



DK-SE capacity reductions

Regulation 714/2009 forms the legal basis for capacity allocation

Regulation 714, Annex 1

GUIDELINES ON THE MANAGEMENT AND ALLOCATION OF AVAILABLE TRANSFER CAPACITY OF INTERCONNECTIONS BETWEEN NATIONAL SYSTEMS

1.5. “The methods adopted for congestion management shall give efficient economic signals to market participants and TSOs, promote competition and be suitable for regional and Community-wide application”.

1.7. “...Specifically, TSOs shall not limit interconnection capacity in order to solve congestion inside their own control area, save for the abovementioned reasons and reasons of operational security”.

2.1. “Congestion-management methods shall be market-based in order to facilitate efficient cross-border trade”.

5.1. “TSOs shall publish all relevant data related to network availability, network access and network use, including a report on where and why congestion exists, the methods applied for managing the congestion and the plans for its future management”.

The COMP case settlement presumed the agreed grid reinforcement to solve the problem



C 142/28

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

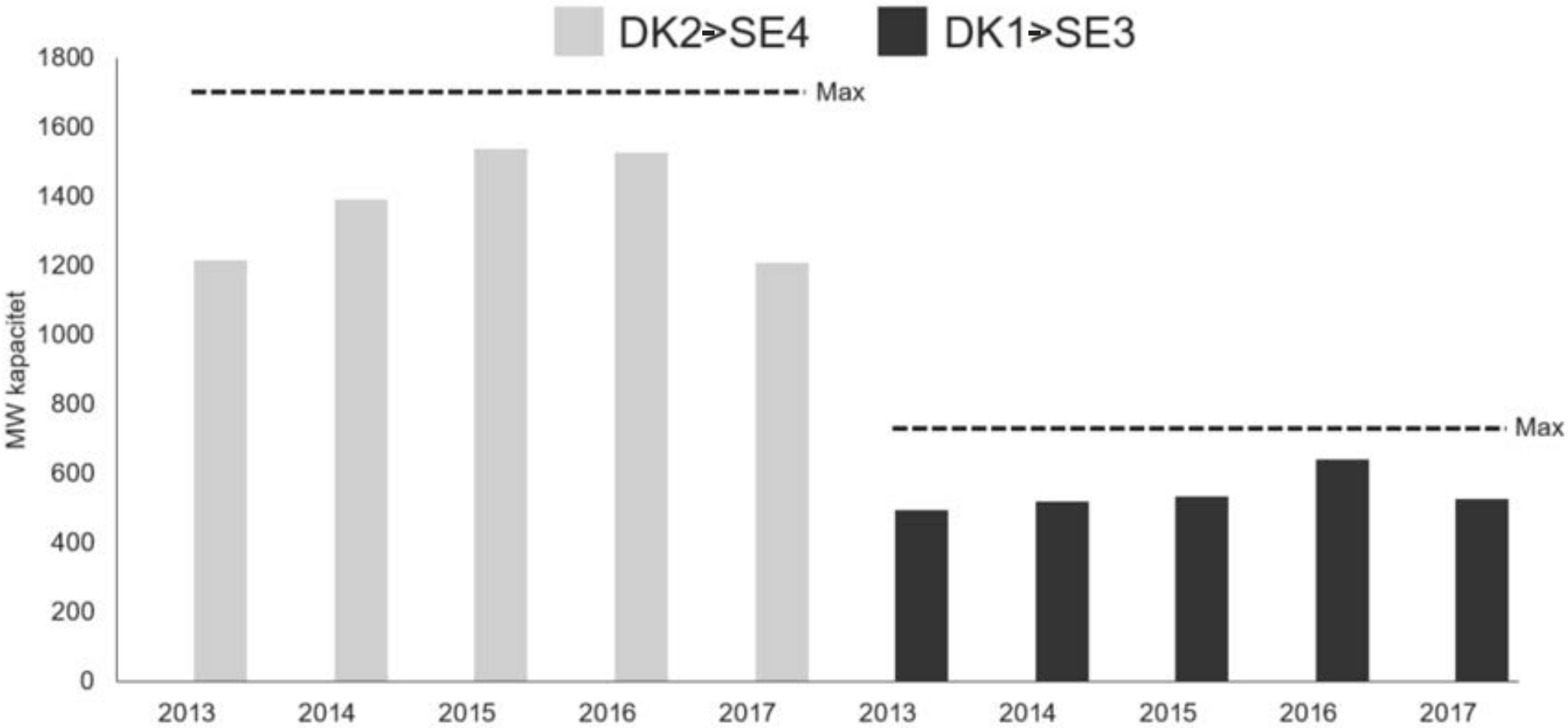
1.6.2010

Summary of Commission Decision
of 14 April 2010
relating to a proceeding under Article 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
and Article 54 of the EEA Agreement
(Case COMP/39.351 — Swedish Interconnectors)
(Only the English text is authentic)
(Text with EEA relevance)
(2010/C 142/08)

