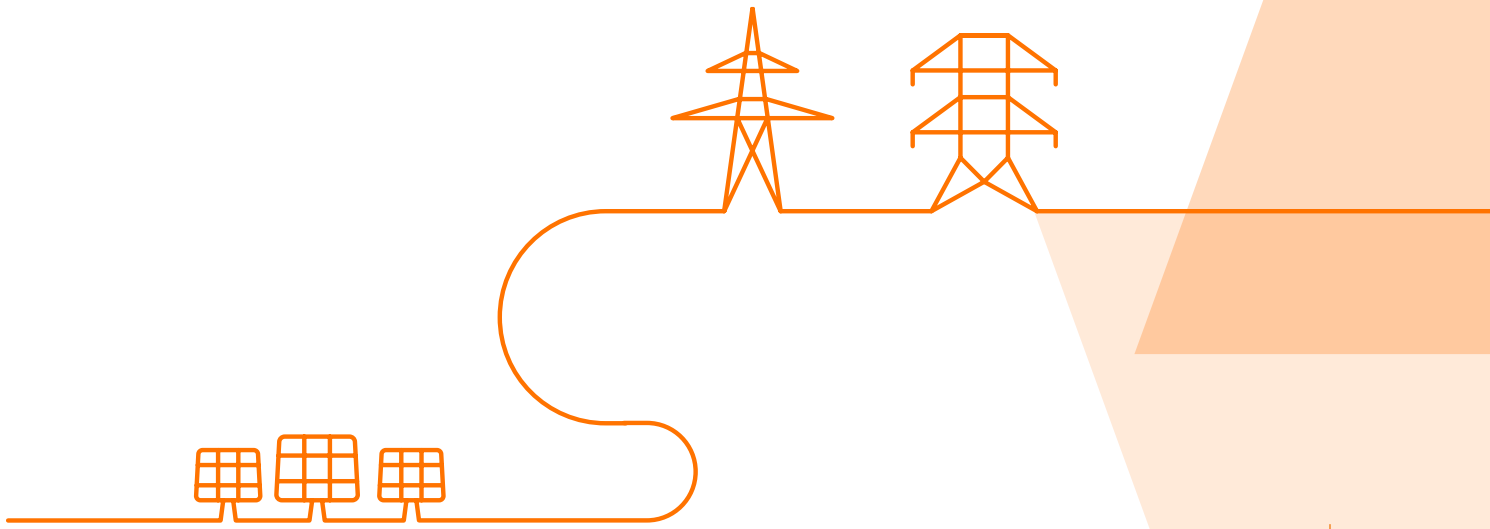
Load, EV, and HP

Task Force Local Redistribution of Injections and Offtakes (LRIO)

September 4th, 2025

Load Agenda

- **A** Generation & Storage Minutes Validation
- **B** Setting up the Scene
- **C** Building the Offtakes Reference Context
- **D** Known Load Evolution
- **E** Electric Vehicles
- **F** Heat Pumps
- **G** Next Steps



A. Kick-off Minutes Validation

Generation & Storage Workshop Minutes Validation

B. Setting Up the Context

Key Messages from the Previous Workshops

Kick-Off – May 15th

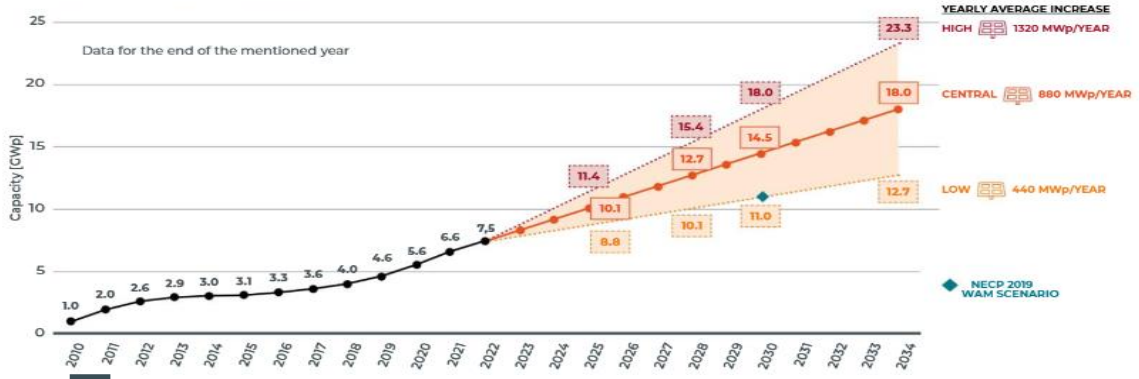
- **Local Redistribution** is a series of technology-specific methodologies that are used to assign a node to a current or future usage, as well as the hourly forecasted injection and/or offtakes for this usage.
- Grid Development uses a "**Reference Context**" as key input for grid studies, it includes the "**Reference Injections & Offtakes**", that is an hourly projection for the time horizon of the expected injections and offtakes for each node of the grid, and the "**Reference Grid**" a model of the grid (current and expected evolutions in the considered horizon).
- Studies with a **national scope** use "Reference Injections & Offtakes" directly derived from macro-scenarios, that are elaborated in the context of public consultations (AdeqFlex or Federal Development Plan).
- Studies with a **local scope** use a "Local Reference Injections & Offtakes" that is built using all the known information and the potential in the zone under study, and the national Reference Injections & Offtakes for the other zones.
- When the known capacities are lower than the redistributed macro-target, a **Growth Potential** is defined for the missing capacity.
- When the known capacities exceed the redistributed macro-target, all known capacities are used in local studies, and only a selection is used in national studies.
- Transmission projects identified in grid development are going to realization only when the related need is expected to materialise (Dynamic Portfolio Management process)

