Docnr5

From: EK-voorzitter <voorzitter@eerstekamer.nl>
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To: EK-postbus <postbus@eerstekamer.nl>
Subject: FW: To the attention of Speakers and Presidents of EU Parliaments – information about a reasoned opinion from the Swedish Parliament

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Attachments:
Courtesy translation of Reasoned Opinion of the Riksdag on COM(2025) 1006 and 1007.pdf

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Van: 5.1.2.e <5.1.2.e @riksdagen.se>
Verzonden: donderdag 5 maart 2026 15:23
CC: 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e <5.1.2.e @riksdagen.se>; 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e <5.1.2.e @riksdagen.se>; 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e <5.1.2.e @riksdagen.se>; 5.1.2.e @natparl.ep.europa.eu; 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e <5.1.2.e @riksdagen.se>
Onderwerp: To the attention of Speakers and Presidents of EU Parliaments – information about a reasoned opinion from the Swedish Parliament

Reasoned opinion from the Swedish Parliament

Dear Speaker, dear Colleague,

On 4 March, the Riksdag adopted a reasoned opinion on the Commission's Proposal for a Regulation on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure (COM(2025) 1006) and on the Commission's Proposal for a Directive as regards the acceleration of permit-granting procedures (COM(2025) 1007). In the reasoned opinion, the Riksdag considers that several of the most important parts of both the regulation and the directive entail such a degree of centralisation and detailed regulation that they conflict with both the principle of subsidiarity and that of proportionality. Please find a link to the reasoned opinion here (COM(2025) 1006) and here (COM(2025) 1007).

Please find a courtesy translation of the reasoned opinion attached to this email.

I look forward to your scrutiny results of this proposal, preferably on IPEX or in a way you deem appropriate.

Yours sincerely,
Andreas Norlén
Speaker Swedish Riksdag

APPENDIX 2

Reasoned opinion from the Riksdag

The Riksdag has examined the principle of subsidiarity in the Commission's proposal for a regulation on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure (COM (2025) 1006) and a proposal for a directive as regards the acceleration of permit-granting procedures (COM (2025) 1007). The Riksdag notes that the proposals are parts of the European Grids Package, the aim of which is accelerating the development of energy infrastructure, reducing bottlenecks in the energy system and making permit procedures for energy projects more effective. The effects of the proposals include a more centralised planning of cross-border energy infrastructure at EU level, amended rules for the use of congestion income (also known as bottleneck income), more highly developed provisions for cross-border cost-sharing, requirements for national online portals and changes in various administrative procedures at agency level.

The Riksdag shares the Commission's view that a smoothly functioning and robust energy infrastructure is of importance for security of supply, competitiveness and energy transition. At the same time, the proposals entail a far-reaching shift of planning and decision-making authority from the member states to EU level.

In the case of COM(2025) 1006, the Riksdag notes that the proposal would mean a strengthened role for the Commission to follow up and initiate processes linked to identified infrastructure needs at the EU level and amended rules for the use of congestion income (bottleneck income). In the opinion of the Riksdag, electricity grids should continue to be planned at local, regional and national level, where knowledge of conditions, needs and the energy mix are greatest. A procedure where the Commission is given a more controlling role in planning runs the risk of leading to a less flexible and less appropriate development of energy grids and infringing on the right of member states to themselves decide over their own energy mix. The Riksdag also has objections to the proposal that a quarter of the unused congestion income shall be allocated to projects of general interest at EU level. The income has been generated inside each member state, and the Riksdag considers that it should be used in accordance with national priorities and needs in the member states' own grids. The proposed procedure can also influence incentives for expansion of grids and investments in a way that has not been sufficiently analysed.

In this context, the Riksdag would like to point out that the responsibility for ensuring an appropriate and sufficient grid development lies primarily with the member states. Smoothly functioning energy planning requires that national grids are developed in step with changed production patterns and increased electrification. In the opinion of the Riksdag, it is of crucial importance that the member states make full use of and further develop their

national planning instruments and make the necessary investments in their own infrastructure. This applies particularly to the handling of congestion income, which is generated inside each of the member states' grids. The Riksdag considers that such funds should be allocated based on needs that are identified nationally in order to address capacity deficiencies and strengthen domestic grid infrastructure. A procedure in which part of this income is allocated to priorities at EU level runs the risk of weakening the link between the origin of the income and the investments that are required in each individual national grid. In addition to this, a procedure which to a greater extent places planning responsibility and financial priorities at EU level risks reducing incentives for national responsibility and weakening the link between national needs and grid expansion. Furthermore, the Riksdag would like to recall that Article 194.2 in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union expressly states that measures at EU level must not affect the right of member states to determine the conditions for the utilisation of their energy resources, their choice between different energy sources and the general structure of energy supply.

As regards COM (2025) 1007), the Riksdag notes that it contains detailed requirements for the organisation of member states' permit procedures, including the requirement for a national online portal, a coordinating contact point which should serve as a single contact point for those responsible for projects, harmonised deadlines and, in some cases, silent granting procedures. The Riksdag considers this to constitute significant interference in the administrative procedures of the member states. Member states have different legal and institutional systems, and it would seem doubtful whether a uniform model determined at EU level would be necessary or proportionate, especially for member states that already meet or are close to the proposed deadlines. The Riksdag also notes that the proposal contains provisions that certain energy infrastructure projects should be given an overriding public interest in relation to other legislation and increased possibilities for exemptions from environmental requirements. Although the energy transition is a priority issue, the Riksdag considers that the balance between energy policy objectives and environmental protection needs to be made with respect for the responsibilities of the member states and division of powers according to the Treaties.

All in all, the Riksdag considers that several of the most important parts of both the regulation and the directive entail such a degree of centralisation and detailed regulation that they conflict with both the principle of subsidiary and that of proportionality. In the light of this, the Riksdag considers that the measures in question go in several respects beyond what would appear to be necessary to achieve the stated objectives.