

# Energy Year 2023 Electricity

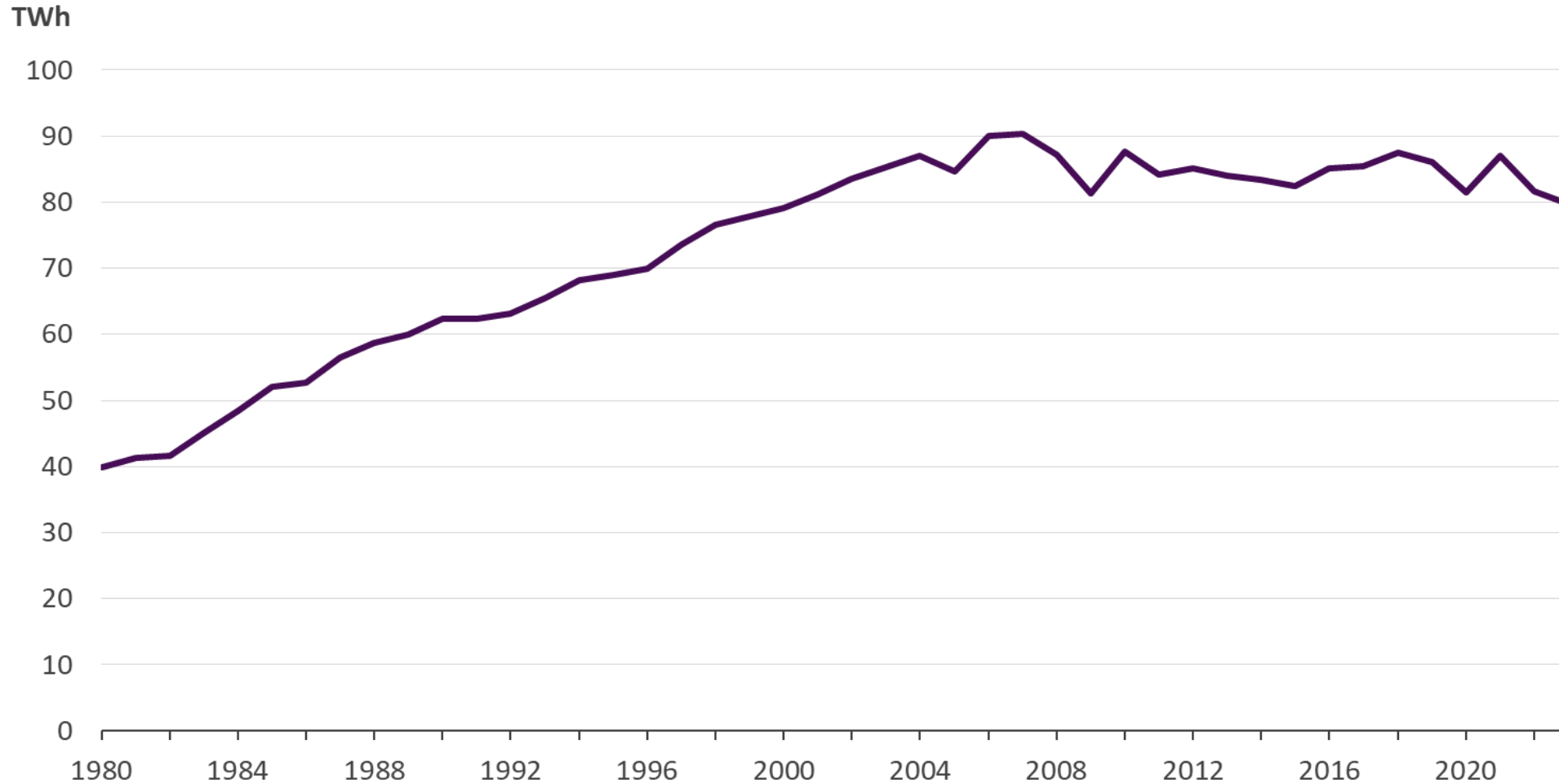
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Finnish Energy  
11.1.2024