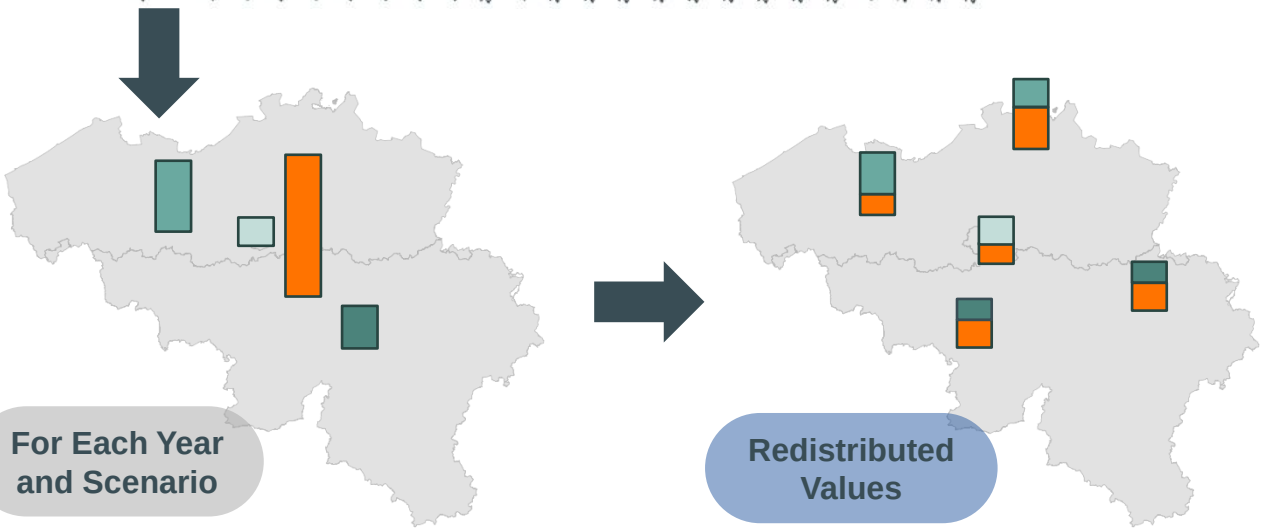
Generation & Storage – June 25th

- Generation & Storage forecast mostly consists of units that are known to Elia, either because they are already operating, or because they will be participating to CRM. Local Redistribution uses then a **bottom-up** approach.
- **Decentralized RES** (wind onshore and PV) are currently the only generation technologies where the macro-targets exceed the known installations at local level. A Local Growth Potential is used to complete missing capacities, that is defined by the capacity that is expected to be installed in each commune.
- The development of **nuclear and wind offshore** is led by the Federal Authorities, Elia providing technical support for the grid integration of these technologies.
- Injection forecasts for decentralized RES, wind offshore, and most Small Generation Units are are dispatched first and are based on historical profiles, and are used as input for an economic dispatch model.
- Injection forecasts for nuclear, conventional units, turbojets and storage are built using an **economic dispatch model,** in order to meet the net forecasted demand.

Local redistribution is a process that geographically splits aggregated grid injection & offtake values, with the aim to assign a potential transmission grid connection point.

FIGURE 3-54 — ASSUMED EVOLUTION OF THE INSTALLED PHOTOVOLTAICS CAPACITY IN THE CENTRAL SCENARIO AND SENSITIVITIES FOR BELGIUM





Additional Usage - Category 1
Regional Targets

Additional Usage - Category 2
National Targets

Factors influencing additional uses or repartition keys for aggregates references - non exhaustive

- Evolution of existing Usages
- Client connection requests
- Inputs from Customers and DSOs
- Electrification potentials (industry and residential)
- Economic Indicators
- Input Factors (wind, irradiation, land,…)
- Legal Constraints
- **NEW** Stakeholders' Input

!

- **Different technologies require tailored methodologies**
- **Deep-dive in thematic workshops**

B. Building the Offtakes Reference Context

The Reference Context consists of the Reference Grid, Static Data and the expected injections or offtakes for each hour of the forecasted horizon, for each substation

Macro-level scenario
Quantification of future grid usage

Reference inputs
All other inputs needed to perform the Reference Context estimation (relevant technical charactistics of units, studies used as inputs, economic data,….)

Grid assumptions
Evolution of the grid, nationally and internationally

Reference context hypothesis

Offtakes

Injections
- Known Generation & Storage
- Growth Potential for RES

Static data
Location & technical characteristics of existing and future TSO units, and aggregated DSO units

Offtakes
Based on metered data, specific planned evolution and macro redistributed expected additions.

Industry | Rail transport | Residential | EV | HP

+ Grid Losses

Injections
Built using a zonal market-based dispatch model, including storage

PV | Wind | Other Injections | Storage

Running values
Hourly forecasted profiles per injection & offtake object

Grid model of neighbouring countries

Grid Infrastructure Portfolio

Reference Grid

Grid Model static data

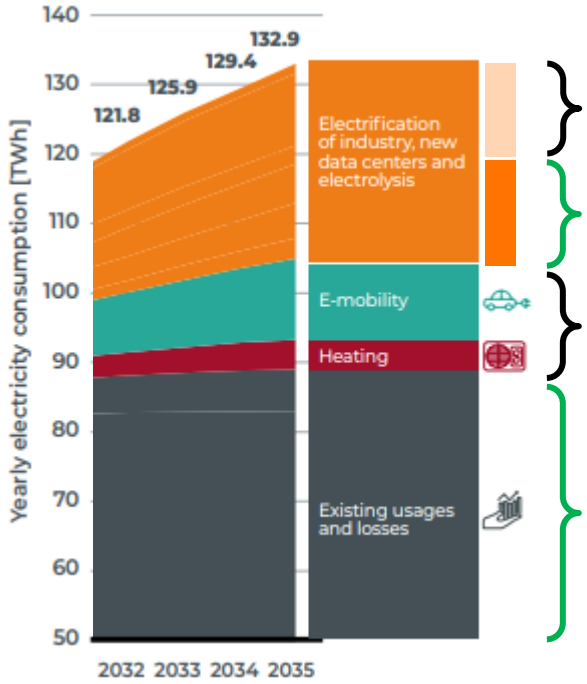
Injection and Offtake static data

Integrate Running values

Operated Grid Model
Used to perform grid simulations

The Offtake Reference Context is built from existing offtakes, specific planned evolutions & redistributed aggregated macro targets.

Example of a national consumption scenario



Unknown location, remaining potential of a category is redistributed after removal of the known offtakes for a given technology to meet macro targets

Known location, planned evolution informed by load management or new reservations/allocations

EV – HP : Decentralised unknown location, a technology-specific methodology is used to distribute these offtakes

Existing offtakes - Known location and running values

Source: AdeqFlex24-34, truncated

The Offtake Reference Context is built from existing offtakes, specific planned evolutions & redistributed aggregated macro targets.

Metered existing offtakes of the previous year

Correction to take into account impact of the temperature

Possible correction for exceptional years
(Covid, Financial Crisis,…)

Reference Year Construction

Planned Evolution
Based on client scenarios
- Variation of current consumption
- Transfer of offtake location
- New offtakes (sectoral profile, or average if unknown)

Sectoral Growth
Redistributed aggregated targets by sector, from the macro-scenario.

For each Future Year
Incrementally

For the next years

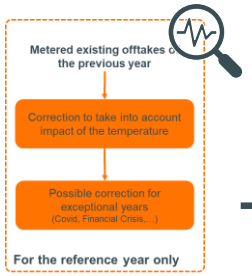
Electric Vehicles
Redistributed aggregated targets

Heat Pumps
Redistributed aggregated targets

Market-based Forecasting
Modelling for the whole forecast period

The output of each step is a table, giving the expected offtake by voltage level for each hour of the year. There is one file per step (that represents the addition), forecasted year and sensitivity.

