Project Sheet

SE North-south short-term reinforcements

Project type	transmission
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Key Information

Internal Project
Reactive compensation device
Upgrade

Planned But Not Yet Permitting

Description

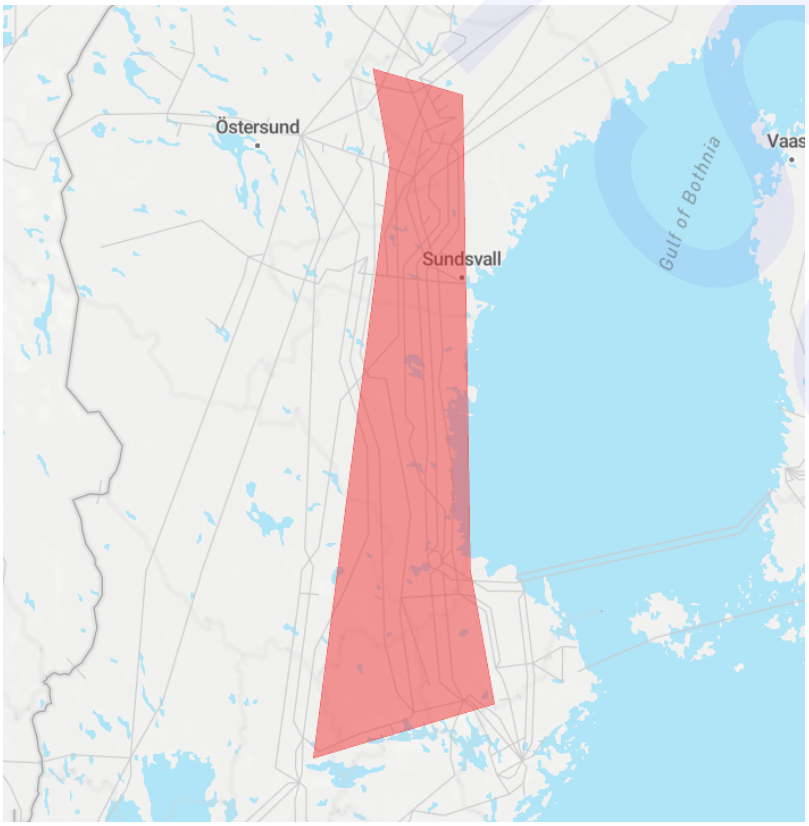
Reactive measures in substations and series compensations in order to increase capacity between SE2 and SE3. Replacement of ageing overhead lines that also will contribute to the increased capacity.

Project promoters

Svenska Kraftnät

Countries

Sweden



National development plan(s)

System Development Plan 2018-2027, Sweden, 2017, p. 62. Nordic Grid Development Plan 2019, p. 14.

Additional information on the project

Svenska kraftnät has published a national development plan in 2017. The purpose of the plan is to be an investment plan for the following ten years, 2018-2027. The investment plan presents a detailed look of the projects Svenska kraftnät intends to realize under the stated time period. The plan is available in Swedish through the following link:

https://www.svk.se/siteassets/om-oss/rapporter/2017/svenska-kraftnats-systemutvecklingsplan-2018-2027.pdf
(Swedish)

Project sheet backlog

6 Nov. 2020 - Publication as part of the draft TYNDP 2020 package for consultation

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Project Description & Context

Project Investments

Main investment(s): Reactive measures in substations and series compensations in order to increase capacity between SE2 and SE3. Replacement of ageing overhead lines that also will contribute to the increased capacity. The need for capacity is driven by RES integration in northern Sweden and nuclear decommission in southern Sweden.

Type of element	Total route length (km)	From substation 1	To substation 2	Present status	Commissioning year	Progress of the investment	Explanation in case of delay or reclustering
Reactive compensation device				Planned But Not Yet Permitting	2030	Investment on time	

Is the project in the reference grid?