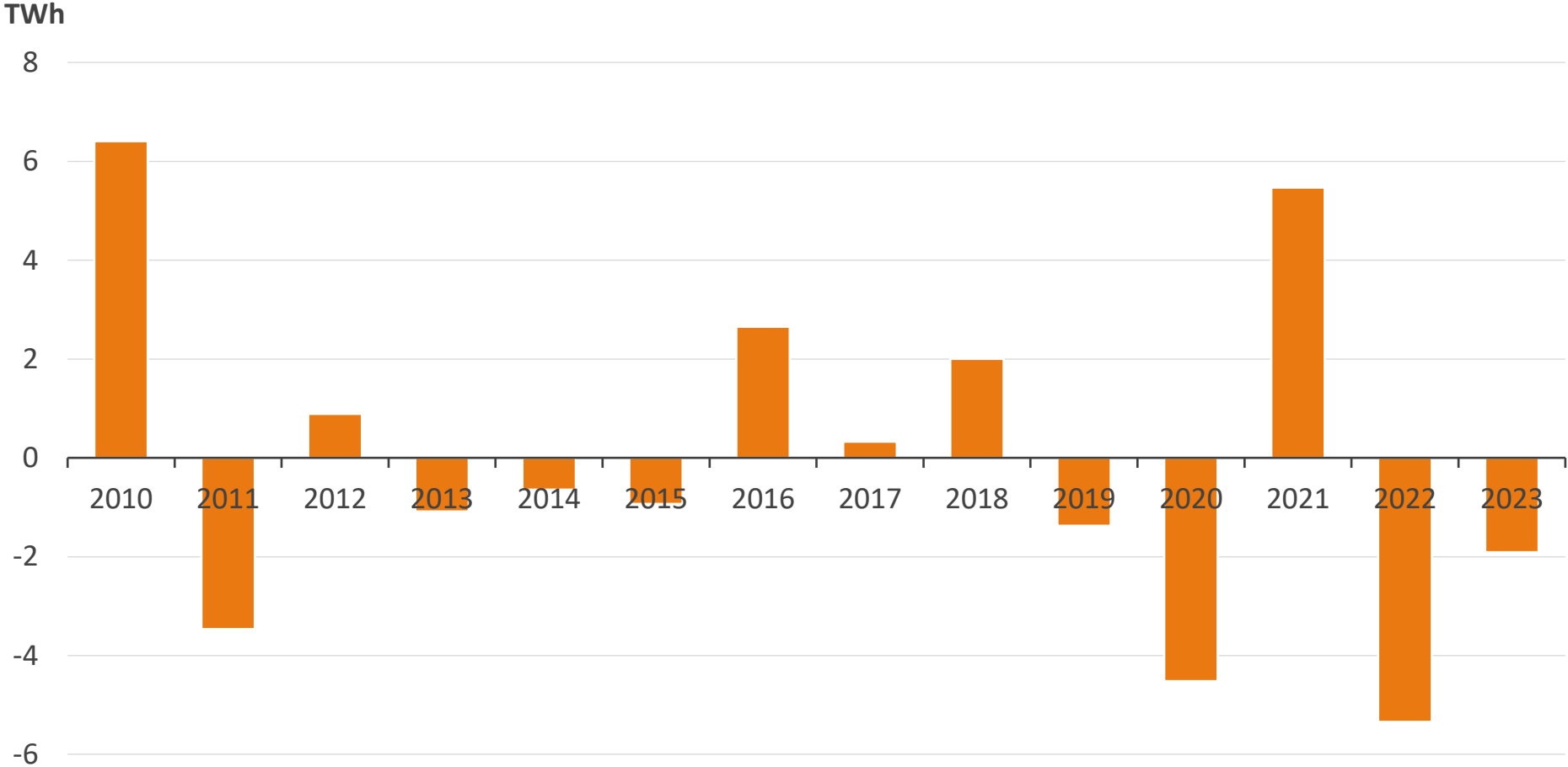


Finnish Energy

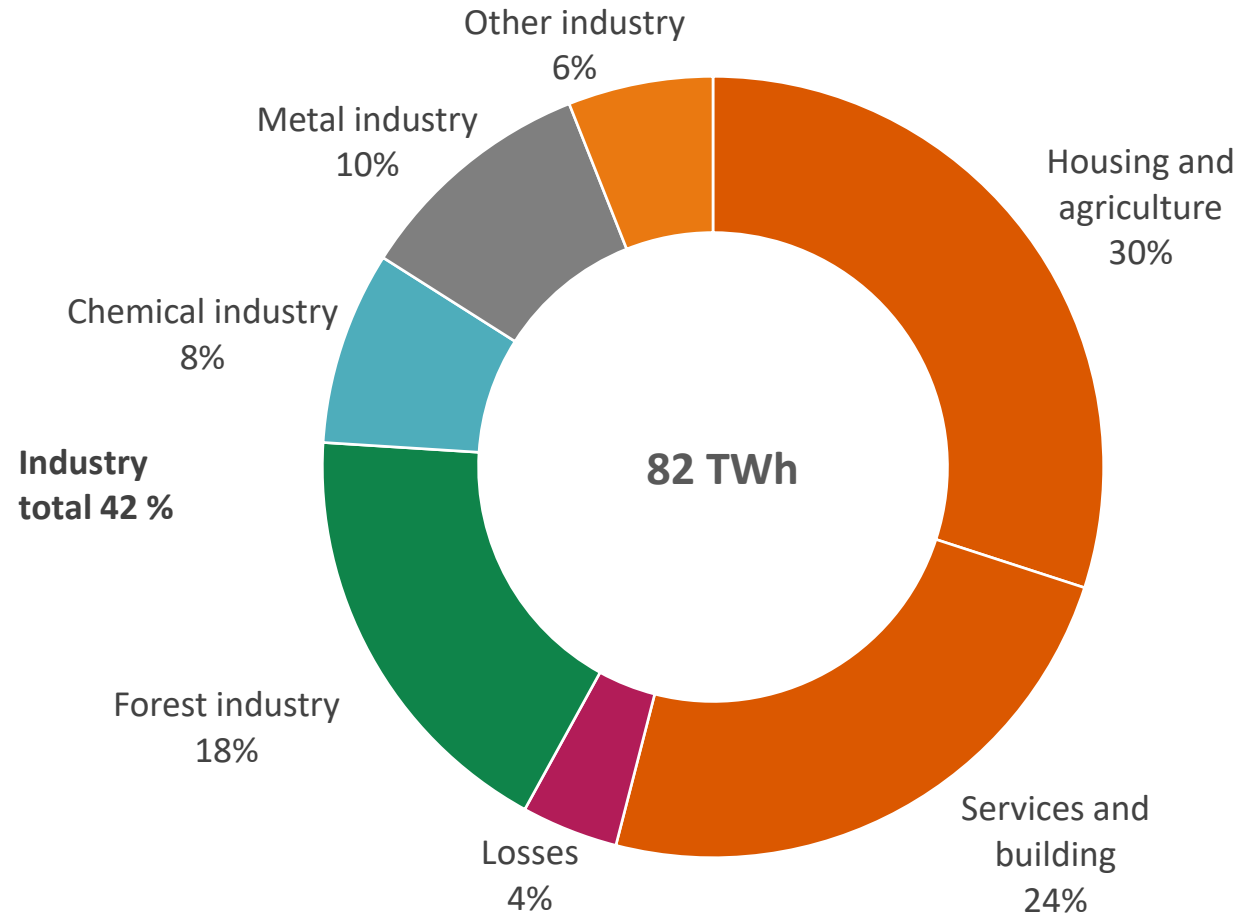
# Electricity total consumption 80 TWh, 2 % decrease compared to 2022



