc. to 2018/1999); some trajectories cover until 2040 and 2050
CH	2040	
CY	2050	
CZ	2050	
DE	2050	
DK	2050	Parts of section A covers until 2050, however section B mostly covers until 2040. The time horizon for The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 covers up until 2050
ES	2030	
FI	2030	
FR	2030	
GR	2050	
HR	2050	
HU	2050	
IE	2030	
IT	2030	
LT	2030	
LV	2030	
MD	2030	
MT	Other	Time horizon of data provided in NECP varies: Reenables - 2030, Final Energy Demand - 2040, Electricity supply - 2030.
NI	Other	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP.
NL	Other	The main focus of the Dutch NECP is the time horizon until 2030-2035. However, it partly contains an outlook until 2050 (also see attachment to the NECP).
NO	Other	Not relevant for Norway. But Statnett's Long-term Market Analysis (which not is NCEP) has 2050. The Short-term has horixon 2030
PL	2040	
PT	2030	
RO	2050	
RS	2030	/
SE	2030	
SK	2030	Some parts of the NECP includes projections beyond 2030, extending to 2035, 2040, 2045 and 2050.
UA	2030	also some information provided for time horizon until 2050

Data drivers for data beyond the time horizon of NECPs

Country	How is data derived for years beyond the NECP horizon?															
	TSO/DSO studies and plans			Political target	National (government) energy strategies		Connection requests		Studies from independent research institutions		NECP covers all years		Other		If other, please specify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
AT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	Last update of the NECP covers period 2021-2030 (acc. to 2018/1999); some trajectories cover until 2040 and 2050.	Last update of the NECP covers period 2021-2030 (acc. to 2018/1999); some trajectories cover until 2040 and 2050.
CH											X	X				
CY		X				X		X			X					
CZ											X	X				
DE											X	X				
DK	X	X			X	X					X	X			For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025, delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted which covers until 2050 ultimo.	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025, delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted which covers until 2050 ultimo.

ES	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	Spanish Economic Forecasting Centre Association National documents and plans: Long-term strategy 2050 (2020: https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/lts/lts_es_es.pdf), National Hydrogen Roadmap (2020: https://www.miteco.gob.es/content/dam/miteco/es/ministerio/planes-estrategias/hidrogeno/hojarutahidrogenorenovable_tcm30-525000.PDF), National Network Development Plan (https://www.planificacionelectrica.es/sites/default/files/2025-07/REE_PLAN_DESARROLLO_MAPs_ingles.pdf) 7th GENERAL RADIOACTIVE WASTE PLAN (2024: https://www.enresa.es/documentos/EN_7-plan-general-residuos-radiactivos.pdf	Spanish Economic Forecasting Centre Association National documents and plans: Long-term strategy 2050 (2020: https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/lts/lts_es_es.pdf), National Hydrogen Roadmap (2020: https://www.miteco.gob.es/content/dam/miteco/es/ministerio/planes-estrategias/hidrogeno/hojarutahidrogenorenovable_tcm30-525000.PDF), National Network Development Plan (https://www.planificacionelectrica.es/sites/default/files/2025-07/REE_PLAN_DESARROLLO_MAPs_ingles.pdf) 7th GENERAL RADIOACTIVE WASTE PLAN (2024: https://www.enresa.es/documentos/EN_7-plan-general-residuos-radiactivos.pdf
FI	X	X					X	X								
FR	X	X														
GR											X	X				
HR											X	X				
HU											X	X				
IE	X	X													ERAA 2026 data post NECP target year 2030 derived from All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035.	ERAA 2026 data post NECP target year 2030 derived from All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035.
IT	X	X			X	X	X	X					X			TSO assumptions on possible delays
LT	X	X	X		X											
LV	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	V						

Country	How is data derived for years beyond the NECP horizon?															
	TSO/DSO studies and plans		Political target		National (government) energy strategies		Connection requests		Studies from independent research institutions		NECP covers all years		Other		If other, please specify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
MD	X	X														
MT													X	X	No data for solar PV capacity provided beyond 2030. Information on offshore projects aligned with MS' non-binding agreements. Internal assumptions used for Final energy demand - 2050.	No data for solar PV capacity provided beyond 2030. Information on offshore projects aligned with MS' non-binding agreements. Internal assumptions used for Final energy demand - 2050.
NI																
NL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					The NECP for the Netherlands only partly contains quantitative information which we require to build scenarios. Furthermore, most of the figures (for example in annex 4 of the NECP) are outdated. As a result, the NECP is not suitable as direct input to our scenarios. However, the underlying national climate and energy policies which are reflected in the NECP are of course considered in our national scenarios.	The NECP for the Netherlands only partly contains quantitative information which we require to build scenarios. Furthermore, most of the figures (for example in annex 4 of the NECP) are outdated. As a result, the NECP is not suitable as direct input to our scenarios. However, the underlying national climate and energy policies which are reflected in the NECP are of course considered in our national scenarios.
NO																

Country	How is data derived for years beyond the NECP horizon?																If other, please specify	
	TSO/DSO studies and plans			Political target	National (government) energy strategies		Connection requests		Studies from independent research institutions		NECP covers all years		Other					
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P			NECP	T&P
PL											X	X					As mentioned earlier, the most recent NECP project available at the time the assumptions were drafted was used.	As mentioned earlier, the most recent NECP project available at the time the assumptions were drafted was used.
PT					X	X											Years beyond NECP horizon were based on PT National Resource Adequacy Assessment studies and/or on data provided by the Portuguese Directorate for Energy and Geology - DGEG	Years beyond NECP horizon were based on PT National Resource Adequacy Assessment studies and/or on data provided by the Portuguese Directorate for Energy and Geology - DGEG
RO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							The NECP is missing some specific quantitative figures requested for scenarios building, although some qualitative information till 2050 is available.	The NECP is missing some specific quantitative figures requested for scenarios building, although some qualitative information till 2050 is available.
RS	X	X															/	/

Country	How is data derived for years beyond the NECP horizon?																			
	TSO/DSO studies and plans			Political target	National (government) energy strategies		Connection requests		Studies from independent research institutions		NECP covers all years		Other		If other, please specify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
SE	X														We used the Swedish Energy Agencys short term prognosis for 2025-2028 (https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.energimyndigheten.se%2F49e6d8%2Fglobalassets%2Fenergisystem-och-analys%2Fkortsiktiga-prognoser%2Fkortsiktsprognos-i-siffror-sommar-2025.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK) . We used an ongoing internal study for the year 2035 (not yet published). The years in-between have been interpolated. This combination was chosen because Svk deems it to be the most probable development up until 2035.	

Country	How is data derived for years beyond the NECP horizon?																			
	TSO/DSO studies and plans			Political target	National (government) energy strategies		Connection requests		Studies from independent research institutions		NECP covers all years		Other		If other, please specify	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
SK											X	X	X	X	- studies by an independent consultancy company as well as from the internal forecasts and action plans (e.g. https://www.mhsr.sk/energetika/integrovany-narodny-energeticky-a-klimaticky-plan-na-roky-2021-2030 (+Annexes to the NECP document)	- studies by an independent consultancy company as well as from the internal forecasts and action plans https://www.mhsr.sk/energetika/integrovany-narodny-energeticky-a-klimaticky-plan-na-roky-2021-2030 (+Annexes to the NECP document)
UA	X	X	X	X	X	X										

Compliance of submitted energy demand and capacity data with NECPs

Country	How did you ensure the submitted energy demand and capacity data is compliant with NECP?							
	Explicit in NECP		Contact with Ministry		Using published plans		Provide the source	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P

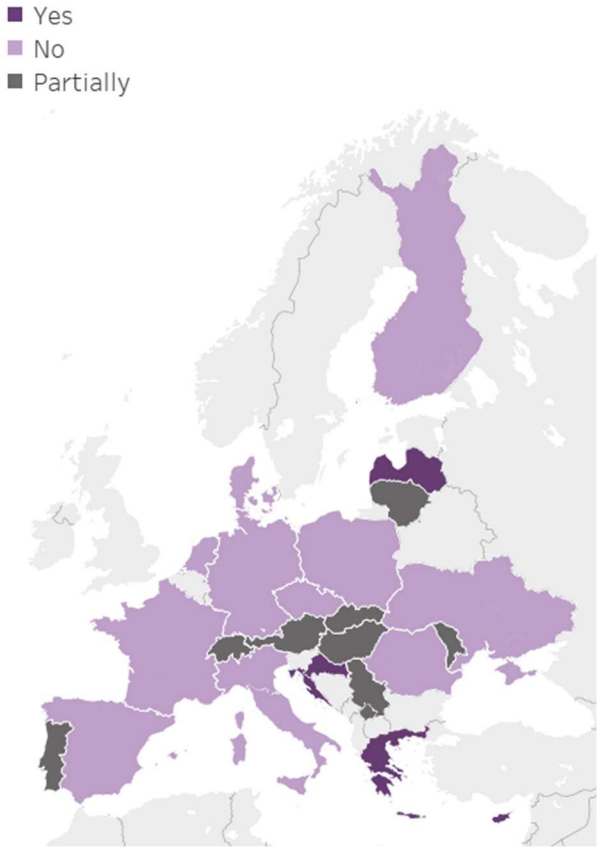
AT	X	X			X	X	https://www.bmluk.gv.at/themen/klima-und-umwelt/klima/nationale-klimapolitik/energie_klimaplan.html https://www.bmwet.gv.at/Services/Publikationen/publikationen-energie/netzinfrastrukturplan.html ÖNIP Transition Scenario	https://www.bmluk.gv.at/themen/klima-und-umwelt/klima/nationale-klimapolitik/energie_klimaplan.html https://www.bmwet.gv.at/Services/Publikationen/publikationen-energie/netzinfrastrukturplan.html WAM-Scenario.
CH			X	X			Based on the Swiss Scenario Framework 2040 but partially updated based on informal discussions with NRA and ministry.	Based on the Swiss Scenario Framework 2040 but partially updated based on informal discussions with NRA and ministry.
CY			X					No compliant with NECP
CZ							Energy demand is not relevant for ERAA 2026 and we did not ensure capacity data compliance with NECP as it is not required.	Energy demand is not relevant for ERAA 2026 and we did not ensure capacity data compliance with NECP as it is not required.
DE			X	X			After consulting the ministry, we decided to use Data from national TSO studies that are in accordance with national policies (considering minor delays for wind onshore and offshore). The submitted data correlates closely with the updated 2025 version of the German greenhouse gas projection report (Treibhausgasprojektionsbericht 2025 https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/treibhausgas-projektionen-2025-fuer-deutschland). The 2024 version of this report was the basis of the NECP 2024.	Trends and Projections Scenario foresees a reduced build out of renewables and is therefore not aligned with the NECP.
DK					X	X	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025, delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted which covers until 2050 ultimo. https://ens.dk/analyser-og-statistik/analyseforudsaetninger-til-energinet	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025, delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted which covers until 2050 ultimo. https://ens.dk/analyser-og-statistik/analyseforudsaetninger-til-energinet
ES	X		X	X			The submitted data and assumptions have been shared with the Ministry	The submitted data and assumptions have been shared with the Ministry
FI								

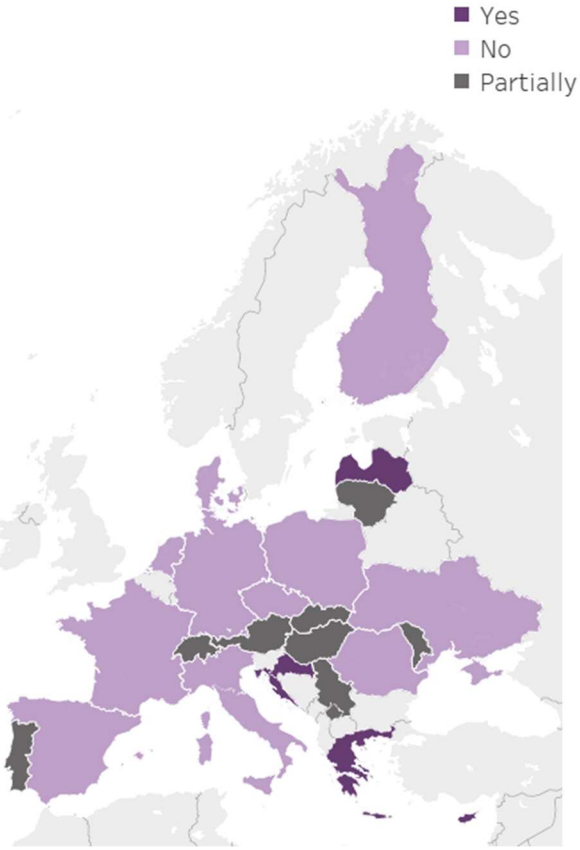
FR	X						NECP-based scenario is based on the “rapid decarbonization - meeting public targets” scenario of RTE’s Bilan Prévisionnel 2025	Trend & Projection scenario is based on the “slow decarbonization - not meeting public targets” scenario of RTE’s “Bilan Prévisionnel 2025”, which considers a delayed electrification and is therefore not compliant with NECP targets
GR	X	X						
HR	X	X						
HU					X	X	Main sources: the NECP, official plans of power plants (regular consultation), official network connection plans/requests. In case of demand: explicit in the NECP, but it was only used as a benchmark for comparison, not as an exact target.	Main sources: the NECP, official plans of power plants (regular consultation), official network connection plans/requests. In case of demand: explicit in the NECP, but it was only used as a benchmark for comparison, not as an exact target.
IE					X	X	The ERAA26 demand forecast is based on EirGrid's All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035 (AIRAA) median scenario. This scenario accounts for the Sustainability Energy Authority of Ireland's National Energy Projections for EVs and retrofit heat pumps (WEM scenario). The Government targets for EVs & HPs, specified in the Climate Action Plan 2024, are accounted for in the AIRAA high demand forecast.	The ERAA26 demand forecast is based on EirGrid's All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035 (AIRAA) median scenario. This scenario accounts for the Sustainability Energy Authority of Ireland's National Energy Projections for EVs and retrofit heat pumps (WEM scenario). The Government targets for EVs & HPs, specified in the Climate Action Plan 2024, are accounted for in the AIRAA high demand forecast.
IT	X	X					Some figures were derived by published data	Some figures were derived by published data
LT	X		X	X			TSO prepares forecasts for the coming years (after 2030), based on NECP data and the goals and objectives set out in the National energy independence strategy and coordinates with the Ministry of Energy.	The TSO prepares forecasts for the coming decade, based on the market development situation in recent years, and coordinates with the Ministry of Energy.
LV			X	X	X	X	Adequacy purpose is a TSO responsibility and TSO is doing its own annual TSO statement which national adequacy assessment Adequacy level in country for 10 years ahead of reference year. The adequacy is assessed according to stakeholders inputs and system requirements.	Adequacy purpose is a TSO responsibility and TSO is doing its own annual TSO statement which national adequacy assessment Adequacy level in country for 10 years ahead of reference year. The adequacy is assessed according to stakeholders inputs and system requirements.
MD								
MT	X	X						
NI								

NL					X	X	We use one of our own grid operator scenarios for the adequacy studies. We submitted the data from the scenario “Verwachte Transitie”, which closely follows the national energy policies, ambitions and national strategies (i.e. National Plan Energysystem, NPE). This scenario had been jointly developed and will be published soon by national TSOs and the regional distribution companies. See for more information: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.	We use one of our own grid operator scenarios for the adequacy studies. We submitted the data from the scenario “Verwachte Transitie”, which closely follows the national energy policies, ambitions and national strategies (i.e. National Plan Energysystem, NPE). This scenario had been jointly developed and will be published soon by national TSOs and the regional distribution companies. See for more information: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.
NO								
PL	X	X	X	X			The assumptions from the draft NECP were taken into account when preparing the Polish data. The NECP draft (WAM scenario) serves as the basis for the dataset for ERAA 2026, with the necessary updates reflecting the results of the Capacity Market auctions as well as information provided to PSE by market participants.	The assumptions from the draft NECP were taken into account when preparing the Polish data. The NECP draft (WAM scenario) serves as the basis for the dataset for ERAA 2026, with the necessary updates reflecting the results of the Capacity Market auctions as well as information provided to PSE by market participants.
PT			X	X			Demand and capacity submitted data were based on both PT National Resource Adequacy Assessment studies and on data provided by Portuguese Directorate for Energy and Geology	Demand and capacity submitted data were based on both PT National Resource Adequacy Assessment studies and on data provided by Portuguese Directorate for Energy and Geology
RO			X	X	X	X	For demand - we used our own TSO scenarios, considering the most recent national information on consumption evolution (there is no direct input from NECP). The expected moderate growth in demand is mainly driven by the expected economic growth and energy efficiency increase. Thermal capacities are updated based on the most recent projections collected from generators and discussed/approved with Ministry.	For demand - we used our own TSO scenarios, considering the most recent national information on consumption evolution (there is no direct input from NECP). The expected moderate growth in demand is mainly driven by the expected economic growth and energy efficiency increase. Thermal capacities are updated based on the most recent projections collected from generators and discussed/approved with Ministry.
RS	X	X					/	/
SE					X		We used published plans for electrification of big industries etc.	

SK	X	X	X	X			Final energy consumption in individual sectors of the national economy, as well as total energy consumption, are based on the WAM scenario of the National Energy Policy Plan (NECP). However, electricity consumption in the NECP is additionally updated based on the latest information on consumption, in particular the consumption of large electricity consumers. https://www.mhsr.sk/uploads/files/A65vdZlY.pdf csrt=9414390188373845476#page=39&zoom=100,90,164	Final energy consumption in individual sectors of the national economy, as well as total energy consumption, are based on the WAM scenario of the National Energy Policy Plan (NECP). However, electricity consumption in the NECP is additionally updated based on the latest information on consumption, in particular the consumption of large electricity consumers. Some parts of the total electricity demand (e.g. EVs and heat pumps, large electricity consumers...) are delayed compared to the ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' scenario.
UA			X	X			direct consultancy with Ministry of Economy of Ukraine	direct consultancy with Ministry of Economy of Ukraine

Granularity of NECP data





Country	Does the NECP provide sufficient granularity for the TYNDP and ERAA datasets?		Please specify missing datasets	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
AT	Partially	Partially	Not all data in the level of granularity and details requested by the ERAA data collection are explicitly available in the NECP.	Not all data in the level of granularity and details requested by the ERAA data collection are explicitly available in the NECP.

Country	Does the NECP provide sufficient granularity for the TYNDP and ERAA datasets?		Please specify missing datasets	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
CH	Partially	Partially	Higher granularity in some sectors would be helpful for the modelling. This includes the demand of big consumers and data centres, the behaviour of e-mobility, heat pumps and decentralized and utility scale batteries, or the development of DSR. On the generation side, disaggregated targets for different PV installation types and explicit reservoir sizes per hydro technology (particularly for reservoir plants) should be included. More detail on sector coupling would also be helpful, specially for hydrogen and power-to-gas modelling.	Higher granularity in some sectors would be helpful for the modelling. This includes the demand of big consumers and data centres, the behaviour of e-mobility, heat pumps and decentralized and utility scale batteries, or the development of DSR. On the generation side, disaggregated targets for different PV installation types and explicit reservoir sizes per hydro technology (particularly for reservoir plants) should be included. More detail on sector coupling would also be helpful, specially for hydrogen and power-to-gas modelling.
CY	Yes	No		Data agreed with NRA.
CZ	No	No	The NECP does not offer sufficient temporal granularity for ERAA datasets. This scenario is based on the NECP, but with major corrections which respect the current development which overcome these defficiencies. The NECP granularity is severely insufficient for the TYNDP demand data collection (ETM parameters), although this question about TYNDP is not relevant for this questionnaire in my opinion.	This scenario is not based on NECP, therefore this question is not relevant.
DE	No	No	The NECP provides only a very high-level overview on energy generation and demand. The technical report behind the NECP is more detailed but still does not include all data needed for a data collection. After consulting the ministry, we decided to use Data from national TSO studies as these are in accordance with national policies. The submitted data correlates closely with the updated 2025 version of the German greenhouse gas projection report (Treibhausgasprojektionsbericht 2025	The NECP provides only a very high-level overview on energy generation and demand. The technical report behind the NECP is more detailed but still does not include all data needed for a data collection. It was not used for the Trends & Projections Scenario.

Country	Does the NECP provide sufficient granularity for the TYNDP and ERAA datasets?		Please specify missing datasets	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
			https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/treibhausgas-projektionen-2025-fuer-deutschland). The 2024 version of this report was the basis of the NECP 2024.	
DK	No	No	The NECP is not in itself detailed enough for the use of submitting data to ERAA 2026. Additionally Energinet is not directly using the NECP in its planning, but instead The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025, delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been utilized as the main scenario reported for ERAA 2026.	The NECP is not in itself detailed enough for the use of submitting data to ERAA 2026. Additionally Energinet is not directly using the NECP in its planning, but instead The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025, delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been utilized as the main scenario reported for ERAA 2026.
ES	No	No	For certain figures up to 2030, data is available at five-year intervals. To complete the dataset, additional assumptions have been made, including demand forecasts and the commissioning or decommissioning dates of infrastructure. Additionally, not granularity beyond yearly one (not hourly granularity)	For certain figures up to 2030, data is available at five-year intervals. To complete the dataset, additional assumptions have been made, including demand forecasts and the commissioning or decommissioning dates of infrastructure. Additionally, not granularity beyond yearly one (not hourly granularity)
FI	No	No	All target years are not include in NECP time horizon, and the data collected for ERAA is more detailed and complex.	All target years are not include in NECP time horizon, and the data collected for ERAA is more detailed and complex.
FR	No	No		
GR	Yes	Yes		
HR	Yes	Yes		
HU	Partially	Partially	Certain capacities (e.g. biomass, waste), demand input figures.	Certain capacities (e.g. biomass, waste), demand input figures.
IE				
IT	No	No	Market nodes details, demand input figures, ...	Market nodes details, demand input figures, ...
LT	Partially	No	The NECP covers the period 2021-2030, therefore data for 2033 and 2035 is missing and TSO forecasts are used.	The NECP sets ambitious goals for the period 2021-2030 and does not include a scenario where the goals may not be achieved.

Country	Does the NECP provide sufficient granularity for the TYNDP and ERAA datasets?		Please specify missing datasets	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
LV	Yes	Yes	The NECP is indicative document or target strategy to focus on because sometimes it is not so close related to the real situation in the power system in country.	The NECP is indicative document or target strategy to focus on because sometimes it is not so close related to the real situation in the power system in country.
MD	Partially	Partially		
MT	Partially	Partially	NECP datasets supplemented with internal assumptions and modelling.	NECP datasets supplemented with internal assumptions and modelling.
NI				
NL	No	No	We use our national energy system scenario quantification since the NECP does not provide the required level of detail. For example, the NEPC only provides limited (and outdated) information on energy volume, while scenarios require more detailed information on the underlying assumptions (e.g. market shares of different technologies).	We use our national energy system scenario quantification since the NECP does not provide the required level of detail. For example, the NEPC only provides limited (and outdated) information on energy volume, while scenarios require more detailed information on the underlying assumptions (e.g. market shares of different technologies).
NO				
PL	No	No	No TY2028 and TY2033	No TY2028 and TY2033
PT	Partially	Partially	Demand and capacity data from NECP don't provide sufficient granularity (e.g. hourly data) for ERAA, which had to be based on input data used in National Resourse Adequacy Assessment studies	Demand and capacity data from NECP don't provide sufficient granularity (e.g. hourly data) for ERAA, which had to be based on input data used in National Resourse Adequacy Assessment studies
RO	No	No	We used our own scenario quantification data since the NECP is not detailed enough.	We used our own scenario quantification data since the NECP is not detailed enough.
RS	Partially	Partially	Beyond 2030, the TSO/DSO data was used.	Beyond 2030, the TSO/DSO data was used.
SE				
SK	Partially	Partially	more detailed information about some technologies (e.g. HP, EVs, DSR...) that contribute to total electricity consumption	more detailed information about some technologies (e.g. HP, EVs, DSR...) that contribute to total electricity consumption
UA	No	No	There is 1-st version of NECP in Ukraine, now it is revisiing	There is 1-st version of NECP in Ukraine, now it is revisiing

Missing NECP data

Country	How did you obtain the missing data?											
	Data obtained from the entity in charge of preparing the NECPs		Data obtained from another entity		Reverse-engineering carried out to retrieve some data		TSOs' own internal scenarios		Other		Datasets where other sources are used	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
AT			X	X	X	X						
CH	X	X					X	X			Missing data was obtained through informal discussions with NRA and ministry, from statistics, from advice from ENTSOE and from the scenarios from Swissgrid's Strategic Grid 2040.	Missing data was obtained through informal discussions with NRA and ministry, from statistics, from advice from ENTSOE and from the scenarios from Swissgrid's Strategic Grid 2040.
CY	X			X				X				
CZ	X				X			X				
DE							X	X				
DK	X	X									The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025, delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been utilized as the main scenario reported for ERAA 2026.	The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025, delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been utilized as the main scenario reported for ERAA 2026.
ES			X	X			X	X				
FI							X	X				
FR							X	X				
GR	X	X			X	X	X	X				
HR												

HU									X	X	Official plans of power plants (regular consultation), official network connection plans/requests.	Official plans of power plants (regular consultation), official network connection plans/requests.
IE							X	X			Using the All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2025-2034 which incorporates multiple data points from different sources. These include but are not limited to, the Irish Government's Climate Action Plan 2024, the renewable energy capacity forecast from SEAI's latest report entitled "Forecasts of plausible rates of generation technology deployment 2024 - 2040", economic projection from ESRI, and the EU Energy Efficiency Directive.	Using the All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2025-2034 which incorporates multiple data points from different sources. These include but are not limited to, the Irish Government's Climate Action Plan 2024, the renewable energy capacity forecast from SEAI's latest report entitled "Forecasts of plausible rates of generation technology deployment 2024 - 2040", economic projection from ESRI, and the EU Energy Efficiency Directive.
IT					X		X	X				
LT							X	X				
LV	X	X					X	X				
MD							X	X				
MT			X	X								
NI												
NL							X	X			We use one of our own grid operator scenarios for the adequacy studies. We submitted the data from the scenario “Verwachte Transitie”, which closely follows the national energy policies, ambitions and national strategies (i.e. National Plan Energysystem, NPE). This scenario had been jointly developed and will be published soon by national TSOs and the regional distribution companies. See for more information: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.	We use one of our own grid operator scenarios for the adequacy studies. We submitted the data from the scenario “Verwachte Transitie”, which closely follows the national energy policies, ambitions and national strategies (i.e. National Plan Energysystem, NPE). This scenario had been jointly developed and will be published soon by national TSOs and the regional distribution companies. See for more information: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.