No

System Needs addressed by the project

Project promoter(s) selected up to 4 system needs that are addressed by their project in a predefined list. Available needs ranged from reduction of price differentials between countries, improvement of system flexibility and stability, enabling cost-efficient connection of high volumes of RES, improvement of voltage stability...
As part of the TYNDP 2020, ENTSO-E released a study investigating cross-border system needs in the 2030 and 2040 horizons.

The project promoter did not select any need.

Interconnection targets

In 2017, the Interconnection Target Expert Group proposed alternative indicators to the 15% interconnection criteria for every country and electrified island with a new methodology developed collaboratively between the European Commission, ENTSO-E, ENTSOG, industry, universities and other experts. The methodology is based on three indicators:
1. Price differential between EU countries, with an objective to reduce it below 2 EUR/MWh
2. Ratio between nominal transmission capacity and installed RES capacity, with a target of past 30%
3. Ratio between nominal transmission capacity and peak load, with a target of past 30%

The following maps show the ITEG methodology applied to the TYNDP 2030 scenarios, with the 2020 grid.

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Project Assessment

Transfer capacity increase (National Trends 2025)

	Border	A B	B A
Transfer capacity increase (in MW)	Internal (Sweden)	2000	2000

CBA results

ENTSO-E has assessed the benefits delivered by each project in 2025 (scenario National Trends 2025) and in 2030 (three scenarios: National Trends, Distributed Energy and Global Ambition). Indicators B1 to B6 were computed by ENTSO-E, while promoters had the possibility to compute and submit so-called project-level benefits (B7 to B10). The benefits must be understood as benefits for Europe as a whole, not for the promoters of the project.
Results are presented per scenario.

Central scenario: National Trends

National Trends is the central policy scenario of the TYNDP2020, designed to reflect EU member state's National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP), in line with the requirement to meet current European 2030 energy strategy targets.

			Comparison of the COP21 scenarios with NT2030 average result		
	NT2025	**NT2030**	**DE2030 is < or > than NT2030**	**GA2030 is < or > than NT2030**	

Increase in socio-economic welfare

B1 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare (SEW) increase (M € / year)	max average min	4 4 4	11 10 10	>	<	ENTSO-E assessment
B1_CO2 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from CO2 emissions reduction	max average min	1 1 0	2 1 0	>	<	ENTSO-E assessment
B1_RES Annual Socio-Economic	max average	1 0	1 0	<	>	ENTSO-E assessment

Welfare increase resulting from RES integration	min	0	0			

Reduction of CO2 and GHG emissions

B4 Non-CO2 emissions (kg/year)

B4a Nitrogen oxides	average	-238	5	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B4b Ammonia	average	-24	-19	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B4c Sulfur dioxide	average	-565	-16	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B4d Particular matter 5	average	-79	-4086	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B4e Particulate matter 10	average	-68	-5	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B4f Non-methane volatile organic compounds	average	-67	-4101	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment

B2a Annual CO2 variation from market simulation (ktonnes / year)	max average min	-19 -24 -30	0 -44 -88	 <	 >	ENTSO-E assessment
B2a_€ Annual Societal cost variation resulting from CO2 variation from market simulation monetised (M € / year)	CO2 price 60€/ ton 100€/ ton 189€/ ton	1 2 4	1 3 7	< > >	< > <	ENTSO-E assessment
B2b Annual CO2 variation due to network losses (ktonnes / year)	average	-45	-50	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B2b_€ Annual Societal cost variation resulting from	CO2 price 60€/ ton 100€/	2 3 8	2 4 8	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment

CO2 variation from network simulation monetised (M € / year)	ton 189€/ ton					

Integration of renewable energy sources

B3 Annual avoided curtailment (RES integration) (GWh / year)	max average min	13 7 0	15 8 0	<	>	ENTSO-E assessment
B3a Connected RES (MW)	-			n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment

Impact on grid losses

B5 Variation of network losses (GWh / year)	average	58	-168	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B5_€ Variation of network losses monetised (M€ / year)	average	2	-5	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment

Security of supply

B6 Annual reduction in Energy Not Served (MWh / year)	max average min		N/A	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B6_€ Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from reduction in Energy Not Served monetised (M€ / year)	average	n/a	N/A	>	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment

Scenarios: Distributed Energy & Global Ambition

DE and GA are two scenarios created in line with the COP21 targets to understand the impact on infrastructure needs agains different pathways reducing EU-28 emissions to net-zero by 2050. For these two scenarios, projects were assessed with a subset of CBA parameters.

