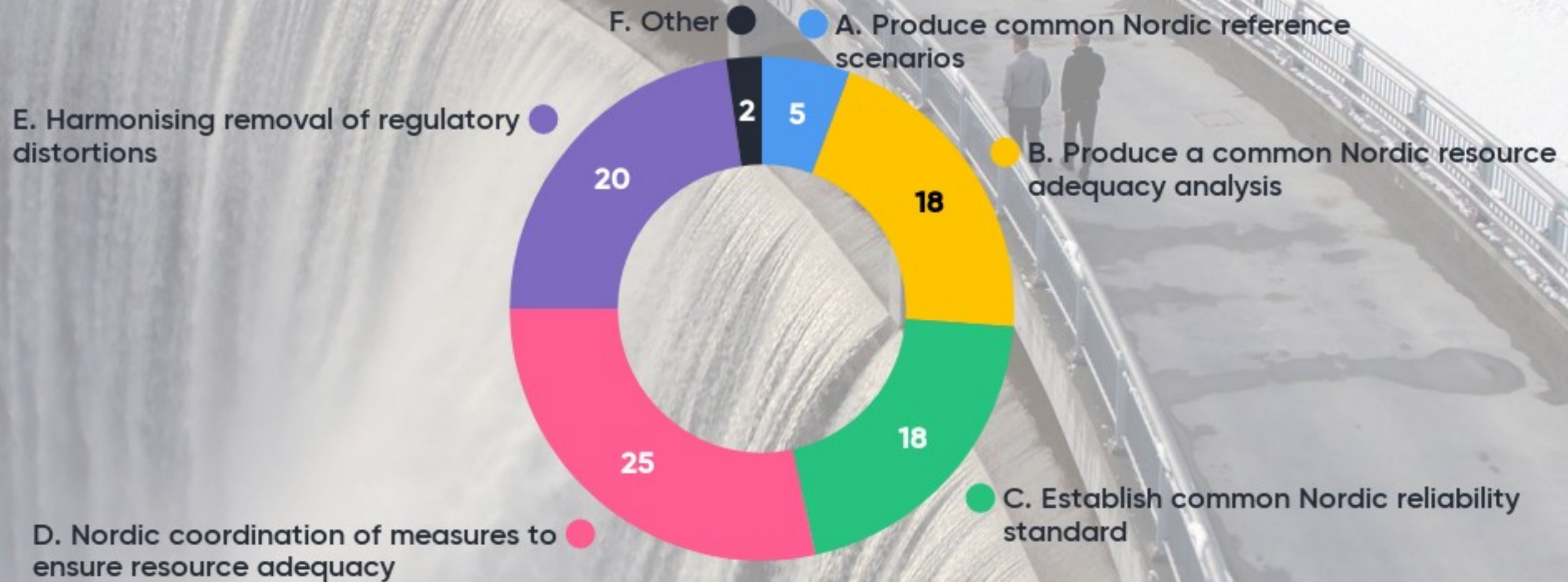


From national to Nordic adequacy – Top priorities the next 1–3 years:



From national to Nordic adequacy – Other priority points?

The common approach and standardisation is they key. and also after that joint discussions on how to solve the potential adequacy challenge

Pan Nordic approach. Maybe Nordic priority vs other nonnordic connections on adequacy

Include New types of flexibility

Harmonising the price for load shedding

All Nordic countries should work together on all levels and aim to the same goal. No national suboptimization!