NO							X				From Statnett's Long-Term and Short-Term Market Analysis (LMA 2024 and KMA 2025)	
PL			X	X	X	X					Part of the data was obtained through direct contact with the ministry, while other values were determined as the most probable estimates based on the closest years for which data is available in the NECP	Part of the data was obtained through direct contact with the ministry, while other values were determined as the most probable estimates based on the closest years for which data is available in the NECP
PT									X	X	Datasets used for ERAA were complemented by input data used in National Resource Adequacy Assessment, namely related to hourly demand, detailed hydro generation, inelastic generation profiles, electrolysers, etc	Datasets used for ERAA were complemented by input data used in National Resource Adequacy Assessment, namely related to hourly demand, detailed hydro generation, inelastic generation profiles, electrolysers, etc
RO							X	X				
RS							X	X			/	/
SE							X	X				
SK	X	X					X	X				
UA	X	X					X	X			direct consultancy with Ministry of Economy of Ukraine	direct consultancy with Ministry of Economy of Ukraine

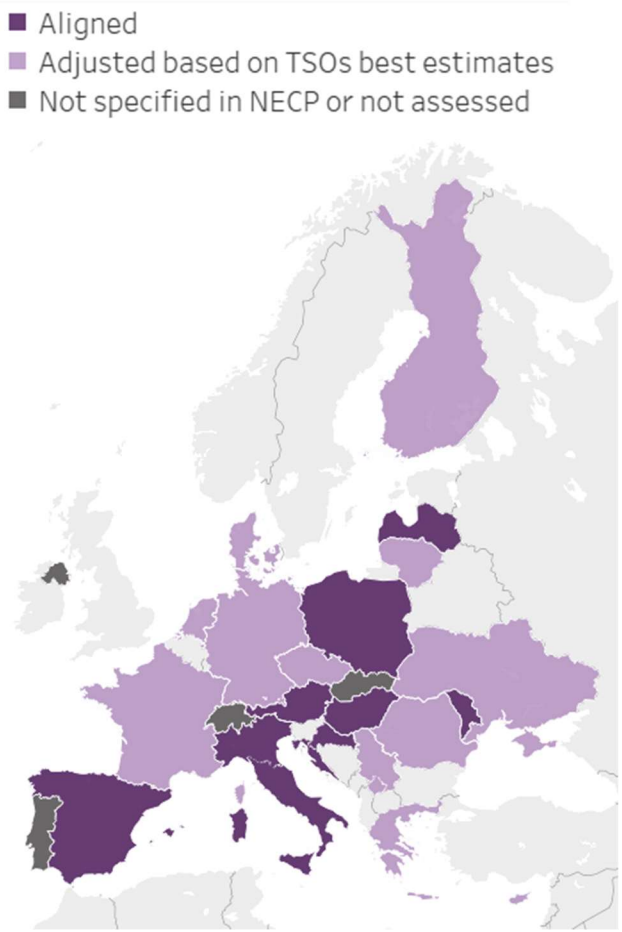
2030 NECP version

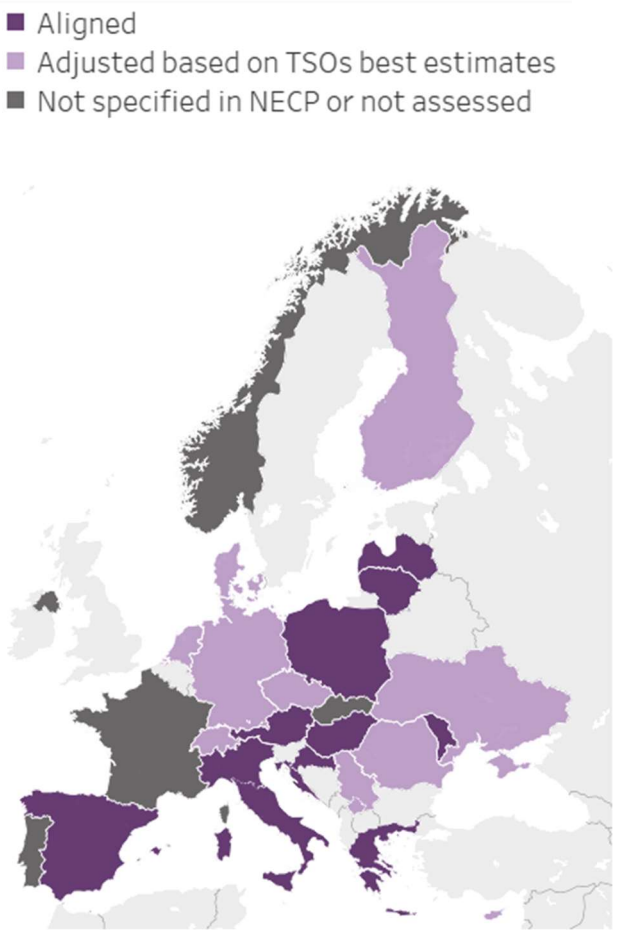
Country	Please confirm the date and the version of the NECP that you have consulted for the study (e.g., Draft NECP as of date 24 December 2025) for 2030	
	ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' scenario	ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario
AT	Integrierter nationaler Energie und Klimaplan für Österreich 2021-2030 (published version 3.12.2024)	Integrierter nationaler Energie und Klimaplan für Österreich 2021-2030 (published version 3.12.2024)
CH	November 2022	November 2022
CY	December 2024	
CZ	December 18 2024	Not considered for 2030
DE	Final updated NECP 2021-2030 (submitted in 2024), published 29.08.2024 (https://commission.europa.eu/publications/germany-final-updated-necp-2021-2030-submitted-2024_en)	Final updated NECP 2021-2030 (submitted in 2024), published 29.08.2024 (https://commission.europa.eu/publications/germany-final-updated-necp-2021-2030-submitted-2024_en)

DK	Final version of the Updated NECP, June 2024	Final version of the Updated NECP, June 2024
ES	Final' – September 2024 https://www.miteco.gob.es/content/dam/miteco/es/energia/files-1/pniec-2023-2030/PNIEC_2024_240924.pdf	Final' – September 2024 https://www.miteco.gob.es/content/dam/miteco/es/energia/files-1/pniec-2023-2030/PNIEC_2024_240924.pdf
FI	Finland - Final updated NECP 2021-2030 (1 July 2024)	Finland - Final updated NECP 2021-2030 (1 July 2024)
FR	The version of the NECP consulted for the study corresponds to the one submitted in mid-july 2024, which is based on the "Multi-annual energy plan 3 of the French strategy for energy and climate" (PPE3) yet to be adopted by the Parliament and still evolving.	The version of the NECP consulted for the study corresponds to the one submitted in mid-july 2024, which is based on the "Multi-annual energy plan 3 of the French strategy for energy and climate" (PPE3) yet to be adopted by the Parliament and still evolving.
GR	aprproved NECP of January 7th 2025	aprproved NECP of January 7th 2025
HR	NECP 26th March 2025	NECP 26th March 2025
HU	Latest NECP, October, 2024.	Latest NECP, October, 2024.
IE	National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030, published 22nd July 2024. Link: https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-climate-energy-and-the-environment/publications/national-energy-and-climate-plan-necp-2021-2030/#:~:text=The%20NECP%20collates%20the%20policies%2C%20measures%20and%20actions,and%20Project%20Ireland%202040%2C%20into%20one%20cohesive%20document.	National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030, published 22nd July 2024. Link: https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-climate-energy-and-the-environment/publications/national-energy-and-climate-plan-necp-2021-2030/#:~:text=The%20NECP%20collates%20the%20policies%2C%20measures%20and%20actions,and%20Project%20Ireland%202040%2C%20into%20one%20cohesive%20document.
IT	FINAL UPDATED NECP as of date 1st of July 2024	FINAL UPDATED NECP as of date 1st of July 2024
LT	NECP updated and sent to the EC on 2 October 2024	NECP updated and sent to the EC on 2 October 2024
LV	https://www.kem.gov.lv/lv/nacionalais-energetikas-un-klimata-plans-2021-2030-gadam	https://www.kem.gov.lv/lv/nacionalais-energetikas-un-klimata-plans-2021-2030-gadam
MD	National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2025-2030 (26 February 2025)	National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2025-2030 (26 February 2025)
MT	Final NECP published on 7th January 2025	Final NECP published on 7th January 2025
NI	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP. There is a Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 available at https://www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2022/31/enacted	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP. There is a Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 available at https://www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2022/31/enacted
NL	Update of the NECP, as of June 2024: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2024/06/21/update-van-het-integraal-nationaal-plan-energie-en-klimaat-2021-2030	Update of the NECP, as of June 2024: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2024/06/21/update-van-het-integraal-nationaal-plan-energie-en-klimaat-2021-2030
NO		
PL	https://www.gov.pl/web/energia/projekt-krajowego-planu-w-dziedzinie-energii-i-klimatu-do-2030-r-z-perspektywa-do-2040-r---wersja-opracowana-przez-me-do-zatwierdzenia-rzadowego	https://www.gov.pl/web/energia/projekt-krajowego-planu-w-dziedzinie-energii-i-klimatu-do-2030-r-z-perspektywa-do-2040-r---wersja-opracowana-przez-me-do-zatwierdzenia-rzadowego
PT	Revised PNEC as of 3 December 2024, published by DGEG	Revised PNEC as of 3 December 2024, published by DGEG

RO	NECP 2025-2030 (published in October 2024) and the updated draft NECP in October 2025	NECP 2025-2030 (published in October 2024) and the updated draft NECP in October 2025
RS	Serbia NECP from 2024 and TSO's internal data.	Serbia NECP from 2024 and TSO's internal data.
SE		
SK	Final NECP as of date March 2025	Final NECP as of date March 2025
UA	1-st version of NECP, which was approved in the mid of the 2025	1-st version of NECP, which was approved in the mid of the 2025

Alignment of submitted energy figures with 2030 NECP





Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted energy demand figures with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified in NECP, please justify and specify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
AT	Aligned	Aligned		

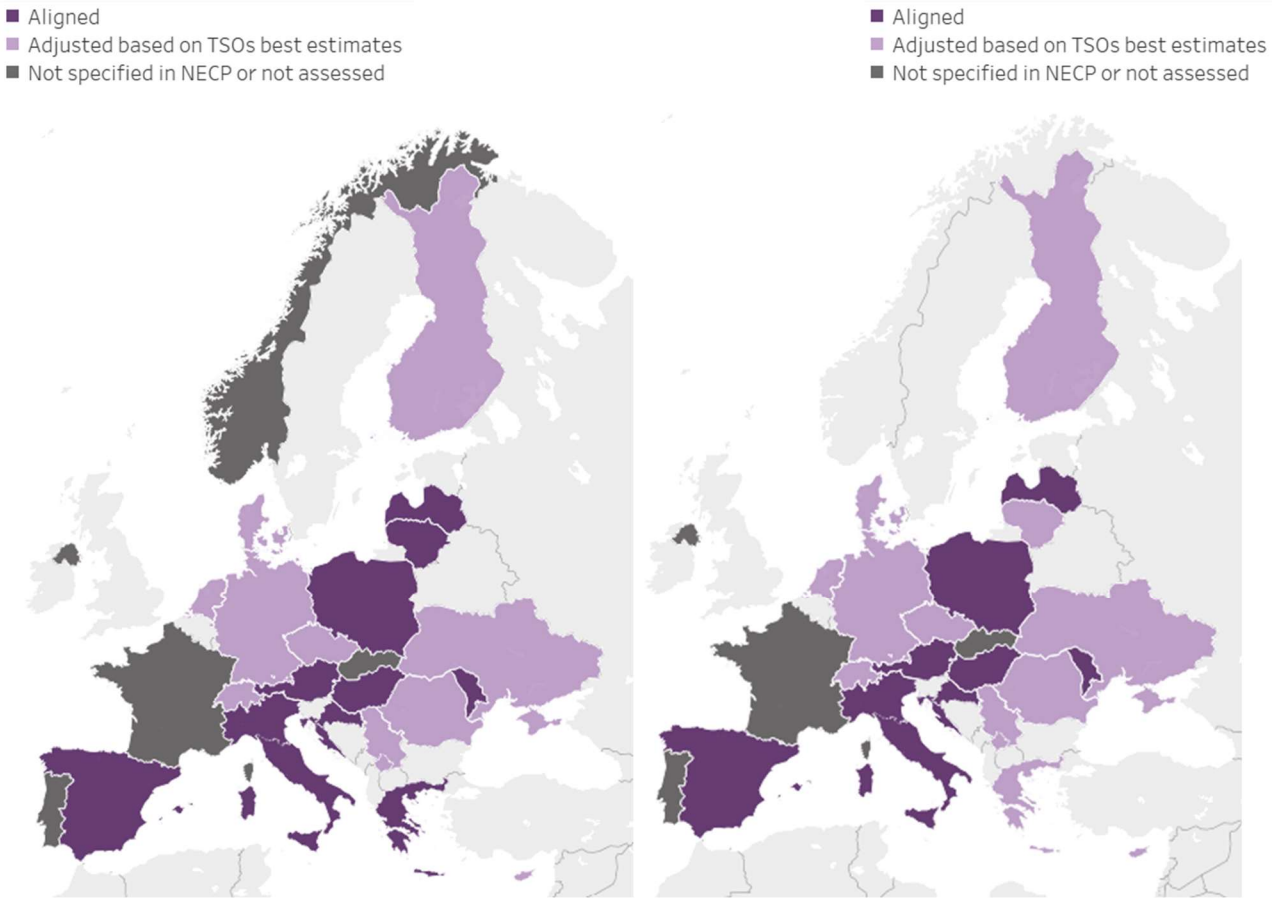
Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted energy demand figures with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified in NECP, please justify and specify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
CH	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not relevant for ERAA	Not relevant for ERAA
CY	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Additional loads have been incorporated in the submitted demand figures.	Additional loads have been incorporated in the submitted demand figures.
CZ	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	There are no energy demand figures.	Not considered for 2030
DE	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The electricity demand in ERAA26 is lower than in the NECP due to expected delays in electrification. No other energy demand was considered. The submitted data correlates closely with the updated 2025 version of the German greenhouse gas projection report (Treibhausgasprojektionsbericht 2025 https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/treibhausgas-projektionen-2025-fuer-deutschland). The 2024 version of this report was the basis of the NECP 2024.	The electricity demand in ERAA26 is lower than in the NECP due du expected delays in electrification. No other energy demand was considered. The submitted data correlates closely with the updated 2025 version of the German greenhouse gas projection report (Treibhausgasprojektionsbericht 2025 https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/treibhausgas-projektionen-2025-fuer-deutschland). The 2024 version of this report was the basis of the NECP 2024.
DK	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.
ES	Aligned	Aligned		

Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted energy demand figures with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified in NECP, please justify and specify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
FI	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The forecast horizon and granularity of NECP data are not sufficient for study, and the available data does not reflect the TSOs' latest view and analysis for the future developments.	The forecast horizon and granularity of NECP data are not sufficient for study, and the available data does not reflect the TSOs' latest view and analysis for the future developments.
FR	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates		
GR	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates		modifications to hydrogen adoption timeline, EV fleet evolution and other minor modifications
HR	Aligned	Aligned		
HU	Aligned	Aligned	We as TSO made a new demand forecast with updated inputs which resulted in lower electricity demand than in the NECP.	We as TSO made a new demand forecast with updated inputs which resulted in lower electricity demand than in the NECP.
IE			The ERAA26 demand forecast is based on EirGrid's All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035 (AIRAA) median scenario. This scenario accounts for the Sustainability Energy Authority of Ireland's National Energy Projections for EVs and retrofit heat pumps (WEM scenario). The Government targets for EVs & HPs, specified in the Climate Action Plan 2024, are accounted for in the AIRAA high demand forecast.	The ERAA26 demand forecast is based on EirGrid's All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035 (AIRAA) median scenario. This scenario accounts for the Sustainability Energy Authority of Ireland's National Energy Projections for EVs and retrofit heat pumps (WEM scenario). The Government targets for EVs & HPs, specified in the Climate Action Plan 2024, are accounted for in the AIRAA high demand forecast.
IT	Aligned	Aligned		
LT	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates		The NECP covers the period 2021-2030, therefore data for 2033 and 2035 is missing and TSO forecasts are used.
LV	Aligned	Aligned		
MD	Aligned	Aligned		

Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted energy demand figures with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified in NECP, please justify and specify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
MT	Aligned	Aligned		
NI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP and the Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 does not include energy demand figures for 2030, 2035, 2040 or 2050.	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP and the Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 does not include energy demand figures for 2030, 2035, 2040 or 2050.
NL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The NECP for the Netherlands contains only a part of the quantitative information that is required to build full detailed energy system scenarios. Furthermore, most of the figures (for example in annex 4) are outdated. The data provided stems for our national policy scenario, which has been consulted with external stakeholders (sector representatives, experts, energy companies, industrial customers, regional authorities, etc.) and the relevant ministry of Climate and Green Growth (KGG). See scenario report publication here: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.	The NECP for the Netherlands contains only a part of the quantitative information that is required to build full detailed energy system scenarios. Furthermore, most of the figures (for example in annex 4) are outdated. The data provided stems for our national policy scenario, which has been consulted with external stakeholders (sector representatives, experts, energy companies, industrial customers, regional authorities, etc.) and the relevant ministry of Climate and Green Growth (KGG). See scenario report publication here: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.
NO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed			
PL	Aligned	Aligned		
PT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	These figures were specified under ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG	These figures were specified under ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG

Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted energy demand figures with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified in NECP, please justify and specify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
RO	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Not all quantitative data are available in NECP with the level of detail requested for demand forecasting. We as TSO use the most recent national information available to update the inputs for the energy system scenarios, based on different sources for the evolution of both macroeconomic and energy indicators.	Not all quantitative data are available in NECP with the level of detail requested for demand forecasting. We as TSO use the most recent national information available to update the inputs for the energy system scenarios, based on different sources for the evolution of both macroeconomic and energy indicators.
RS	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	In the meantime, new forecasts were done within the TSO. That data was used.	In the meantime, new forecasts were done within the TSO. That data was used.
SE				
SK	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Final energy consumption in individual sectors of the national economy, as well as total energy consumption, are based on the WAM scenario of the National Energy Policy Plan (NECP). However, electricity consumption in the NECP is additionally updated based on the latest information on consumption, in particular the consumption of large electricity consumers.	Final energy consumption in individual sectors of the national economy, as well as total energy consumption, are based on the WAM scenario of the National Energy Policy Plan (NECP). However, electricity consumption in the NECP is additionally updated based on the latest information on consumption, in particular the consumption of large electricity consumers. Some parts of the total electricity demand (e.g. EVs and heat pumps, large electricity consumers...) are delayed compared to the ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' scenario.
UA	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The demand projection is a result of consultancy with Ministry of Economy of Ukraine	The demand projection is a result of consultancy with Ministry of Economy of Ukraine

Alignment of submitted annual electricity demand figures with 2030 NECP



Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted annual electricity demand figures with the NECP for 2030		If "not aligned/specified", please justify the reason and specify the data used and the source.	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario
AT	Aligned	Aligned		

Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted annual electricity demand figures with the NECP for 2030		If "not aligned/specified", please justify the reason and specify the data used and the source.	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario
CH	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Updates were performed to reflect developments in electricity consumption of data centres, electrical vehicles and heat pumps. Updates were informally discussed with NRA and ministry.	Updates were performed to reflect developments in electricity consumption of data centres, electrical vehicles, and heat pumps. Conventional demand in this scenario was set to the historical ten-year average, following the values of the national electricity statistics. Updates were informally discussed with NRA and ministry.
CY	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Additional loads have been incorporated in the submitted demand figures.	Additional loads have been incorporated in the submitted demand figures.
CZ	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Based on NECP, but adjusted to also include the behind-the-meter consumption of prosumers.	Not considered for 2030
DE	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The electricity demand in ERAA26 is lower than in the NECP due du expected delays in electrification. The submitted data correlates closely with the updated 2025 version of the German greenhouse gas projection report (Treibhausgasprojektionsbericht 2025 https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/treibhausgas-projektionen-2025-fuer-deutschland). The 2024 version of this report was the basis of the NECP 2024.	The electricity demand in ERAA26 is lower than in the NECP due du expected delays in electrification. The submitted data correlates closely with the updated 2025 version of the German greenhouse gas projection report (Treibhausgasprojektionsbericht 2025 https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/treibhausgas-projektionen-2025-fuer-deutschland). The 2024 version of this report was the basis of the NECP 2024.
DK	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at

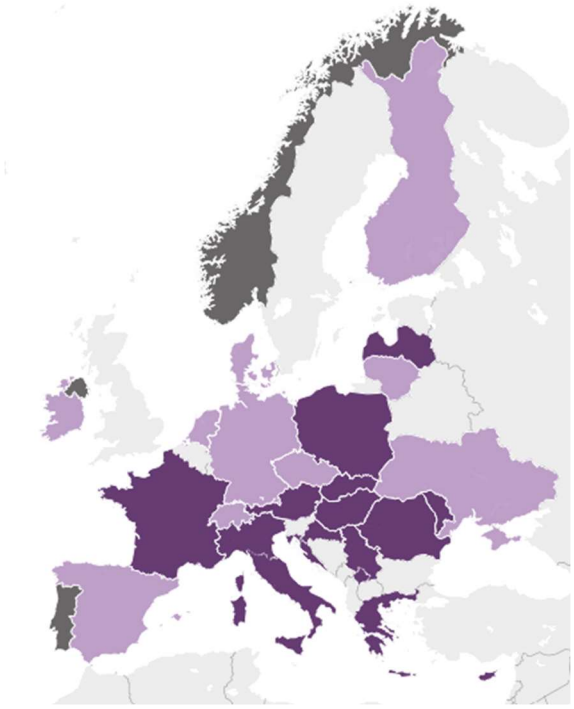
Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted annual electricity demand figures with the NECP for 2030		If "not aligned/specified", please justify the reason and specify the data used and the source.	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario
			the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.	the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.
ES	Aligned	Aligned		
FI	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The forecast horizon and granularity of NECP data are not sufficient for study, and the available data does not reflect the TSOs' latest view and analysis for the future developments.	The forecast horizon and granularity of NECP data are not sufficient for study, and the available data does not reflect the TSOs' latest view and analysis for the future developments.
FR	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		
GR	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates		modifications to hydrogen adoption timeline, EV fleet evolution and other minor modifications
HR	Aligned	Aligned		
HU	Aligned	Aligned	We as TSO made a new demand forecast with updated inputs which resulted in lower electricity demand than in the NECP.	We as TSO made a new demand forecast with updated inputs which resulted in lower electricity demand than in the NECP.
IE			The ERAA26 demand forecast is based on EirGrid's All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035 (AIRAA) median scenario. This scenario accounts for the Sustainability Energy Authority of Ireland's National Energy Projections for EVs and retrofit heat pumps (WEM scenario). The Government targets for EVs & HPs, specified in the Climate Action Plan 2024, are accounted for in the AIRAA high demand forecast.	The ERAA26 demand forecast is based on EirGrid's All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035 (AIRAA) median scenario. This scenario accounts for the Sustainability Energy Authority of Ireland's National Energy Projections for EVs and retrofit heat pumps (WEM scenario). The Government targets for EVs & HPs, specified in the Climate Action Plan 2024, are accounted for in the AIRAA high demand forecast.
IT	Aligned	Aligned		

Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted annual electricity demand figures with the NECP for 2030		If "not aligned/specified", please justify the reason and specify the data used and the source.	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario
LT	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates		The NECP covers the period 2021-2030, therefore data for 2033 and 2035 is missing and TSO forecasts are used.
LV	Aligned	Aligned		
MD	Aligned	Aligned		
MT	Aligned	Aligned		
NI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP and the Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 does not include energy demand figures for 2030, 2035, 2040 or 2050.	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP and the Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 does not include energy demand figures for 2030, 2035, 2040 or 2050.
NL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The NECP for the Netherlands only contains part of the quantitative information which we require to build energy system scenarios. Furthermore, most of the figures (for example in annex 4) are outdated. The data provided stems for our national policy scenario, which has been consulted with external stakeholders. (sector representatives, experts, energy companies, industrial customers, regional authorities, etc.) and the relevant ministry of Climate and Green Growth (KGG). See scenario report publication here: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.	The NECP for the Netherlands only contains part of the quantitative information which we require to build energy system scenarios. Furthermore, most of the figures (for example in annex 4) are outdated. The data provided stems for our national policy scenario, which has been consulted with external stakeholders. (sector representatives, experts, energy companies, industrial customers, regional authorities, etc.) and the relevant ministry of Climate and Green Growth (KGG). See scenario report publication here: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.
NO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed			
PL	Aligned	Aligned		

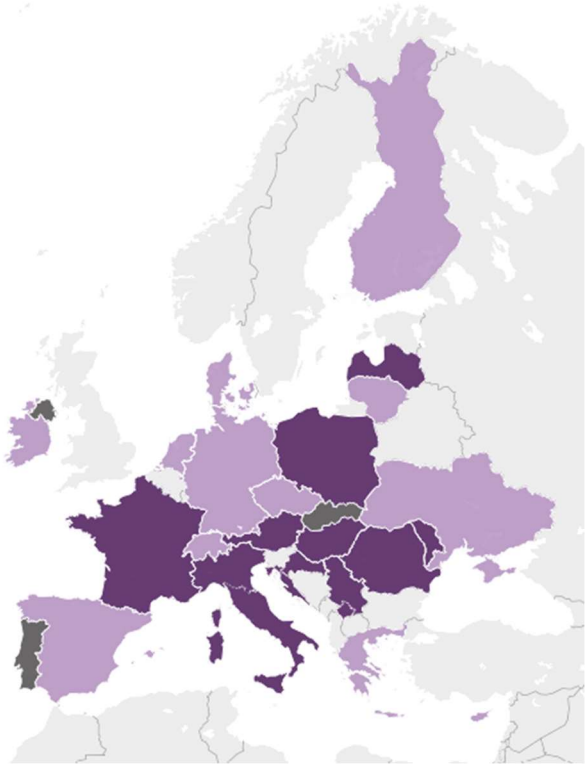
Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted annual electricity demand figures with the NECP for 2030		If "not aligned/specified", please justify the reason and specify the data used and the source.	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario
PT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	These figures were specified under ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG	These figures were specified under ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG
RO	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Not all quantitative data are available in NECP with the level of detail requested for electricity demand forecasting. We use TSO's historical data and own assumptions based on different sources for the evolution of both macroeconomic and energy indicators.	Not all quantitative data are available in NECP with the level of detail requested for electricity demand forecasting. We use TSO's historical data and own assumptions based on different sources for the evolution of both macroeconomic and energy indicators.
RS	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	In the meantime, new forecasts were done within the TSO. That data was used.	In the meantime, new forecasts were done within the TSO. That data was used.
SE				
SK	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Final energy consumption in individual sectors of the national economy, as well as total energy consumption, are based on the WAM scenario of the National Energy Policy Plan (NECP). However, electricity consumption in the NECP is additionally updated based on the latest information on consumption, in particular the consumption of large electricity consumers (part of industry).	Final energy consumption in individual sectors of the national economy, as well as total energy consumption, are based on the WAM scenario of the National Energy Policy Plan (NECP). However, electricity consumption in the NECP is additionally updated based on the latest information on consumption, in particular the consumption of large electricity consumers (part of industry). Some parts of the total electricity demand (e.g. EVs and heat pumps, large electricity consumers...) are delayed compared to the ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' scenario.
UA	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The demand projection is a result of consultancy with Ministry of Economy of Ukraine	The demand projection is a result of consultancy with Ministry of Economy of Ukraine

Alignment of renewable electricity generation capacities with 2030 NECP

- Aligned
- Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates
- Not specified in NECP or not assessed



- Aligned
- Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates
- Not specified in NECP or not assessed



Country	Please confirm alignment of renewable electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for ERAA 2026 T&P scenario
AT	Aligned	Aligned	Submitted capacity aligned with the climate target of 100% yearly domestic electricity generation (generated energy equivalent to electricity demand) from renewable sources as of 2030 and carbon neutrality in Austria by 2040.	Submitted capacity aligned with the climate target of 100% yearly domestic electricity generation (generated energy equivalent to electricity demand) from renewable sources as of 2030 and carbon neutrality in Austria by 2040.
CH	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Updates were performed to reflect developments in capacities of solar, wind and hydro. These updates were informally discussed with NRA and ministry.	Updates were performed to reflect developments in capacities of solar, wind and hydro. These updates were informally discussed with NRA and ministry. Solar figures are based on Swissolar's "Bremsszenario" (https://www.swissolar.ch/de/markt-und-politik/markt-schweiz/solarmonitor-schweiz?_gl=1*4fgpod*_gcl_au*NzQyODc4MDMyLjE3NjM1MzgzOTM.)
CY	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates		For PV isntalled capacity, it is expected that it will exceed the NECP targets.
CZ	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Solar and Wind capacities are based on an expert study performed in summer 2025, which reflects the current trends and development.	Not considered for 2030
DE	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	In general the renewable electricity capacities are in line with a) Scenario B of the German National Development Plan for Electricity (Netzentwicklungsplan Strom 2037/2045 (2025) https://www.netzentwicklungsplan.de/nep-aktuell/netzentwicklungsplan-20372045-2025)). Scenario B shows a renewable pathway that is in line with national targets.	In general the renewable electricity capacities are in line with scenario A of the German National Development Plan for Electricity (Netzentwicklungsplan Strom 2037/2045 (2025) https://www.netzentwicklungsplan.de/nep-aktuell/netzentwicklungsplan-20372045-2025). The scenario A shows a less ambitious pathway, that is in line with the trend of a slower growing demand for electricity.