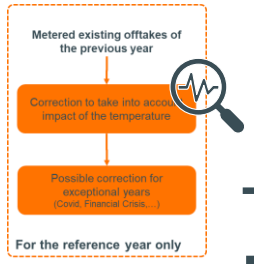
Reference Year Preparation



The Reference Year preparation starts with a complete year of metered data

- The Reference Year starts on March 1st and last till Feb 28th or Feb 29th
- Collection of hourly data at LD level.
- Corrected for n-1
- Spikes are identified
- Behind the meter injections (generation and storage) are not considered.
- Each LD is linked to 1 Sector.
  - Industrial: Chemicals; Engineering; Food - drink and tobacco ;Iron and steel, Non ferrous metals; Non-metallic minerals, Paper – pulp; Textiles – leather, Data centres, CCS, Electrolysers, other industry.
  - Tertiary
  - Residential
  - Rail Transport

	2022-03-01 00:00:00	2022-03-01 01:00:00	...	Sector
ABCNO015LD1	8.2	9.2	...	Tertiary
ABCNO015LD2	18.2	16.4	...	Residential
ABCST015LD1	27.3	27.4	...	Tertiary
ABCST015LD2	23.5	21.3	...	Residential
ABCST015LD3	15.9	13.5	...	Residential
...	...	...	...	...



Thermosensitivity normalizes the consumption attributable to heating and cooling from residential nodes (1/2)

A. Definition of an average addition consumption per heating °C or cooling °C, by node, by season and by day type, based on historical data

1 Historical consumption data for residential LDs is being completed to include temperature and related information as well as information about the day type and the season.

2 Data are aggregated by season, day type and hour, using a linear regression function. Coefficients are computed separately for heating and cooling.

Currently being reviewed, to consider a finer classification and not only residential nodes (tertiary and potentially industrial)

Temporal & Temperature Information Addition (for each node)

	Load [MW]	t [°C]	HD [°C]	CD [°C]	Hour	Day Type	Season
1/3/15 00:00	199	6,9	9,6	0	0	Weekend	Winter
1/3/15 01:00	194	5,8	10,7	0	1	Weekend	Winter
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
~~1/6/16 16:00~~	~~102~~	~~18,9~~	~~0~~	~~0~~	-	-	-
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
18/7/18 16:00	125	32,3	0	12,3	16	Weekday	Summer
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
28/2/23 23:00	201	10,3	6,2	0	23	Weekday	Winter

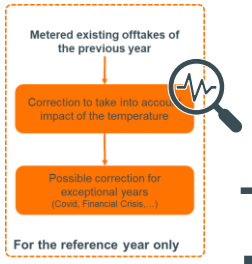
Heating Degrees Coefficients

Season	Hour	Day Type	Coef.
Spring	0	Weekday	[3,86; 0]
		Weekend	[5,11; 0]
	1	Weekday	[3,85; 0]
		Weekend	[4,85; 0]
…	…	…	…
Winter	23	Weekday	[2,43; 0]
	23	Weekend	[2,83; 0]

Source: ENTSO-E PECD

Degrees below 16.5°C

Degrees above 20.0°C



Thermosensitivity normalizes the consumption attributable to heating and cooling from residential nodes (2/2)

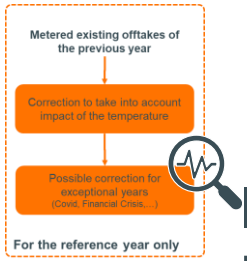
B. Use of the coefficients for the Reference Year

1 For each node, heating-degrees (HD) are computed for the Reference Year, and the Normalizing Year.

2 Temporal categorization information is added to the filtered table, in order to retrieve the additional consumptions coefficients.

3 The difference between HD for the Reference Year and the Normalizing Year, along with the matching coefficient are used to compare the difference in consumption

	Load [MW]	t [°C]	tnorm [°C]	HD [°C]	HDref [°C]	Hour	Day Type	Season	HDnorm-HD	Coefficient	Additional Load [MW]	Norm. Load [MW]
03/01/2023 00:00	199	6,9	8,2	9,6	8,3	0	Weekday	Winter	-1,3	243	-3,16	196
03/01/2023 01:00	194	6,4	7,9	10,1	8,6	1	Weekday	Winter	-1,5	243	-3,65	191
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
04/03/2023 18:00	102	18,9	15,4	0	1,1	18	Weekend	Spring	1,1	158	1,74	104
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18/06/2023 20:00	125	16,8	18,4	0	0	16	Weekend	Summer	0	63	0	125
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29/02/2024 23:00	201	10,3	8,6	6,2	7,9	23	Weekday	Winter	1,7	256	4,35	206

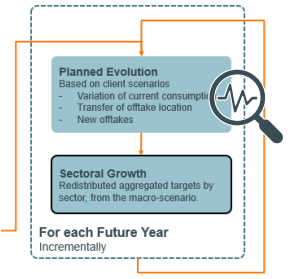


Individual Growth Rates can be applied to each node, on an hourly basis, when there are assumptions that exceptional variations in consumption will reasonably recover partially or totally.

- The origin of the variation must be temporary and exceptional, it could be attributable to international events (ex: electricity price hikes in 2022) or local events (ex: closure for overhaul of a large consumer).
- Can be applied to individual nodes, with an hourly step.
- Based on expert view.

Example for 2022, to correct the lower consumption attributable to increased energy prices in Q3 and Q4

D. Planned Evolution



Planned Evolutions gathers bottom-up information from customers' offtakes (direct clients and DSOs) for each node.

1 **Collection of Bottom-Up Information**
Collection of consumption forecasts at nodal level:

Direct Clients: Scenarized evolutions of their injections, offtakes and storage, through the Load Management. Provided by the clients, challenged by the KAMs periodically.

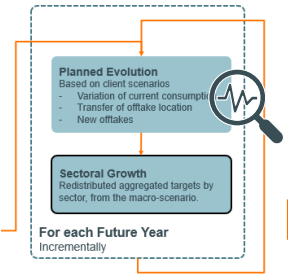
DSOs (Blackbook): peak power evolutions for the different connection points on a 7 year time horizon, and details CAPACs. Co-authored by Elia and the DSOs.

Local Growth Potentials: plausible consumptions not yet reserved or allocated.