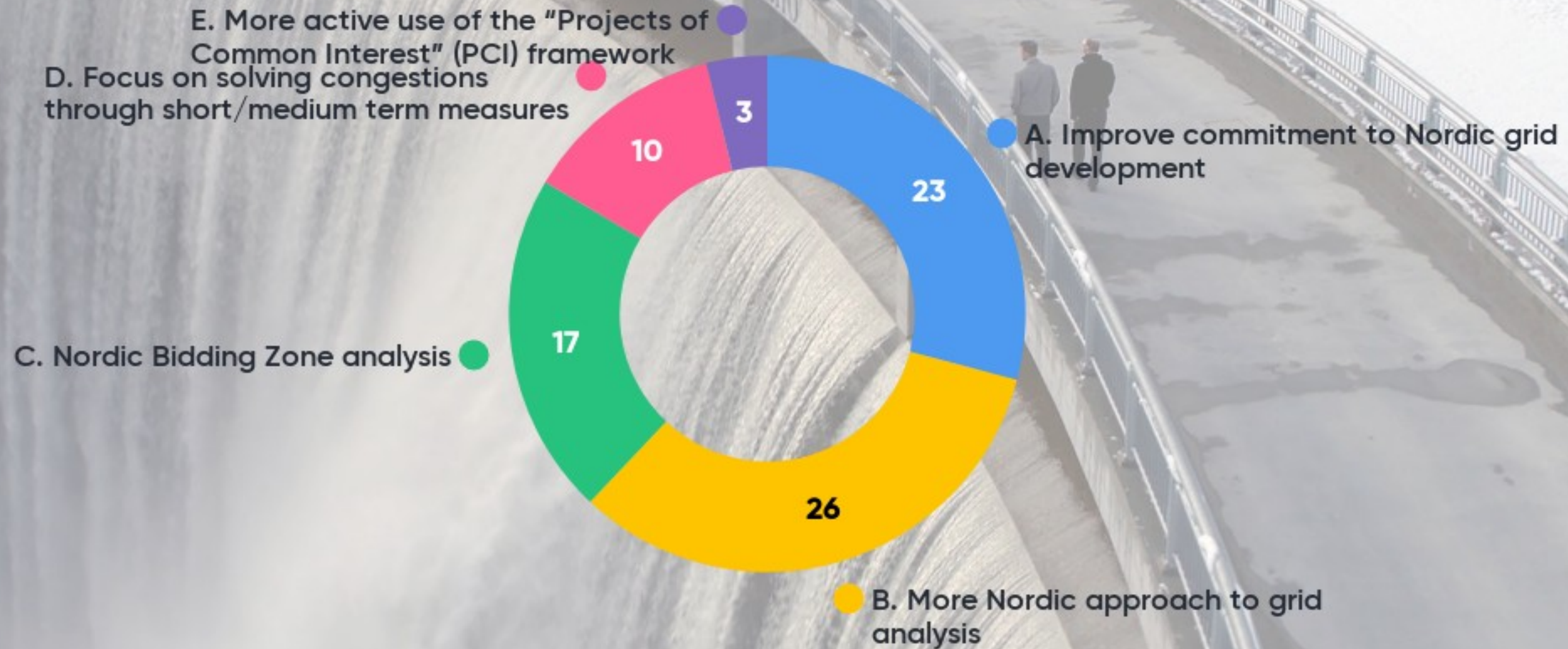
The common definition and political agreement on sufficient generation adequacy is key

Transmissin lines also increase adequacy, i. e. Added valie for them

Z

It would be good to ask from end users. What are costs for them directly and through financial products.