# Electricity consumption decreased from the previous year 1,9 TWh change 2022-2023

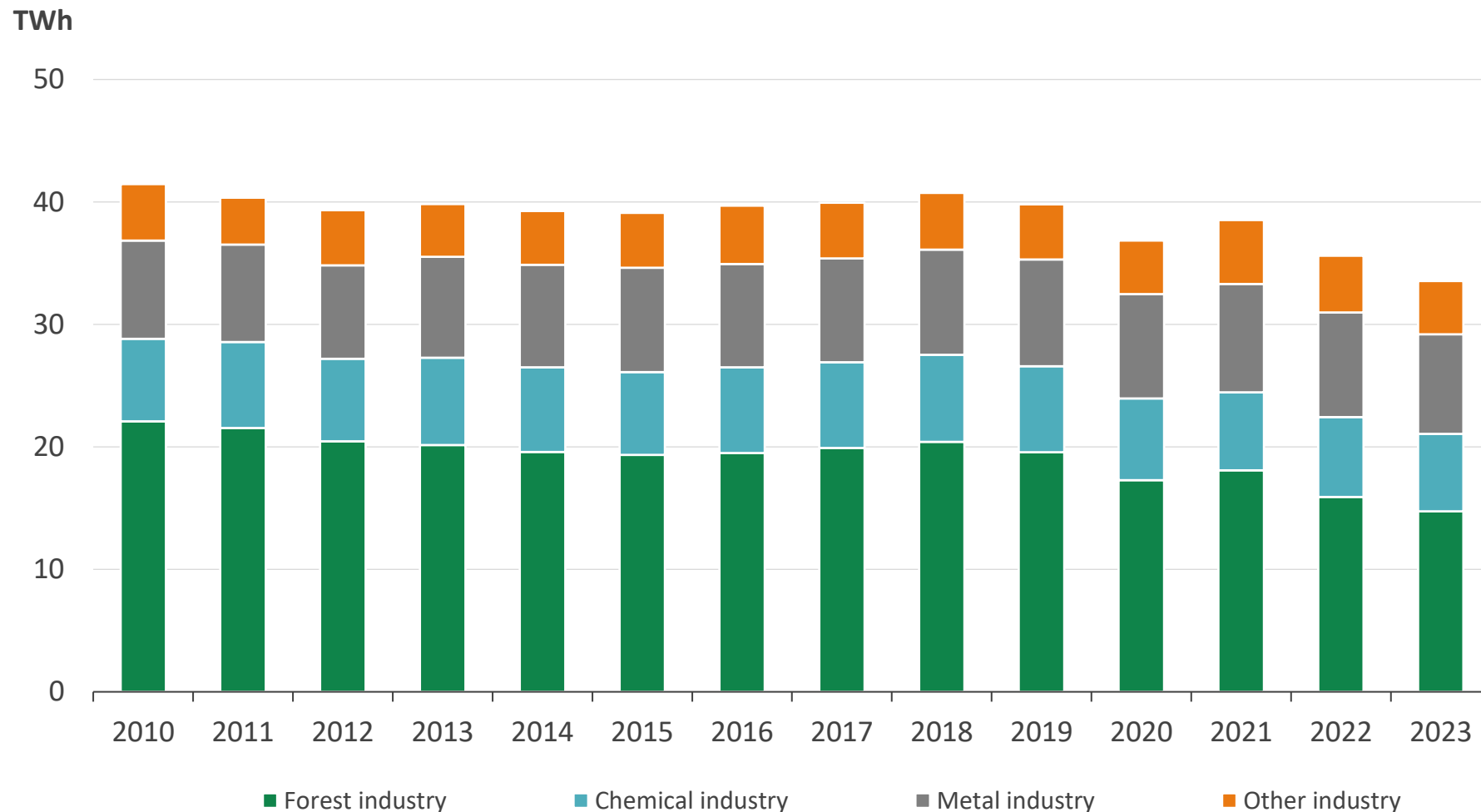


# Electricity consumption 2023

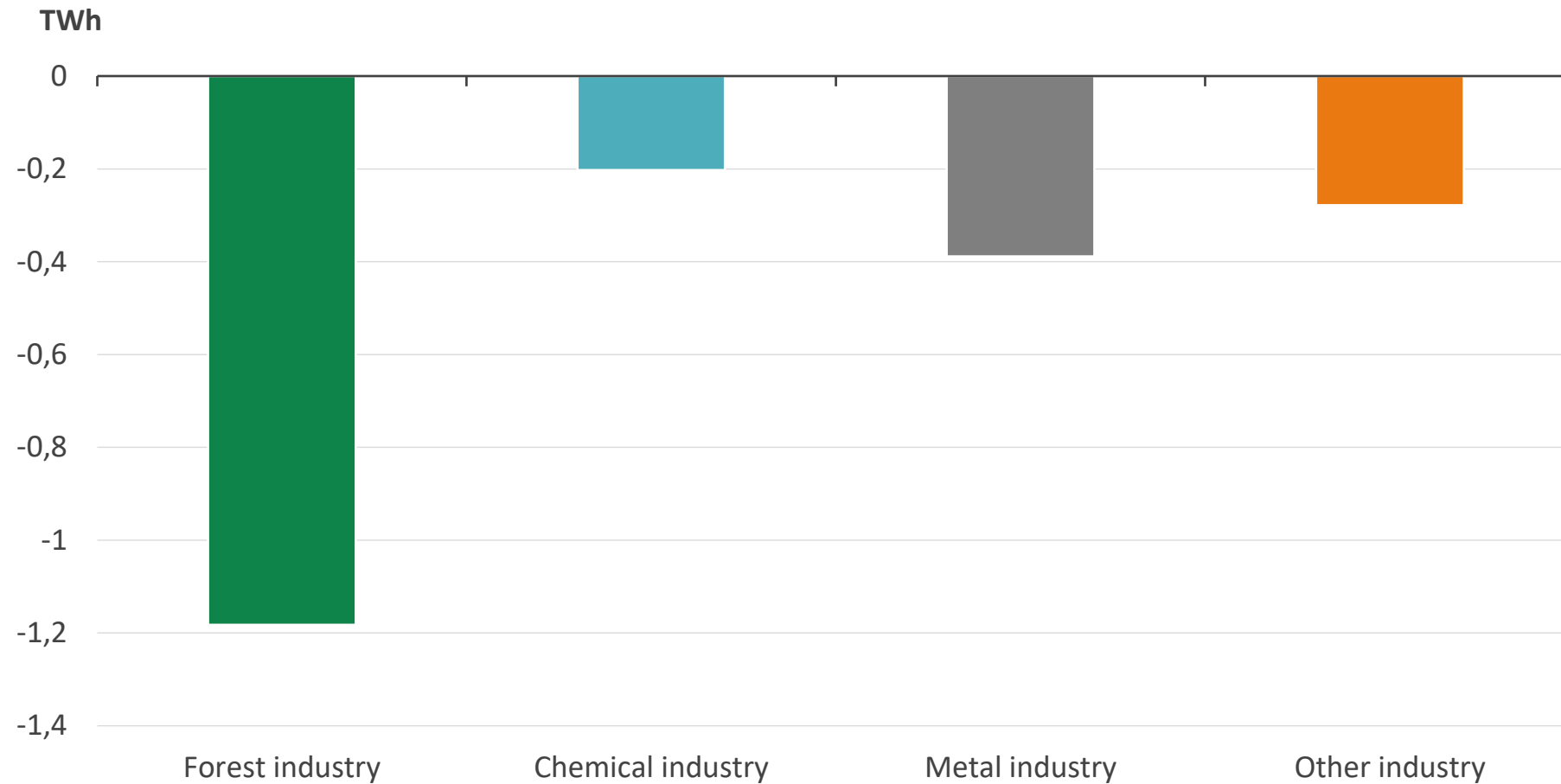