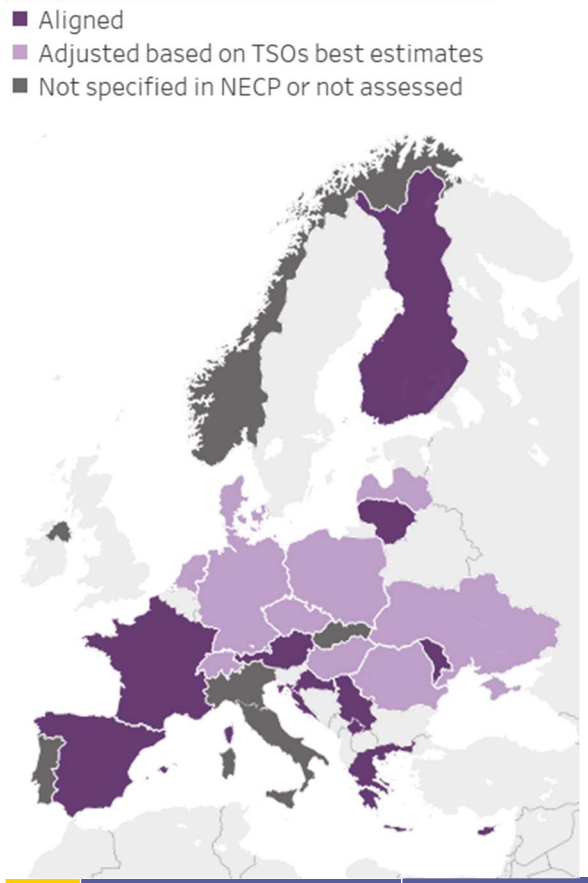
Country	Please confirm alignment of renewable electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for ERAA 2026 T&P scenario
			b) The 2025 update of the German greenhouse gas projections report, where the NECP is based on in general. PV: In line with NECP Onshore: above NECP Offshore: below NECP but in line with remark on delay in the offshore MS non-binding agreements	PV: below NECP Onshore: above NECP Offshore: below NECP
DK	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.
ES	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The renewable power associated with the electricity market—mainly wind and solar PV—differs slightly from the figures presented in the latest NECP. Additionally, the distinction between shared and dedicated RES has not been implemented, as ERAA models do not account for this capacity in their analysis. Regarding hydro pump storage and battery capacities for 2030, it is considered the lattest information related to the currently confirmed aids and auctions and the expected ones	The TP shows changes respect to NT: PV and storage trajectories. PV Trajectory: it is expected greater new capacity taking into account the PV connection request Storage trajectory: It is considered that the entrance of new storage capacity may be affected due to a slowdown in official incentives or their lack of attractiveness.
FI	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The forecast horizon and granularity of NECP data are not sufficient for study, and the available data does not reflect the TSOs' latest view and analysis for the future developments.	The forecast horizon and granularity of NECP data are not sufficient for study, and the available data does not reflect the TSOs' latest view and analysis for the future developments.

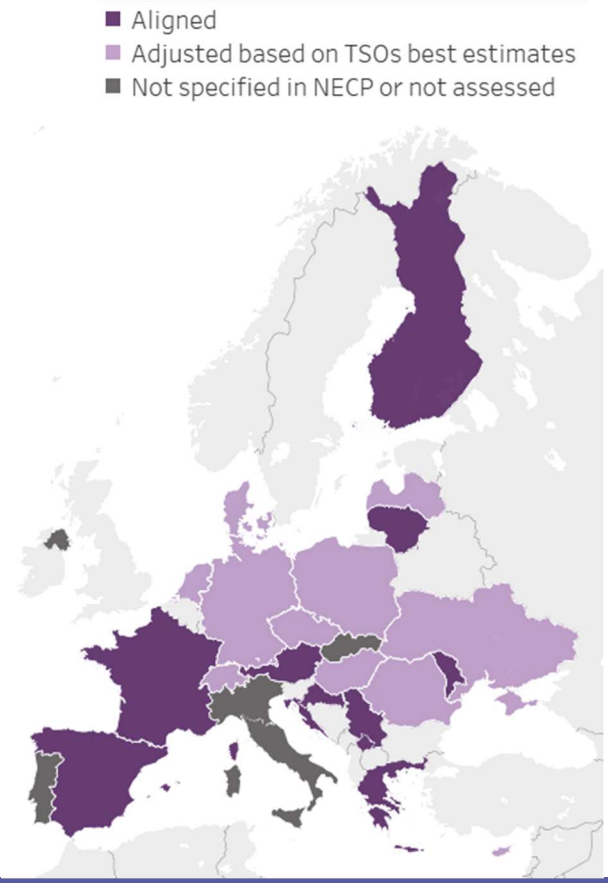
Country	Please confirm alignment of renewable electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for ERAA 2026 T&P scenario
FR	Aligned	Aligned	Renewable electricity generation capacities are aligned with the “R3” trajectory of RTE’s Bilan Prévisionnel 2025 study and are in the cone of trajectories currently debated and submitted to consultation by the national authorities.	Renewable electricity generation capacities are aligned with the “R3” trajectory of RTE’s Bilan Prévisionnel 2025 study and are in the cone of trajectories currently debated and submitted to consultation by the national authorities.
GR	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates		In short, in the Trends & Projections scenario the PV capacities are higher, the Wind Onshore capacities a bit lower, and the Wind Offshore capacities notably delayed compared to NECP scenario (fully NECP-aligned)
HR	Aligned	Aligned		
HU	Aligned	Aligned	The submitted renewable energy capacities are equal to/higher than the NECP targets except for geothermal (small gap).	The submitted renewable energy capacities are equal to/higher than the NECP targets except for geothermal (small gap).
IE	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Partially Aligned. Projection for wind and solar capacities are based off the latest information from the Sustainability Energy Authority Ireland report "Forecasts of plausible rates of generation technology deployment 2024-2040". This study indicates that electricity generation for 2030 is broadly aligned with NECP targets for onshore wind and solar PV, however the projection for offshore wind is less than the NECP target.	Partially Aligned. Projection for wind and solar capacities are based off the latest information from the Sustainability Energy Authority Ireland report "Forecasts of plausible rates of generation technology deployment 2024-2040". This study indicates that electricity generation for 2030 is broadly aligned with NECP targets for onshore wind and solar PV, however the projection for offshore wind is less than the NECP target.
IT	Aligned	Aligned		
LT	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Given the status of the first offshore wind project and the unsuccessful tender for the development of the second offshore wind, the implementation of the offshore projects has been postponed. In the best case, offshore wind capacity will reach 1400 MW in 2035, instead of 2030, as planned in the NECP.	The NECP covers the period 2021-2030, therefore data for 2033 and 2035 is missing and TSO forecasts are used.
LV	Aligned	Aligned		

Country	Please confirm alignment of renewable electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for ERAA 2026 T&P scenario
MD	Aligned	Aligned		
MT	Aligned	Aligned		
NI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP.	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP.
NL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The NECP for the Netherlands only contains part of the quantitative information which we require to build energy system scenarios. Furthermore, most of the figures (for example in annex 4) are outdated. The data provided stems for our national policy scenario, which has been consulted with external stakeholders. (sector representatives, experts, energy companies, industrial customers, regional authorities, etc.) and the relevant ministry of Climate and Green Growth (KGG). See scenario report publication here: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.	The NECP for the Netherlands only contains part of the quantitative information which we require to build energy system scenarios. Furthermore, most of the figures (for example in annex 4) are outdated. The data provided stems for our national policy scenario, which has been consulted with external stakeholders. (sector representatives, experts, energy companies, industrial customers, regional authorities, etc.) and the relevant ministry of Climate and Green Growth (KGG). See scenario report publication here: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.
NO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed			
PL	Aligned	Aligned		
PT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	These figures were specified under ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG	These figures were specified under ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG

Country	Please confirm alignment of renewable electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for ERAA 2026 T&P scenario
RO	Aligned	Aligned	Wind capacities are in line with NECP target data; however the solar capacities are higher, given the current developments.	Wind capacities are in line with NECP target data; however the solar capacities are higher, given the current developments.
RS	Aligned	Aligned	/	/
SE				
SK	Aligned	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		NECP for ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections scenario is based on the ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' scenario. However, in terms of installed capacity, some technologies, such as solar and wind, are lagging behind ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' scenario.
UA	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The renewables development is based on National Renewable development action plan until 2030	The renewables development is based on National Renewable development action plan until 2030

Alignment of thermal and electricity generation capacities with 2030 NECP





Country	Please confirm alignment of thermal and (including nuclear) electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
AT	Aligned	Aligned	Submitted capacity aligned with the climate target of 100% yearly domestic electricity generation	Submitted capacity aligned with the climate target of 100% yearly domestic electricity generation

Country	Please confirm alignment of thermal and (including nuclear) electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
			(generated energy equivalent to electricity demand) from renewable sources as of 2030 and carbon neutrality in Austria by 2040. Thermal capacity progressively reducing over the horizon due to aging of thermal fleet and according to an internal survey with national power plants operators.	(generated energy equivalent to electricity demand) from renewable sources as of 2030 and carbon neutrality in Austria by 2040. Thermal capacity progressively reducing over the horizon due to aging of thermal fleet and according to an internal survey with national power plants operators.
CH	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Power plants Beznau I and II follow the official decommissioning date provided by the power plant operator. Power plants Leibstadt and Gösgen follow a 60 year lifetime.	Power plants Beznau I and II follow the official decommissioning date provided by the power plant operator. Power plants Leibstadt and Gösgen follow a 60 year lifetime.
CY	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates		Inclusion of additional thermal units
CZ	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Submitted data were collected directly from the operators of the power plants.	Not considered for 2030
DE	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Coal: In the NECP scenario WAM, a coal phase-out is predetermined exogenously by 2030 and in the scenario WEM for 2030 5 GW of coal are assumed. In ERAA26, however, the coal phase-out is reported based on the legal framework (KVBG, 08/2020), which means that a total of 15.4 GW of coal capacity is still installed in 2030. However, there is an option to decommission the power plants endogenously within the model as part of the EVA process.	Coal: In the NECP scenario WAM, a coal phase-out is predetermined exogenously by 2030 and in the scenario WEM for 2030 5 GW of coal are assumed. In ERAA26, however, the coal phase-out is reported based on the legal framework (KVBG, 08/2020), which means that a total of 15.4 GW of coal capacity is still installed in 2030. However, there is an option to decommission the power plants endogenously within the model as part of the EVA process.

Country	Please confirm alignment of thermal and (including nuclear) electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
			Gas: In the NECP scenario WAM, 37.6 GW of natural gas and 6.4 GW of hydrogen power plants are assumed for 2030 – while in scenario WEM 34.1 GW of natural gas and no hydrogen power plants are assumed. Due to the hesitant political developments regarding a capacity mechanism, there is no legal basis or any other sign for a rapid increase in installed capacity. For ERAA26, the current fleet of gas power plants is only extended by power plants that are currently in construction. Moreover, no new hydrogen or fuel switched power plants are assumed for this Data Collection for the target year 2030.	Gas: In the NECP scenario WAM, 37.6 GW of natural gas and 6.4 GW of hydrogen power plants are assumed for 2030 – while in scenario WEM 34.1 GW of natural gas and no hydrogen power plants are assumed. Due to the hesitant political developments regarding a capacity mechanism, there is no legal basis or any other sign for a rapid increase in installed capacity. For ERAA26, the current fleet of gas power plants is only extended by power plants that are currently in construction. Moreover, no new hydrogen or fuel switched power plants are assumed for this Data Collection for the target year 2030.
DK	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.
ES	Aligned	Aligned		
FI	Aligned	Aligned		
FR	Aligned	Aligned	Nuclear capacities are aligned with NECP for 2030/2035. There are no targets for other thermal generation capacities in the NECP 2030 ; the data submitted corresponds to the best information made available by power producers in call for evidence performed in National adequacy study Bilan prévisionnel 2025.	Nuclear capacities are aligned with NECP for 2030/2035. There are no targets for other thermal generation capacities in the NECP 2030 ; the data submitted corresponds to the best information made available by power producers in call for evidence performed in National adequacy study Bilan prévisionnel 2025.
GR	Aligned	Aligned		

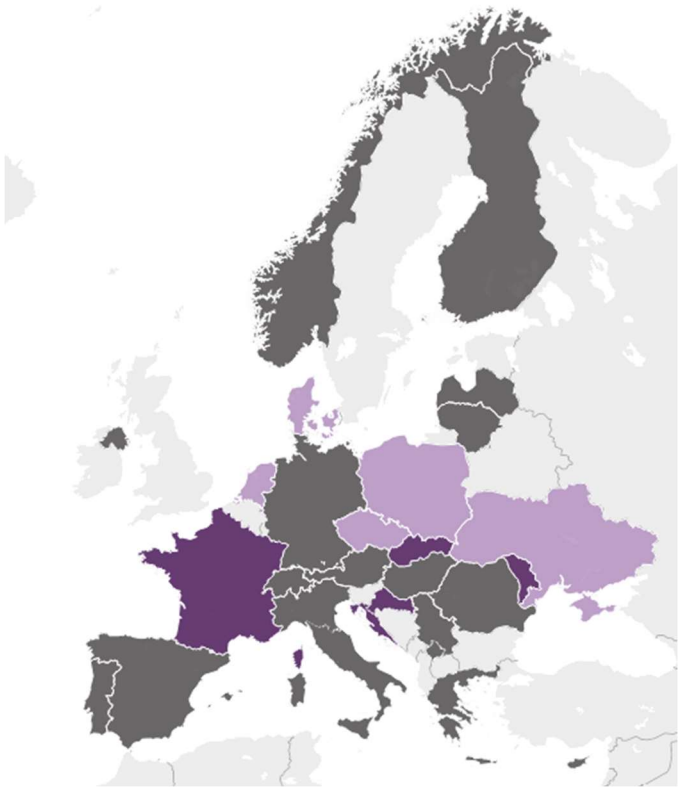
Country	Please confirm alignment of thermal and (including nuclear) electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
HR	Aligned	Aligned		
HU	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Nuclear and oil is aligned, we foresee more gas capacity than in NECP based on plans of power plants (regular consultation).	Nuclear and oil is aligned, we foresee more gas capacity than in NECP based on plans of power plants (regular consultation).
IE			Source of thermal electricity generation capacities from All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035	Source of thermal electricity generation capacities from All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035
IT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		
LT	Aligned	Aligned		
LV	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	In the NECP the Thermal capacity for LV doesn't change, but during 2025 was received the information from system customers that some part of Thermal could be decommissioned before 2030 due to end of subsidy scheme.	In the NECP the Thermal capacity for LV doesn't change, but during 2025 was received the information from system customers that some part of Thermal could be decommissioned before 2030 due to end of subsidy scheme.
MD	Aligned	Aligned		
MT	Aligned	Aligned		
NI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP.	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP.
NL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The NECP for the Netherlands only contains part of the quantitative information which we require to build energy system scenarios. Furthermore, most of the figures (for example in annex 4) are outdated. The	The NECP for the Netherlands only contains part of the quantitative information which we require to build energy system scenarios. Furthermore, most of the figures (for example in annex 4) are outdated. The

Country	Please confirm alignment of thermal and (including nuclear) electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
			data provided stems for our national policy scenario, which has been consulted with external stakeholders. (sector representatives, experts, energy companies, industrial customers, regional authorities, etc.) and the relevant ministry of Climate and Green Growth (KGG). See scenario report publication here: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.	data provided stems for our national policy scenario, which has been consulted with external stakeholders. (sector representatives, experts, energy companies, industrial customers, regional authorities, etc.) and the relevant ministry of Climate and Green Growth (KGG). See scenario report publication here: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.
NO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed			
PL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	NECP project (WAM scenario) is a base for dataset to ERAA 2026 with necessary update regarding to the Capacity Market auctions results as well as available for PSE informations from producers.	NECP project (WAM scenario) is a base for dataset to ERAA 2026 with necessary update regarding to the Capacity Market auctions results as well as available for PSE informations from producers.
PT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	These figures were specified under ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG	These figures were specified under ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG
RO	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Although not including a detailed evolution of the thermal capacities, the NECP plans for new nuclear units and CCGTs are reflected in the data submitted for ERAA 2026. The unit by unit evolution is updated based on the most recent information collected from generators and the Ministry.	Although not including a detailed evolution of the thermal capacities, the NECP plans for new nuclear units and CCGTs are reflected in the data submitted for ERAA 2026. The unit by unit evolution is updated based on the most recent information collected from generators and the Ministry.

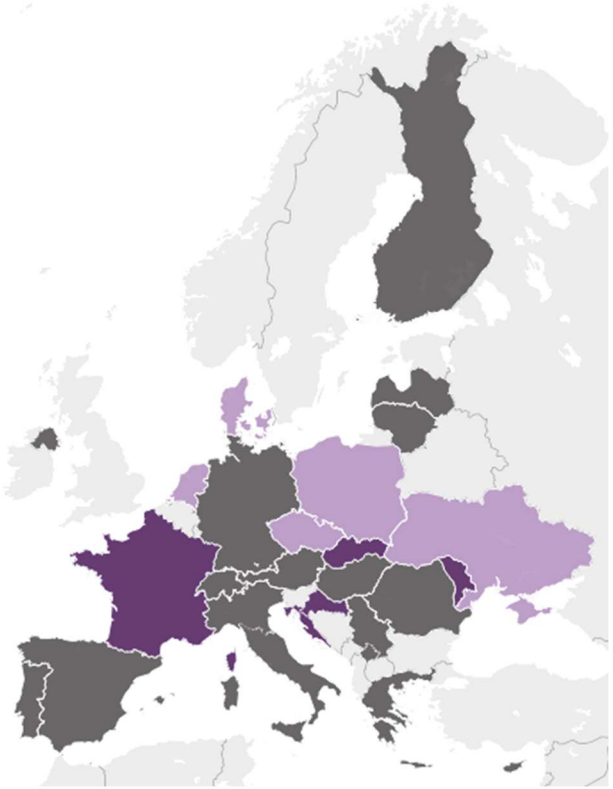
Country	Please confirm alignment of thermal and (including nuclear) electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
RS	Aligned	Aligned	/	/
SE				
SK	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	The thermal electricity generation capacities set out in the NECP are not as detailed as those required by the ERAA2026. The capacities in the ERAA2026 are based on the most recent operator technology information.	The thermal electricity generation capacities set out in the NECP are not as detailed as those required by the ERAA2026. The capacities in the ERAA2026 are based on the most recent operator technology information.
UA	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	the projectionas are based on cinsultancy with companies which own generation, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Economy ...	the projectionas are based on cinsultancy with companies which own generation, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Economy ...

Alignment of DSR with 2030 NECP

- Aligned
- Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates
- Not specified in NECP or not assessed



- Aligned
- Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates
- Not specified in NECP or not assessed



Country	Please confirm alignment of DSR with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
AT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Expected available implicit and explicit DSR capacity included in the submitted data. EVA may assess additional potential according to default approach in ERAA. The total RES and DSR (equivalent) submitted capacity aligned with the climate target of 100% yearly domestic electricity generation (generated energy equivalent to electricity demand) from renewable sources as of 2030 and carbon neutrality in Austria by 2040.	Expected available implicit and explicit DSR capacity included in the submitted data. EVA may assess additional potential according to default approach in ERAA. The total RES and DSR (equivalent) submitted capacity aligned with the climate target of 100% yearly domestic electricity generation (generated energy equivalent to electricity demand) from renewable sources as of 2030 and carbon neutrality in Austria by 2040.
CH	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	No explicit DSR capacity was given, as informally discussed with NRA and ministry.	No explicit DSR capacity was given, as informally discussed with NRA and ministry.
CY	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		
CZ	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	DSR potential is based on an expert study, corrected by previous ERAA EVA results and further by recent developments in the field in Czechia.	Not considered for 2030
DE	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	DSR is not specified in the NECP and taken from national studies. Data refers to the German National Development Plan for Electricity (https://www.netzentwicklungsplan.de/nep-aktuell/netzentwicklungsplan-20372045-2025) and the system analysis 2026 (not published yet).	DSR is not specified in the NECP and taken from national studies. Data refers to the German National Development Plan for Electricity (https://www.netzentwicklungsplan.de/nep-aktuell/netzentwicklungsplan-20372045-2025) and the system analysis 2026 (not published yet).
DK	Adjusted based on	Adjusted based on	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of

Country	Please confirm alignment of DSR with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
	TSOs best estimates	TSOs best estimates	November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.	November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.
ES	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	e-TSO projections	e-TSO projections
FI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		
FR	Aligned	Aligned	Demand response — particularly demand shedding capacities — is consistent with the national target of reaching around 6.5 GW by 2030. This target covers demand shedding across various sectors, excluding new electricity uses such as electric mobility and hydrogen, for which no NECP target has been set. Several flexibility scenarios have been analyzed.	Demand response — particularly demand shedding capacities — is consistent with the national target of reaching around 6.5 GW by 2030. This target covers demand shedding across various sectors, excluding new electricity uses such as electric mobility and hydrogen, for which no NECP target has been set. Several flexibility scenarios have been analyzed.
GR	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	DSR is not explicitly quantified defined in the NECP	DSR is not explicitly quantified defined in the NECP
HR	Aligned	Aligned		
HU	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	No concrete provision about DSR is included in the NECP.	No concrete provision about DSR is included in the NECP.

Country	Please confirm alignment of DSR with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
IE				
IT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		
LT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		
LV	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	The DSR in NECP is not directly specified.	The DSR in NECP is not directly specified.
MD	Aligned	Aligned		
MT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Demand-Side Response was not included in the data submitted for ERAA2026.	Demand-Side Response was not included in the data submitted for ERAA2026.
NI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP.	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP.
NL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The NECP for the Netherlands only contains part of the quantitative information which we require to build energy system scenarios. Furthermore, most of the figures (for example in annex 4) are outdated. The data provided stems for our national policy scenario, which has been consulted with external stakeholders.	The NECP for the Netherlands only contains part of the quantitative information which we require to build energy system scenarios. Furthermore, most of the figures (for example in annex 4) are outdated. The data provided stems for our national policy scenario, which has been consulted with external stakeholders.