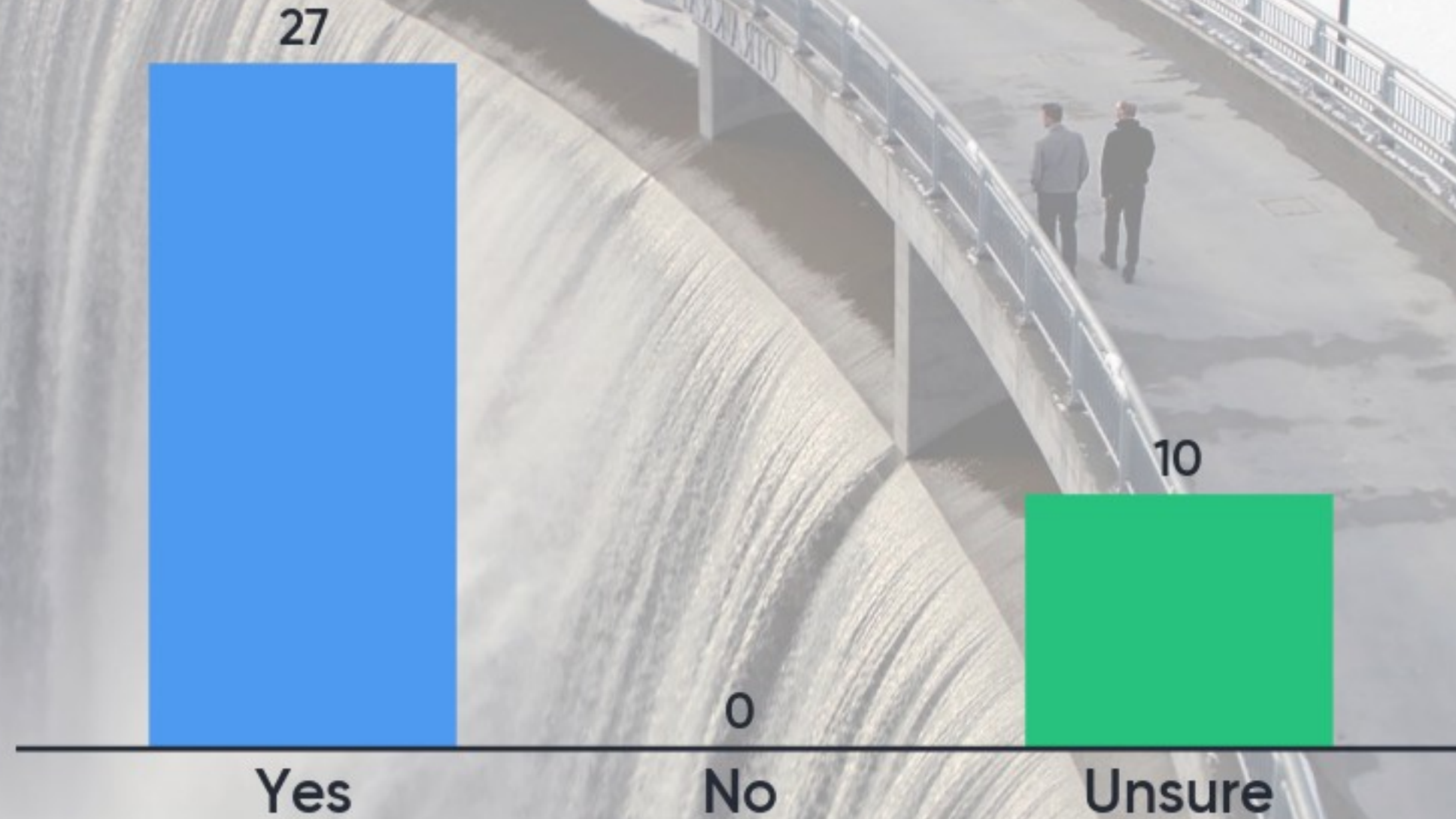
Reflections on Nordic grid development plan: What should be the top priorities the next 1-3 years?