# Electricity consumption of industry decreased 6 percent

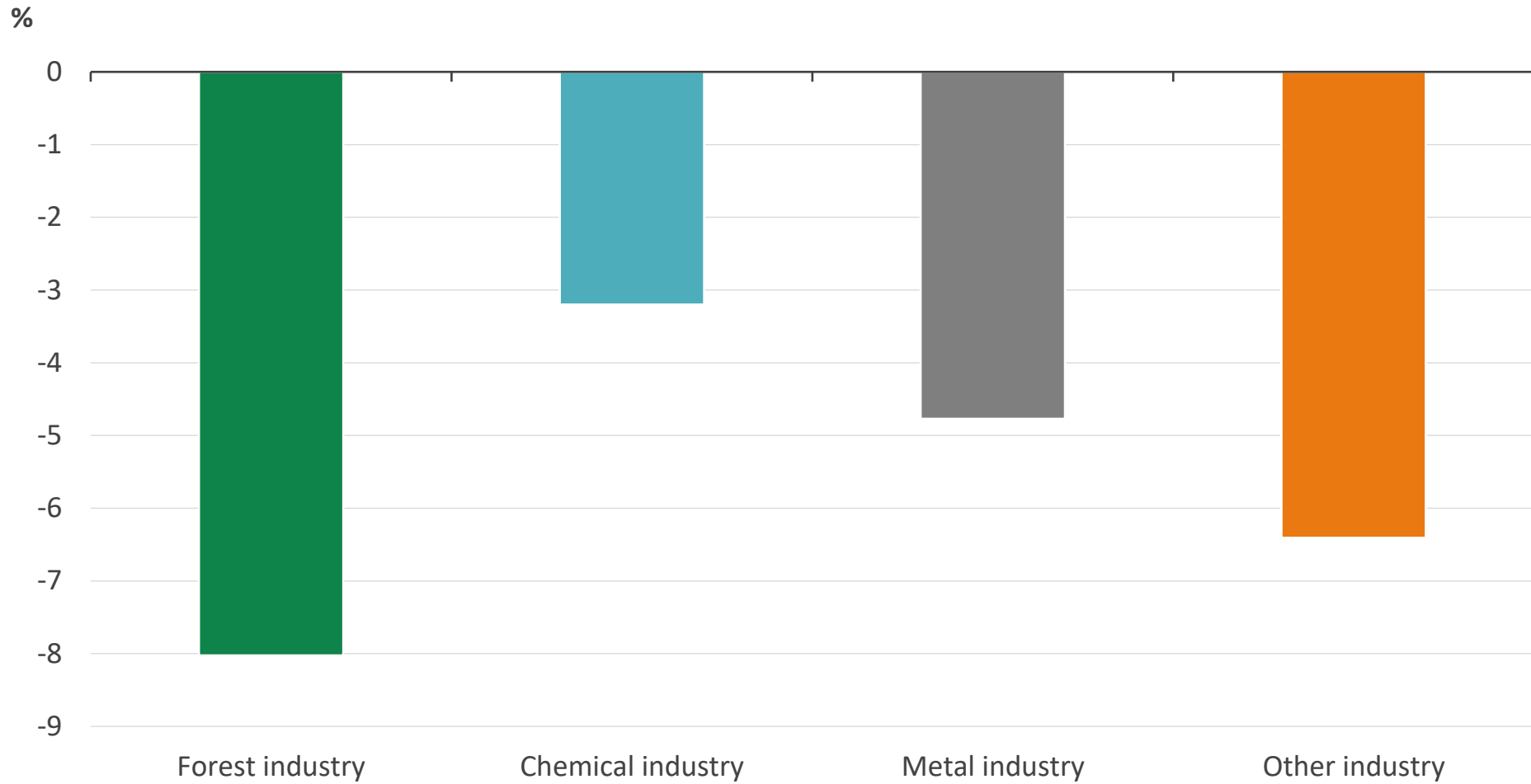
## Consumption total 33 TWh



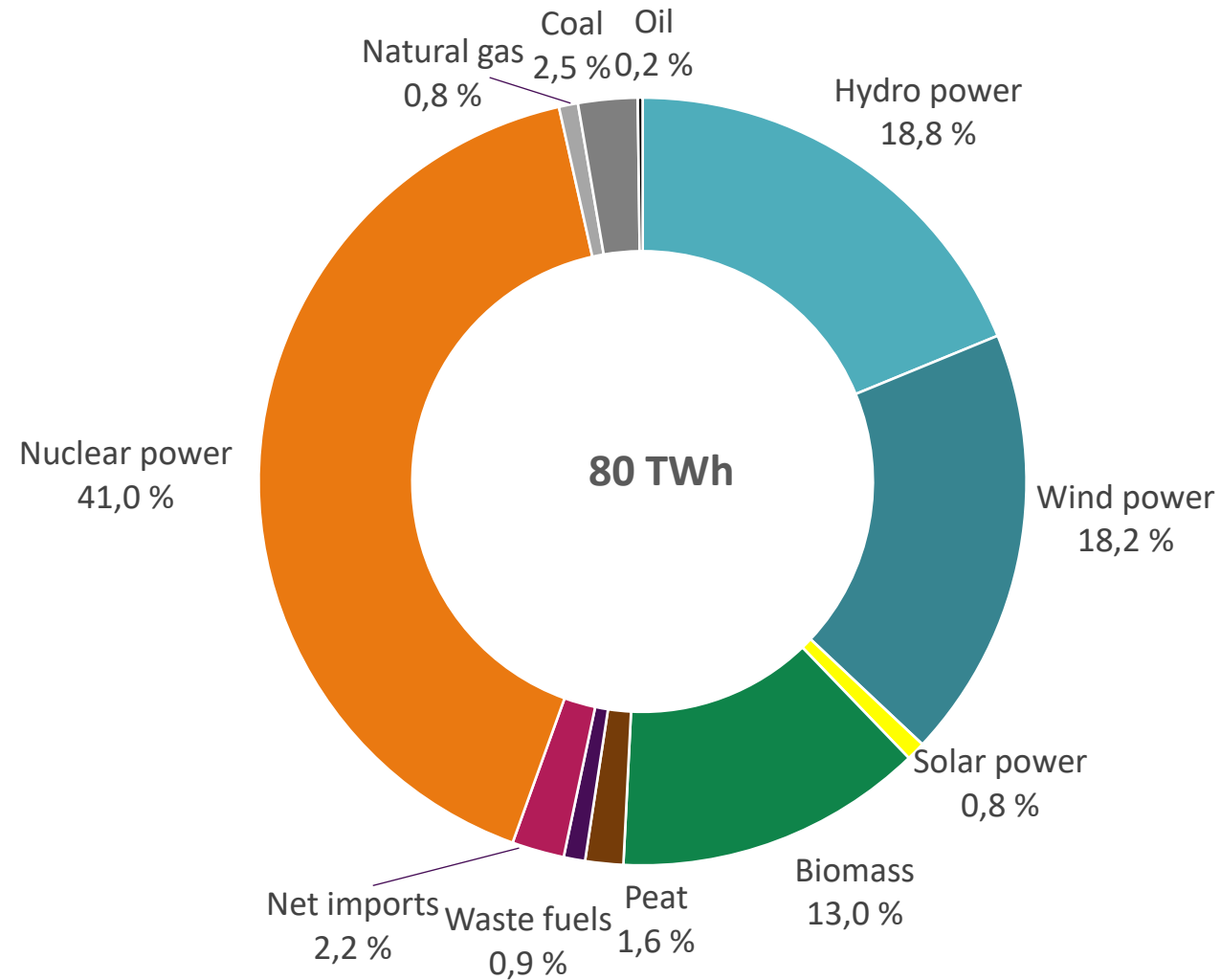
# Industrial electricity consumption 2022-2023: most of decrease in forest industry



