

Questions not answered during the webinar:

Q1

When will delivery of non-frequency related ancillary services be remunerated. Will it be Market based

Nordic TSOs are looking at future capabilities and needed performance from Power Electronic Interfaced Devices, and required solutions. See also answer on the next question

Q2

How is the balance between the Grid stability measures between Grid (for example sync-compensators), Markets (FRR etc) and Requirements (Grid forming function) managed or formed?

Basically, we try to seek solutions that are socio-economically the most effective ones and have a good cost-benefit ratio.

One still has to remember that, due to the delays in realizing the grid and market solutions, the fastest way to be able to connect lots of converter-based equipment will include new requirements set on them. Otherwise, there might be delays in connecting new units.

Q3

What is your view on requirements (NIS2 etc.) for Cyber Security connecting large generation to the Grid?

It is important perspective to be taken into account, due to different focus within this report, impact of these kind of requirements has not been analysed within NGDP.

Q4

The EV fleet grows quite fast, and thus fast and ultra fast chargers are developing, but meeting the grid connection challenges. How will TSO will cater this type of connection demand?

Generally fast charger are causing issues on capacity within distribution grid, the issue is not affecting transmission grid in same extent.

Q5

How important do you consider it is to renew/increase the capacity between Norway and Denmark (Skagerrak 1 and 2).

MoU is signed between Energinet and Statnett. Aim is to look at best possible solution for this connection. See also report, p40

Q6

Given that large change in PEID share already in 2031 - just above 7 years from now - what do you think will be the most important market impacts if you are not ready with all the measures you are considering? Grid development takes a long time.

Development of different solutions are ongoing. Nordic TSOs aim to tackle the issues in time to allow energy transition to continue. If these solutions are not ready on time, curtailment of production or need to limit the amount of new connections might occur.