Country	Please confirm alignment of DSR with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
			(sector representatives, experts, energy companies, industrial customers, regional authorities, etc.) and the relevant ministry of Climate and Green Growth (KGG). See scenario report publication here: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.	(sector representatives, experts, energy companies, industrial customers, regional authorities, etc.) and the relevant ministry of Climate and Green Growth (KGG). See scenario report publication here: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.
NO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed			
PL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	In NECP project the common level of DSR and import is presented. Therefore the data submitted to the ERAA model is based on the DSR level from CONE study. However this level is not directly indicated in for ERAA 2026 model, DSR is allowed to expand by the EVA up to expansion constrains provided in PEMMDB. Expansion constrains reflects to the values from CONE study decreased by the level of DSR already contracted on CM for TY2030.	In NECP project the common level of DSR and import is presented. Therefore the data submitted to the ERAA model is based on the DSR level from CONE study. However this level is not directly indicated in for ERAA 2026 model, DSR is allowed to expand by the EVA up to expansion constrains provided in PEMMDB. Expansion constrains reflects to the values from CONE study decreased by the level of DSR already contracted on CM for TY2030.
PT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	DSR was not included in ERAA since there is no indication regarding DSR in PT NECP	DSR was not included in ERAA since there is no indication regarding DSR in PT NECP
RO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	N/A No concrete DSR data is included in the NECP.	N/A No concrete DSR data is included in the NECP.
RS	Not specified	Not specified in	/	/

Country	Please confirm alignment of DSR with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead	
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2025	NECP for TYNDP/SB 2026
	in NECP or not assessed	NECP or not assessed		
SE				
SK	Aligned	Aligned		
UA	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	We don't have any document in Ukraine regarding DSR	We don't have any document in Ukraine regarding DSR

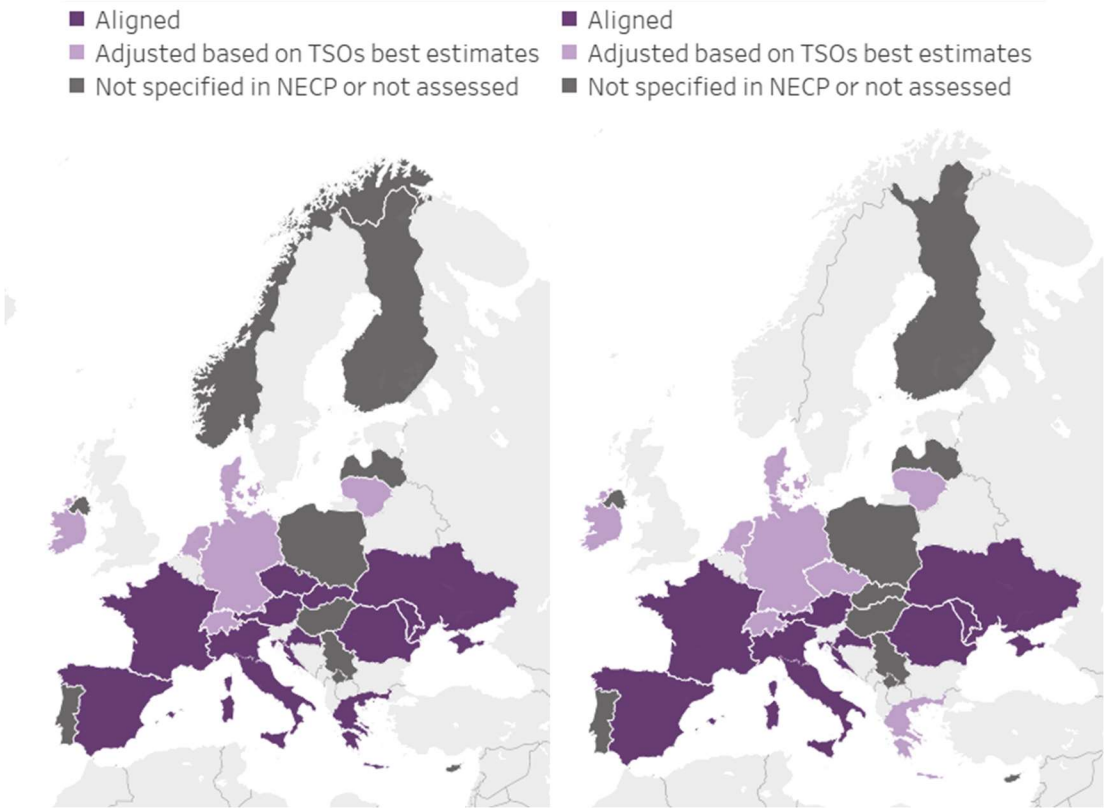
Reflection of demand-side flexibility in 2030 datasets

Country	Please explain how is demand-side flexibility (e.g. DSR) already reflected in your datasets for 2030	
	ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' scenario	ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario
AT	Expected available implicit and explicit DSR capacity included in the submitted data. EVA may assess additional potential according to default approach in ERAA. The total RES and DSR (equivalent) submitted capacity aligned with the climate target of 100% yearly domestic electricity generation (generated energy equivalent to electricity demand) from renewable sources as of 2030 and carbon neutrality in Austria by 2040.	Expected available implicit and explicit DSR capacity included in the submitted data. EVA may assess additional potential according to default approach in ERAA. The total RES and DSR (equivalent) submitted capacity aligned with the climate target of 100% yearly domestic electricity generation (generated energy equivalent to electricity demand) from renewable sources as of 2030 and carbon neutrality in Austria by 2040.
CH	No explicit DSR was provided, just flexibility of heat pumps and electrical vehicles.	No explicit DSR was provided, just flexibility of heat pumps and electrical vehicles.
CY	No DSR in 2030	No DSR in 2030
CZ	Explicit DSR in considered the form of load shedding in industry. Question about the ETM is really irrelevant here.	Not considered for 2030
DE	Demand side flexibility is considered in the form of Electrolysers, Power to Heat and DSR. For the latter different bands for industrial processes and flexibilities in the GHD sector are defined, where the demand can be shifted or shed based on an activation price.	Demand side flexibility is considered in the form of Electrolysers, Power to Heat and DSR. For the latter different bands for industrial processes and flexibilities in the GHD sector are defined, where the demand can be shifted or shed based on an activation price.

Country	Please explain how is demand-side flexibility (e.g. DSR) already reflected in your datasets for 2030	
	ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' scenario	ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario
DK	The DSR which has been submitted for Denmark in the PEMMDB app is Power to X, Power to heat (district heating scale heat pumps and electric boilers) and a best estimate of DSR from historic market data. The activation price for P2X is calculated centrally by ENTSO E. The activation price for P2H is based on market model simulation results.	The DSR which has been submitted for Denmark in the PEMMDB app is Power to X, Power to heat (district heating scale heat pumps and electric boilers) and a best estimate of DSR from historic market data. The activation price for P2X is calculated centrally by ENTSO E. The activation price for P2H is based on market model simulation results.
ES	DSR (demand shedding) has not been considered in demand figures (DFT), but in supply capacities (PEMMDB).	DSR (demand shedding) has not been considered in demand figures (DFT), but in supply capacities (PEMMDB).
FI	DSR data reflects the TSOs' latest views on DSR developments, which includes industrial, residential and heating sector developments of DSR.	DSR data reflects the TSOs' latest views on DSR developments, which includes industrial, residential and heating sector developments of DSR.
FR	Demand response — particularly demand shedding capacities — is consistent with the national target of reaching around 6.5 GW by 2030. This target covers demand shedding across various sectors, excluding new electricity uses such as electric mobility and hydrogen, for which no NECP target has been set. Several flexibility scenarios have been analyzed.	Demand response — particularly demand shedding capacities — is consistent with the national target of reaching around 6.5 GW by 2030. This target covers demand shedding across various sectors, excluding new electricity uses such as electric mobility and hydrogen, for which no NECP target has been set. Several flexibility scenarios have been analyzed.
GR	Various price-sensitive explicit and implicit DR assets have been taken into account	Various price-sensitive explicit and implicit DR assets have been taken into account
HR		
HU	No explicit/implicit DSR capacities submitted. EVA process takes expansion potential of DSR into account.	No explicit/implicit DSR capacities submitted. EVA process takes expansion potential of DSR into account.
IE	ERAA26 hourly demand profiles calculated using ENTOE's Demand Forecasting Toolbox (DFT). Input data to the DFT captures demand flexibility, through smart EV charging and the uptake of smart meters, as detailed in the All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035. Demand side units (DSUs) are modelled in Plexos on the supply (generation) side	ERAA26 hourly demand profiles calculated using ENTOE's Demand Forecasting Toolbox (DFT). Input data to the DFT captures demand flexibility, through smart EV charging and the uptake of smart meters, as detailed in the All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035. Demand side units (DSUs) are modelled in Plexos on the supply (generation) side
IT	Internal assumptions based on TSO studies	Internal assumptions based on TSO studies
LT	Specific DSR bands are reported.	

Country	Please explain how is demand-side flexibility (e.g. DSR) already reflected in your datasets for 2030	
	ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' scenario	ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario
LV	The demand as such for LV is lower as in other countries and it is reducing from year to year therefore additional measure for DSR is not directly considered.	The demand as such for LV is lower as in other countries and it is reducing from year to year therefore additional measure for DSR is not directly considered.
MD		
MT	Not Reflected.	Not Reflected.
NI	ERAA 26 hourly demand profiles are calculated using ENTSO-e's Demand Forecasting Toolbox (DFT). Input data to the DFT captures demand flexibility as detailed in our All -Island Resource Adequacy Assessment.	ERAA 26 hourly demand profiles are calculated using ENTSO-e's Demand Forecasting Toolbox (DFT). Input data to the DFT captures demand flexibility as detailed in our All -Island Resource Adequacy Assessment.
NL	For ERAA different Load shedding and Load shifting data have been used: relative capacities per weather scenario as well as iDSR capacities per load type	For ERAA different Load shedding and Load shifting data have been used: relative capacities per weather scenario as well as iDSR capacities per load type
NO	Some price flexibility is assumed in general demand and industries. But small amounts are realized	
PL	Demand-side flexibility is not the part of the demand curves.	Demand-side flexibility is not the part of the demand curves.
PT	DSR was not included in ERAA since there is no indication regarding DSR in PT NECP	DSR was not included in ERAA since there is no indication regarding DSR in PT NECP
RO	N/A. No explicit/implicit DSR capacities have been submitted (not available in NECP).	N/A. No explicit/implicit DSR capacities have been submitted (not available in NECP).
RS	/	/
SE		
SK	The assumptions are taken from the NECP.	The assumptions are taken from the NECP.
UA	no DSR	no DSR

Alignment of electrolysers installed capacities with 2030 NECP



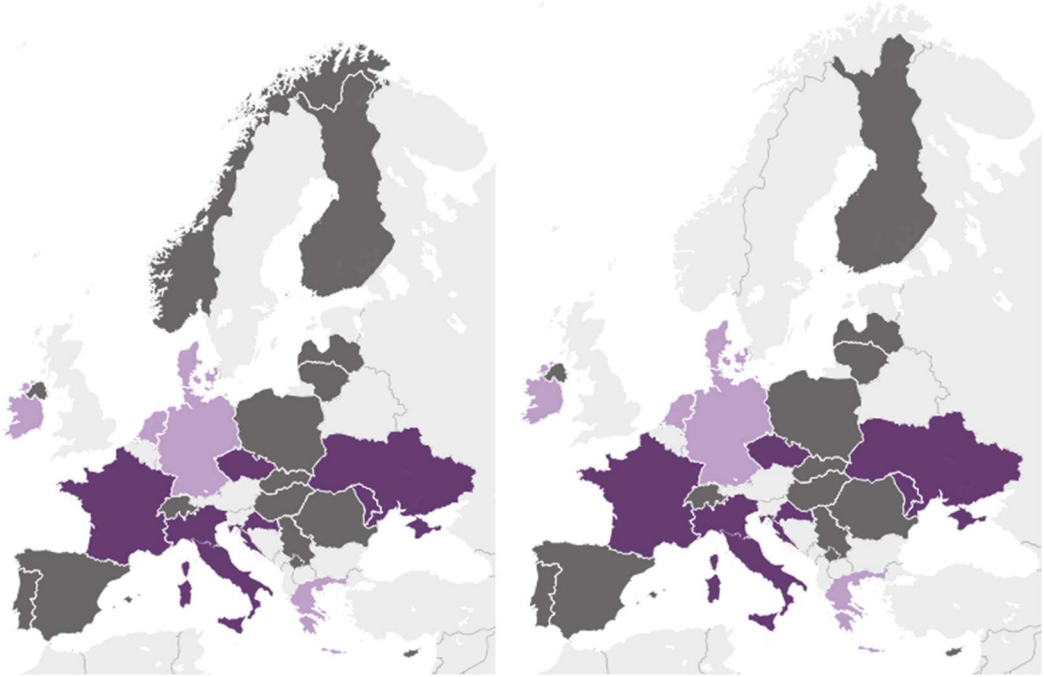
Country	Please confirm alignment of electrolysers installed capacities with the NECP for 2030 NECP	 T&P	If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead NECP for ERAA 2026
AT	Aligned	Aligned	
CH	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Updates were performed to reflect the current development of electrolysers in Switzerland. Updates have been informally discussed with NRA and ministry.

Country	Please confirm alignment of electrolysers installed capacities with the NECP for 2030 NECP	 T&P	If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead NECP for ERAA 2026
CY	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	N/A
CZ	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	
DE	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The electrolysers capacities are in line with scenario A of the German National Development plan for electricity (Netzentwicklungsplan Strom 2037/2045 (2025) https://www.netzentwicklungsplan.de/nep-aktuell/netzentwicklungsplan-20372045-2025), which is more up to date than the NECP. Scenario A shows a less ambitious pathway, that is in line with the trend of a slower growing demand for electricity. The installed capacity of electrolysers in 2028 and 2030 is lower than in the NECP, but in 2033 and 2035 they are in line with the NECP. The submitted data correlates closely with the updated 2025 version of the German greenhouse gas projection report (Treibhausgasprojektionsbericht 2025 https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/treibhausgas-projektionen-2025-fuer-deutschland). The 2024 version of this report was the basis of the NECP 2024.
DK	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.
ES	Aligned	Aligned	
FI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	
FR	Aligned	Aligned	
GR	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	
HR	Aligned	Aligned	
HU	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	As an official resource we only have the HU H2 strategy from 2021. Instead, for 2030 NECP in ERAA 2026 we considered the currently operating units which is a small amount compared to

Country	Please confirm alignment of electrolysers installed capacities with the NECP for 2030 NECP	 T&P	If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead NECP for ERAA 2026
			the official target (we are constantly monitoring the case of electrolysers but no other exact or directly specified plans are available at the moment).
IE	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Large-scale electrolysis not expected by 2030, as per SEAI's National Energy Projections 2024.
IT	Aligned	Aligned	
LT	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	
LV	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	For the electrolysers the Developer interest is taken into account.
MD	Aligned	Aligned	
MT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	No electrolysers are envisaged for hydrogen production for 2030 in any of the data sets or NECP.
NI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP.
NL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The NECP for the Netherlands only contains part of the quantitative information which we require to build energy system scenarios. Furthermore, most of the figures (for example in annex 4) are outdated. The data provided stems for our national policy scenario, which has been consulted with external stakeholders. (sector representatives, experts, energy companies, industrial customers, regional authorities, etc.) and the relevant ministry of Climate and Green Growth (KGG). See scenario report publication here: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.
NO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		
PL	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Reverse-engineering carried out to retrieve some data from supporting analysis.

Country	Please confirm alignment of electrolysers installed capacities with the NECP for 2030 NECP	 T&P	If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead NECP for ERAA 2026
PT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	These figures were specified under ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG
RO	Aligned	Aligned	
RS	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	/
SE			
SK	Aligned	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	
UA	Aligned	Aligned	no electrolysers

Alignment of hydrogen production capacities with 2030 NECP



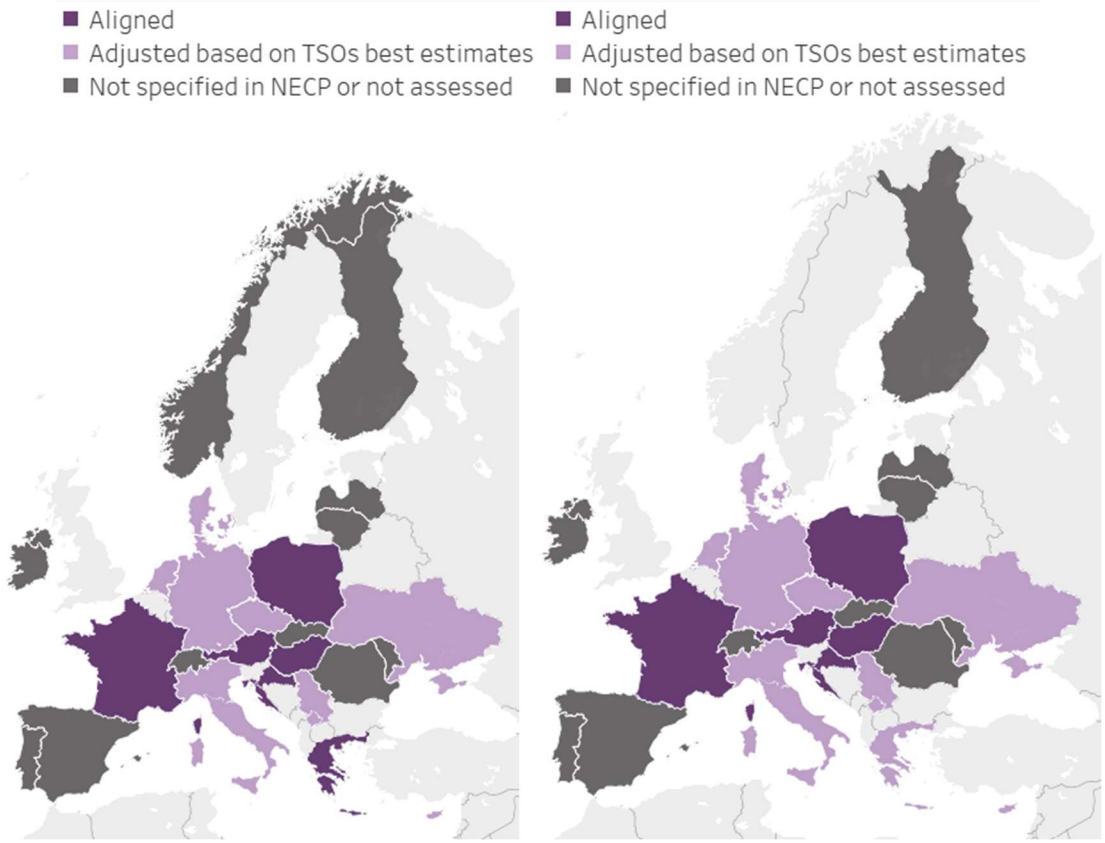
Country	Please confirm alignment of hydrogen production (SMR & pyrolysis) capacities with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
AT			
CH	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not relevant for ERAA
CY	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	N/A

Country	Please confirm alignment of hydrogen production (SMR & pyrolysis) capacities with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
CZ	Aligned	Aligned	
DE	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Not relevant for ERAA
DK	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.
ES	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	H2 production is not explicitely modelled in the ERAA study and not the one produced with electricity, as considered to fulfill the delegated act and produce green hydrogen does not affect adequacy issues
FI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	
FR	Aligned	Aligned	
GR	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	
HR	Aligned	Aligned	
HU	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	We didnt assess hydrogen production (SMR or pyrolysis) during the data collection of ERAA 2026.
IE	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	No hydrogen included in ERAA26 data as it is not included in the the All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035.
IT	Aligned	Aligned	

Country	Please confirm alignment of hydrogen production (SMR & pyrolysis) capacities with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
LT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	
LV	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	For the hydrogen production the Developer interest is taken into account.
MD	Aligned	Aligned	
MT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	No hydrogen are envisaged for hydrogen production for 2030 in any of the data sets or NECP.
NI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP. Furthermore, no data on hydrogen was included in the ERAA 26 submission as it is not included in the All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment.
NL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The NECP for the Netherlands only contains part of the quantitative information which we require to build energy system scenarios. Furthermore, most of the figures (for example in annex 4) are outdated. The data provided stems for our national policy scenario, which has been consulted with external stakeholders. (sector representatives, experts, energy companies, industrial customers, regional authorities, etc.) and the relevant ministry of Climate and Green Growth (KGG). See scenario report publication here: https://www.netbeheernederland.nl/artikelen/nieuws/netbeheer-nederland-scenarios-editie-2025.
NO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		
PL	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Out of scope of the data collection for ERAA purpose.
PT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	There is no indication regarding SMR and pyrolysis production of H2 in NECP (just green H2)

Country	Please confirm alignment of hydrogen production (SMR & pyrolysis) capacities with the NECP for 2030		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
RO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	N/A NECP contains only generic information.
RS	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	/
SE			
SK	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	ERAA 2026 does not require data of hydrogen production.
UA	Aligned	Aligned	no hydrogen production

Alignment of submitted energy demand figures with 2035 NECP



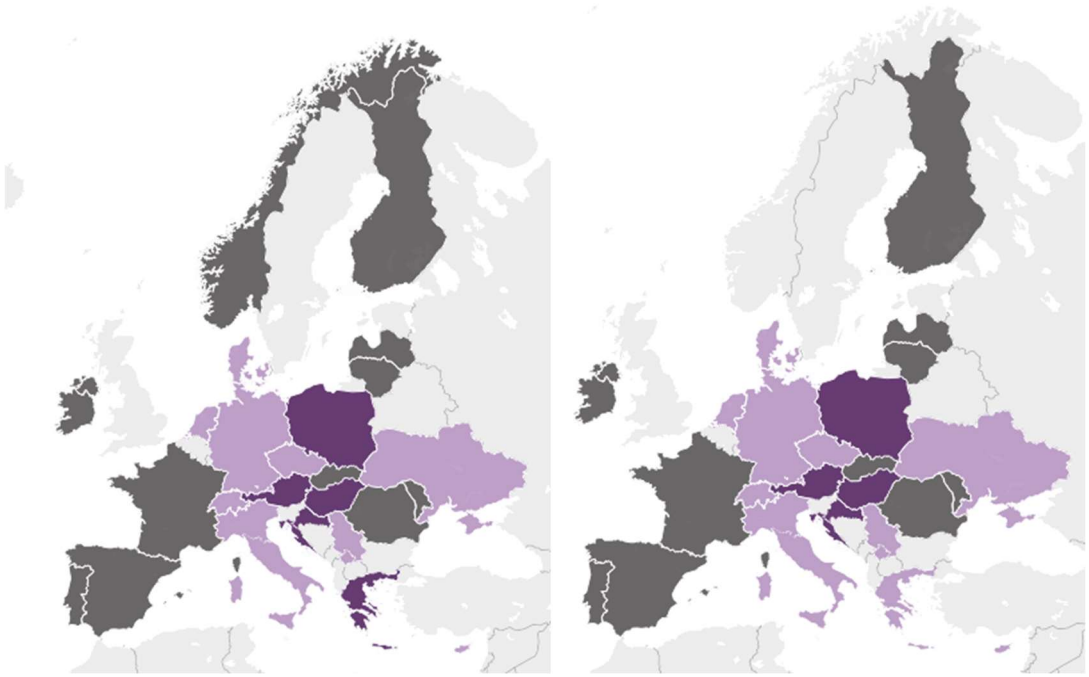
Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted energy demand figures with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
AT	Aligned	Aligned	
CH	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not relevant for ERAA

Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted energy demand figures with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
CY	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Additional loads have been incorporated in the submitted demand figures.
CZ	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	There are no energy demand figures.
DE	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The electricity demand in ERAA26 is lower than in the NECP due to expected delays in electrification. No other energy demand was considered. The submitted data correlates closely with the updated 2025 version of the German greenhouse gas projection report (Treibhausgasprojektionsbericht 2025 https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/treibhausgas-projektionen-2025-fuer-deutschland). The 2024 version of this report was the basis of the NECP 2024.
DK	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.
ES	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	The Spanish NECP only covers up to 2030. For the 2035 NT scenario, the demand forecast was prepared exclusively for the electricity carrier. Internal scenarios were used as a reference for the electrical demand projections ensuring that the data for the intermediate years remained consistent with national publications: the NECP, the NDP, eTSO projections, and the Spanish Economic Forecasting Centre Association.
FI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	
FR	Aligned	Aligned	
GR	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	
HR	Aligned	Aligned	
HU	Aligned	Aligned	We as TSO made a new demand forecast with updated inputs which resulted in lower electricity demand than in the NECP.

Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted energy demand figures with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
IE	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	NECP only goes as far as 2030. Data extrapolated from All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035.
IT	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Target year not covered by NECP
LT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	The NECP covers the period 2021-2030, therefore data for 2035 is missing and TSO forecasts are used.
LV	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	TSO best estimate forecast
MD	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	TSOs' own internal scenarios
MT	Aligned	Aligned	
NI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP and the Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 does not include electricity demand figures for 2030, 2035, 2040 or 2050.
NL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	See response to same question on 2030 assumptions.
NO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		
PL	Aligned	Aligned	
PT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	These figures were specified under ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG

Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted energy demand figures with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
RO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not all quantitative data are available in NECP with the level of detail requested for demand forecasting. We as TSO use the most recent national information available to update the inputs for the energy system scenarios, based on different sources for the evolution of both macroeconomic and energy indicators.
RS	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	New forecasts were done by the TSO in the meantime.
SE			
SK	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Final energy consumption in individual sectors of the national economy, as well as total energy consumption, are based on the WAM scenario of the National Energy Policy Plan (NECP). However, electricity consumption in the NECP is additionally updated based on the latest information on consumption, in particular the consumption of large electricity consumers.
UA	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	our projections are based on direct consultancy with government entities

Alignment of submitted annual electricity demand figures with 2035 NECP



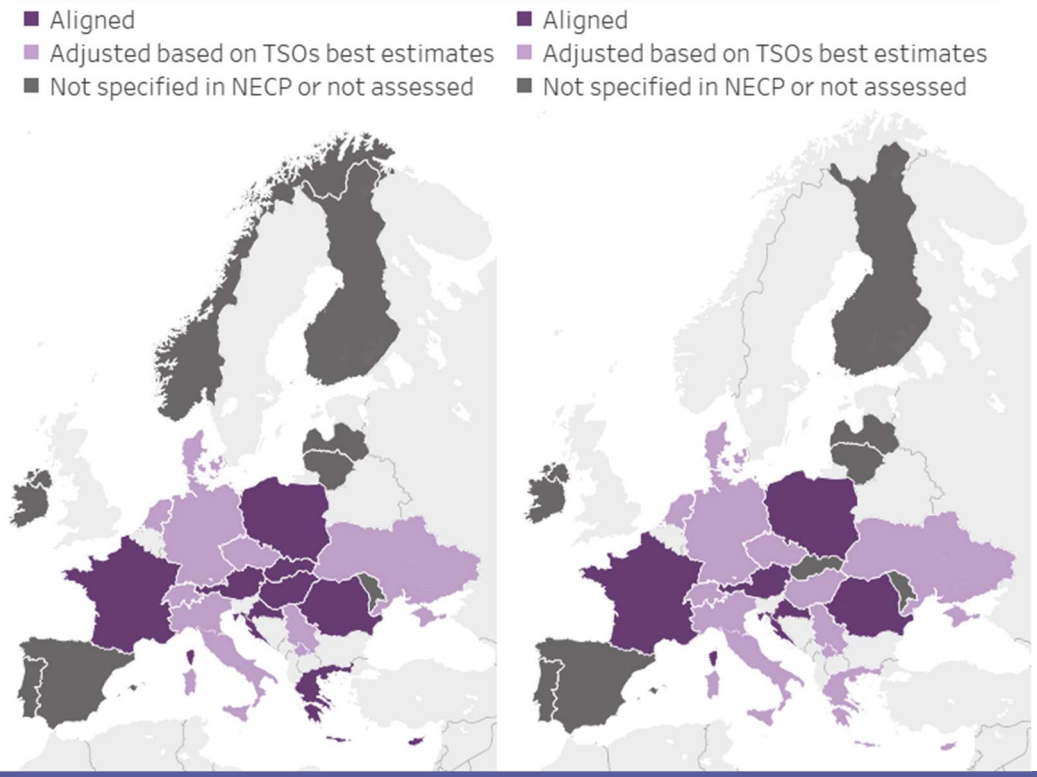
Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted annual electricity demand figures with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
AT	Aligned	Aligned	
CH	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Updates were performed to reflect developments in electricity consumption of data centres, electrical vehicles, and heat pumps. Updates were informally discussed with NRA and ministry.
CY	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Additional loads have been incorporated in the submitted demand figures.

Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted annual electricity demand figures with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
CZ	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Based on NECP, but adjusted to also include the behind-the-meter consumption of prosumers.
DE	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The electricity demand in ERAA26 is lower than in the NECP due du expected delays in electrification. The submitted data correlates closely with the updated 2025 version of the German greenhouse gas projection report (Treibhausgasprojektionsbericht 2025 https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/treibhausgas-projektionen-2025-fuer-deutschland). The 2024 version of this report was the basis of the NECP 2024.
DK	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.
ES	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	The Spanish NECP only covers up to 2030. We used internal scenarios as a reference for the electrical demand projections and ensured that the data for the intermediate years remained consistent with national publications: the NECP, the NDP, eTSO projections, and the Spanish Economic Forecasting Centre Association.
FI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	
FR	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	
GR	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	
HR	Aligned	Aligned	
HU	Aligned	Aligned	We as TSO made a new demand forecast with updated inputs which resulted in lower electricity demand than in the NECP.
IE	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	NECP only goes as far as 2030. Data extrapolated from All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035.

Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted annual electricity demand figures with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
IT	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Target year not covered by NECP
LT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	The NECP covers the period 2021-2030, therefore data for 2035 is missing and TSO forecasts are used.
LV	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	TSO best estimate forecast
MD	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	TSOs' own internal scenarios
MT	Aligned	Aligned	
NI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP and the Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 does not include electricity demand figures for 2030, 2035, 2040 or 2050.
NL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	See response to same question on 2030 assumptions.
NO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		
PL	Aligned	Aligned	
PT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	These figures were specified under ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG
RO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not all quantitative data are available in NECP with the level of detail requested for electricity demand forecasting. We use TSO's historical data and own assumptions based on different sources for the evolution of both macroeconomic and energy indicators.