# Change of Industrial Electricity Consumption 2022-2023

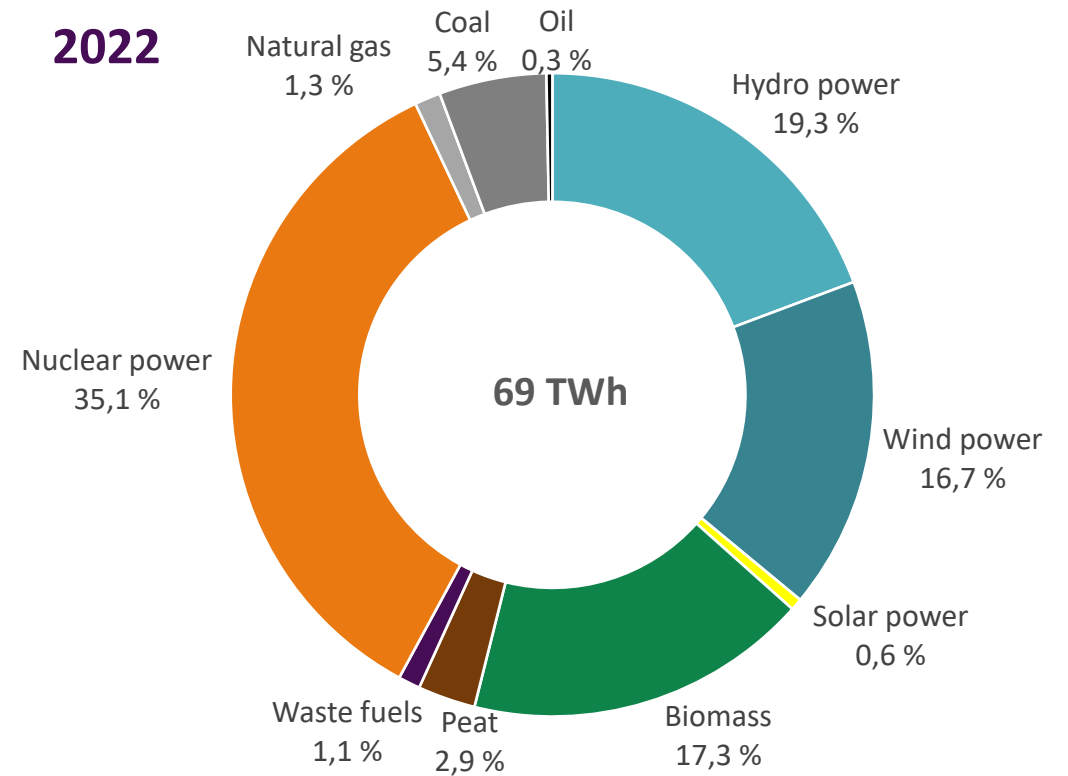
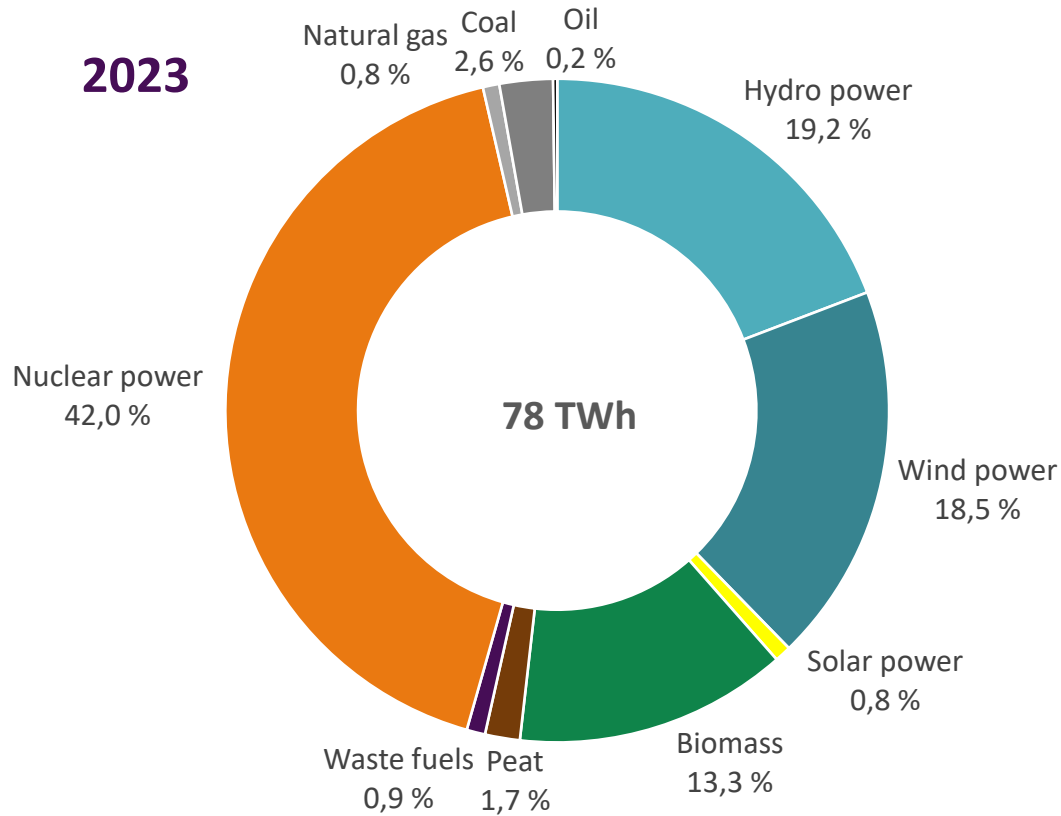


# Electricity by energy source and net imports 2023





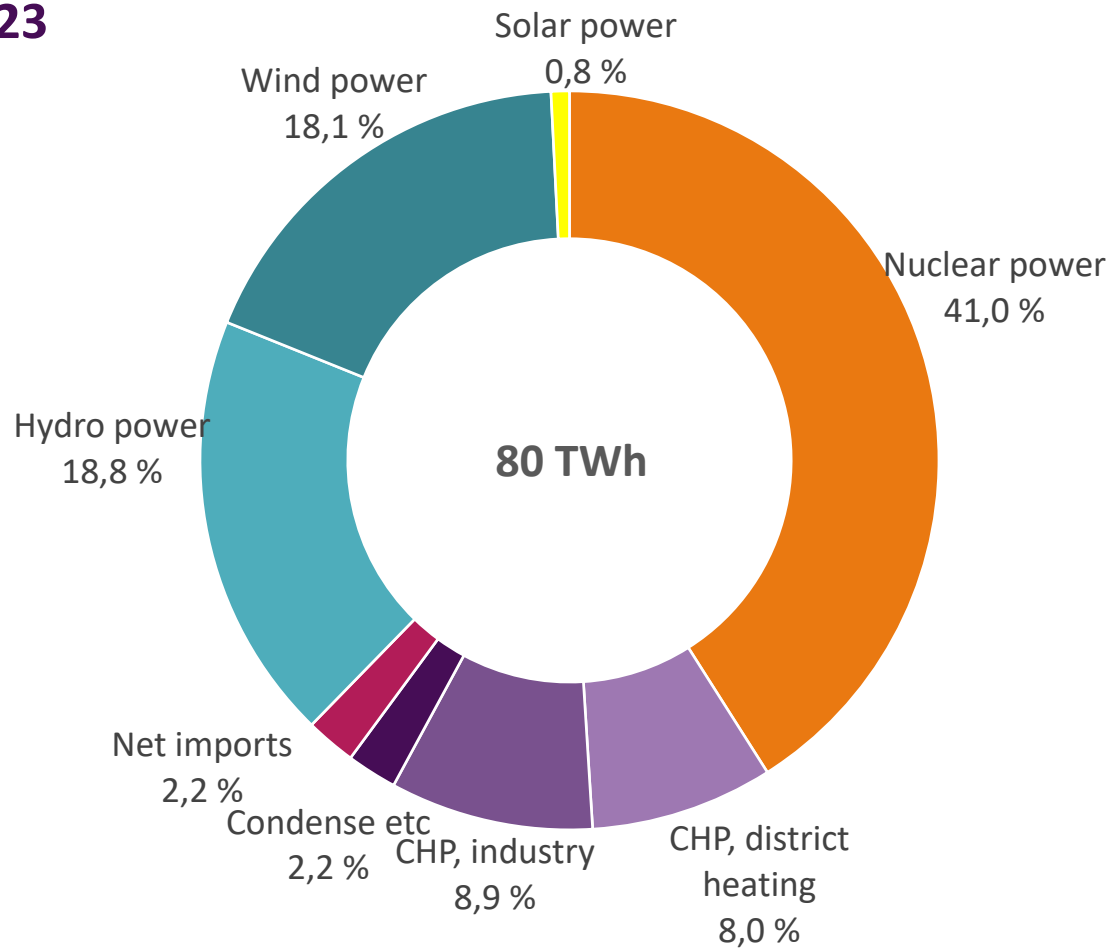
# The share of CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral electricity 94 percent