		DE2030	GA2030	

Increase in socio-economic welfare

B1 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare (SEW) increase (M€ / year)	average	25	6	ENTSO-E assessment
B1_CO2 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from CO2 emissions reduction	average	10	0	ENTSO-E assessment
B1_RES Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from RES integration	average	-4	1	ENTSO-E assessment

Reduction of CO2 and GHG emissions

B2a Annual CO2 variation from market simulation (ktonnes / year)	average	-186	-8	ENTSO-E assessment
B2a_€ Annual Societal cost variation resulting from CO2 variation from market simulation monetised (M€ / year)	CO2 price 60€/ ton 100€/ ton 189€/ ton	1 9 25	0 1 1	ENTSO-E assessment

Integration of renewable energy sources

B3 Annual avoided curtailment (RES integration) (GWh / year)	average	-69	28	ENTSO-E assessment
B3a Connected RES (MW)	-			ENTSO-E assessment

Non scenario-dependent indicator(s)

B8.0 Stability (Transient, Voltage and Frequency Stability)	Transient stability	Voltage stability	Frequency stability	
Reinforcements SE2-SE3 in Sweden (New AC line)	++	++	0	Qualitative assessment by ENTSO-E based on information on the project technology provided by the project promoter(s). This indicator is not dependent on scenarios or time horizons.

Sensitivity Study: Current Trends

'Current Trends' describes a future where the energy transition is slower than planned.

	CT2030	

Increase in socio-economic welfare

B1 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare (SEW) increase (M€ / year)	average	6	ENTSO-E assessment
B1_CO2 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from CO2 emissions reduction	average	1	ENTSO-E assessment
B1_RES Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from RES integration	average	3	ENTSO-E assessment

Reduction of CO2 and GHG emissions

B2a Annual CO2 variation from market simulation (ktonnes / year)	average	-19	ENTSO-E assessment
B2a_€ Annual Societal cost variation resulting from CO2 variation from market	CO2 price 60€/ton 100€/ton 189€/	1 1 3	ENTSO-E assessment

simulation monetised (M€ / year)	ton		

Integration of renewable energy sources

B3 Annual avoided curtailment (RES integration) (GWh / year)	average	60	ENTSO-E assessment
B3a Connected RES (MW)	-		ENTSO-E assessment

Residual impact

Information on the residual impact of the project was provided by the project promoter(s).

Residual environmental impact

Investment	Investment status	Distance (km)	Type of sensitivity

Note based on CBA Guideline 3.0: Given that the actual route of the project might not be defined due to the low degree of maturity of its investment(s), an environmental assessment is not yet available.

Additional information by the project promoter(s)

This information is not available yet as the project is in an early phase.

Residual social impact

Investment	Investment status	Distance (km)	Type of sensitivity

Note based on CBA Guideline 3.0: Given that the actual route of the project might not be defined yet because of the low degree of maturity of its investment(s), a residual social impact assessment is not yet available.

Additional information by the project promoter(s)

This information is not available yet as the project is in an early phase.

Project Costs

The project costs were provided by the project promoter(s).

	CAPEX (Meuro)	Uncertainty range (%)	OPEX
403. Reinforcements SE2-SE3 in Sweden	2800	+-10%	1

	CAPEX (Meuro)	Uncertainty range (%)	OPEX
Total	2800		1

Explanation provided by the project promoter on the CAPEX uncertainty range:

403 the project is still in an early stage

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