Country	Please confirm alignment of submitted annual electricity demand figures with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
RS	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	New forecasts were done by the TSO in the meantime.
SE			
SK	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Final energy consumption in individual sectors of the national economy, as well as total energy consumption, are based on the WAM scenario of the National Energy Policy Plan (NECP). However, electricity consumption in the NECP is additionally updated based on the latest information on consumption, in particular the consumption of large electricity consumers (part of industry).
UA	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	our projections are based on direct consultancy with government entities

Alignment of renewable electricity generation capacities with 2035 NECP



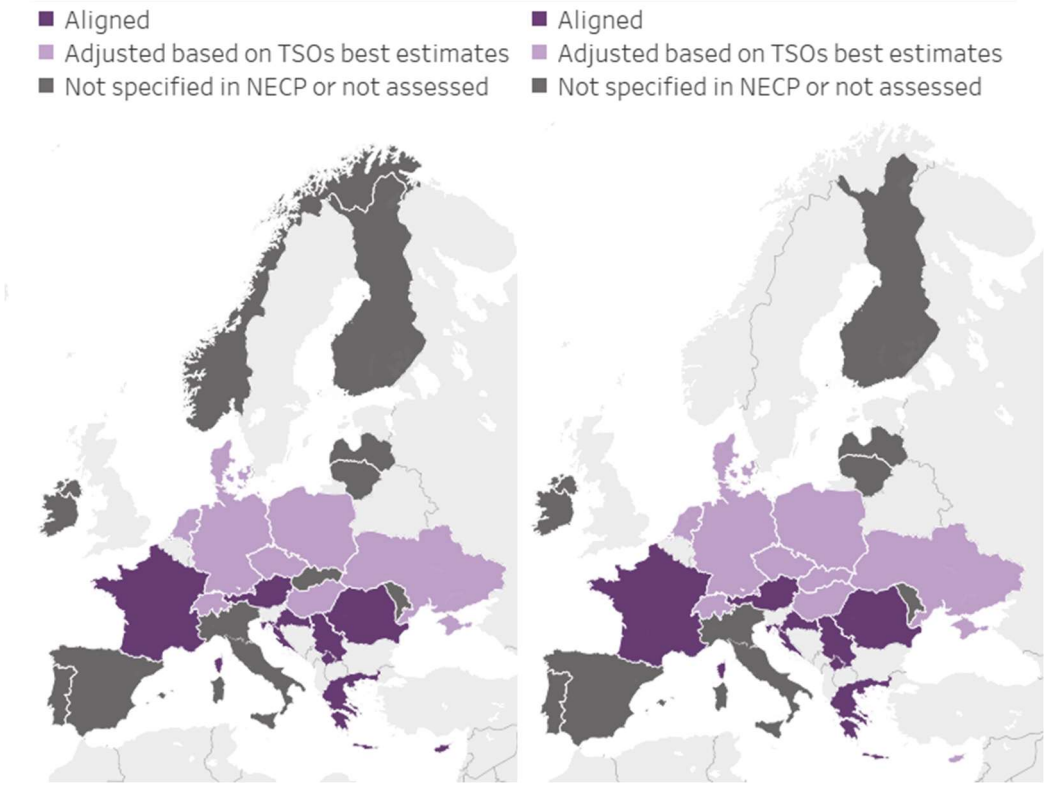
Country	Please confirm alignment of renewable electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
AT	Aligned	Aligned	Submitted capacity aligned with the climate target of 100% yearly domestic electricity generation (generated energy equivalent to electricity demand) from renewable sources as of 2030 and carbon neutrality in Austria by 2040.
CH	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Updates were performed to reflect developments in capacities of solar, wind and hydro. These updates were informally discussed with NRA and ministry.

Country	Please confirm alignment of renewable electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
CY	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	
CZ	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Solar and Wind capacities are based on an expert study performed in summer 2025, which reflects the current trends and development.
DE	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	In general the renewable electricity capacities are in line with a) Scenario B of the German National Development Plan for Electricity (Netzentwicklungsplan Strom 2037/2045 (2025) https://www.netzentwicklungsplan.de/nep-aktuell/netzentwicklungsplan-20372045-2025)). Scenario B shows a renewable pathway that is in line with national targets. b) The 2025 update of the German greenhouse gas projections report, where the NECP is based on in general. PV: In line with NECP Onshore: above NECP Offshore: below NECP
DK	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.
ES	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	National Long-Term Strategy, information from stakeholders, etc.
FI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	
FR	Aligned	Aligned	Renewable electricity generation capacities are aligned with the “R3” trajectory of RTE’s Bilan Prévisionnel 2025 study and are in the cone of trajectories currently debated and submitted to consultation by the national authorities.

Country	Please confirm alignment of renewable electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
GR	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	
HR	Aligned	Aligned	
HU	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	
IE	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	NECP only goes as far as 2030. Data extrapolated from All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035.
IT	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Target year not covered by NECP
LT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	The NECP covers the period 2021-2030, therefore data for 2035 is missing and TSO forecasts are used, based on existing state strategic planning documents, e.g.National Energy Independence Strategy, approved in June, 2024.
LV	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	TSO best estimate forecast, issued technical requirements for new RES connections, new transmission projects to facilitate the RES production
MD	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	TSOs' own internal scenarios
MT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Onshore solar PV - no information beyond 2030 was provided in the NECP. Offshore renewables aligned with MS non binding agreements.
NI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP.
NL	Adjusted based on	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	See response to same question on 2030 assumptions.

Country	Please confirm alignment of renewable electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
	TSOs best estimates		
NO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		
PL	Aligned	Aligned	
PT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	These figures were specified under ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG
RO	Aligned	Aligned	
RS	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	For 2035, the data was based on TSO's contractual obligations and connection requests.
SE			
SK	Aligned	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	
UA	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	

Alignment of thermal and electricity generation capacities with 2035 NECP



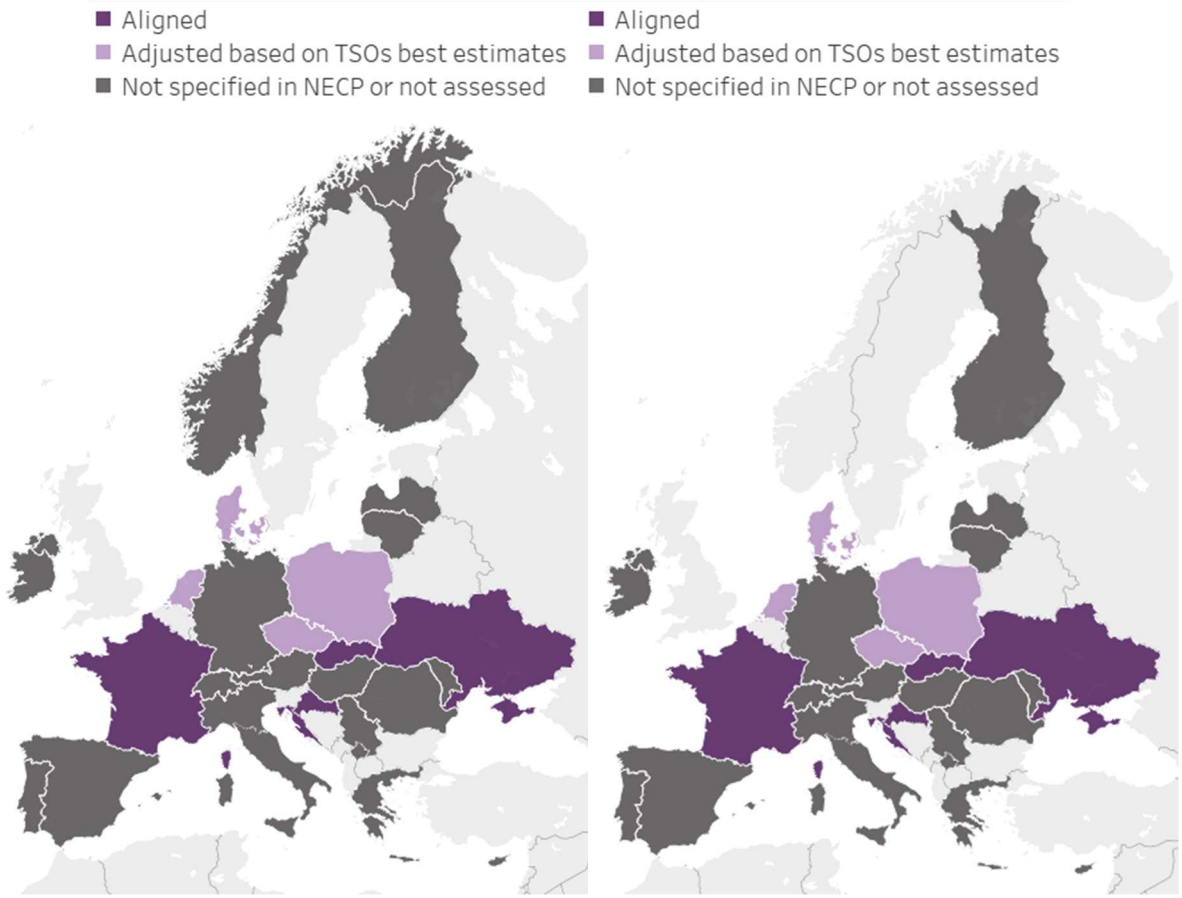
Country	Please confirm alignment of thermal and (including nuclear) electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
AT	Aligned	Aligned	Submitted capacity aligned with the climate target of 100% yearly domestic electricity generation (generated energy equivalent to electricity demand) from renewable sources as of 2030 and carbon neutrality in Austria by 2040. Thermal capacity progressively reducing over the horizon due to aging of thermal fleet and according to an internal survey with national power plants operators.

Country	Please confirm alignment of thermal and (including nuclear) electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
CH	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Power plants Beznau I and II follow the official decommissioning date provided by the power plant operator. Power plants Leibstadt and Gösgen follow a 60 year lifetime.
CY	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	
CZ	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Submitted data were collected directly from the operators of the power plants.
DE	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Coal: In the NECP a coal phase-out is predetermined exogenously by 2030 in the scenario WAM and by 2035 in the scenario WEM. In ERAA26, however, the coal phase-out is reported based on the legal framework (KVBG, 08/2020), which means that a total of 6 GW of coal capacity is still installed in 2035. However, there is an option to decommission the power plants endogenously within the model as part of the EVA process. Gas: In the NECP scenario WAM, 30.8 GW of natural gas and 23.8 GW of hydrogen power plants are assumed for 2035 – while in scenario WEM 32.3 GW of natural gas and no hydrogen power plants are assumed. Due to the hesitant political developments regarding a capacity mechanism, there is no legal basis or any other sign for a rapid increase in installed capacity. For ERAA26, the current fleet of gas power plants is only extended by power plants that are currently in construction. Moreover, no new hydrogen or fuel switched power plants are assumed for this Data Collection for the target year 2035.
DK	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.
ES	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Nuclear: Official Closure Schedule from Ministry. Others: Ministry / Useful Lifetime
FI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	

Country	Please confirm alignment of thermal and (including nuclear) electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
FR	Aligned	Aligned	Nuclear capacities are aligned with NECP for 2030/2035. There are no targets for other thermal generation capacities in the NECP 2030 ; the data submitted corresponds to the best information made available by power producers in call for evidence performed in National adequacy study Bilan prévisionnel 2025.
GR	Aligned	Aligned	
HR	Aligned	Aligned	
HU	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Nuclear and oil is aligned, we foresee more gas capacity than in NECP based on plans of power plants (regular consultation).
IE	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	NECP only goes as far as 2030. Data extrapolated from All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035.
IT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Target year not covered by NECP
LT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	The NECP covers the period 2021-2030, therefore data for 2035 is missing and TSO forecasts are used, based on information, received during the annual survey of the largest electricity producers on long-term capacity development/decommissioning plans and existing state strategic planning documents, e.g.National Energy Independence Strategy, approved in June, 2024.
LV	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	TSO best estimate forecast
MD	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	TSOs' own internal scenarios
MT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Time horizon of Electricity generation capacity in NECP is till 2030.

Country	Please confirm alignment of thermal and (including nuclear) electricity generation capacities with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
NI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP.
NL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	See response to same question on 2030 assumptions.
NO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		
PL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	NECP project (WAM scenariio) is a base for dataset to ERAA 2026 with necessary update regarding to the Capacity Market auctions results as well as available for PSE informations from producers.
PT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	These figures were specified under ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG
RO	Aligned	Aligned	
RS	Aligned	Aligned	/
SE			
SK	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	The thermal electricity generation capacities set out in the NECP are not as detailed as those required by the ERAA2026. The capacities in the ERAA2026 are based on the most recent operator technology information.
UA	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	projections are based on consultancy with the companies, which own generations

Alignment of DSR with 2035 NECP



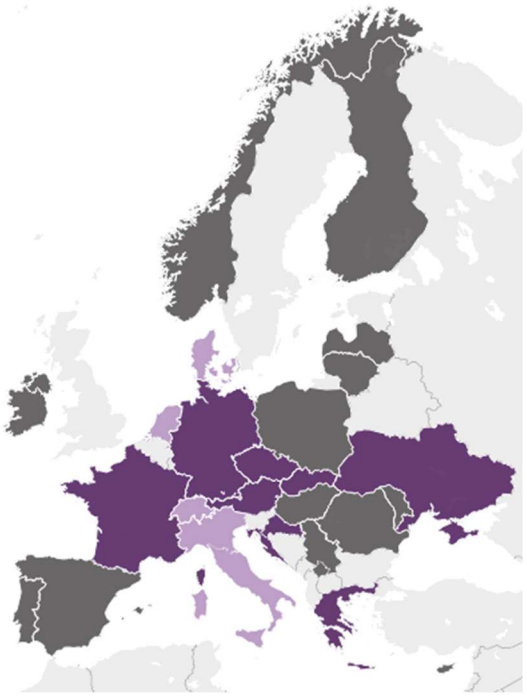
Countr	Please confirm alignment of DSR with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
AT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Expected available implicit and explicit DSR capacity included in the submitted data. EVA may assess additional potential according to default approach in ERAA. The total RES and DSR (equivalent) submitted capacity aligned with the climate target of 100%

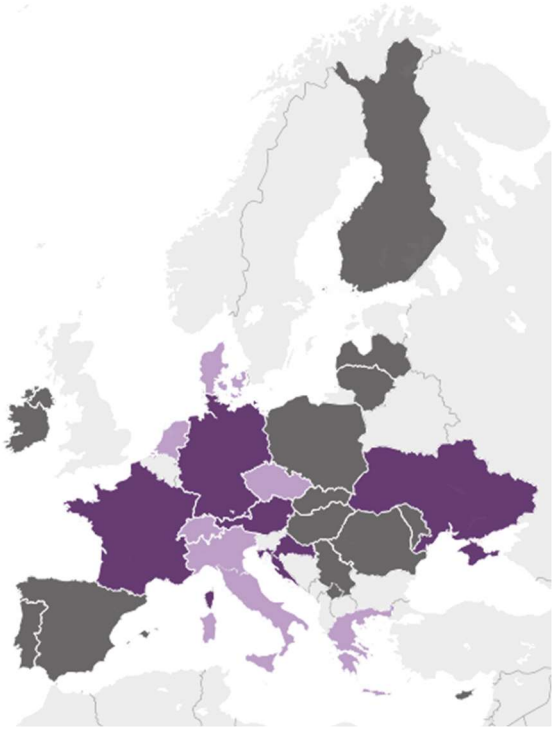
Country	Please confirm alignment of DSR with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
			yearly domestic electricity generation (generated energy equivalent to electricity demand) from renewable sources as of 2030 and carbon neutrality in Austria by 2040.
CH	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	No explicit DSR capacity was given, as informally discussed with NRA and ministry.
CY	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	N/A
CZ	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	DSR potential is based on an expert study, corrected by ERAA EVA results and further by recent developments in the field in Czechia.
DE	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	DSR is not specified in the NECP and taken from national studies. Data refers to the German National Development Plan for Electricity (https://www.netzentwicklungsplan.de/nep-aktuell/netzentwicklungsplan-20372045-2025) and the system analysis 2026 (not published yet).
DK	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.
ES	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	It is included in the expansion analysis of the EVA process
FI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	
FR	Aligned	Aligned	Demand response — particularly demand shedding capacities — is consistent with the national target of reaching around 6.5 GW by 2030. This target covers demand shedding across various sectors, excluding new electricity uses such as electric mobility and hydrogen, for which no NECP target has been set. Several flexibility scenarios have been analyzed.
GR	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	DSR is not explicitly quantified defined in the NECP
HR	Aligned	Aligned	

Country	Please confirm alignment of DSR with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
HU	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	No concrete provision about DSR is included in the NECP.
IE	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	NECP only goes as far as 2030. Data extrapolated from All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035.
IT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Target year not covered by NECP
LT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	The NECP covers the period 2021-2030, therefore data for 2035 is missing and TSO forecasts are used.
LV	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	TSO best estimate forecast
MD	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	TSOs' own internal scenarios
MT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Demand-Side Response was not included in the data submitted for ERAA2026.
NI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP.
NL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	See response to same question on 2030 assumptions.
NO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		
PL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	In NECP project the common level of DSR and import is presented. Therefore the data submitted to the ERAA model is based on the DSR level from CONE study. However this level is not directly indicated in for ERAA 2026 model, DSR is allowed to expand by the EVA up to expansion constrains provided in PEMMDB. Expansion constrains reflects to the values from CONE study.

Country	Please confirm alignment of DSR with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
PT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	DSR was not included in ERAA since there is no indication regarding DSR in PT NECP
RO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	N/A No concrete DSR data is included in the NECP.
RS	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	/
SE			
SK	Aligned	Aligned	
UA	Aligned	Aligned	no DSR

Alignment of electrolysers installed capacities with NECP 2035



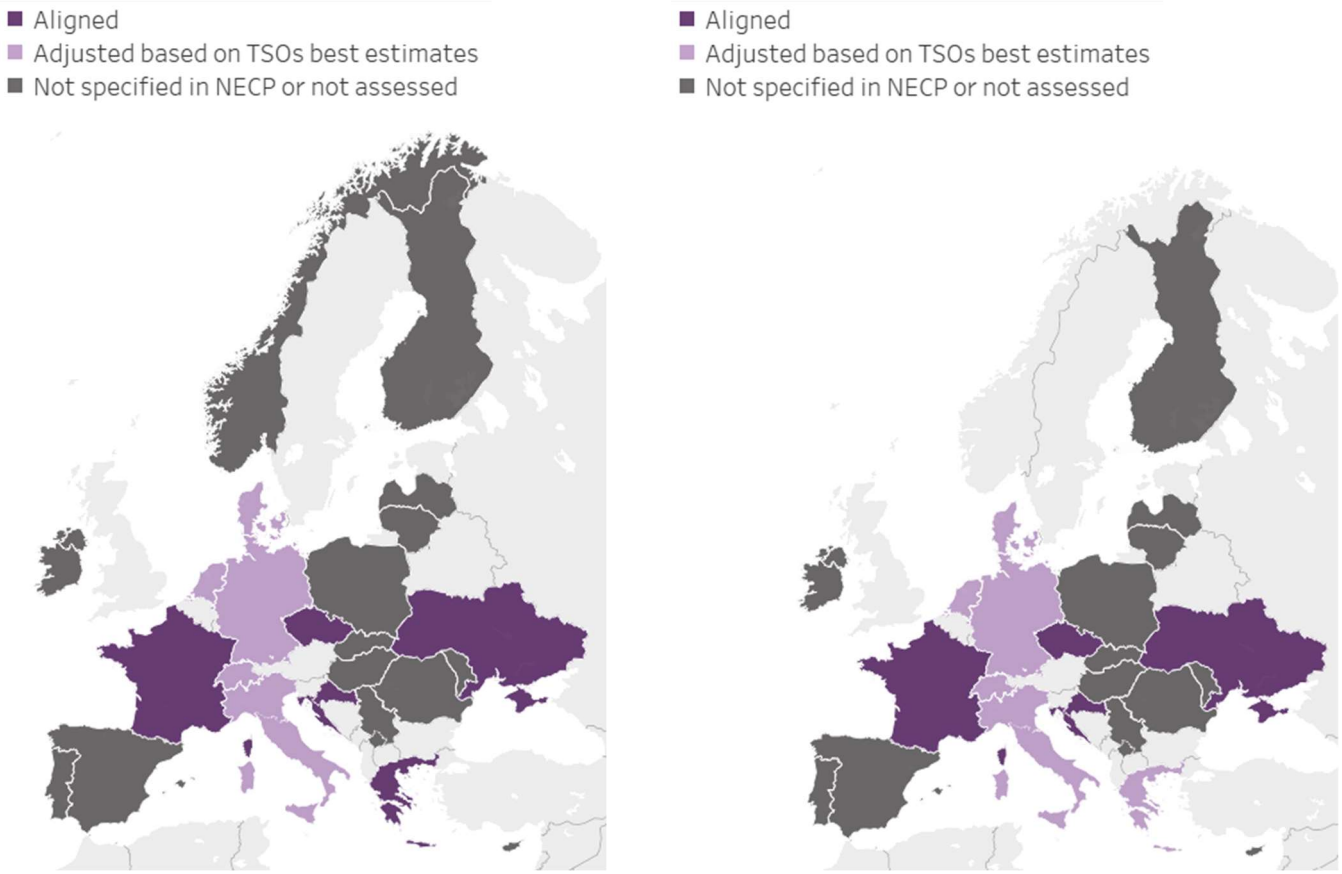


Country	Please confirm alignment of electrolysers installed capacities with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
AT	Aligned	Aligned	
CH	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Updates were performed to reflect the current development of electrolysers in Switzerland. Updates were informally discussed with NRA and ministry.
CY	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	N/A
CZ	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	
DE	Aligned	Aligned	

Country	Please confirm alignment of electrolysers installed capacities with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
DK	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.
ES	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	The values are aligned with ENTSOE-ENTSOG scenarios
FI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	
FR	Aligned	Aligned	
GR	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	
HR	Aligned	Aligned	
HU	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	As an official resource we only have the HU H2 strategy from 2021. For 2035 NECP in ERAA 2026 we considered this official target.
IE	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	NECP only goes as far as 2030. Data extrapolated from All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035
IT	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Target year not covered by NECP
LT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	The NECP covers the period 2021-2030, therefore data for 2035 is missing and TSO forecasts are used, based on existing state strategic planning documents, e.g.National Energy Independence Strategy, approved in June, 2024.
LV	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Consultancy with developers of Electrolysers
MD	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	TSOs' own internal scenarios

Country	Please confirm alignment of electrolysers installed capacities with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
MT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Time horizon of NECP is till 2030, however we do not expect any installation of electrolysers by 2035.
NI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP.
NL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	See response to same question on 2030 assumptions.
NO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		
PL	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Reverse-engineering carried out to retrieve some data from supporting analysis
PT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	These figures were specified under ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG
RO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Data not available for 2035 in NECP, the submitted figures are based on TSO forecast, validated by the Ministry.
RS	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	/
SE			
SK	Aligned	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	
UA	Aligned	Aligned	no hydrogen electrolysers

Alignment of hydrogen production capacities with NECP 2035



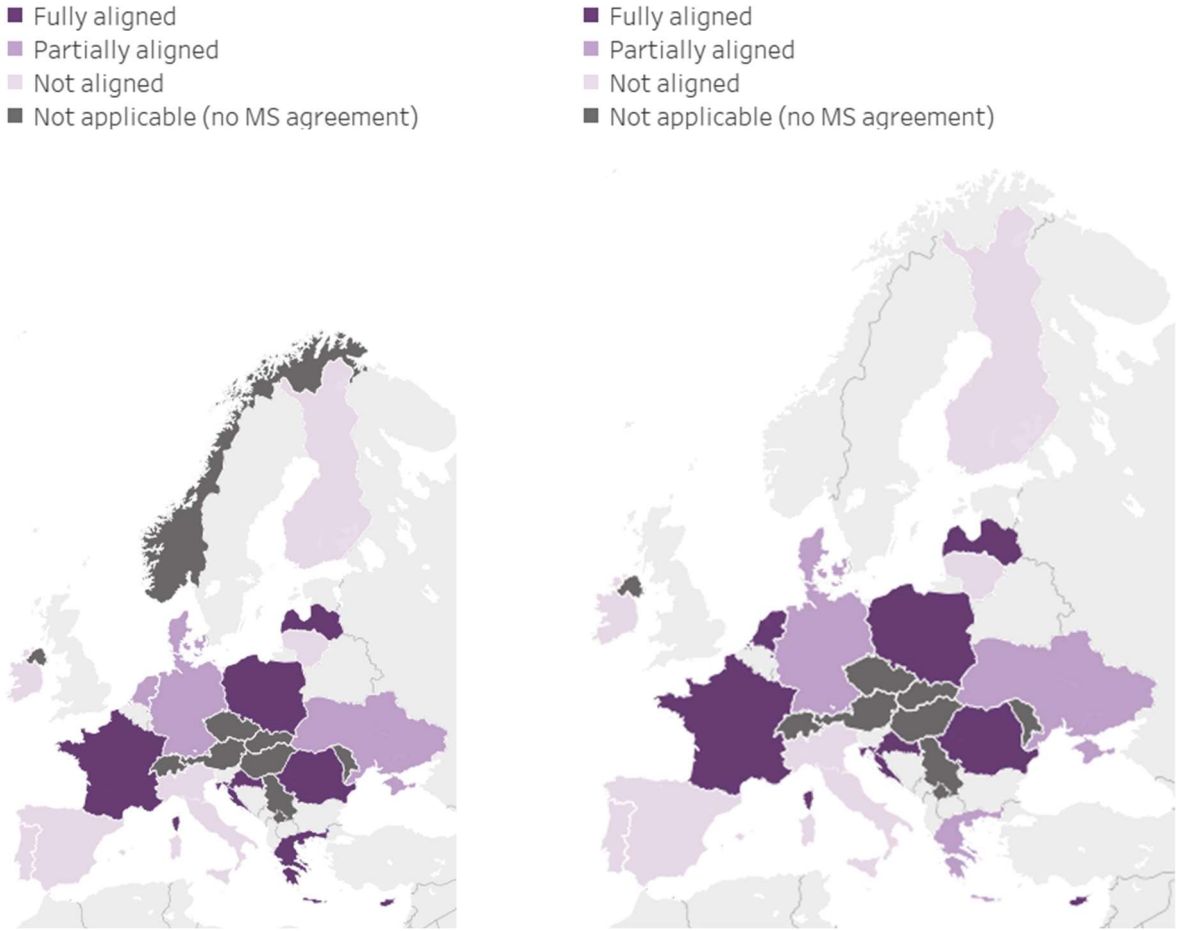
Country	Please confirm alignment of hydrogen production (SMR & pyrolysis) capacities with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
AT			
CH	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Not relevant to ERAA