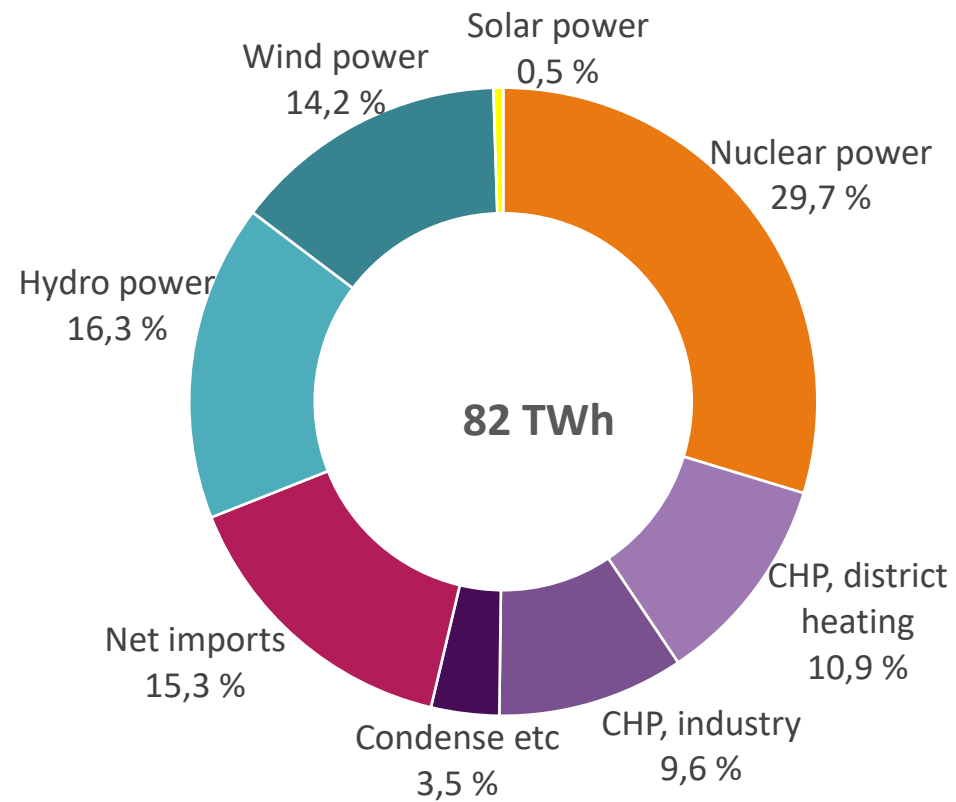
- ✓ Renewable: 52 % (54 % in year 2022)
- ✓ CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral: 94 % (89 % in year 2022)
- ✓ Domestic: 54 % (57 % in year 2022)