4. The Commitments

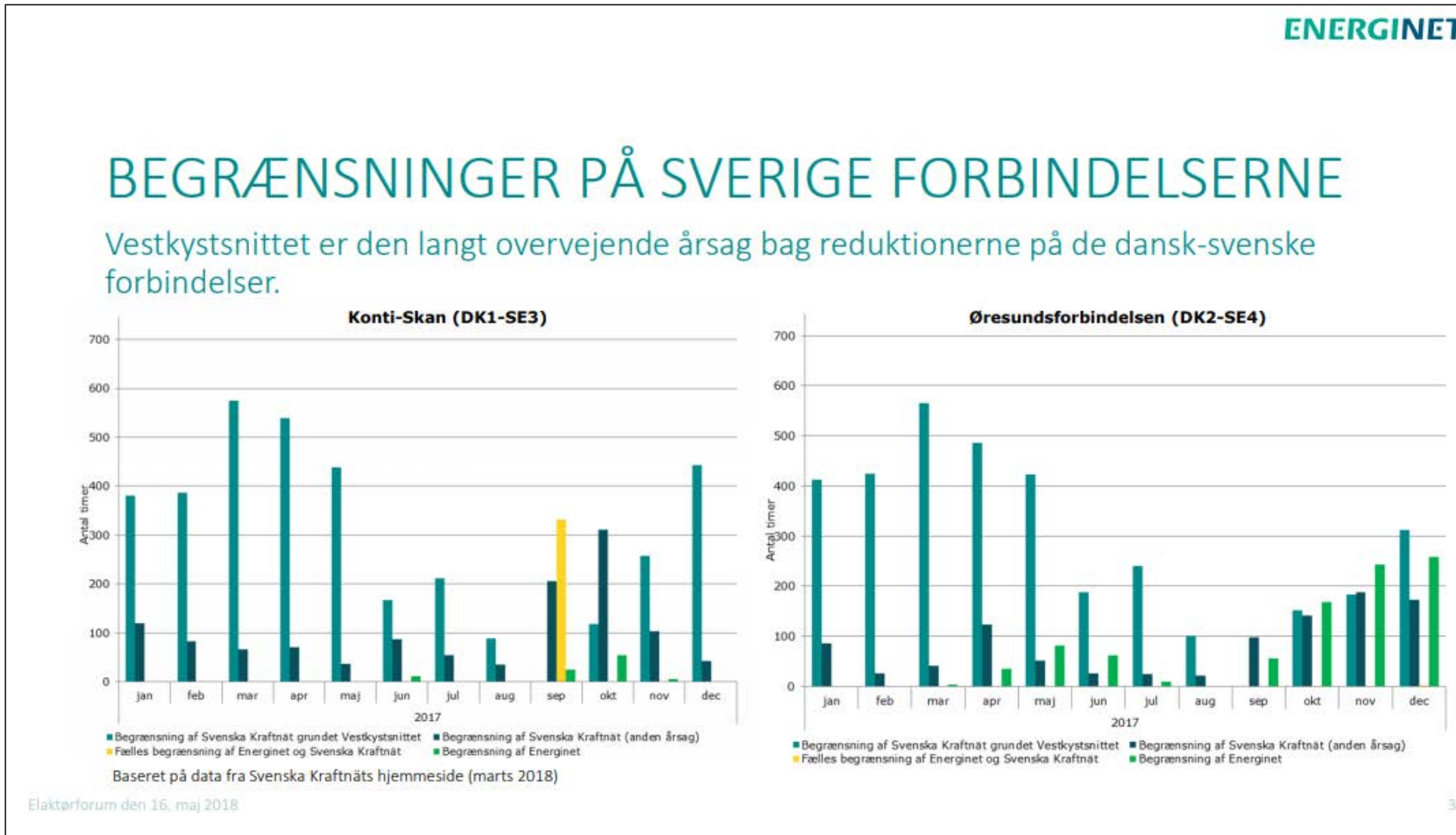
The commitments made by SvK are suitable remedies to accommodate the Commission's concerns. The subdivision of the network in Sweden addresses the concern in that it removes the need to curtail available interconnector capacity due to internal congestion on the identified bottlenecks in the network in Sweden, with the exception of the West-Coast-Corridor. As regards the latter a new 400 kV line, which SvK commits to build and operate by 30 November 2011 at the latest, near to Gothenburg in western Sweden will be sufficient to relieve the transmission bottleneck on the West-Coast-Corridor.

