Background

- Nuclear Power Plants are corner stones In the Swedish transmission system
- That means that they provide

- Active power

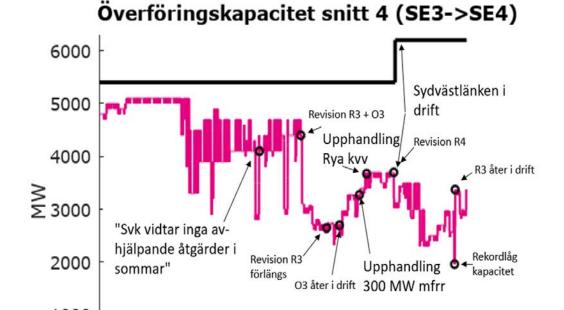
- Creating a "pressur" in the connecting point – positive for balancing the flow in the power lines
- Ancillary Services (Classic and the "new ones".
- When you take away corner stones something will happen...Of course!





An example...

- Outage on grid elements and revision of nuclear power plants ...Means decreased capacity.
- Summer of 2021 all time low.
- The summer of 2020 not much better.
- Note that South West Link was taken into operation...Without any increasing capacity... That is remarkable.
- But the max NTC- value increased



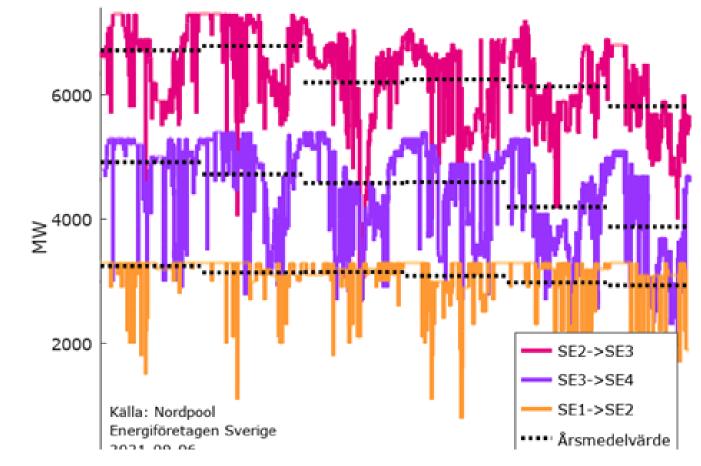
When i was decided to close 4 power plants 2015 – It was a well known fact that these plants also take transmission capacity with them out of the system – Theese "system losses" was not compensated. And what we see now is decreased system adequacy.



The System Adequacy – on a slippery slope?

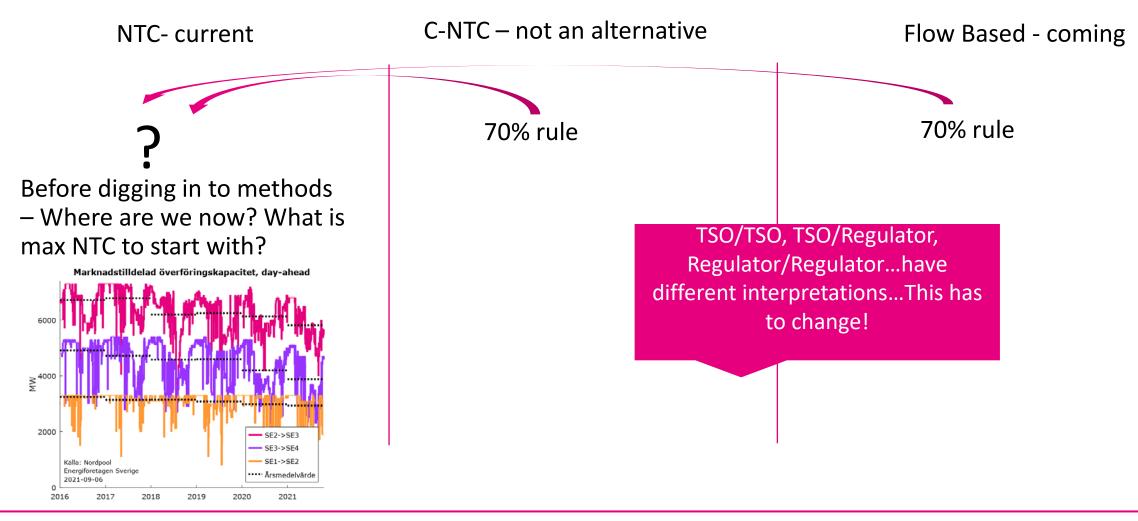
- The summers is one issue and a warning signal!
- But look at the development for available capacity ...

Something is wrong – There is no long term goal to maintain/increase the available capacity in Sweden. Marknadstilldelad överföringskapacitet, day-ahead

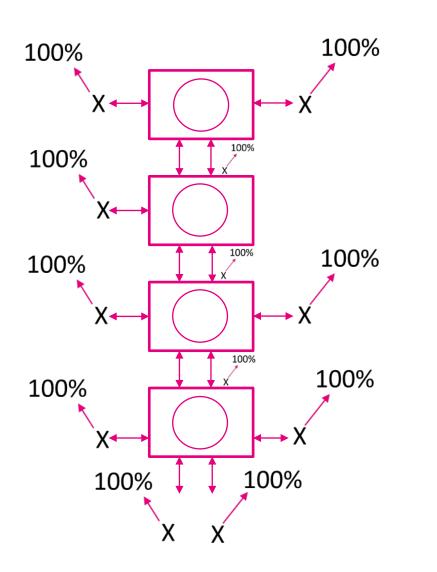




70% rule -Three regimes - and we are 'lost in translation"







Discussion is needed

"Expectations in general and the purpose of the regulation is that Member States (TSO:s) <u>strive towards 100% (or moore)</u> capacity – even if 100% at all times are impossible (X=varying capacity)"

Are there any other suggestions?

The bidding zones are to be designed and developed for this purpose. CB-capacity should never go under 70% of...'something''.

What is "something" and why?

- Why not max NTC on CB:s?

- Where will the interpretation that it should be 70% of a CNEC lead us? Is it in line with the ideas above? Is it possible that the 70% requirement is met..even though a CB is <60%?