# Electricity production in Finland and net imports

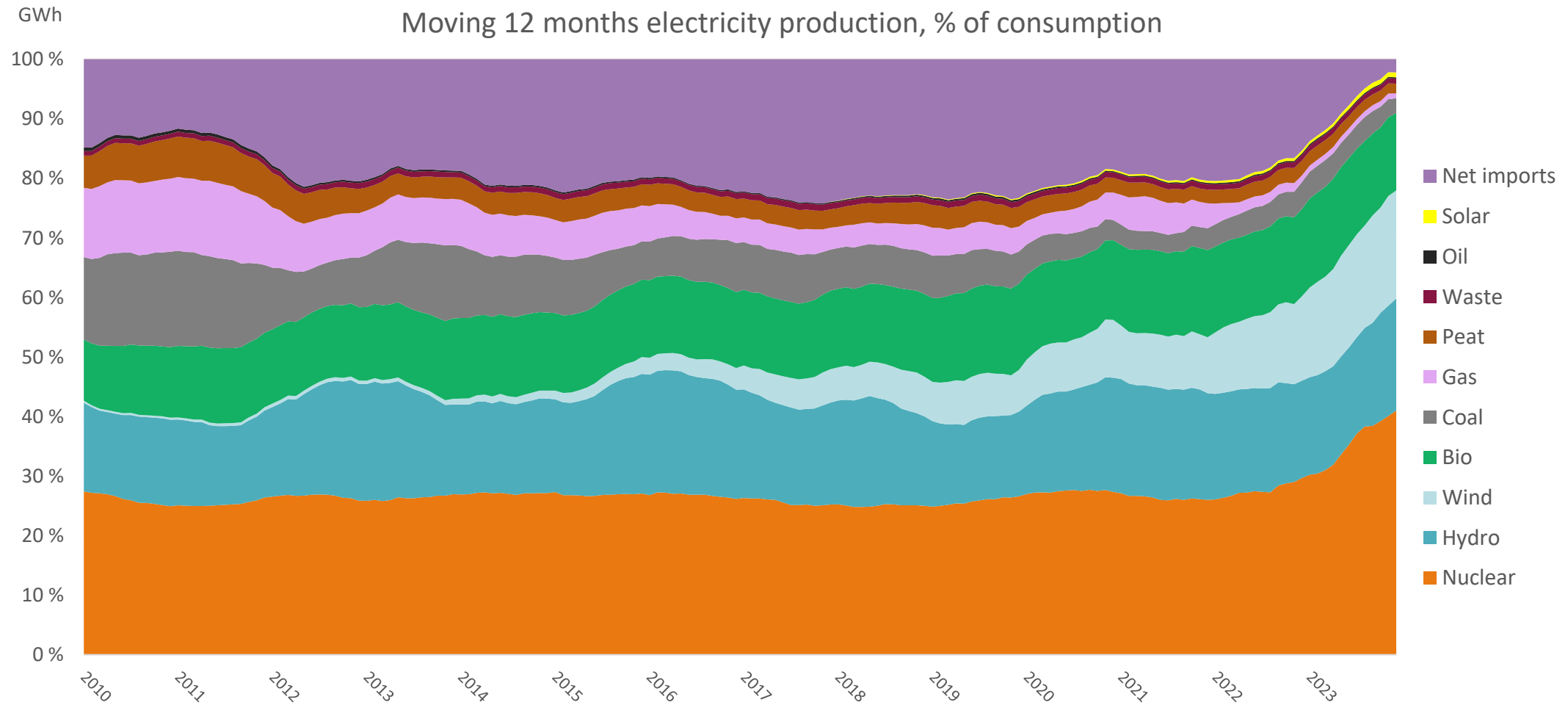
2023



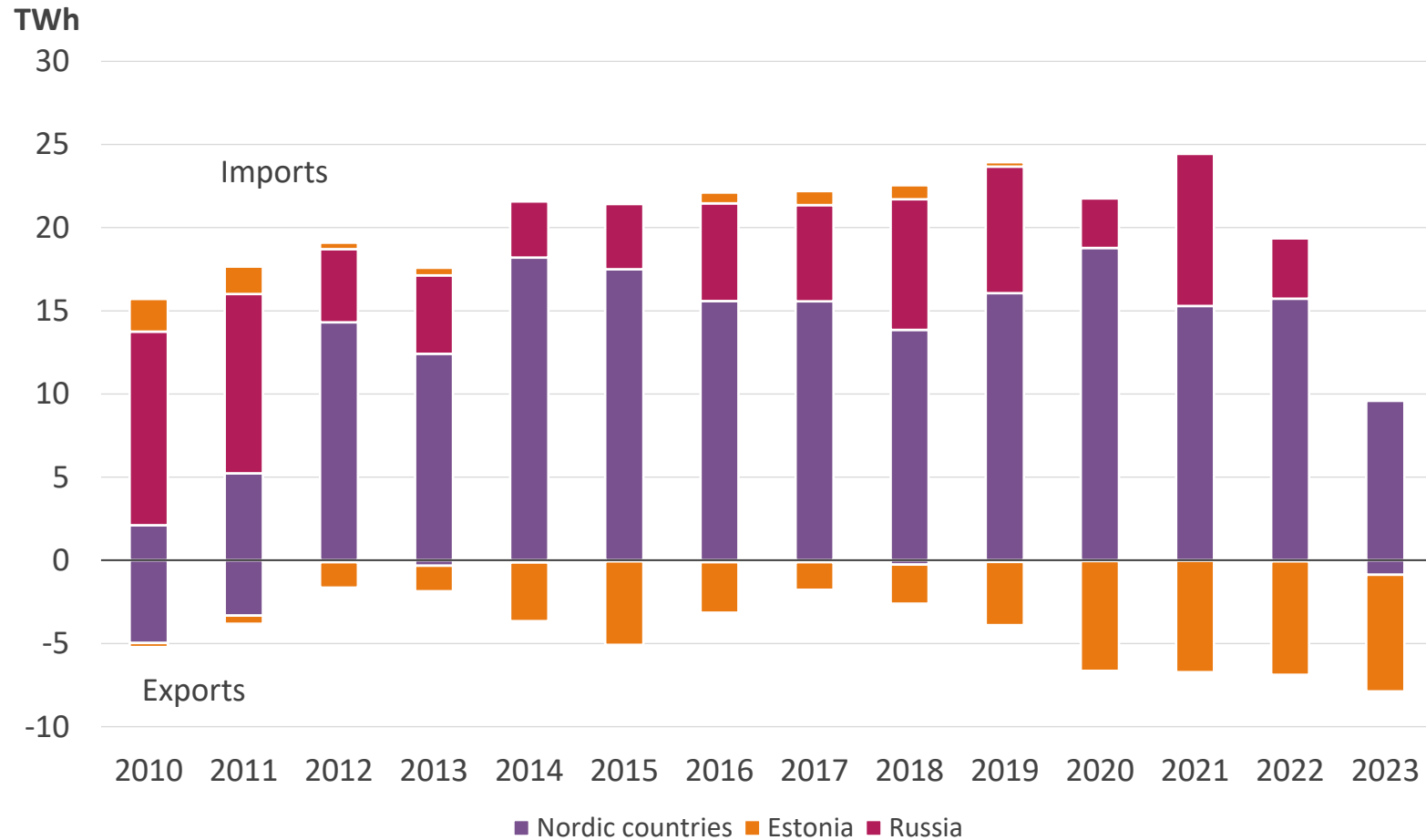
2022



# Fossil fuels have been replaced by renewables



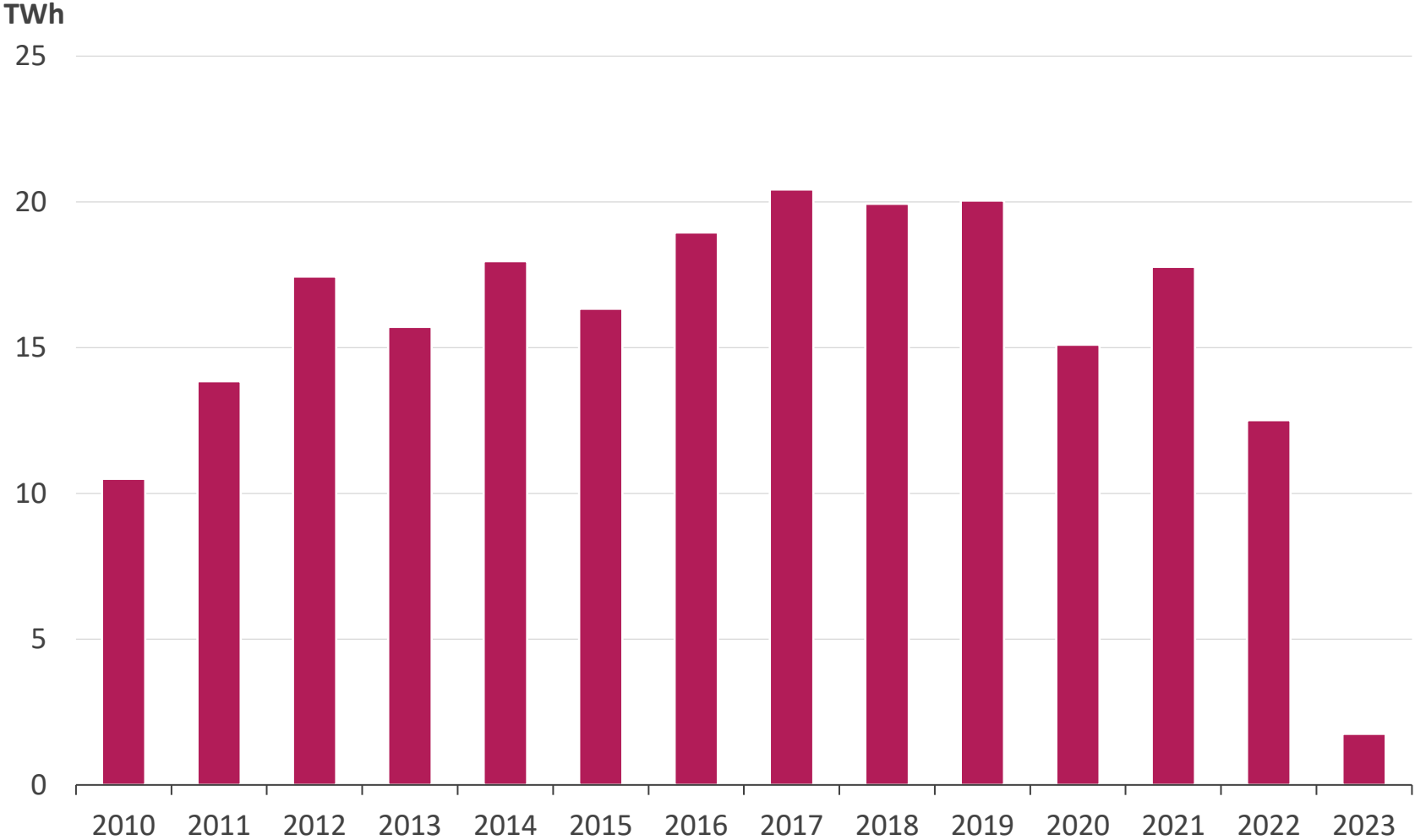
# Net imports of electricity decreased 86 percent (10.7 TWh)