2 Encoding & Consolidation of the data

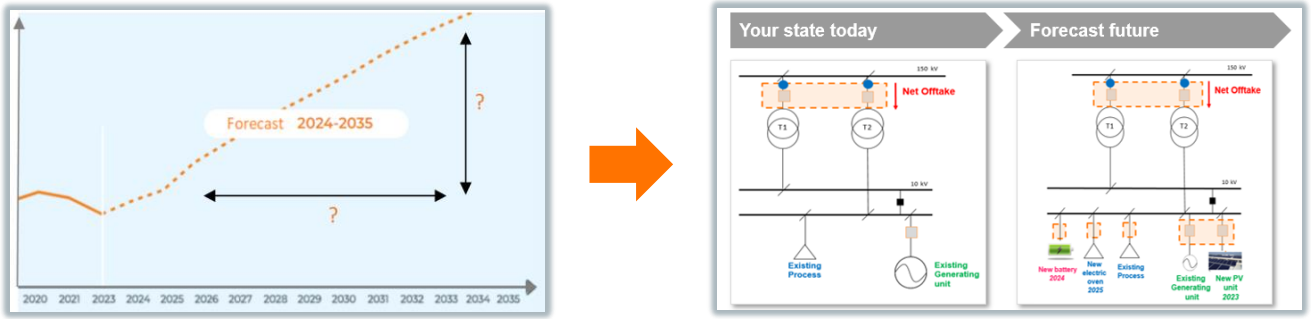
Type	Year	Power	Cosφ	Source	Destination	…
NewPower	2023	1,4	1	AZER015LD1		…
NewPower	2023	23,2	1	QSDF036LD1		…
ExpansionReduction	2023	-2,2	1	WXCV015LD2		…
Transfer	2023	50%	1	ERTY036LD1	RTYU026LD2	…

Output of the Planned Evolution Step



Load Management | Load management tool collects bottom-up forecasts, key for a well-designed system!

Goal: better bottom-up forecast for win-win situation !



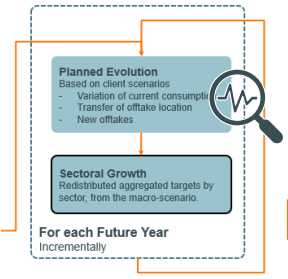
How can the grid users fill in their data?

Via the Load Management tool !

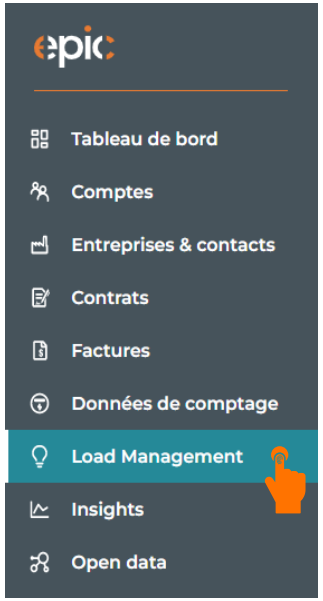
- Accessible through your portal **EPIC**
- KAMs challenge the submitted values with the grid users periodically

Focus on Load management data

- *Scenario's approach*
- *Probabilities of occurrence and key decision factors per scenario*
- *Description of current and future processes*
- *Current and future flexibility (how, how much, why not,…)*

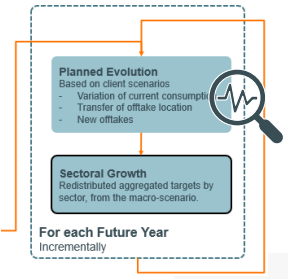


Load Management | Grid users can access the load management tool via EPIC portal, that is divided in 5 tabs and 3 angles of view



Company X / Access point Y / Load management exercise 2024

CURRENT PROFILE		FUTURE PROFILE		FLEX
Review last 12 months	Assets	Forecast Power	Forecast Energy	Flexibility
Review & validate your last 12 months activity	Review pre-filled **power generation** module (PGM) data	Enter scenarios with probability & for each • Enter new processes • Forecast power for existing & new ones	Forecast energy per scenario & process	Describe flexibility for existing processes
	Define current electrical **consumption** processes	• Enter future PGMs • Forecast power for existing & new ones	Forecast energy for existing & new PGMs	Describe flexibility for new processes by scenario
		• Enter future **batteries** • Forecast power		



Example of forecast table in the EPIC Portal (power)

CURRENT PROFILE | INFRASTRUCTURE | SECURITY OF SUPPLY | FLEX

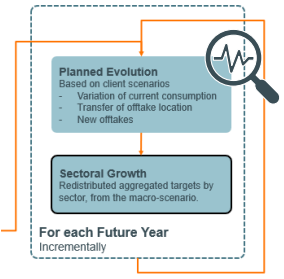
Review of last 12 months | Assets | **Forecast Power** | Forecast Energy | Flexibility

Scenario 1

Probability of realisation (%) 0

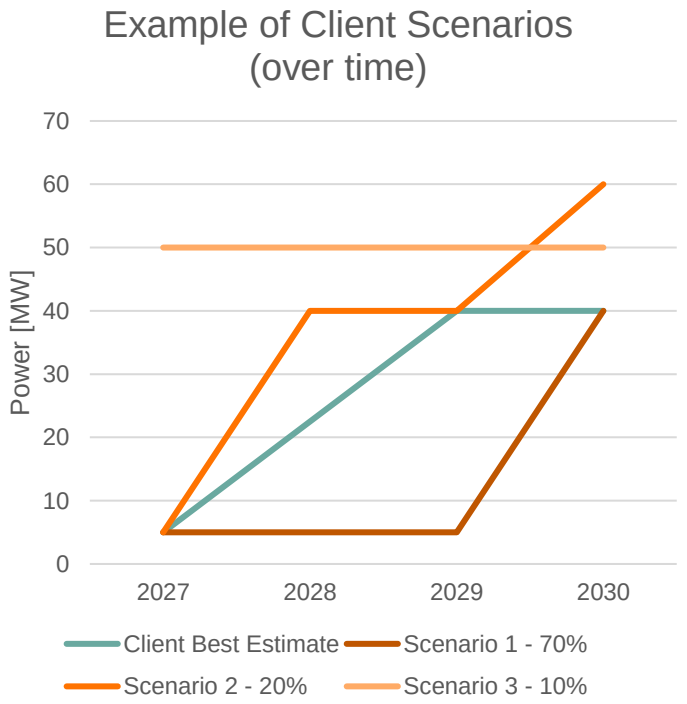
Process name	Process type	Remarks	Study ref.	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Existing										
asset1	Other			150,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	150,00
asset 3	Other			100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
Base peak gross consumption				250,00	250,00	250,00	250,00	250,00	250,00	250,00
New										
New process 1	Heat pump	TEST020425	EOS-1234	MW	MW	MW	25	25	25	25
New process 2	Electric boiler	TEST020425	EOS-4321	MW	MW	35	35	35	35	35
Future peak gross consumption				250,00	250,00	285,00	310,00	310,00	310,00	310,00

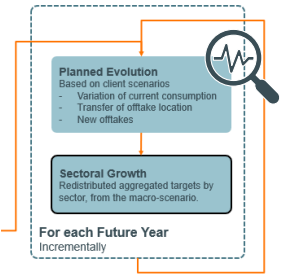
+ Add process



Client best-estimate is defined based on realigned load management

- Client scenarios are used in the definition of the macro-scenarios, as bottom-up information source.
  - **15 customers lead to most TWh increase** (~= 80% of the increase in consumption): for each macro-scenario the coherent manually selected client scenario is used.
  - **Others customers** (~= 20% of the increase in consumption)
- In grid studies, the resulting part of the load growth above the reserved or allocated capacity is considered as a part of the Local Growth Potential and is not reserved for the client himself.