Country	Please confirm alignment of hydrogen production (SMR & pyrolysis) capacities with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
CY	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	N/A
CZ	Aligned	Aligned	
DE	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Not relevant for ERAA.
DK	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.
ES	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	N/A
FI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	
FR	Aligned	Aligned	
GR	Aligned	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	
HR	Aligned	Aligned	
HU	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	We didnt assess hydrogen production (SMR or pyrolysis) during the data collection of ERAA 2026.
IE	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	NECP only goes as far as 2030.
IT	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Target year not covered by NECP

Country	Please confirm alignment of hydrogen production (SMR & pyrolysis) capacities with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
LT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	
LV	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Consultancy with developers of hydrogen technology
MD	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	TSOs' own internal scenarios
MT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Time horizon of NECP is till 2030, however we do not expect any hydrogen production by 2035.
NI	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Northern Ireland does not have an NECP. Furthermore, no hydrogen is included in the ERAA 26 submission as it is not included in the All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment.
NL	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	Adjusted based on TSOs best estimates	See response to same question on 2030 assumptions.
NO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed		
PL	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Out of scope of the data collection for ERAA purpose.
PT	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	There is no indication regarding SMR and pyrolysis production of H2 in NECP (just green H2).
RO	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	N/A NECP contains only generic information
RS	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	/

Country	Please confirm alignment of hydrogen production (SMR & pyrolysis) capacities with the NECP for 2035		If not aligned or not specified, please specify the technology and justify together with the source which is used instead
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
SE			
SK	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	Not specified in NECP or not assessed	ERAA 2026 does not require data of hydrogen production.
UA	Aligned	Aligned	no hydrogen electrolysers

Compliance with Member States' non-binding offshore agreements



Country	Is the 2030 dataset aligned with Member States' non-binding offshore agreements?		If not or partially aligned for the 2030 dataset, please describe discrepancies and justify
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
AT	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	
CH	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	
CY	Fully aligned	Fully aligned	
CZ	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	
DE	Partially aligned	Partially aligned	Based on the current project status it is unlikely to reach the envisaged 30 GW of offshore wind power in North and Baltic sea. This is already stated in footnote 11 of the non-binding offshore agreements: "expansion may fall short of the target by approximately 1 year due to project lead times and grid delays".
DK	Partially aligned	Partially aligned	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with Member States' non-binding agreements on offshore from back in december 2024.
ES	Not aligned	Not aligned	To date, no projects have materialized that would lead one to think the Member States' non-binding offshore agreements' objectives will be met.
FI	Not aligned	Not aligned	Offshore wind data reflects the TSOs' latest views on offshore wind development.
FR	Fully aligned	Fully aligned	The 2030 dataset of the ERAA 2026 is aligned with the reference scenario of the SDDR 2025 (the French NDP). The draft of the French NDP was released after the Member State' non binding offshore agreements were communicated.
GR	Fully aligned	Partially aligned	
HR	Fully aligned	Fully aligned	
HU	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	
IE	Not aligned	Not aligned	Atlantic & Northern Sea non-binding offshore goals specifies 0.45 GW & 4.7 GW of offshore renewable generation by 2030, respectively. ERAA26 submitted data, aligning with the All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035 which uses the Sustainability and Energy Authority

Country	Is the 2030 dataset aligned with Member States' non-binding offshore agreements?		If not or partially aligned for the 2030 dataset, please describe discrepancies and justify
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
			of Ireland's report entitled "Forecasts of plausible rates of generation technology deployment 2024 - 2040", is approx 1.3 GW of offshore capacity in 2030.
IT	Not aligned	Not aligned	The dataset reports higher values than those indicated in the non-binding agreements
LT	Not aligned	Not aligned	Given the status of the first offshore wind project and the unsuccessful tender for the development of the second offshore wind, the implementation of the offshore projects has been postponed. In the best case scenario, offshore wind capacity will reach 1400 MW in 2035, instead of 2030, as planned in the NECP.
LV	Fully aligned	Fully aligned	
MD	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	
MT	Fully aligned	Fully aligned	
NI	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	
NL	Partially aligned	Fully aligned	A few years of delay for 2 GW offshore wind capacity in 2030 according to Ministry of Climate and Green Growth (KGG) https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/windenergie-op-zee/nieuwe-windparken-op-zee#ontwikkelingen-in-2025
NO	Not applicable (no MS agreement)		
PL	Fully aligned	Fully aligned	
PT	Not aligned	Not aligned	The most recent best available estimate does not foresee the development of offshore wind capacity as before indicated for 2030-2040 by MS. These figures were specified under ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by DGEG.
RO	Fully aligned	Fully aligned	
RS	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	/
SE			
SK	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	Not applicable (no MS agreement)	

Country	Is the 2030 dataset aligned with Member States' non-binding offshore agreements?		If not or partially aligned for the 2030 dataset, please describe discrepancies and justify
	NECP	T&P	NECP for ERAA 2026
UA	Partially aligned	Partially aligned	the situation with offshore is unclear in Ukraine

Out-of-market measures

Country	What out-of-market measures do you have at your disposal in order to address potential shortfalls in supply?	Please provide a quantification of the out-of-market measures that could be used to address potential shortfalls in supply	Please explain how the out-of-market measures contribute to system adequacy for your country
AT	Grid reserves contracted from existing thermal units.	Specific individual units with different seasonal and temporal commitment.	The grid reserves address other operational security needs such as redispatch and congestion management, but do not contribute to address potential structural generation adequacy assessed in the ERAA.
CH	Generation reserves and also demand reserves (approved by Parlament but directives still not finalised).	Thermal units providing an amount of 250 MW will be available until 2033.	Generation reserves could be activated if the day ahead market does not close.
CY	None	N/A	N/A
CZ	The notification process for capacity mechanism (accelerated procedure through CISAF) is currently ongoing, but the timeline is not clear due to the change of the administration after elections.	To be determined.	If approved, the CM will ensure support for sufficient capacity in the system to ensure system adequacy.
DE	- Capacity reserve: Reserve for unforeseeable events, which are activated in case of a lack of market clearance (D-1 and ID). They can also be used to resolve grid congestions. - Grid reserve: Used to resolve congestions and contains different types of power plants located in Germany. In emergency situations, it can be used for adequacy in grid operation, if not needed for solving grid congestion. However, in terms of system	- Capacity reserve: until 30 September 2026, a total capacity of 1.2 GW of gas-fired power plants outside the market is available. These power plants have to be available within maximum 12 hours. - Grid reserve: In January 2026, it comprised a total capacity of 7.6 GW. - Special Network Equipment: a total of 1200 MW are available for curative redispatch. - Ancillary services: FCR of 584 MW and	The capacity reserve contributes 1231 MW to national adequacy (from October 2024 until September 2026). Other reserves have a different purpose than coping with resource adequacy, such as grid stabilization. Even though they must be activated to ensure resource adequacy as last resort, these may already be partly exhausted for their primary purpose.

Country	What out-of-market measures do you have at your disposal in order to address potential shortfalls in supply?	Please provide a quantification of the out-of-market measures that could be used to address potential shortfalls in supply	Please explain how the out-of-market measures contribute to system adequacy for your country
	forecasting, its availability is not sufficiently reliable to be counted on during national scarcity situations. Therefore, it is excluded in ERAA26. - Frequency restoration reserves - Special network equipment: used only for redispatch	FFR of 2531 MW (positive)/ 2158 MW (negative)	
DK	Besides FRR and FCR, Energinet has not reported any out-of-market measures as part of the ERAA dataset, because capacity mechanisms (capacity markets/strategic reserves) are not utilised in DK at the moment. Reserve/ancillary service capacity is normally considered out-of-market (dayahead market). Data for both FCR and FRR have been provided. The National Resource Adequacy Assessment 2025 of Denmark, performed by Energinet, proposed, in cooperation with the Danish Energy Agency, an investigation of the possibility of and impact of establishing a capacity mechanism in Denmark. The result of this analysis is not yet finalized	Total reserve requirement in the ERAA 2025 is estimated for DKE1 to be 663 MW in 2035. For DKW1, the requirement is estimated to be 729 MW in 2035.	The fast frequency regulating reserves (FCR, FFR) cannot be expected to be used for maintaining adequacy of power supply, as they are reserved for responding to instantaneous and major operational disturbances at the synchronous area level. FCR and FFR comprises a very small share of the total reserve requirement. In situations where scarcity from the dayahead market carries over into the operational hour, this will manifest as an imbalance between electricity consumption and production, which must be managed by the control center. This imbalance will need to be mitigated through activation of the imbalance reserves (FRR), which means that this type of reserve can, in fact, be used in cases of power scarcity.
ES	N/A	N/A	
FI			
FR	The various post-market measures that RTE can activate before resorting to targeted load shedding are highly heterogeneous and include: reducing voltage on distribution networks, contractual interruptibility for large consumers,	Voltage reduction results in approximately 4% load reduction but is limited to a few consecutive hours. The impact of other measures is more uncertain in terms of load reduction and duration.	Out-of-market measures are activated by RTE when needed

Country	What out-of-market measures do you have at your disposal in order to address potential shortfalls in supply?	Please provide a quantification of the out-of-market measures that could be used to address potential shortfalls in supply	Please explain how the out-of-market measures contribute to system adequacy for your country
	public calls for citizen action (EcoWatt), and margins generated by exceptional agreements with neighbouring grid operators (via 'back-up contracts')		
GR			
HR			
HU	Balancing market products (FRR, FCR) are available; however, these are used for frequency containment and restoration, not for addressing potential shortfalls in supply. There is a process in place for rotational load shedding, based on national regulation. This can be activated as a last resort, after all market-based methods are deemed insufficient to solve the shortfall in supply.	The capacity available for rotational load shedding is 75% of the average hourly load on a winter day specified for country-level measurement, based on national regulation. The requirement is that the electricity supply of the key consumers need to be maintained as long as possible even during a crisis situation.	Rotational load shedding is available as a last resort when all market-based mechanisms fail to solve the adequacy problem.
IE	The Commission for Regulation of Utilities (CRU) concluded its CRU Information Paper Security of Electricity Supply – Programme of Actions, in July 2025. As part of the actions from the CRU-led Security of Supply programme, the CRU directed EirGrid to procure Temporary Emergency Generation (TEG) and Retain Existing Units (REU) to proactively mitigate the risks of an electricity crisis as defined by Regulation (EU) 2019/941 and the Risk Preparedness Plan (RPP) for Ireland. The TEG and REU can only be used in emergency situations and therefore are not intended to be available to meet growing and enduring demand due to social or economic growth.	650 MW of Temporary Emergency Generation (TEG) and 520 MW of Retention of Existing Units - both of which are not modelled in ERAA.	Information Paper for TEG found here: https://cms.eirgrid.ie/sites/default/files/publications/TEG-Information-Note-Ver-1_0-2025-03-26.pdf Information Paper for REU found here: https://cruie-live-96ca64acab2247eca8a850a7e54b-5b34f62.divio-media.com/documents/Security_of_Electricity_Supply_Retention_of_Moneypoint_Units_Information_Paper.pdf
IT	capacity market		They incentivize capacity that would otherwise exit the English market

Country	What out-of-market measures do you have at your disposal in order to address potential shortfalls in supply?	Please provide a quantification of the out-of-market measures that could be used to address potential shortfalls in supply	Please explain how the out-of-market measures contribute to system adequacy for your country
LT			
LV	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	We implement low shading measures by load disconnections in the 6-10 kV voltage range.We have established emergency help contracts with neighboring TSOs.	400 MW (by low shading)	Out-of-market measures such as those listed above help to balance the system
MT	Malta has Multiple emergency plants to make up for generation shortfalls, These are the D2A and D2B emergency generation units, the GT9 unit and the Leased emergency plant (owned by UNEC).	D2A, D2B, and GT9 emergency power plant, capacity: 175MW during winter and 150MW during summer in total. Leased emergency plant, capacity: 60MW.	D2A, D2B,and GT9 are used for the N-1 contingency or to balance demand and generation in case load increases above what market resources can provide. The Leased emergency plant can also be used to balance demand, however its primary purpose is to maintain N-1 contingency if D2A and D2B are being used for demand. D2A and GT9 also have black-start capability. The emergency plants also run on diesel, where as the main power plants run on natural gas. Therefore, the emergency plants also provide a fuel mix in case one fuel type is unavailable. Note: the D3 generation plant has 4 units that can run both on natural gas and diesel.
NI			
NL	Currently there are no specific out-of market measures at our disposal in order to address potential shortfalls in supply, other than the general measures that TSOs can	Currently there are no specific out-of market measures at our disposal in order to address potential shortfalls in supply, other than the general measures that TSOs can	Currently there are no specific out-of market measures at our disposal in order to address potential shortfalls in supply, other than the general measures that TSOs can

Country	What out-of-market measures do you have at your disposal in order to address potential shortfalls in supply?	Please provide a quantification of the out-of-market measures that could be used to address potential shortfalls in supply	Please explain how the out-of-market measures contribute to system adequacy for your country
	and are allowed when the electricity system is declared to be in a 'non-normal' state.	and are allowed when the electricity system is declared to be in a 'non-normal' state.	and are allowed when the electricity system is declared to be in a 'non-normal' state.
NO	None		
PL	1. DSR contracted for the period up to 2030, as a part of the already concluded Capacity Market auctions. 2. Voluntary DSR contracted with consumers for the period from April 2025 till March 2026. 3. Additional must-run understood as the increase of the contracted infeed of CHPs. 4. Administrative load reduction according to the national legislation: ˜Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 23 July 2007 on the Detailed Principles and procedures of Introducing Limitations on Sale of Solid Fuels and Supply and Consumption of Electricity or Heat (Journal of Laws of 2007, No. 133, item 924). The description of this measure is also described in the draft of Risk-preparedness plan (draft is not publicly available). 5. Agreements on emergency energy exchange with neighbouring TSOs / Agreement on assistance for active power delivery with CEPS (“NCER 21”).	1. Average values: - 2026: 1491-1666 MW a), b) - 2027: 1539 MW c) - 2028: 979 MW c) - 2029: 1691 MW c), d) - 2030: 1329 MW c) a) level dependent on quarter; b) values from main and additional CM auctions; c) reduction tests did not proceed yet, effective level may be lower; d) probability of overestimation, verification is ongoing; 2. Level cannot be assessed. Availability not guaranteed and depends on voluntary counterparty offers. 3. Availability and level depend on weather conditions (heat demand). 4. Administrative load reduction refers to electricity consumers throughout the year, for which the contracted power is set above 300 kW. There are many exceptions for the above-mentioned consumers, for which load curtailment cannot be used. 5. Level depends on availability of interconnections and power in neighbouring TSOs.	These out-of-market measures are operational ones, their role is to restore reserves in the system and therefore they do not contribute to the system adequacy in medium- and long-term perspective. The exception is DSR within CM, which is applied in ERAA final results with a dedicated comment.
PT	Out-of-market measures include a CCGT (990 MW) in PT for ERAA 2026, until the end of 2029	Out-of-market measures include a CCGT (990 MW) in PT for ERAA 2026, until the end of 2029	This is a measure that currently the system operator has at its disposal in case of lack of capacity

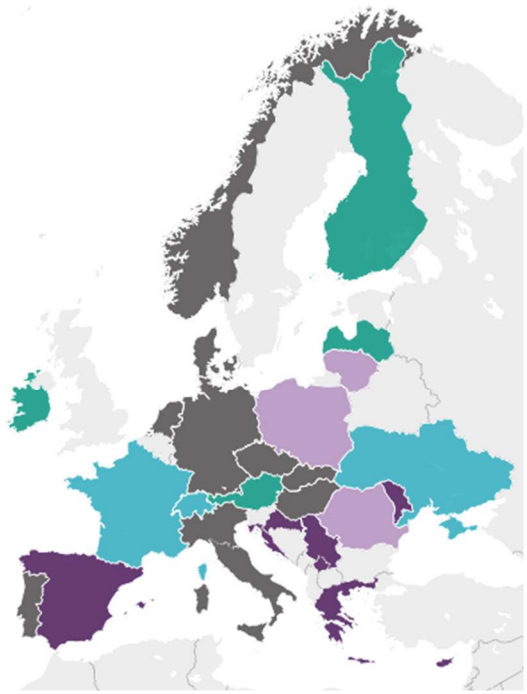
Country	What out-of-market measures do you have at your disposal in order to address potential shortfalls in supply?	Please provide a quantification of the out-of-market measures that could be used to address potential shortfalls in supply	Please explain how the out-of-market measures contribute to system adequacy for your country
RO	No out-of-market measures considered for ERAA 2026. Data for both FCR and FRR have been provided. In crisis situations in the operation of the national power system, the Romanian TSO may apply the safeguard regulation issued by the NRA.		
RS	/	/	/
SE			
SK	Measures to address decreases and increases in frequency (FCR); measures to address voltage drops and surges; measures to prevent overloading of elements; measures to prevent imbalance (ancillary services in general)	Regarding FCR, aFRR and mFRR, the estimated total market node requirements in the years relevant to ERAA 2026 are as follows: - 2028: total market node requirement: 747 MW - 2030: total market node requirement: 807 MW - 2033: total market node requirement: 813 MW - 2035: total market node requirement: 820 MW	To prevent the emergence and spread of major system failures (management of critical conditions in the ES SR), a system of preventive measures (Defence Plan) has been created with the aim of keeping the power system of the SR in stable operation as much as possible. These measures are described in the Technical Rules of SEPS.
UA	NTC growth	15-20% from peak demand	essential decrease of LOLE and EENS

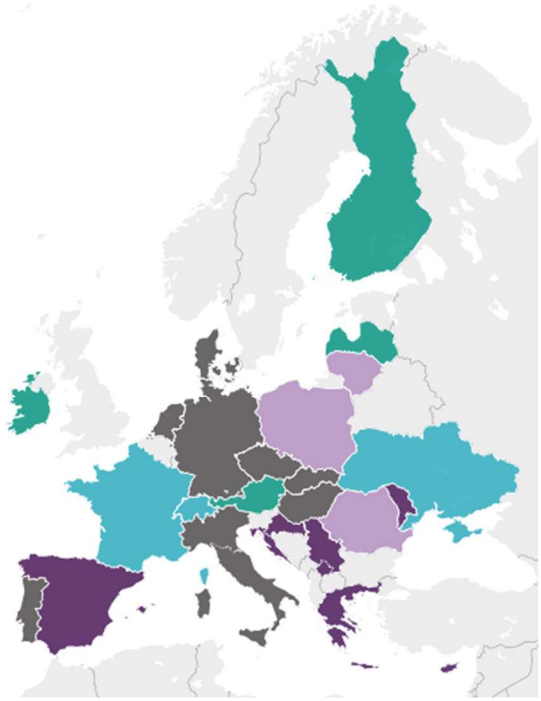
Interconnections

Compliance with 70% for borders

- NECP
- 70% Target
- Projects of common interest
- Specific project delays
- Other

- NECP
- 70% Target
- Projects of common interest
- Specific project delays
- Other





Country	What were the primary drivers for the data related to interconnections ?		If other for ERAA 2026, please specify		Please further explain the primary drivers for the data related to interconnections submitted in the PEMMDB app	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
AT	Projects of common interest	Projects of common interest	NECP, NEP, ÖNIP	NECP, NEP, ÖNIP		
CH	Specific project delays	Specific project delays	Expected policy changes	Expected policy changes	In addition to the specific project delays, the evolution of capacity calculation mechanisms has also been considered.	In addition to the specific project delays, the evolution of capacity calculation mechanisms has also been considered.
CY	NECP	NECP				
CZ	Other	Other	The submitted data respect the physical exchange capacities.	Identical to NECP.	Although the calculation of NTCs is compatible with the core flow-based calculations, it is only an approximation, as NTCs are not part of the flow-based results.	Identical to NECP.
DE	Other	Other	National Grid Development Plan and current TYNDP project state	National Grid Development Plan and current TYNDP project state	NTC values are based on the current status of interconnection projects and bilateral exchanges with neighboring TSOs. FBMC and DC borders will be compliant to the 70% rule from 2026 onwards and are subject to derogations until end of 2025. The values for the border DE-CH were recalculated due to expected changes in the capacity calculation mechanism. A full FBMC integration is planned by 2030. For NTC borders and the NTC-	NTC values are based on the current status of interconnection projects and bilateral exchanges with neighboring TSOs. FBMC and DC borders will be compliant to the 70% rule from 2026 onwards and are subject to derogations until end of 2025. The values for the border DE-CH were recalculated due to expected changes in the capacity calculation mechanism. A full FBMC integration is planned by 2030. For NTC borders and the NTC-

Country	What were the primary drivers for the data related to interconnections ?		If other for ERAA 2026, please specify		Please further explain the primary drivers for the data related to interconnections submitted in the PEMMDB app	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
					values provided by the German LACs for the ERAA-process in the PEMMDB app, it is not guaranteed that they are CEP-compliant due to the fact, that there is no consistent method to determine the NTC values which fulfill the 70% minRAM requirements. German LACs would appreciatea consistent method for all TSOs.	values provided by the German LACs for the ERAA-process in the PEMMDB app, it is not guaranteed that they are CEP-compliant due to the fact, that there is no consistent method to determine the NTC values which fulfill the 70% minRAM requirements. German LACs would appreciate provides a consistent method for all TSOs.
DK	Other	Other	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.	For ERAA 2026 data submission, The Analysis Assumptions for Energinet 2025 (publicated 9th of November 2025), delivered by the Danish Energy Agency to Energinet, has been submitted. This updated dataset is built upon best availabel data at the time and latest political goals, hence not fully alligned with NECP from back in june 2024.	Full NTC capacity on all borders have been provided in the PEMMDB app for all Danish borders, with the exception of deratings of capacity according to a theoretical planned maintenance schedule.	Full NTC capacity on all borders have been provided in the PEMMDB app for all Danish borders, with the exception of deratings of capacity according to a theoretical planned maintenance schedule.

Country	What were the primary drivers for the data related to interconnections ?		If other for ERAA 2026, please specify		Please further explain the primary drivers for the data related to interconnections submitted in the PEMMDB app	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
ES	NECP	NECP			The interconnection data has been included in accordance with technical assessments and governmental commitments.	The interconnection data has been included in accordance with technical assessments and governmental commitments.
FI	Projects of common interest	Projects of common interest			Primary drivers for interconnector data are concrete interconnector projects.	Primary drivers for interconnector data are concrete interconnector projects.
FR	Specific project delays	Specific project delays			Current NTC values based on close historical data and estimated increase of NTC related to interconnection projects based on network calculations. Current NTC for FR-ES and FR-IT are based on close historical data that were in line with the 70% target. 70% assessment method for CORE region (Belgium and Germany borders) is only valid with flow-based method (which is the method used in ERAA). Status of NTC values regarding 70% target can not be provided.	Current NTC values based on close historical data and estimated increase of NTC related to interconnection projects based on network calculations. Current NTC for FR-ES and FR-IT are based on close historical data that were in line with the 70% target. 70% assessment method for CORE region (Belgium and Germany borders) is only valid with flow-based method (which is the method used in ERAA). Status of NTC values regarding 70% target can not be provided.
GR	NECP	NECP				
HR	NECP	NECP				

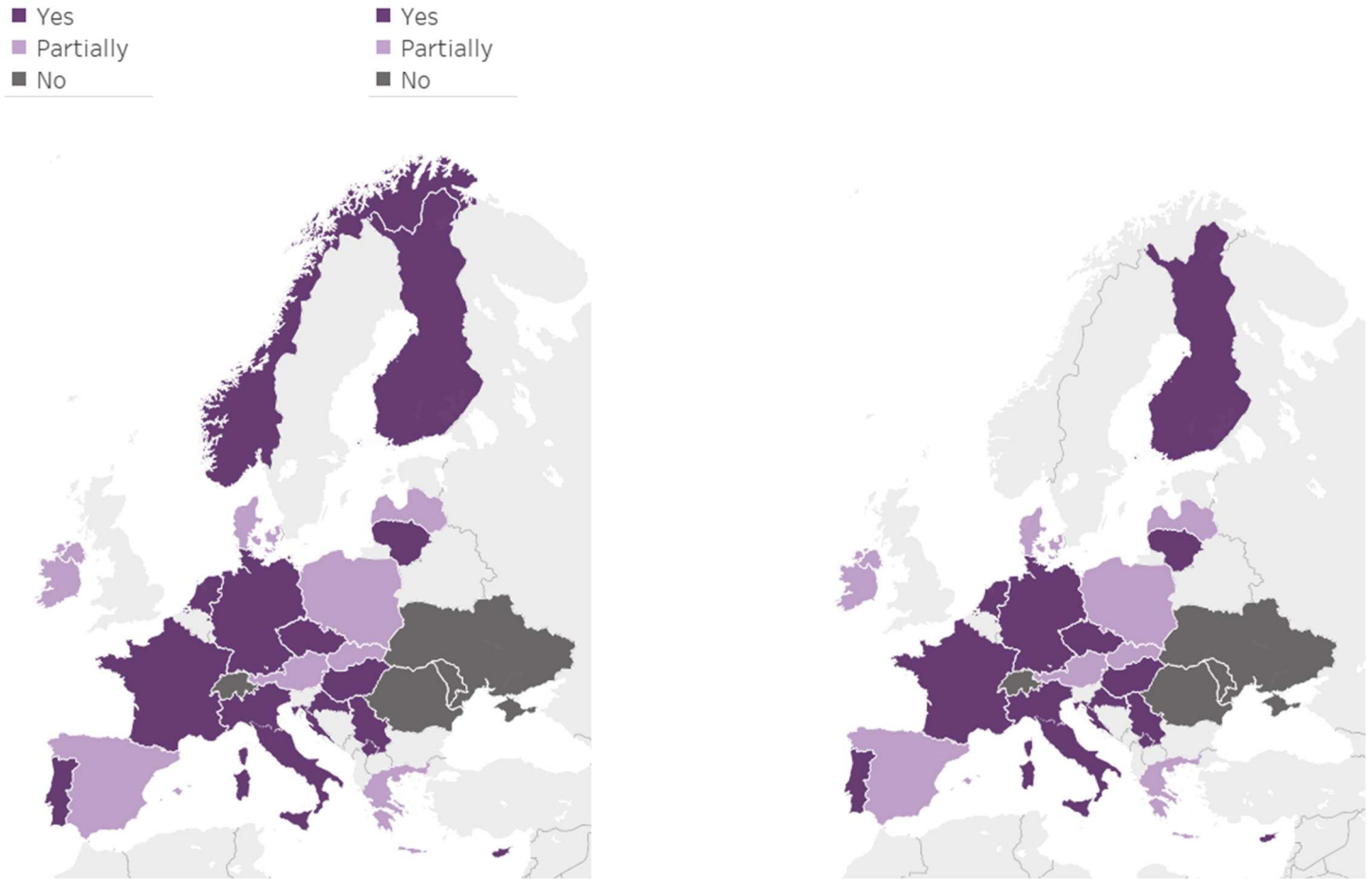
Country	What were the primary drivers for the data related to interconnections ?		If other for ERAA 2026, please specify		Please further explain the primary drivers for the data related to interconnections submitted in the PEMMDB app	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
HU	Other	Other			Best estimation based on previously existing NTCs and new interconnection projects (for the grid model: CEP70 Action Plan also).	Best estimation based on previously existing NTCs and new interconnection projects (for the grid model: CEP70 Action Plan also).
IE	Projects of common interest	Projects of common interest				
IT	Other	Other	Internal Development Plan	Internal Development Plan	The primary driver is improving electric market system efficiency indicators that the interconnection enables, such as the increase of the Social Economic Welfare (composed of consumer surplus, producer surplus, and congestion rent), the reduction of Market Prices for the consumers, considering the costs associated specified within the cost-benefit analysis. Moreover, to reach RES EU targets, the future grid needs to have an increasingly interconnected system to guarantee the stability, quality, and safety of the electricity system.	The primary driver is improving electric market system efficiency indicators that the interconnection enables, such as the increase of the Social Economic Welfare (composed of consumer surplus, producer surplus, and congestion rent), the reduction of Market Prices for the consumers, considering the costs associated specified within the cost-benefit analysis. Moreover, to reach RES EU targets, the future grid needs to have an increasingly interconnected system to guarantee the stability, quality, and safety of the electricity system.
LT	70% Target	70% Target				

Country	What were the primary drivers for the data related to interconnections ?		If other for ERAA 2026, please specify		Please further explain the primary drivers for the data related to interconnections submitted in the PEMMDB app	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
LV	Projects of common interest	Projects of common interest				
MD	NECP	NECP				
MT	NECP	NECP			To account for increased electricity demand and overall increased electrification, the revised NECP establishes that Malta should explore further electricity interconnections with neighboring countries. Although Malta already complies with the 70% target as a result of the existing electricity interconnection with Italy, a 2nd electricity cable is being commissioned to ensure system adequacy and to meet projected peak demand.	To account for increased electricity demand and overall increased electrification, the revised NECP establishes that Malta should explore further electricity interconnections with neighboring countries. Although Malta already complies with the 70% target as a result of the existing electricity interconnection with Italy, a 2nd electricity cable is being commissioned to ensure system adequacy and to meet projected peak demand.
NI						
NL	Other	Other	The scenarios jointly developed by the Dutch Grid Operators for used a.o. in the investment plans of the Dutch grid operators.	The scenarios jointly developed by the Dutch Grid Operators for used a.o. in the investment plans of the Dutch grid operators.		