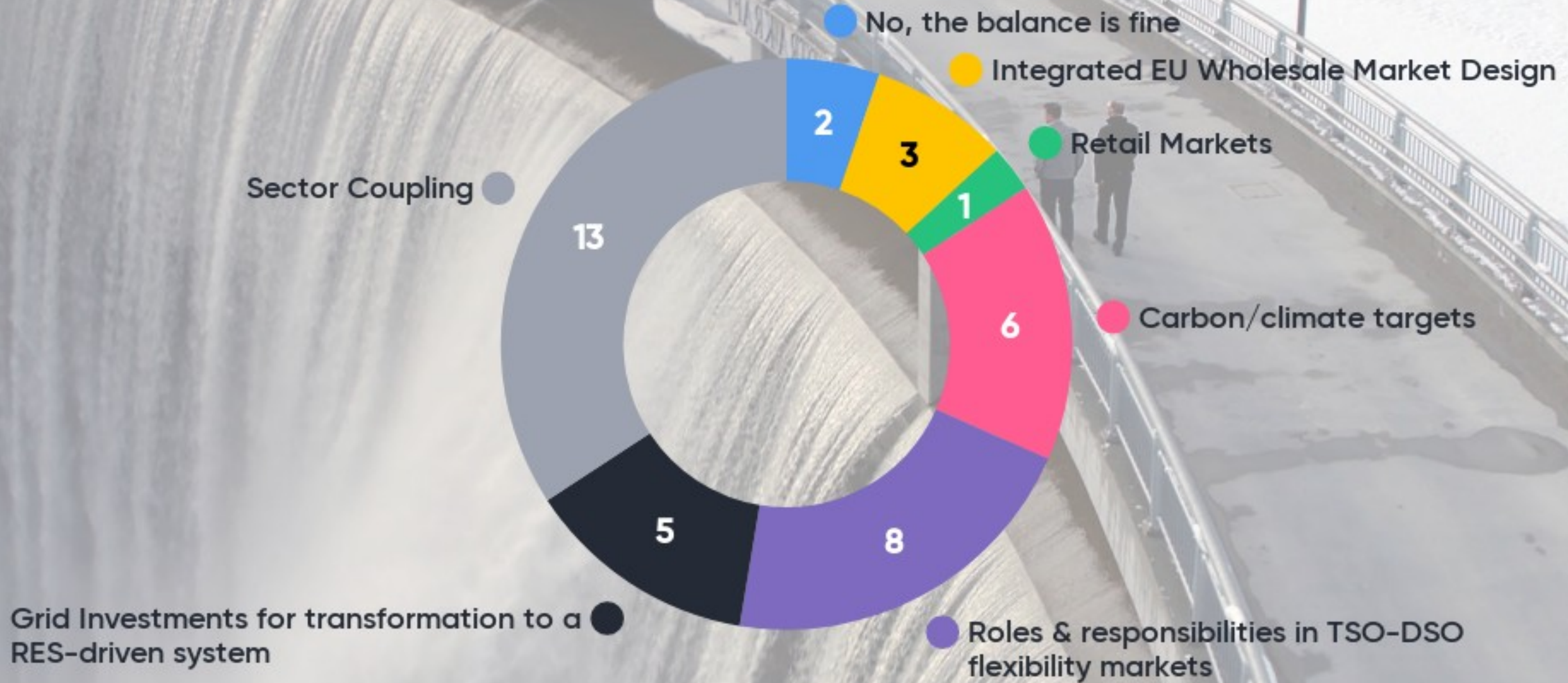
Reflections on Nordic grid development plan – Other priority points?

target of nordic grid plan to enhance underlying electricity market. among others decrease number of price areas. and probably an element of nor disk nytta should be included in the plan