DSO : Planned Evolutions at the coupling points with distribution networks are gathered in Blackbooks.

1 Preparation of the Reference & Forecasts reports
Elia prepares the Reference & Forecast Reports. They contain the measured consumption peaks, Sn-1, the updated relevant network information (transformers characteristics, new high-voltage lines,…),…

These reports are submitted to the DSOs.

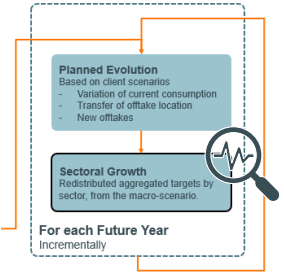
2 Meetings between DSOs and Elia
A meeting is organized with the representatives of the DSO and Elia (Customers & Grid Development) to discuss results, address key points and collect their updated local forecasts and eventual corrections.

3 Compilation of the final reports
Elia submits the draft final reports to the DSOs for validation.

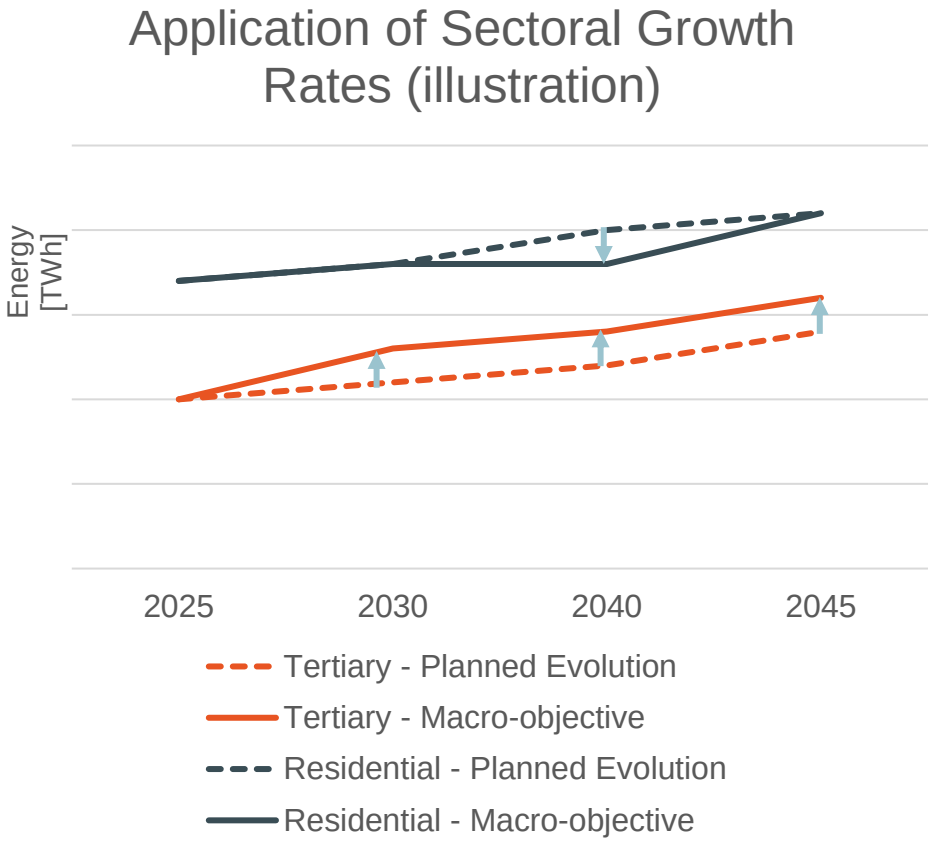
The final reports are sent to:
- Regional Regulators
- DSOs
- Elia's Grid Development

					Power		
Opal ID	**Study**	**Description**	**LD Type**	**Cosφ**	**2024**	**2025**	**…**
MONNO015PP0		**MONNOYER**		**1,00**	**37,00**	**37,00**	**…**
		Sn-1			48,00	48,00	...
MONNO015LGLA							
MONNO015LD2		**MONNOYER LOCALINDUSTRY**	**i**	**0,98**	**10,01**	**10,01**	**…**
2026	Detail Study	Ripage de 100 % sur LocalIndustry					
MONNO15LD3		**MONNOYER DSO**	**r**	**1,00**	**26,99**	**26,99**	**…**
2025	Detail Study	Modification de 0,9 MW (Local Industry)					
2024	Detail Study	Modification de 1,6 MW (CPO)					

Example of Blackbook



For each sector, discrepancies between selected client scenarios and Sectorial Growth foreseen in Macro-Scenarios is solved thanks to homothetical scaling of the consumption of the sector.



Considered Sectors

- Currently: Residential, Industrial, Tertiary and Rail Transport
- Sectors are being reviewed and will be presented in the next workshop

Discrepancy Causes

- More recent data (difference in timelines between processes)
- Flexible processes impacting profiles

D. Electric Vehicles

The Running Values for Electric Vehicles and Heat Pumps are computed separately from the known loads, using market-based rules

Metered existing offtakes of the previous year

Correction to take into account impact of the temperature

Possible correction for exceptional years
(Covid, Financial Crisis,…)

Reference Year Construction

Planned Evolution
Based on client scenarios
- Variation of current consumption
- Transfer of offtake location
- New offtakes (sectoral profile, or average if unknown)

Sectoral Growth
Redistributed aggregated targets by sector, from the macro-scenario.