Country	What were the primary drivers for the data related to interconnections ?		If other for ERAA 2026, please specify		Please further explain the primary drivers for the data related to interconnections submitted in the PEMMDB app	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
NO	Other		LMA and KMA. Plus offshore plans			
PL	70% Target	70% Target			The Baltic Countries, LT, LV and EE have been synchronized with Continental Europe (CE) in February 2025. The DC connection between PL and LT became an AC connection with limited power that can be offered to the market - this is the single synchronous connection between CE and Baltic States Power System until the completion of the Harmony Link project, means by the end of 2030. The Harmony Link project involves mainly the construction of two 220kV AC underground cables between Poland and Lithuania. Nevertheless, this limited, technically calculated power, will be treated as 100% of the target at the time of calculation moment.	The Baltic Countries, LT, LV and EE have been synchronized with Continental Europe (CE) in February 2025. The DC connection between PL and LT became an AC connection with limited power that can be offered to the market - this is the single synchronous connection between CE and Baltic States Power System until the completion of the Harmony Link project, means by the end of 2030. The Harmony Link project involves mainly the construction of two 220kV AC underground cables between Poland and Lithuania. Nevertheless, this limited, technically calculated power, will be treated as 100% of the target at the time of calculation moment.
PT	Other	Other	Grid Investment Plan	Grid Investment Plan	Data submitted are based on most recent NDP proposal	Data submitted are based on most recent NDP proposal
RO	70% Target	70% Target			The NTC s values provided for the EU borders are in line with the Derogation for 2026	The NTC s values provided for the EU borders are in line with the Derogation for 2026

Country	What were the primary drivers for the data related to interconnections ?		If other for ERAA 2026, please specify		Please further explain the primary drivers for the data related to interconnections submitted in the PEMMDB app	
	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P	NECP	T&P
RS	NECP	NECP	TYNDP IoSN and national development plan were also used.	TYNDP IoSN and national development plan were also used.	/	/
SE						
SK	Other	Other	The primary drivers of the data related to interconnection are specified in the National Development Plan. The 70% target is fulfilled on the all borders at the present.	The primary drivers of the data related to interconnection are specified in the National Development Plan. The 70% target is fulfilled on the all borders at the present.	SEPS has received derogation from NRA for the 400 kV OHLs Veľký Ďur - Levice for the year 2025. We are further requesting derogation for these OHLs for 2026. Multiple projects to comply with the 70% target have been identified. These projects are in various stages of planning and permitting and first will be commissioned in 2027. • Looping of 400 kV OHL Veľký Ďur - Horná Ždaňa into Levice substation, fulfilling the 70% target. • Dynamic line rating on 400 kV OHLs Veľký Ďur - Levice, fulfilling the 70% target.	SEPS has received derogation from NRA for the 400 kV OHLs Veľký Ďur - Levice for the year 2025. We are further requesting derogation for these OHLs for 2026. Multiple projects to comply with the 70% target have been identified. These projects are in various stages of planning and permitting and first will be commissioned in 2027. • Looping of 400 kV OHL Veľký Ďur - Horná Ždaňa into Levice substation, fulfilling the 70% target. • Dynamic line rating on 400 kV OHLs Veľký Ďur - Levice, fulfilling the 70% target.
UA	Specific project delays	Specific project delays				

NTC values and Study Zones



Country	In relation to interconnections, are your submitted NTC values coordinated with the neighbouring TSO and, thus, consistent?		If not or partially aligned for the 2030 dataset, please describe discrepancies and justify	
	NECP	T&P	ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' scenario	ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario
AT	Partially	Partially	AT00-CH00. Expected lower NTC values submitted by Swiss TSO. Further alignment foreseen in future submissions.	AT00-CH00. Expected lower NTC values submitted by Swiss TSO. Further alignment foreseen in future submissions.
CH	No	No	All borders (CH-FR, CH-DE, CH-AT, CH-ITN1) due to lack of time. Conversations ongoing.	All borders (CH-FR, CH-DE, CH-AT, CH-ITN1) due to lack of time. Conversations ongoing.
CY	Yes	Yes		
CZ	Yes	Yes		
DE	Yes	Yes		
DK	Partially	Partially	Where possible, NTC values were coordinated with neighboring TSOs beforehand and should be consistent.	Where possible, NTC values were coordinated with neighboring TSOs beforehand and should be consistent.
ES	Partially	Partially	In some TY (mainly beyond 2030), the values provided by the Spanish and French TSOs do not match because there are points still pending negotiation at the Spain–France border. In the case of Portugal, the values are agreed upon between both TSOs.	In some TY (mainly beyond 2030), the values provided by the Spanish and French TSOs do not match because there are points still pending negotiation at the Spain–France border. In the case of Portugal, the values are agreed upon between both TSOs.
FI	Yes	Yes		
FR	Yes	Yes		
GR	Partially	Partially	small timeline misalignment for borders GR-IT, GR-TR, GR-AL	
HR	Yes	Yes		
HU	Yes	Yes		
IE	Partially	Partially	IE00-UKNI and IE00-UK00 have coordinated same data submission and, thus, are consistent. This was not done with FR00 however quality assessment of their submit data shows agreement with IE00.	IE00-UKNI and IE00-UK00 have coordinated same data submission and, thus, are consistent. This was not done with FR00 however quality assessment of their submit data shows agreement with IE00.
IT	Yes	Yes		
LT	Yes	Yes		
LV	Partially	Partially		

Country	In relation to interconnections, are your submitted NTC values coordinated with the neighbouring TSO and, thus, consistent?		If not or partially aligned for the 2030 dataset, please describe discrepancies and justify	
	NECP	T&P	ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' scenario	ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario
MD	No	No	MD00-UA00, MD00-RO00	MD00-UA00, MD00-RO00
MT	Yes	Yes		
NI	Partially	Partially	UKNI - UK00 : NTC values not co-ordinated before data submission for ERAA 2026. As such UK00 includes some projects that SONI has not as they were deemed insufficiently progressed to be certain.	UKNI - UK00 : NTC values not co-ordinated before data submission for ERAA 2026. As such UK00 includes some projects that SONI has not as they were deemed insufficiently progressed to be certain.
NL	Yes	Yes		
NO	Yes		Uses previously submitted values	
PL	Partially	Partially	SE and LT NTC is consistent. NTC with DE, CZ, SK is not coordinated as PSE provides NTC for common border with DE, CZ, SK (technical profile).	SE and LT NTC is consistent. NTC with DE, CZ, SK is not coordinated as PSE provides NTC for common border with DE, CZ, SK (technical profile).
PT	Yes	Yes		
RO	No	No	The NTC values provided are not coordinated with the neighboring TSOs and represent the capacity of the electricity grid of Romania.	The NTC values provided are not coordinated with the neighboring TSOs and represent the capacity of the electricity grid of Romania.
RS	Yes	Yes	/	/
SE				
SK	Partially	Partially	SK-CZ, SK-PL, SK-UA.	SK-CZ, SK-PL, SK-UA.
UA	No	No	the situation is very uncertain for Ukraine	the situation is very uncertain for Ukraine

New Study Zones

Country	Please list and describe the new Study Zones included in ERAA 2026 data collection in the PEMMDB app	
	ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' scenario	ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario
DE	From 2032 on the offshore node DE01_OFF is introduced to model restricted grid connection.	From 2032 on the offshore node DE01_OFF is introduced to model restricted grid connection.

NL	NLLL_OFF is a planned North Sea offshore hub, interconnecting NL with the GB (LionLink) alongside Offshore Wind capacity in NLLL_OFF in 2033	NL0W_OFF is a projected North Sea Offshore hub with 2 GW offshore wind connected to mainland NL00 in 2035

Network development projects

Country	Notable network development projects expected with certainty to be commissioned over the ERAA time horizon	Do they impact ERAA 2026?	
		NECP	T&P
AT	List of projects are included in the network development plan ("Netzentwicklungsplan") (NEP) 2025, subject to approval of the NRA and covering the period 2025-2035.	Yes	Yes
CH	Current projects being developed by Swissgrid can be found on Swissgrid's website (https://www.swissgrid.ch/en/home/projects/future-grid/grid-development-requirements.html). Those considered for the interconnection capacities are: - Beznau – Mettlen: alleviate internal grid congestion. - Transformers Mettlen: increase grid stability and improve the controllability of electricity flows in the transmission grid. - Transformers Lachmatt: increase security of supply in the Basel area and support the increasing cross-border exchange of electricity with Germany and France. - Bickigen – Chippis: allow for better transport of hydro power from the Alps toward the consumer centres. - Beznau – Tiengen: increase exchange capacities between Germany and Switzerland. - PST romands: increase exchange capacities with France, reduce redispatch costs and increase grid security. - PSTs Riddes: increasae exchange capacity with Italy, reduce redispatch costs and increase grid security.	Yes	Yes
CY			
CZ	All considered projects which are expected to increase the exchange capacity are listed at a link below: https://www.ceps.cz/en/pci-projects-of-common-interest	Yes	Yes
DE	Detailed information about relevant projects can be found in the TYNDP and its respective regional investment plans.	Yes	Yes
DK	The DKW1-DE00 interconnector will be increased when the internal grid on the Danish west coast has been reinforced. The increase goes from 2500 MW to 3500 and will be in 2027. https://ens.dk/media/7605/download	Yes	Yes
ES	Biscay Gulf projec: consists of 370 km HVDC-VSC link (2 bipoles of 1000 MW each) in the Biscay Gulf, between Gatica (Basque Country, ES) and Cubnezais (Aquitaine, FR). Inclu-ded in the Madrid Declaration, this project aims at improving the capacity interconnection between ES-FR and allows RES integration.	Yes	Yes
FI			

Country	Notable network development projects expected with certainty to be commissioned over the ERAA time horizon	Do they impact ERAA 2026?	
		NECP	T&P
FR		Yes	Yes
GR	New GR-AL Interconnector - https://www.admie.gr/en/kentro-typoy/press-releases/international-interconnections-centre-iptos-ten-year-development-plan Great Sea Interconnector - HVDC Interconnection between Crete and Cyprus. https://www.great-sea-interconnector.com. Interconnection of Cyprus to the Greek - and continental europe - electric grids (multiple internal projects) Cyclades, Dodecanese, North Aegean Interconnections https://www.admie.gr/en/kentro-typoy/press-releases/map-interconnections-be-completed-2030 GRITA2 - New HVDC Interconnection between Greece and Italy. https://www.admie.gr/en/kentro-typoy/press-releases/ipto-and-terna-sign-mou-development-grita-2-new-electrical	Yes	Yes
HR		Yes	Yes
HU	TYNDP Project 1074: Pannonian Corridor (HU-RS) TYNDP Project 259: New HU-RO interconnector TYNDP Project 1235: Second circuit of the 400 kV OHL Sajóivánka (HU) - Rimavská Sobota (SK)	Yes	Yes
IE	The Celtic Interconnector is a 700 MW sub-sea cable connecting Ireland to France. It is expected to energise in April 2028 and will once again connect Ireland to mainland Europe bidding zones after Brexit. The second North-South Interconnector (commonly referred to as the second tie-line) is a 400kV overhead line connecting the Republic of Ireland to Northern Ireland, with an NTC of +900/-950 MW North to South. It is expected to energise towards the end of 2031 and will create a more secure transmission network, alleviate restriction on cross-border flows between the North and South of Ireland, and bring more renewable energy onto the grid whilst making it more efficient.	Yes	Yes
IT	For Terna all projects are important and crucial to reach the EU decarbonization targets and improve the security of the system. Here, only a short list: Project 1157 (HG North Tyrrhenian Corridor) - 525kV HVDC between the Central South market area and the North market area - increasing of NTC between CSouth and North of the Italy, RES integration, reducing cost for the system Project 339 (Tyrrhenian link) - Italian HVDC link between Campania, Sicily and Sardinia – RES integration, improving security and adequacy of the islands electric grid, optimizing the use of energy production sources	Yes	Yes

Country	Notable network development projects expected with certainty to be commissioned over the ERAA time horizon	Do they impact ERAA 2026?	
		NECP	T&P
	Project 29 (Italy-Tunisia) - The project consists of a new HVDC submarine interconnection between Tunisia (Mlaabi - Cape Bon Peninsula) and Sicily (Partanna) with a rated power of 600 MW - increasing the interconnection capacity of the Euro-Mediterranean system, optimizing the use of energy production sources, enabling the share of balancing resources, improving the security of supply and increasing the operational flexibility of both electricity systems Project 1110 (Sicily - Calabria) - New 400 kV subsea cable between Sicilia and Calabria – increasing of NTC between market zones and integration of new RES power attended in Sicily, reducing dispatching cost for the system Project 28 (Italy-Montenegro) - second pole of the HVDC subsea cable interconnection between the Italy and Montenegro – Providing greater integration of the Italian electricity market with the South-Eastern Europe (SEE) energy systems, enabling the share of balancing resources Project 1166 (HG Adriatic Corridor) - HVDC connections between the South and North of Italy - increasing the operational flexibility, RES integration, reducing cost for the system Project 299 (SACOI3) - New HVDC line between Italy mainland, Corsica and Sardinia replacing existing link SACOI2 - increasing the operational flexibility, increasing of NTC between market zones, RES integration Project 1112 (GRITA 2) - The project consists of a new HVDC terrestrial and submarine link of 1000 MW between the Italian and Greek transmission systems – increasing transfer capabilities, guaranteeing higher reliability in terms of power exchanges between Italy and Greece to address future challenges and EU targets set Project 1167 (HG Central Link) - Rebuilding of the current 220 kV AC backbone that goes from Villavalle to S.Barbara, using new technologies to achieve an increase in exchange power of 600 MW between the Central South and Central North market areas - increasing of NTC between market zones, RES integration, reducing cost for the system		
LT	Increased Lithuania-Latvia cross-border capacity. This project is needed for reliable integration of the expected increase of RES generation and hydrogen electrolyser technologies, ensuring the necessary security of electricity supply and transmission in both countries.	Yes	Yes
LV	Project LaSGo link - HVDC link between LV-SE, purpose to increase interconnection capacity with neighbouring TSO, supporting integration of RES, improve security for supply for Baltic States in additional electricity exchange	Yes	Yes

Country	Notable network development projects expected with certainty to be commissioned over the ERAA time horizon	Do they impact ERAA 2026?	
		NECP	T&P
	potential. Project Baltic HUB project - HVDC link between LV/LT - DE, purpose to increase interconnection capacity with neighbouring TSO, supporting integration of RES, improve security for supply for Baltic States in additional electricity exchange potential		
MD	400 kV OHL Vulcanesti (MD) – Chisinau (MD) and extension of the Chisinau and Vulcanesti substations; 400 kV OHL kV Balti (MD) – Suceava (RO) interconnection and an extension of the Balti substation; 330 kV OHL Balti (MD) - Dnisterhydro pumping (UA); 400 kV OHL Straseni (MD) - Gutinas (RO).	Yes	Yes
MT	Luqa 132/33/11KV Distribution Centre - Medium voltage transformation facility, required to be fed through through multiple independent high voltage circuits for redundancy and to allow growth. Not included in ERAA2026. Expected to reduce saturation in medium voltage network and meet supply-level requirements. Ghajnsielem 132/33KV Distribution Centre - A high voltage transformation facility, proposed to be fed from two independent high-voltage circuits to increase reliance. Not included in ERAA2026. Expected to maintain N-1 redundancy and new medium-voltage distribution facilities while supporting the interconnection of distribution network regions. IC2 - Second Maltese AC interconnector with Italy. Included in ERAA2026. The Purpose of IC2 is to increasing cross border capacity and provide for future demand.	Yes	Yes
NI	The second North-South Interconnector (commonly referred to as the second tie-line) is a 400kV overhead line connecting the Republic of Ireland to Northern Ireland, with an NTC of ~+900/-900 MW North to South. It is expected to energise towards the end of 2031 and will create a more secure transmission network, alleviate restriction on cross-border flows between the North and South of Ireland, and bring more renewable energy onto the grid whilst making it more efficient.	Yes	Yes
NL			
NO	NO-FI, plus offshore in southern Norway, as well as a lot of internal reinforcements to improve flow between regions	N/A	
PL	Hermony Link project, AC cable between PL and LT, which is expected to be finalised till the end of 2030.	Yes	Yes
PT	Project Portugal-Spain Interconnection - The Project enables increasing the interconnection capacity between Portugal and Spain, in line with the objectives established in the Iberian Electricity Market ("MIBEL") framework and those of cross-border capacity defined at the European level (https://www.ren.pt/en-gb/activity/main-projects/portugal-spain-interconnection). Increasing cross border capacity and alleviating internal congestion'. Project is expected to be commissioned in early 2026.	Yes	Yes

Country	Notable network development projects expected with certainty to be commissioned over the ERAA time horizon	Do they impact ERAA 2026?	
		NECP	T&P
RO	PROJECT 259: HU-RO: Commissioning 2030,The project consists of a 400 kV new interconnection line Debrecen Dél (HU) - Oradea (RO) and 2nd circuit of 400 kV OHL Nadab (RO) - Békéscsaba (HU). In Romania, the following internal investments are necessary associated to this project: new 400/220 kV transformer in substation Rosiori and reconductoring of 220 kV OH line Urechesti-Tg. Jiu-Paroseni- Baru Mare-Hasdat. Supports EU 15% interconnection target by 2030 and renewable integration PROJECT 341: NORTH CSE CORRIDOR: Commissioning 2029.The project consists of four investments: SS 400/110 Belgrade 50, OHL 400 kV SS Belgrade 50 - SY Čibuk, new line OHL 400 kV Portile de Fier (RO) - Đjerdap 1 (RS) and reconductoring of the 220 kV double circuit OHL Portile de Fier – Resita. Every investment included in this project represents a segment of the new significant corridor in the East-to-West direction,The project will enhance the market integration in the region, allowing the lower difference in marginal energy costs, allow the connection of huge capacities of renewable sources that have applied for connection in the observed area. Facilitates renewable integration and market convergence PROJECT 1138: 400 KV OHL SUCEAVA -BALTI: Commissioning 2030,The project consists of a 400kV single circuit OHL Suceava (Romania) - Balti (Moldova), a new 400kV OHL Suceava (RO) - Gadalin (RO) and a 400/330 kV substation in Balti (Moldova). The project will increase transmission capacity between Romania and Republic of Moldova, allowing creating the necessary premises for the development of electricity production from renewable sources in both countries, through the development of the energy infrastructure necessary for the integration of renewable energy into the national energy systems, the expansion of the electricity market at the EU level and the reduction of bottlenecks in the energy infrastructure, through greater flexibility and sustainability of the two energy systems. Facilitates renewables development in Romania and Moldova	Yes	Yes
RS	Projects 227, 341, and 1074 from the TYNDP 2024 (and 2026) package. They will affect the borders between Serbia and: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Romania, and Hungary.	Yes	Yes
SE			
SK	400KV CZ-SK Interconnector Otrokovice (CZ) - Ladce (SK): This new 400 kW cross-border overhead line between the substations Otrokovice (CZ) - Ladce (SK) will strenghten the transmission capacity between Slovak and Czech transmission systems, aiming to maintain secure operation of both transmission systems. Second circuit of the 400 kV OHL Sajóivánka (HU) - Rimavská Sobota (SK): The project involves the installation of the second circuit on existing 400 kV OHL Sajóivánka (HU) - Rimavská Sobota (SK), which was commissioned in 2020, and built with double circuit towers.	Yes	Yes

Country	Notable network development projects expected with certainty to be commissioned over the ERAA time horizon	Do they impact ERAA 2026?	
		NECP	T&P
	Interconnection Ukraine - Slovak Republic: The Slovak transmission system is interconnected with Ukraine transmission system by a single 400 kV overhead line from subst. Veľké Kapušany (SK) to subst. Mukacheve (UA), which SEPS envisages to operate until 2030 without significant investment interventions. It is very loaded cross-border line whose importance is multiplied in case of maintenance/fault conditions on one the existing interconnections between Slovakia and Hungary.		
UA	the situation is very uncertain for Ukraine	Yes	Yes

Appendix 2: TSOs' survey on data comparison (ERAA 2026 – ERAA 2025)

NECP-based scenario

Study zone	Please indicate the overall change perceived with data submitted for ERAA 2025 for the ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' scenario.						
	Thermal NGC	RES	Demand	DSR	Batteries	Electrolysers	Interconnection capacities (NTC & FB)
AT00	Minor increase	Minor decrease	No change	No change	No change	Minor decrease	Minor decrease
BA00	No change	Substantial increase	No change	No change	Minor increase	No change	No change
BE00	No change	Substantial decrease	Minor increase	Minor decrease	Substantial increase	No change	No change
BG00	No change	Minor increase	Substantial increase	No change	Substantial increase	No change	No change
CH00	No change	Minor decrease	Substantial increase	No change	Substantial increase	Substantial decrease	Minor decrease
CY00	Minor decrease	Minor increase	Minor increase	No change	No change	No change	No change
CZ00	Minor increase	Minor decrease	No change	No change	Substantial increase	No change	Minor increase
DE00	Minor decrease	Minor decrease	Minor decrease	Minor increase	Substantial increase	Minor decrease	Minor decrease
DKW1	Minor increase	Substantial decrease	Substantial decrease	Minor increase	Substantial increase	Substantial decrease	No change
FI00	No change	Minor decrease	Minor decrease	Minor decrease	Substantial increase	Minor decrease	Minor decrease
GR00	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	Minor decrease	Minor decrease
HR00	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	Minor decrease	No change

Study zone	Please indicate the overall change perceived with data submitted for ERAA 2025 for the ERAA 2026 'NECP-based' scenario.						
	Thermal NGC	RES	Demand	DSR	Batteries	Electrolysers	Interconnection capacities (NTC & FB)
HU00	Minor increase	Minor decrease	Substantial decrease	No change	Substantial increase	Substantial decrease	Substantial increase
IT00	No change	Minor increase	Minor increase	No change	Minor increase	No change	Minor increase
LT00	No change	Minor increase	Substantial increase	No change	Substantial increase	Substantial decrease	Minor increase
MT00	Substantial decrease	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	Substantial increase
NL00	Minor decrease	Substantial decrease	Minor decrease	Minor increase	Minor decrease	Minor decrease	Minor increase
PL00	Substantial increase	Minor increase	Minor increase	No change	Substantial increase	Substantial decrease	Minor decrease
PT00	Minor decrease	Substantial decrease	Substantial increase	No change	Substantial decrease	Substantial decrease	No change
RO00	Minor increase	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change
TR00	No change	Substantial decrease	Minor decrease	Minor decrease	Minor decrease	Minor decrease	Minor decrease
UA00	Substantial decrease	Minor increase	Minor decrease	No change	Minor increase	No change	Minor increase
UKNI	Minor increase	Minor decrease	Minor decrease	Minor increase	Minor increase	No change	No change

Study zone	Please explain the reasons behind the change (e.g., postponed nuclear phaseout, NECP update)	General comment over horizon, 2028, 2030, 2033, 2035
AT00	The increased availability of thermal power plants is based on the newly data. Photovoltaic and wind installed capacity have been adjusted to the updated full-load hours (PECD time series), with no changes to the underlying scenarios. For hydropower, one storage project is no longer available, resulting in adjustments to the installed capacities. For electrolysers, ÖNIP values were applied.	