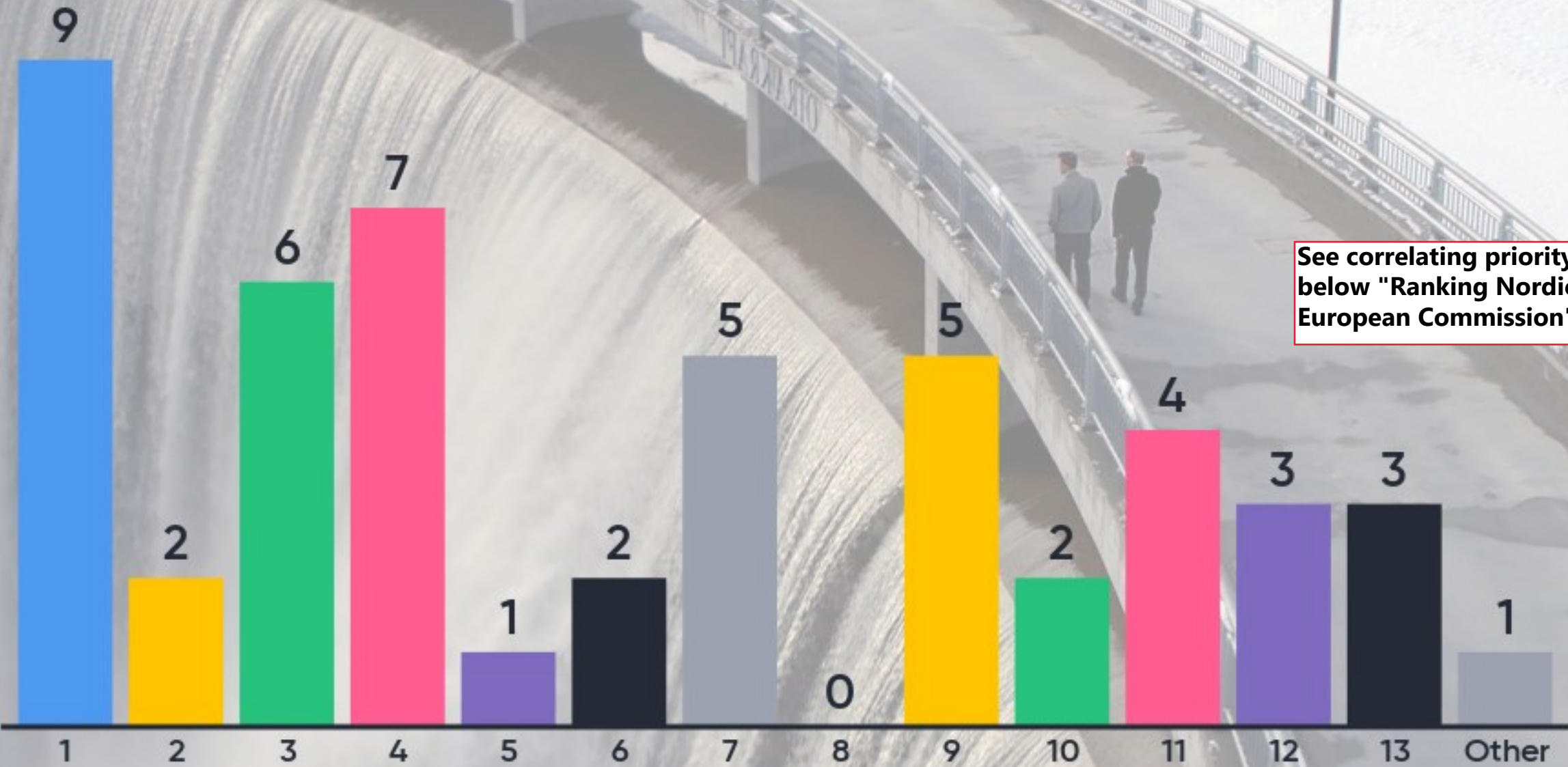
Do you in general support the content in the paper "Nordic priorities for the new Commission" as deleivered by WG5?



Does any issue need more focus?