For each Future Year
Incrementally

For the next years

Electric Vehicles
Redistributed aggregated targets

Heat Pumps
Redistributed aggregated targets

Market-based Forecasting
Modelling for the whole forecast period

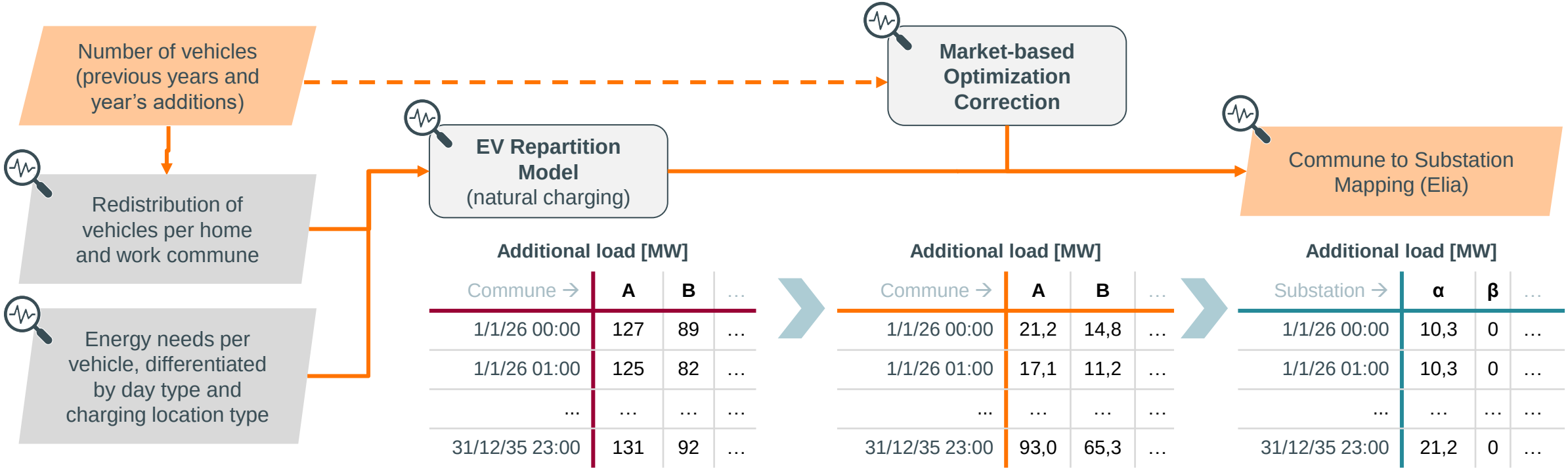
For each year, the load associated to additional EVs is computed per commune and per hour, which is then redistributed to substations

1 For each target year, data is being prepared considering the results of the previous year and by redistributing the additional vehicles.

2 The EV Repartition model combines this data with other sources to compute expected aggregated profile per commune, assuming **natural charging**.

3 The aggregated load curves from the macro-scenarios are then redistributed to the communes, considering that the EV Repartition Model gives the repartition per commune, and the macro scenario the hourly total.

4 The load per commune is then redistributed on the individual substations, at residential level.



Additional load [MW]

Commune →	A	B	…
1/1/26 00:00	127	89	…
1/1/26 01:00	125	82	…
…	…	…	…
31/12/35 23:00	131	92	…

Additional load [MW]

Commune →	A	B	…
1/1/26 00:00	21,2	14,8	…
1/1/26 01:00	17,1	11,2	…
…	…	…	…
31/12/35 23:00	93,0	65,3	…

Additional load [MW]

Substation →	α	β	…
1/1/26 00:00	10,3	0	…
1/1/26 01:00	10,3	0	…
…	…	…	…
31/12/35 23:00	21,2	0	…

From aggregated EV targets to expected local load

Vehicles Distribution [#BEV/commune]

Aggregated number of cars, cars per household, cars per commune, registrations (corrected for company cars), single housing share, BEV/PHEV share

→ # BEVs per *home* commune

Home/work trip matrix, modal repartition per commune

→ # BEVs per *work* commune

Energy Needs per vehicle [kWh/location]

Working days, vacations days, Home/work trip matrix, yearly distance travelled, BEV consumption, % commuters

→ Daily differentiated consumption/BEV

% households with charger, % workplaces with parking and charging

→ Daily differentiated home consumption

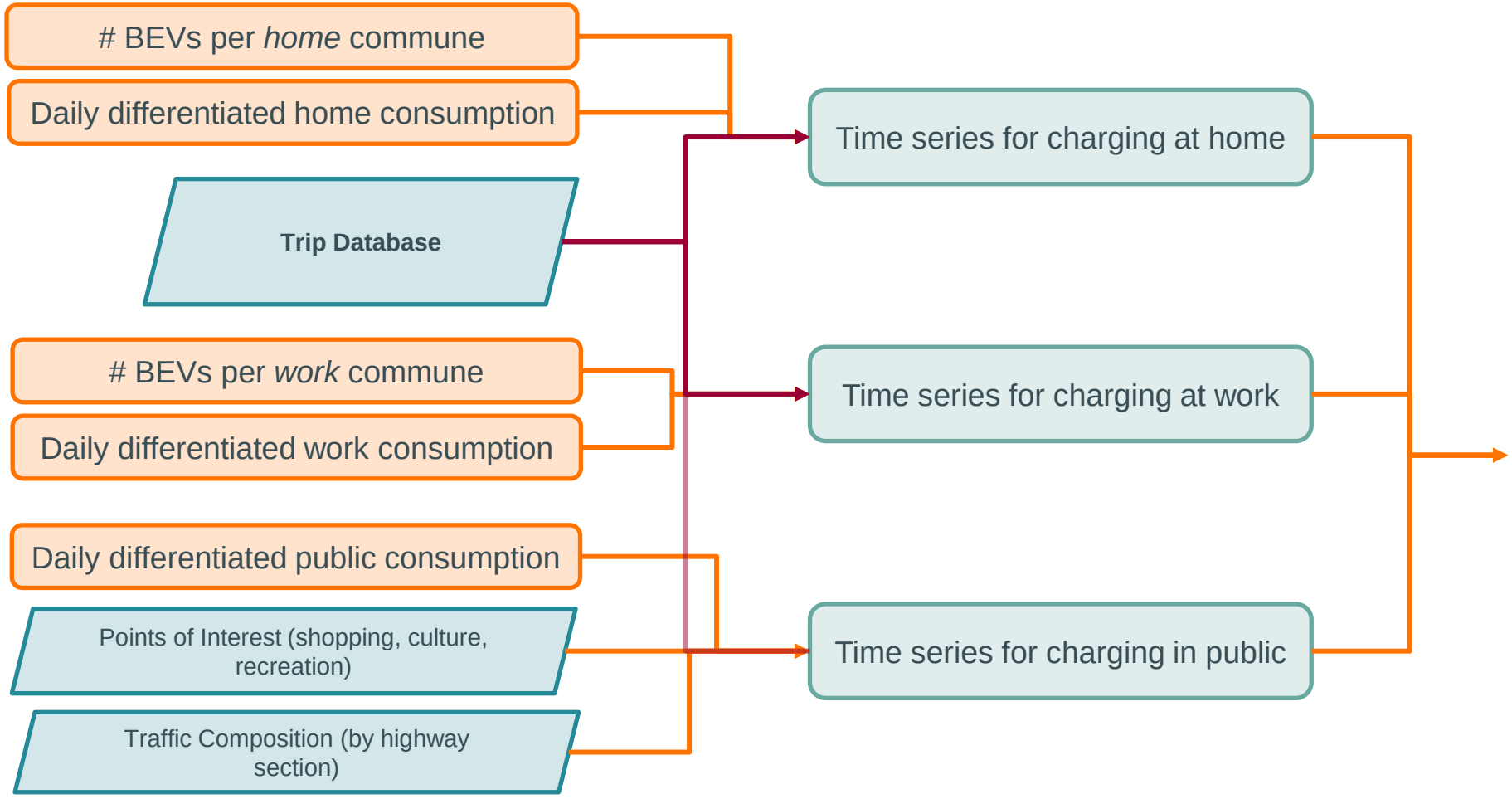
→ Daily differentiated work consumption

→ Daily differentiated public consumption

Differentiated: considers *home* municipality and day type (Sundays and bank holidays, Saturdays, weekdays (outside/during) vacations)

