### FLEXIBILITY & MARKETS

# GROUP C1

Host: Peter Olsen

#### Flexibility & markets

Day ahead, intraday, balancıng, system services: how can you get flexibility into the system using these markets?

Forwards and hedging: how do you allow market participants to hedge their price risk while keeping their incentive to remain flexible and react to price signals?

1. What are the main challenges (1-5) you see on a Nordic level, in getting more flexibility to the market

From FI, SE3 and SE4 point of view hedging is difficult - EPADs and System price are far from the the spotprices.

Price signals should be incentivising the market actors more efficitently

Market structure should be easy for allowing all market participators to participate in a markets fx by transfering bids from one market platform to antoher when the time frame

Social economic impact of flexiblity

Taxes could dampen

the price signals for

being flexible

Flexibility paradox: RE gives volatile prices which again gives a need for hedging. The hedging restricts the consumers' possibility for being flexible.

Move towards more realtime markets

And how can we make the system more firm (i.e less volatile)

2. List your suggestions on what you think could be done on the Nordic level to address one or several of those challenges. Use key words.

Investing in infrastructure (batteries, charging etc.) to enable flexibility

More harmonized markets and rules for local flex markets with local DSOs and retailers - so that they play togehter when these local markets gets bigger (fx. projects like Cordinet, Nodes).

When designing markets as high participation as possible should be strived for to accomodate the challenges that we see in the system.

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Taxes could be adjusted to send a stronger price signal to the flexibility providers

## GROUP C2 Host: Karin Tvingsjö

### Flexibility & markets

Day ahead, intraday, balancing, system services: how can you get flexibility into the system using these markets?

Forwards and hedging: how do you price risk while keeping their incentive to remain flexible and react to price signals?

1. What are the main challenges (1-5) you see on a Nordic level, in getting more flexibility to the market

Profitability

predictability of the profitability

Correct price signals, transparency in prices

Harmonising market rules across borders

Organisation of the markets

Need for investment decisions - more transparency, cross border trade

Flex has several dimensions - local grid capacity and a global dimension - requires different solutions

allow market participants to hedge their 2. List your suggestions on what you think could be done on the Nordic level to address one or several of those challenges. Use key words.

> Larger, cross border bidding zones

Regulatory sandboxes, common Nordic pilots

Harmonised Nordic implementation of EU regulation

Smaller bidding zones could also be a

# GROUP C3

Host: Emilie Popp

#### Flexibility & markets

Day ahead, intraday, balancing, system services: how can you get flexibility into the system using these markets?

Forwards and hedging: how do you allow market participants to hedge their price risk while keeping their incentive to remain flexible and react to price signals?

1. What are the main challenges (1-5) you see on a Nordic level, in getting more flexibility to the market

Flexibility shoud be defined

Some local flexibility markets have not established hedging instruments

Flexibility requeres a lot of investments

Lack of long term

The regulation is not aligned in the different Nordic countries

2. List your suggestions on what you think could be done on the Nordic level to address one or several of those challenges. Use key words.

More grid investments within the nordic region

More flexibility across timetables. To allow more effient use of capacity

Improve transparancy

More coordinated investmentplan across countries

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