Study zone	Please explain the reasons behind the change (e.g., postponed nuclear phaseout, NECP update)	General comment over horizon, 2028, 2030, 2033, 2035
BA00	Update from Indicative Generation Development Plan 2026-2035.	
BG00	RES and BESS- Changes due to the reflection of the current trends for the intermediate years NECP update Demand - NECP update to include the demand from P2X facilities	
BE00	The data follows the feedback from the BE administration that ERAA data must be coherent with the relevant national adequacy studies. RES (Offshore Wind) is substantially decreased following recent decisions by the Belgian government regarding the DC part of the Princess Elisabeth Island. Demand is aligned with the feedback from the BE administration that ERAA data must be coherent with the relevant national adequacy studies. DSR volume has been revised following the national yearly market response quantification process Batteries have been revised considering most up-to-date information regarding large scale batteries, residential batteries and V2G projections, also including the results from most recent CRM auctions at the time of the data collection. Life Extension candidates also consider the results from most recent CRM auctions at the time of the data collection.	
CH00	In the past year, PV showed a slightly slower development, which is reflected in ERAA 2026. Updated figures for wind based on expected projects lead to higher values in ERAA 2026 as in ERAA 2025. Hydro figures have been reviewed downwards in ERAA 2026, based on the state of hydro project developments. The battery power to energy ratio has been reviewed and increased. Because of this change, in ERAA 2026 we see a substantial increase of storage capacity and decrease in installed capacity. In ERAA 2026, also utility scale batteries are included, which leads to additional capacity with respect to ERAA 2025. Electrolysers have been reviewed downwards in ERAA 2026 too,	

Study zone	Please explain the reasons behind the change (e.g., postponed nuclear phaseout, NECP update)	General comment over horizon, 2028, 2030, 2033, 2035
	based on current development trends. NTC values are lower in ERAA 2026 as they approximate actual operational values, instead of reflecting maximum values, and the capture the expected changes in the capacity calculation mechanisms. Demand figures have been reviewed upwards in ERAA 2026, based on additional EV demand and demand from data centers.	
CY00	Reduced thermal NGC in 2028 due to delayed establishment of LNG import facilities. Increased RES in 2028 due to faster than anticipated deployment of PVs. Minor increase in Demand due to new desalination plants and application of new EU legislation for power supply from land to boats at ports.	
CZ00	Updated information from operators of Thermal units, corrections to NECP values of RES, rapid development of batteries after NECP publication, alignment with neigbour TSOs on NTC values.	For RES, minor increase in Solar, substantial decrease in Wind and Other RES. Demand minor increase in 2028 and 2030, minor decrease in 2033 and 2035.
DE00	Thermal NGC: The key change for thermal units from ERAA 2025 to ERAA 2026 is that the previously assumed fuel switch from natural gas to hydrogen is no longer included. As a result, the installed capacity of hydrogen power plants remains at 0 GW across all target years, while the installed capacity of natural gas power plants increases compared to ERAA 2025. This difference becomes particularly pronounced in the later target years. When considering the total installed capacity of gas-fired power plants – regardless of the fuel type – the overall change is only a minor decrease. RES: The comparison between RES capacities depends on the energy carrier and the respective year. Due to an increase in permits, the ERAA 2026 shows more Wind Onshore capacities in the short term (2028/2030). Given the low expansion figures in recent years, it is expected that the 2035 target will be met two years later. That goes along with a minor decrease in Wind Onshore capacities compared	In general, the data collection is based on the most up-to-date scenarios from Germany's national grid planning processes, which take into account the latest findings and developments regarding policy objectives and trends. For ERAA 2025, the scenarios from the 'Systemanalyse 2025' (national process for determining the need for grid reserve capacity) and the draft scenario framework of the 2037/2045 Network Development Plan (2025) were used. For ERAA26, which considers the same target years as ERAA 2025, the assumptions were updated based on the scenarios from the 'Systemanalyse 2026' and the approved scenario framework for the 2037/2045 Network Development Plan (2025). This results in differences in the assumptions between ERAA 2025 and ERAA 2026. The two scenarios NECP-based (NECP) and Trends and Projections (TP) show the biggest spread in the installed capacity of renewable energies. This is caused by the fact that there are very clear and ambitious renewable targets in Germany. These targets are (with

Study zone	Please explain the reasons behind the change (e.g., postponed nuclear phaseout, NECP update)	General comment over horizon, 2028, 2030, 2033, 2035
	to ERAA 2025 in the long term (2033/2035). Wind Offshore capacities show a minor decrease in the long term due to delayed commissioning and restructuring of offshore areas. The other renewable sources show no significant change. Demand: The reduction in demand is caused by a delay in electrification. In the early ERAA target years, this was already anticipated in ERAA 2025, but now the slower than predicted increase in electricity demand is expected to also show effect in the later target years (past 2030). DSR: The increase in DSR is caused by also allowing DSR to be shifting and not only shedding. Batteries: Battery storage capacities were estimated as part of national grid planning processes based on real grid connection applications, a market survey, and the development of PV capacity expansion. Therefore, the increase in utility scale batteries compared to ERAA 2025 is based on current market trends. The decrease in residential batteries available on market compared to ERAA 2025 is caused by a delayed smart meter roll-out. Residential batteries out of market are slightly increasing compared to ERAA 2025. Summing up, the overall battery capacities are increasing compared to ERAA 2025. Electrolysers: Electrolyser capacities are slightly lower compared to ERAA 2025, following the update of the scenario that the data collection is based on (see general comment). Interconnection capacities: On some borders there are minor different values compared to ERAA 2025 due to project changes. The values for the border DE-CH	minor delays in wind power) the basis for the NECP scenario. The recent development show how ambitious these targets are and therefore the TP scenario disregards these targets and assumes a slower buildout of renewables in Germany. The electricity demand, however, is not a strict political target, and the current projection of the electricity demand from the TSOs is considered in both scenarios. This leads to a different renewables to demand ratio in both scenarios.

Study zone	Please explain the reasons behind the change (e.g., postponed nuclear phaseout, NECP update)	General comment over horizon, 2028, 2030, 2033, 2035
	were recalculated due to expected changes in the capacity calculation mechanism, a full FBMC integration is planned by 2030.	
DKW1	Updated national assumption from the Danish Energy Agency. Across this period, the new assumptions generally assumes: Slower rollout of key technologies (especially offshore wind and hydrogen) More electrification instead of gas-based solutions - however smaller consumption from data centres reducing the overall demand. Lower demand growth in the short–medium term (but catching up later) Higher energy prices shaping behavior and investments. The new data assumes higher battery capacity due to improved cost assumptions and a stronger project pipeline in the updated data foundation leading to more batteries being included in the system.	Same as above.
FI00	The data has been updated based on recent developments on the market and TSO's latest view and analysis on the future developments.	
GR00		
HR00	We decided to go with more defensive scenario from our National Hydrogen Strategy	
HU00	Thermal: based on latest power plant consultation. RES: due to update in network connection requests (terminated processes). Demand: due to change in consumer network connection requests and TSO-DSO expectations. Batteries: due to new network connection requests. Electrolysers: decrease only in 2030 due to the fact that NECP	

Study zone	Please explain the reasons behind the change (e.g., postponed nuclear phaseout, NECP update)	General comment over horizon, 2028, 2030, 2033, 2035
	numbers are not realistic based on latest forecast. NTCs: based on new delta NTC calculations from TYNDP 2026.	
IT00	Installed capacity and demand (2033-2035): These were aligned with the DE scenario adopted in our internal study. NTC: We included a previously missing interconnector between Italy and Malta.	
LT00	The forecast for RES and storage capacities has been updated based on the data from the signed letters of intent with capacity developers. The electrolysis capacity forecast was prepared in collaboration with with the Gas TSO, based on a survey of potential developers. Accordingly, the increase in electrolysis capacity also influenced the demand growth.	
MT00	At 2025 there where plans to commission new thermal plant (150MW x3). However, it was found that the construction of an HVDC interconnector (IC3) from Italy would be more economically viable. The second Maltese HVAC interconnector (IC2) is nearing completion and as already mentioned IC3 will take the place of future thermal generation. This year residential batteries were included in the Batteries file for the Behind the Meter study.	
NL00	Changes ERAA2026 data compared to 2025 data: Thermal NGC decreasing: no new built and postponement of life time extension for refurbishment of methane units to hydrogen fuelling; no usage of coal units as from 2030 for biomass fuelling. Slower pace of commissioning Offshore wind capacity, Batteries, Electrolysers and Solar PV capacity due to political, financial, environmental, permit, grid and locational issues. Lower yearly Demand by datacenters, industry, electrolysers and other sectors.	The data for ERAA2026 representing a foreseen energy transition which will develop in a less ambitious way than originally estimated.
PL00	Thermal: new gas capacities contracted on CM RES: data from new NECP project Demand: data from new NECP project DSR: no change for 2028, new value for 2030 in ERAA 2026 after	

Study zone	Please explain the reasons behind the change (e.g., postponed nuclear phaseout, NECP update)	General comment over horizon, 2028, 2030, 2033, 2035
	CM auctions Batteries: no change for 2028, the increase since 2030 as the result of CM auctions outcome Electrolysers: data from new NECP project NTC: AC cables to LT will be commissioning at the end of 2030	
PT00	The scenario assumed in the ERAA 2026 is aligned with the ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by the Portuguese Directorate-General for Energy, corresponding to the best current estimate, taking into account available information from network operators, as well as statistics and complementary information on supply and demand, project and connection implementation times. It aims to assess the system's response considering an evolution of installed generation capacity closer to the expected level (lower than predicted in the NECP), given the strong demand from large consumers that is occurring.	Compared to the ERAA 2025, current NECP scenario is more conservative regarding the supply of renewable capacity, especially in 2030, and more prudent regarding the expected high demand levels due to numerous grid connection requests from large consumers. The old CCGT plant, which had previously been decommissioned in 2030, will now end its operation at the end of 2029.
RO00	Due to different investment plans or changes in some economic, political, social drivers, the data may deviate from the current scenario; resulting in new national scenarios, updated based on observed trends, and other public studies.	
TR00		
UA00	The changes were made due to uncertainty reasons in Ukraine, the generation mix is changed each week because of missile attacks	The long-term forecast is highly uncertain for Ukraine
UKNI	Minor changes in RES, DSR and Battery forecasts are the result of the latest information made available to SONI regarding the status of connections applications in Northern Ireland and the results of the most recent SEM capacity auctions. Minor changes in Thermal NCG forecasts are the result of the latest information from the most recent SEM capacity auctions. Updates to the input data for demand in the most recent All Island Resource Adequacy Assessment contributed to the minor change in Demand forecast.	The forecast for Northern Ireland across the study horizon shows increasing penetration of renewables, batteries and DSR. The second North - South Interconnector, (commonly referred to as the second tie-line) is a 400kV overhead line due to come online in 2032. This infrastructure will increase the NTC between the Northern Ireland and Ireland systems and alleviate restriction on cross-border flows. Northern Ireland's overall demand and peak demand is forecast to increase across the horizon with increasing contribution to demand from heat pumps, electric vehicles and new technologies such as data centres.

Trends & Projections Scenario

Study zone	Please indicate the overall change perceived with data submitted for ERAA 2025 for the ERAA 2026 'Trends & Projections' scenario.						
	Thermal NGC	RES	Demand	DSR	Batteries	Electrolysers	Interconnection capacities (NTC & FB)
AT00	Minor increase	Substantial decrease	Minor decrease	No impact	No impact	Minor decrease	Minor decrease
BA00	No impact	Minor increase	No impact	No impact	Minor increase	No impact	No impact
BE00	No impact	Substantial decrease	Substantial decrease	Minor decrease	Minor decrease	No impact	No impact
BG00	No impact	Minor increase	Substantial increase	No impact	Substantial increase	No impact	No impact
CH00	No impact	Minor decrease	Substantial decrease	No impact	Substantial increase	Minor increase	Minor decrease
CY00	Substantial increase	Substantial increase	Minor decrease	No impact	Substantial increase	No impact	No impact
CZ00	Minor increase	No impact	Minor increase	No impact	Substantial increase	No impact	Minor increase
DE00	Minor decrease	Substantial decrease	Minor decrease	Minor increase	Substantial increase	Minor decrease	Minor decrease
DKW1							
FI00							
GR00	No impact	Minor decrease	No impact	Minor decrease	Minor decrease	Substantial decrease	No impact
HR00	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact	Minor increase	No impact
HU00	Substantial decrease	Substantial decrease	Substantial decrease	No impact	Substantial increase	Substantial decrease	Substantial increase
IT00	No impact	Minor decrease	Minor decrease	No impact	No impact	Minor decrease	No impact
LT00	No impact	Substantial decrease	Minor decrease	No impact	Substantial increase	Minor decrease	Minor increase
MT00	Substantial decrease	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact	Substantial increase
NL00							
PL00	Substantial increase	Minor increase	Minor increase	No impact	Substantial increase	Substantial decrease	Minor decrease

PT00	No impact	Substantial decrease	Substantial increase	No impact	Substantial decrease	Substantial decrease	No impact
RO00	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact
TR00	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact
UA00	Minor increase	Minor increase	No impact	No impact	Minor increase	No impact	Minor increase
UKNI	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact	No impact

Study zone	Please explain the reasons behind the change (e.g., postponed nuclear phaseout, NECP update)	General comment over horizon, 2028, 2030, 2033, 2035
AT00	"Trends & Projections" scenario has been laid on closer actual developments observed .	
BA00	Update from Indicative Generation Development Plan.	
BG00	RES and BESS - Changes due to the reflection of the current trends for the intermediate years NECP update Demand - NECP update to include the demand from P2X facilities	
BE00	The data follows the feedback from the BE administration that ERAA data must be coherent with the relevant national adequacy studies. RES (Offshore Wind) is substantially decreased due to recent decision of the Belgian government regarding the DC part of the Princess Elisabeth Island. RES (Onshore Wind) follows a lower development in Trends & Projections. Demand is aligned with the feedback from the BE administration that ERAA data must be coherent with the relevant national adequacy studies. Demand follows a lower trend in Trends & Projections. DSR volume has been revised following the national yearly market response quantification process. Batteries have been revised considering most up-to-date information regarding large scale batteries, residential batteries and V2G projections, also including the results from most recent CRM auctions at the time of the data collection. Residential batteries follow a lower trend in in Trends & Projections. Life Extension candidates also consider the results from most recent CRM auctions at the time of the data collection.	
CH00	Lower PV figures in ERAA 2026 T&P are based on Swissolar slow scenario. Hydro figures have been reviewed downwards in ERAA 2026, based on the state of hydro project developments and longer development times. The battery power to energy ratio has been reviewed and increased. Because of this change, in ERAA 2026 we see a substantial increase of storage capacity and decrease in installed	

	capacity. In ERAA 2026, also utility scale batteries are included, which leads to additional capacity with respect to ERAA 2025. Electrolysers have been reviewed downwards in ERAA 2026 too, based on current development trends. NTC values are lower in ERAA 2026 as they approximate actual operational values, instead of reflecting maximum values, and the capture the expected changes in the capacity calculation mechanisms. Demand figures have been reviewed upwards in ERAA 2026, based on additional EV demand, demand from data centres and lower efficiency gains.	
CY00	Delayed decommissioning of old flexible OCGTs. New conventional generation (natural gas) in addition to that foreseen in the NECP. Faster than expected PV deployment to date. Increase in demand due to new desalination plants and EU regulation regarding the power supply of ships from ports. Significant additional battery capacity expected.	
CZ00	Demand for T&P scenario represents conservative point of view to NECP prediction. Batteries according to recent rapid development.	
DE00	Thermal NGC: The key change for thermal units from ERAA 2025 to ERAA 2026 is that the previously assumed fuel switch from natural gas to hydrogen is no longer included. As a result, the installed capacity of hydrogen power plants remains at 0 GW across all target years, while the installed capacity of natural gas power plants increases compared to ERAA 2025. This difference becomes particularly pronounced in the later target years. When considering the total installed capacity of gas-fired power plants – regardless of the fuel type – the overall change is only a minor decrease. RES: The comparison between RES capacities depends on the energy carrier and the respective year. Given the low Wind Onshore expansion figures in recent years, the trend goes towards lower Wind Onshore capacities in the long term (2033/2035) compared to ERAA 2025. Wind Offshore capacities show a minor decrease in the long term due to delayed commissioning and restructuring of offshore areas. Compared to ERAA 2025, the 'Trends & Projections' scenario assumes less PV capacities, mainly due to the trend of a slower increase in electricity consumption. The other renewable sources show no significant change. Demand: The reduction in demand is caused by a delay in electrification. In the early ERAA target years,	In general, the data collection is based on the most up-to-date scenarios from Germany's national grid planning processes, which take into account the latest findings and developments regarding policy objectives and trends. For ERAA25, the scenarios from the 'Systemanalyse 2025' (national process for determining the need for grid reserve capacity) and the draft scenario framework of the 2037/2045 Network Development Plan (2025) were used. For ERAA 2026, which considers the same target years as ERAA 2025, the assumptions were updated based on the scenarios from the 'Systemanalyse 2026' and the approved scenario framework for the 2037/2045 Network Development Plan (2025). This results in differences in

	this was already anticipated in ERAA 2025, but now the slower than predicted increase in electricity demand is expected to also show effect in the later target years (past 2030). DSR: The increase in DSR is caused by also allowing DSR to be shifting and not only shedding. Batteries: Battery storage capacities were estimated as part of national grid planning processes based on real grid connection applications, a market survey, and the development of PV capacity expansion. Therefore, the increase in utility scale batteries compared to ERAA 2025 is based on current market trends. The decrease in residential batteries available on market compared to ERAA 2025 is caused by a delayed smart meter roll-out. Residential batteries out of market are slightly decreasing compared to ERAA 2025. Summing up, the overall battery capacities are increasing compared to ERAA 2025. Electrolysers: Electrolyser capacities are slightly lower compared to ERAA 2025, following the update of the scenario that the data collection is based on (see general comment). Interconnection capacities (NTC & FB): On some borders there are minor different values compared to ERAA 2025 due to project changes. The values for the border DE-CH were recalculated due to expected changes in the capacity calculation mechanism, a full FBMC integration is planned by 2030.	the assumptions between ERAA 2025 and ERAA 2026. The two scenarios NECP-based (NECP) and Trends and Projections (TP) show the biggest spread in the installed capacity of renewable energies. This is caused by the fact that there are very clear and ambitious renewable targets in Germany. These targets are (with minor delays in wind power) the basis for the NECP scenario. The recent development show how ambitious these targets are and therefore the TP scenario disregards these targets and assumes a slower buildout of renewables in Germany. The electricity demand, however, is not a strict political target, and the current projection of the electricity demand from the TSOs is considered in both scenarios. This leads to a different renewables to demand ratio in both scenarios.
DKW1	Data for trends and projections is the same as for the NECP-based for Denmark	Data for trends and projections is the same as for the NECP-based for Denmark
FI00		
GR00		
HR00		
HU00	Thermal: new projects were left out due to serious risks regarding delays. RES: lower capacities than NECP based on network connection requests. Demand: same as for NECP scenario. Batteries: same as for NECP scenario. Electrolysers: lower capacities than NECP based on latest TSO-DSO forecast. NTC: same as for NECP scenario.	
IT00	We assumed a delayed development compared to the NECP scenario.	

LT00	Assuming that the pace of RES development will fall, the development of electrolysis will slow down accordingly and demand will grow at a slower pace	
MT00	At 2025 there where plans to commission new thermal plant (150MW x3). However, it was found that the construction of an HVDC interconnector (IC3) from Italy would be more economically viable. The second Maltese HVAC interconnector (IC2) is nearing completion and as already mentioned IC3 will take the place of future thermal generation. This year residential batteries were included in the Batteries file for the Behind the Meter study.	
NL00	same as in section NECP before	same as in section NECP before
PL00	In ERAA 2026 for PL NECP=T&P	
PT00	The scenario TP derives from scenario NECP, which corresponds to the best current estimate aligned with the ongoing NRAA 2025 and validated by the Portuguese Directorate-General for Energy.	The TP scenario shows a slower evolution of renewables than the NECP scenario in 2033 and 2035, due to delayed investments.
RO00		
TR00		
UA00	The development of new gas generation, the essential portion of distributed generation is expected being implemented, NECP update	The current situation and long-term forecasts are highly uncertain for Ukraine
UKNI		Data submitted for the Trends and Projections Scenario mirrored that submitted for the National Projections Scenario. The data submitted across the study horizon was based on the most recent information utilised in the production of the most recent All Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026 - 2035. This is a joint publication between SONI and EirGrid and looks at the balance between supply and demand on the all-island electricity network over the next ten years.

Appendix 3: TSOs' data revisions during the Call for Evidence

Complete TSO feedback

Demand data changes

Study zone	Correction (call-for-evidence comments)	Correction (other reason)	Data update	No major change	Scenario	Description of change
AT00				X	Both	no major change
BG00				X	NECP-based	No changes
CH00		X			Both	Replaced previous erroneous value of the share of price-sensitive non-market batteries with 0.
CY00				X	Both	No changes.
CZ00				X	Both	No change.
DE00		X			Both	The EV time series was accidentally created for the wrong calendar year and therefore did not align with the baseload time series that is generated in the DFT. This was fixed, now everything is correctly using the calendar year 2018.
DKW1				X	Both	
ES00				X	Both	No changes
FI00				X	Both	No major change
HU00			X		Both	Demand input file update based on final DFT runs (in 12/2025).

IT00				X	Both	
MT00				X	Both	No changes to the data occurred.
NL00				X	Both	None
PT00				X	Both	No change
SK00				X	Both	No changes are needed.
UA00			X		NECP-based	The changes were made due to uncertainty reasons in Ukraine, the generation mix is changed each week because of missile attacks

Thermal generation changes

Study zone	Correction (call-for-evidence comments)	Correction (other reason)	Data update	No major change	Scenario	Description of change
AT00				X	Both	no major change
BG00				X	NECP-based	No changes
CH00				X	Both	Nothing changed
CY00				X	Both	No changes
CZ00		X	X		Both	Data updated in accordance with the official announcement by a major plant operator to cease the operation of their coal resources which led to new information about their resources. Probably minor impact on model results expected - several gas units taken out of market.
DE00		X			Both	The ONR Classification for Units with the PEMMDB Fuel Type “Heavy_oil” has been incorrectly set to “Yes”. The ONR Classification is set to “No”. This had implications on the generation of the maintenance profiles, as planned outages of these units were not considered.
DKW1		X			Both	For thermal:

						Planned maintenance and outages have been updated as these were not correct in the originally uploaded files. Applies for all Danish bidding zones.
ES00				X	Both	Update of CCGT start-up times
FI00				X	Both	No major change
HU00			X		Both	Data update due to new information from DSOs and recent national consultation with power plants.
IT00		X	X		Both	- Refinement of CHP profiles (for all market nodes) - Reserve requirements updated to address insufficient capacity (multiple market nodes - ITCN, ITSI)
MT00				X	Both	No changes to the data occurred.
NL00			X	X	Both	Thermal derating profiles: added new curves for a few units.
PT00			X		Both	Units TG-TO1, TG-TO2 and TG-TO3 changed operational status to Out of market according to the current situation. Reserve Requirements updated taking into account ongoing NRAA studies. Expansions constraints updated according to CONE_RS data already sent.
SK00				X	Both	No changes are needed.
UA00			X		NEC P-based	The changes were made due to uncertainty reasons in Ukraine, the generation mix is changed each week because of missile attacks

Renewable generation capacity changes

Study zone	**Correction** (call-for-evidence comments)	**Correction** (other reason)	**Data update**	**No major change**	**Scenario**	**Description of change**
AT00		X			Trends	Rooftop/farm distribution

					and Projections	
BG00				X	NEC P-based	No changes
CH00				X	Both	Nothing changed
CY00				X	Both	No changes
CZ00				X	Both	No change.
DE00				X	Both	There was no change in renewable generation.
DKW1	X				Both	For renewables: Offshore and onshore technology mix has been changed as the originally submitted values were incorrect. Applies for all Danish bidding zones.
ES00				X	Both	No changes
FI00				X	Both	No major change
HU00			X		Both	Data update due to new information from DSOs.
IT00				X	Both	- Minor adjustment to the reserve-capable parameter
MT00				X	Both	No changes to the data occurred.
NL00		X		X	Both	Solar PV overplanting: changed ratios.
PT00		X	X		Both	Shared RES capacity removed since H2 PPA contracts are not being simulated (in the past Shared RES has led to excess of generation delivered to e-market). Correction applied to Biomass, Waste and Marine whose capacities should be assumed to both NP and TP scenarios.
SK00				X	Both	No changes are needed.
UA00			X		NEC P-based	The changes were made due to uncertainty reasons in Ukraine, the generation mix is changed each week because of missile attacks

Interconnection capacity changes

Study zone	Correction (call-for-evidence comments)	Correction (other reason)	Data update	No major change	Scenario	Description of change
AT00				X	Both	no major change
BG00				X	NEC P-based	No changes
CH00				X	Both	Nothing changed
CY00				X	Both	No changes
CZ00				X	Both	No change.
DE00				X	Both	There was no change in interconnection capacities.
DKW1		X			Both	For interconnectors: Planned maintenance have been updated as these were not correct in the originally uploaded files.
ES00				X	Both	No changes
FI00				X	Both	No major change
HU00		X			Both	UA00-HU00 NTC was updated due to not up-to-date data.
IT00			X		Both	Interconnection profiling updated for selected links including explicit modelling of maintenance periods
MT00	X				Both	In the Transfer link file, some values for the years 2033 and 2035 were set to 0MW (when the HVDC interconnector was expected to be under maintenance) or 200MW (end of maintenance), instead of 450MW (sum of remaining capacity) and 650MW (total capacity) resulting in the capacity at certain periods of time to be, incorrectly, reduced to 0MW and 200MW...
NL00				X	Both	None
PT00				X	Both	No change
SK00				X	Both	No changes are needed.

UA00			X		NEC P-based	The changes were made due to uncertainty reasons in Ukraine, the grid structure is changed each week because of missile attacks

Demand Side Response changes

Study zone	Correction (call-for-evidence comments)	Correction (other reason)	Data update	No major change	Scenario	Description of change
AT00				X	Both	no major change
BG00				X	NEC P-based	No changes
CH00				X	Both	Nothing changed
CY00				X	Both	No changes
CZ00				X	Both	No change.
DE00		X			Both	Changes were made only due to the new methodology for DSR Shifting.
DKW1				X	Both	No change
ES00				X	Both	No changes
FI00		X			Both	Capability of providing reserves added for demand side response.
HU00				X	Both	No update.
IT00				X	Both	
MT00				X	Both	No changes to the data occurred.
NL00		X		X	Both	DSR Demand shift: changed max and recovery hours.
PT00				X	Both	No change
SK00		X			Both	Data correction with respect to the new DSR shifting methodology.

UA00				X	NECP-based	There is no DSR at the moment and is not forecasted

Battery changes

Study zone	**Correction** (call-for-evidence comments)	**Correction** (other reason)	**Data update**	**No major change**	**Scenario**	**Description of change**
AT00		X			NECP-based	Issue with distribution of large-scale batteries
BG00			X		NECP-based	Increase of installed capacities from BESS based on the current trends
CH00				X	Both	Nothing changed
CY00				X	Both	No changes
CZ00			X		Both	Installed capacities and storage updated to address the rapid development in the previous year. Expansion constraints of EVA evaluation were added for Utility scale batteries.
DE00				X	Both	There was no change in batteries.
DKW1				X	Both	No change
ES00	X				Both	o New batteries trajectories in line with the proposal from the Spanish Ministry as reflected in the Call for Evidence
FI00				X	Both	No major change
HU00			X		Both	Data update due to new information from DSOs.

IT00				X	Both	
MT00	X				Both	Residential batteries were missing from the batteries file, their inclusion is necessary for BTM.
NL00				X	Both	None
PT00			X		Both	P2X sector location changed from Shared RES to e-market (since Shared RES was removed)
SK00			X		Both	Data update.
UA00			X		NEC P-based	this type of capacity is rapidly developing

Other data changes

Study zone	Correction (call-for-evidence comments)	Correction (other reason)	Data update	No major change	Scenario	Description of change
AT00				X	Both	no major change
BG00				X	NEC P-based	No changes
CH00				X	Both	Nothing changed
CY00				X	Both	No changes
CZ00		X			Both	Run-of-river resources are no longer available for balancing reserves.
DE00				X	Both	There were no other changes.
DKW1				X	Both	No change
ES00		X		X	Both	Hydro: o Correction of an error in the pumped storage capacity to the TP scenario o Correction of constraint values for closed pumped storage units.

FI00				X	Both	No major change
HU00			X		Both	P2X data was updated due to new information from DSOs and other stakeholders.
IT00				X	Not Answered	
MT00					Not Answered	
NL00				X	Both	None
PT00			X		Both	Hydro constraints were updated.
SK00				X	Both	No changes are needed.
UA00			X		National Plans	The demand forecast is changing according to the changes of economy development