EV Repartition Model
(natural charging)

The EV Repartition Model combines the vehicle-related data with trip information, points of interest, and traffic data to generate time series for the different charging types



Additional load [MW]

Commune →	A	B	…
1/1/26 00:00	127	89	…
1/1/26 01:00	125	82	…
…	…	…	…
31/12/35 23:00	131	92	…

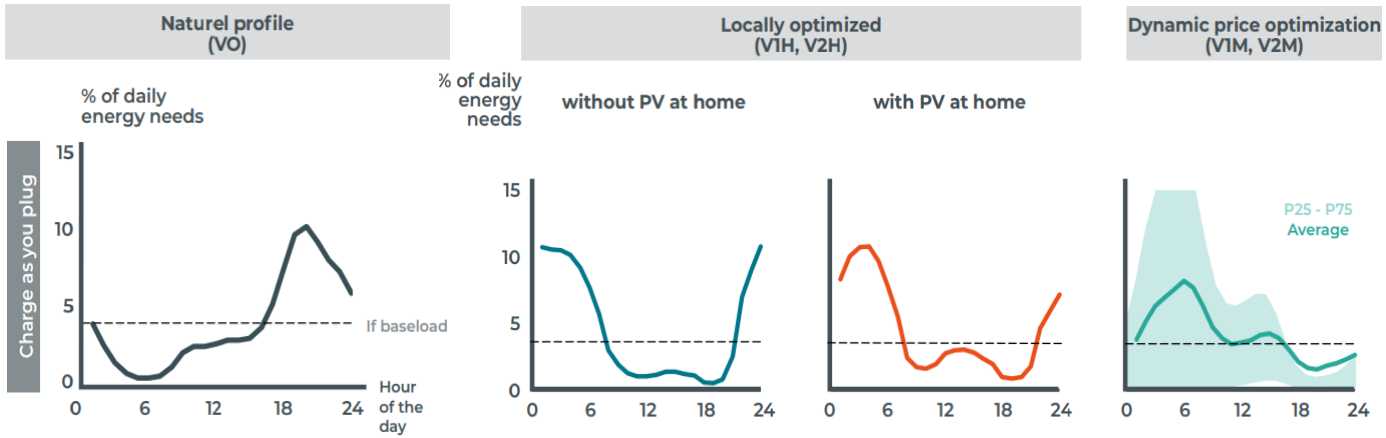
The Trip Database includes departure and destination municipality, departure hour, arrival hour and trip reason. It is used to know when users plug their vehicles and can initiate the charge.

Market-based Optimization Correction

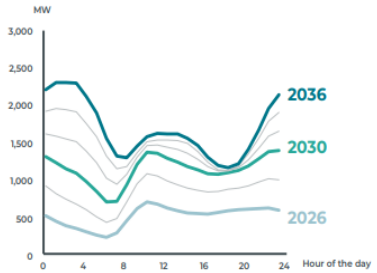
To take smart charging into account, specific load profiles are defined per charging mode, using market-based rules if applicable.

Profile	Rationale	Modelling
V0	Charges when plugging	Pre-defined time series
V1**H**	Charging to minimize costs, depending on regional tariffs and/or maximize PV self-consumption	Pre-defined time series
V1**M**	Charging aligned to match market conditions	Market Optimisation
V2**H**	Charging *and discharging* to minimize costs, depending on regional tariffs and/or maximize PV self-consumption	Pre-defined time series
V2**M**	Charging *and discharging* aligned to match market conditions	Market Optimisation

Example or EV Profiles per flexibility category for home charging, in not sunny days in 2036



Aggregated EV Profiles all years



Source: AdeqFlex 2026-2036
Note: for illustration purposes, the profiles are shown for one day, but for the construction of the running values, a time series with a 1-year duration and an hourly step is being used (one time series per target year)

Market-based Optimization Correction

Smart charging and seasonality is computing by redistributing the hourly aggregated load curve from the macro-scenario, using the EV Repartition Model as base for the redistribution key.

1 The share of each commune is computed for each hour, starting from the time series of the EV Repartition Model

2 The repartition key computed from natural charging is then applied to the total defined in the aggregated load curve

Additional load [MW]

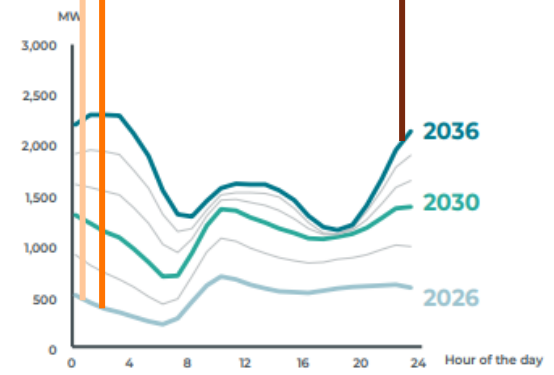
Commune →	A	B	…	Total
1/1/26 00:00	127	89	…	3000
1/1/26 01:00	125	82	…	3500
…	…	…	…	
31/12/35 23:00	131	92	…	3100

Repartition Key [%]

Commune →	A	B	…
1/1/26 00:00	4,2	3,0	…
1/1/26 01:00	3,6	2,3	…
…	…	…	…
31/12/35 23:00	4,2	3,0	…

Additional load [MW]

Commune →	A	B	…
1/1/26 00:00	21,2	14,8	…
1/1/26 01:00	17,1	11,2	…
…	…	…	…
31/12/35 23:00	93,0	65,3	…



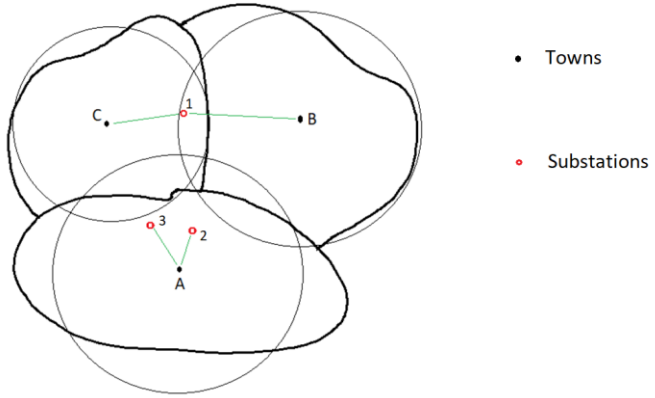
An updated methodology is being developed, to also redistribute work charging on industrial nodes, and to redistribute lorries, buses and coaches on specific nodes.