Yearly average available cross border capacity from Denmark to Sweden



Source: Energinet and Nordpool Spot marketdata

Capacity reductions primarily due to west coast corridor

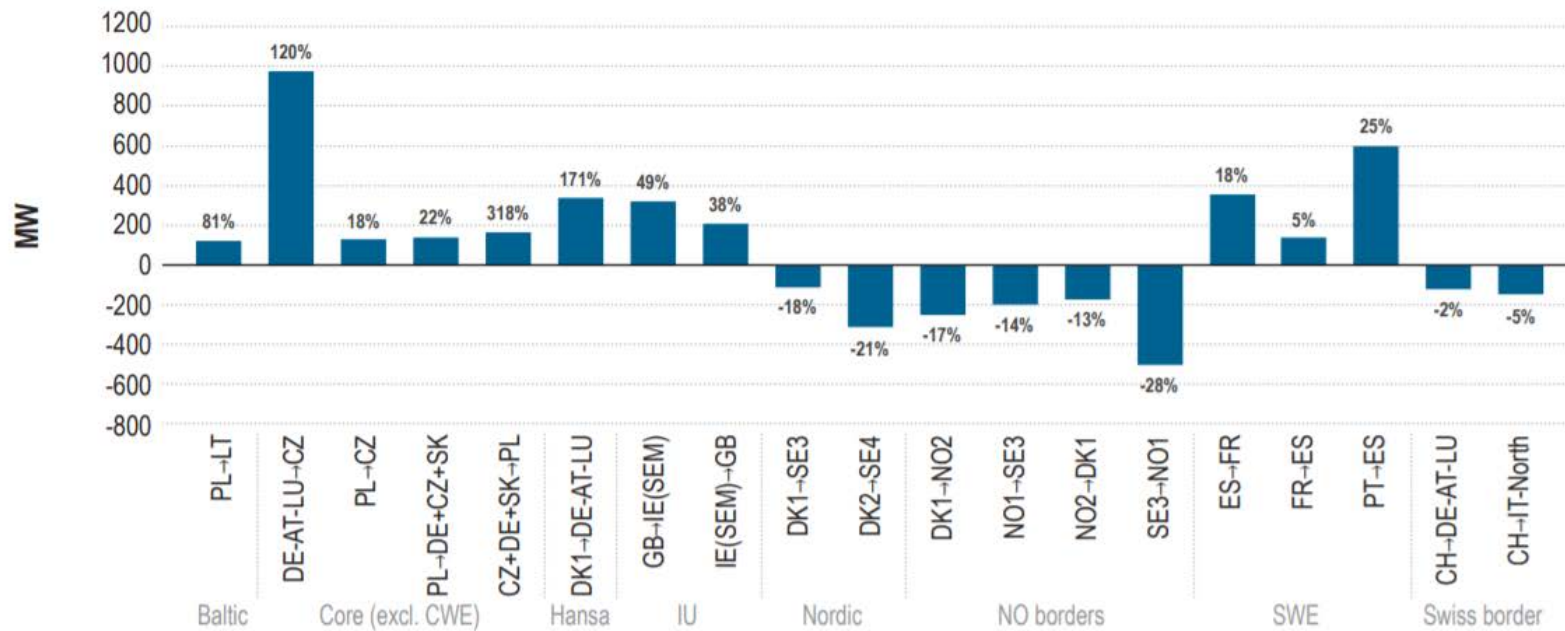


Source: slide from Energinet electricity stakeholder forum, May 2018

The development on the DK-SE border stands out on a European scale

ACER/CEER ANNUAL REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF MONITORING THE INTERNAL ELECTRICITY MARKETS IN 2017

Figure 9: Changes in tradable capacities (NTC) in Europe, excluding differences lower than 100 MW⁵⁰ – 2016–2017 (MW, %)



What happens after the COMP case settlement expiry?



The commitments in the COMP case will expire during the first half of 2020. The new reinforcement Skogssäter-Stenkullen will not be ready until 2021.

- What congestion levels does SvK expect for the period immediately after the expiry of the commitments and until the reinforcement is commissioned?
- What congestion management practices other than redispatch and countertrade does SvK plan to use to address this congestion?
- What congestion levels does SvK plan for the period after the Skogssäter-Stenkullen reinforcement is commissioned?
- What congestion management practices other than redispatch and countertrade does SvK plan to use to address this congestion?