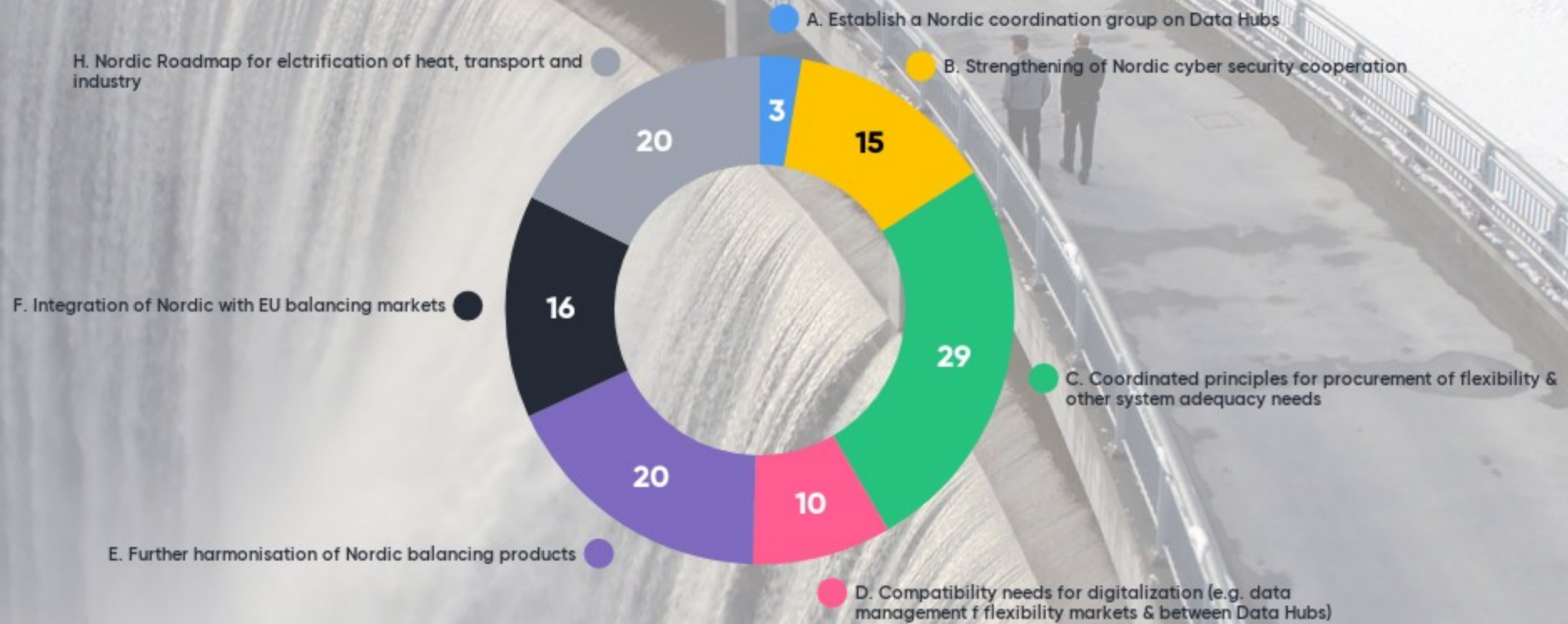


Nordic Priorities for the new European Commission



See correlating priority points in the section below "Ranking Nordic priorities for the new European Commission"

Top Roadmap priorities for the next year – in addition to adequacy and grid devevelopment?



Ranking Nordic priorities for the new European Commission led by Ursula von der Leyen

1. Foster further cost-efficient electrification of industries, services, construction, transport, heating etc. via enhancement of incentives, practices and rules supporting efficient coupling of electricity, (district) heating, cooling, gas and transport sectors via market-based “power to X” solutions.
2. A flexible energy system is built through digitalized services, which in turn require enabling data regulation and cyber security, all of which incentivize flexibility and active participation.
3. Promote well-functioning electricity markets that ensures a level playing field of all market parties and all flexibility resources while preparing further secondary legislation (e.g. Guidelines and Methodologies) following the adoption of the new electricity Directive and Regulation.
4. A strong and central role for the EU ETS
5. Recognise the importance of flexibility provided by hydro power and ensure consistent approach to highly modified rivers in the review of the Water Framework Directive.
6. Ensure a regional perspective regarding security of supply by further strengthening the role of the regional cooperation of the Regional Coordination Centers (RCC)
7. As the distribution system operators (DSOs) are identified as key enablers of local flexibility, they should be given the necessary prerequisites to ensure the system services needed to provide a secure, stable and efficient grid – a task for the new DSO Entity
8. Amend the TEN-E Regulation so that it is better in line with increased decarbonisation and the associated electrification as a result of the expansion of renewable energy capacity in absolute terms (MW, MWh) and as a share of the overall electricity generation mix.
9. Commission should prepare a cost-efficient electrification strategy, which among other things analyses and identifies barriers to the expansion of the trans-European power grid and presents proposals to eliminate such barriers
10. Commission, member states and ACER focus on ensuring that capacity mechanisms (CRMs) are limited in scope and duration to be fit for purpose and do not distort the market
11. Align the taxonomy of sustainable finance with the long-term climate strategy; all necessary technologies on the way to net-zero society must have inclusive sustainability criteria for finance.
12. Although wind and solar power will be the fast growers, the carbon neutral electricity system continues to need investment in e.g. hydropower, bioenergy, waste-to-energy, nuclear power and cogeneration.
13. Investments in the European electricity grid need to continue alongside with further market integration with the help of, e.g. TYNDP and CEF (Connecting Europe Facility).