The *Commune to Substation Mapping* distributes a value known at communal level to the relevant substations

This mapping is represented as a 2-dimensional matrix that indicates the share of each substation used in each commune. The choice of the substations depends on the category to be redistributed and the voltage level.

Repartition Key	Town A	Town B	Town C
Substation 1	0	1	1
Substation 2	0,54	0	0
Substation 3	0,46	0	0

A coefficient of 1 indicates that the commune is only served by a single substation.



Construction Principles

- Accurate information from DSOs is used if available
- Otherwise, the expected injection is redistributed on the nearest substations, using the following methodology

1 Computation of the distance between communes and substations

Distance [km]	Town A	Town B
Substation 1	20	5
Substation 2	4	10
Substation 3	5	15

2 Distance normalisation (by commune)

Normalized Distance	Town A	Town B
Substation 1	1	0.33
Substation 2	0.2	0.66
Substation 3	0.25	1

The furthest substation gets a score of 1, each other substation gets the ratio between the distance to the commune, and the distance to the furthest substation.

3 Score Computation $-\log(dist_{norm})$

Score	Town A	Town B
Substation 1	0	0.481
Substation 2	0.699	0.180
Substation 3	0.602	0

Using a logarithm gives a greater score to the nearest substations

4 Exclusion of the substations outside the normalized radius* of the commune (s), to avoid assigning any share to further substations

Score	Town A s=0.432	Town B s=0.306
Substation 1	0	0.481
Substation 2	0.699	0
Substation 3	0.602	0
Total	1.301	0.481

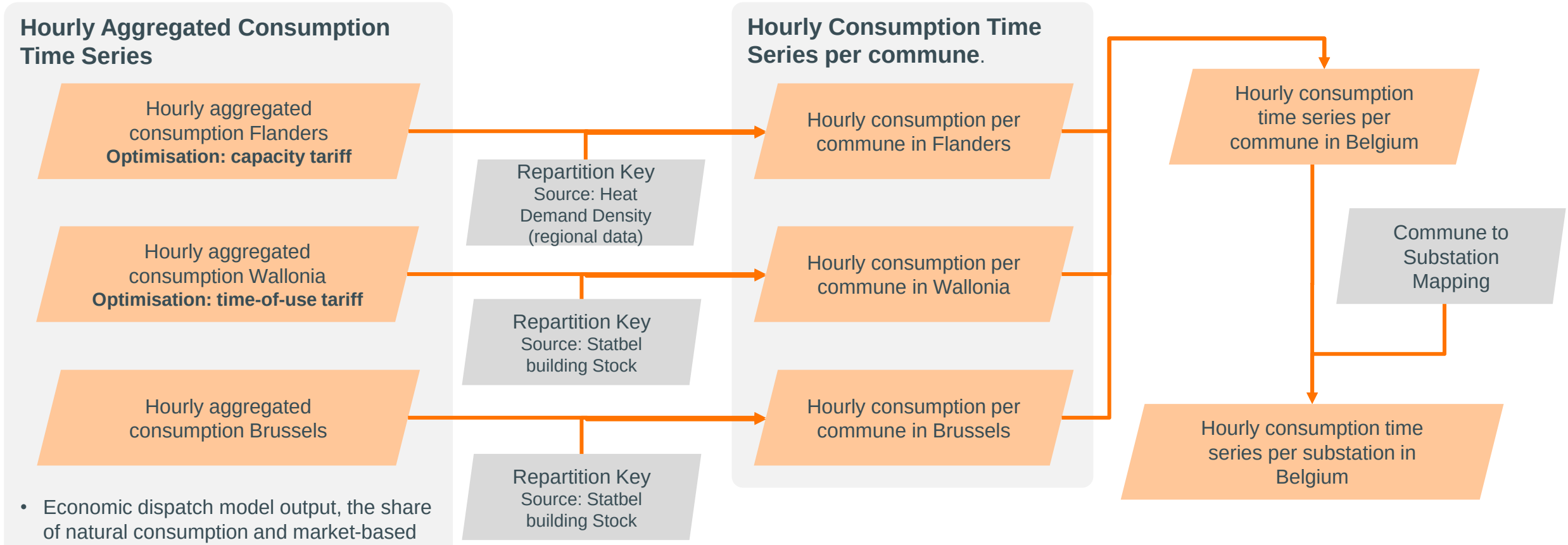
* Town radius: radius of a circle having the same area as the commune. Normalisation follows the same logic as the distance between communes and substations.

5 Generation of the repartition keys by scaling the scores (by commune)

Repartition Key	Town A	Town B
Substation 1	0	1
Substation 2	0,54	0
Substation 3	0,46	0
Total	1	1

E. Heat Pumps

Heat pump consumption (residential and tertiary) time series are given per region as output of the economic dispatch model for each Target Year, and are distributed between communes using a repartition key.



- Economic dispatch model output, the share of natural consumption and market-based optimization depends on the target year.
- One time series per region, per Target Year, with an hourly step, derived from the macro-scenario.

H. Next Steps

Next Steps

2025 | 2026

May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb

W1 W2 W3 W4 W1 W2 W3 W4 W1 W2 W3 W4 W1 W2 W3 W4 W1 W2 W3 W4 W1 W2 W3 W4 W1 W2 W3 W4 W1 W2 W3 W4 W1 W2 W3 W4 W1 W2 W3 W4 W1 W2 W3 W4 W1 W2 W3 W4

15/05 — 24/6 — 4/09 — 3/10 — 17/11 — 4/12 — 8/01

Public Consultation

Kick-Off & call for evidence

- Overarching processes
- Concepts & definitions

Workshop 1: Generation & Storage

- Onshore & offshore wind
- Solar production
- Thermal production
- Storage

Workshop 2: Load

- Electric vehicles
- Heat pumps
- Residential load
- Industrial load

Workshop 3: Interconnectors & Public consultation

- Interconnectors & Reference Context
- Launch of the public consultation
- Open points from Previous Workshops

Workshop 4: Next reference context

Presentation of the **Repartition keys** as determined by application of the presented methodologies on the Adequacy & Flexibility 2025 study

Workshop 5: Feedback consultation

Presentation of the results of the public consultation & proposal for **methodological evolutions** for the next reference context