- Exports increased 15 %
- Imports from Nordics decreased 40 %

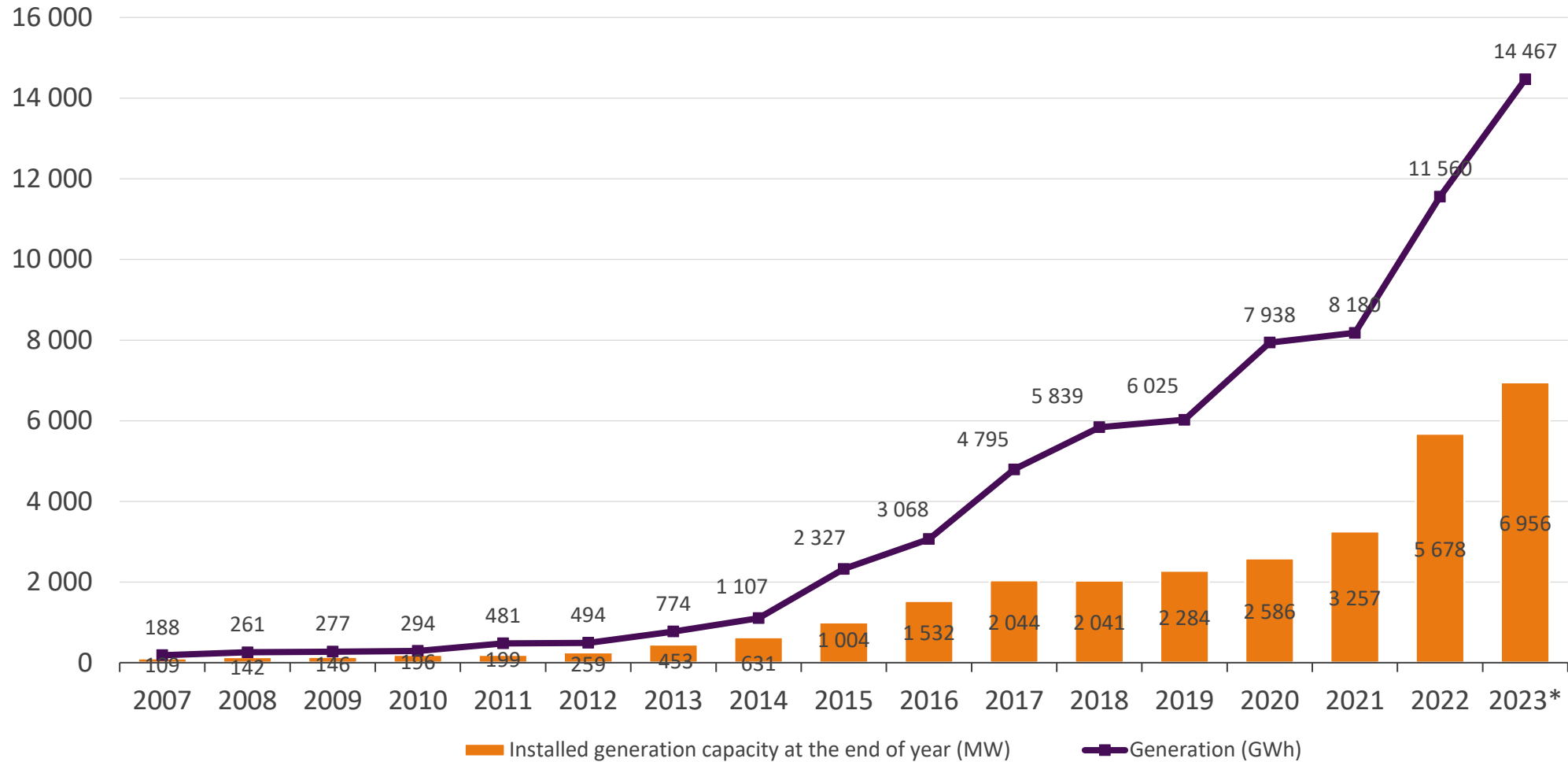
# Net imports of electricity

## 1.8 TWh in year 2023

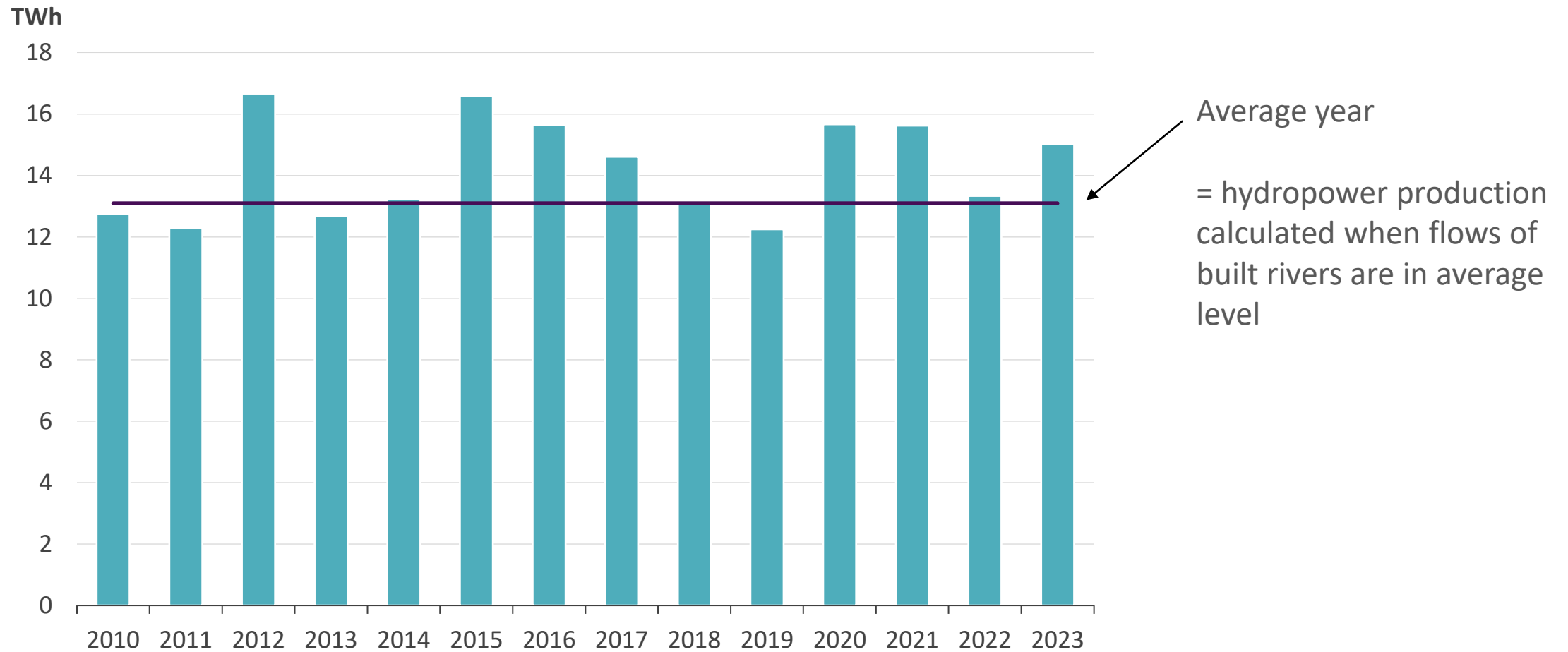


# Wind power generation grew 25 %

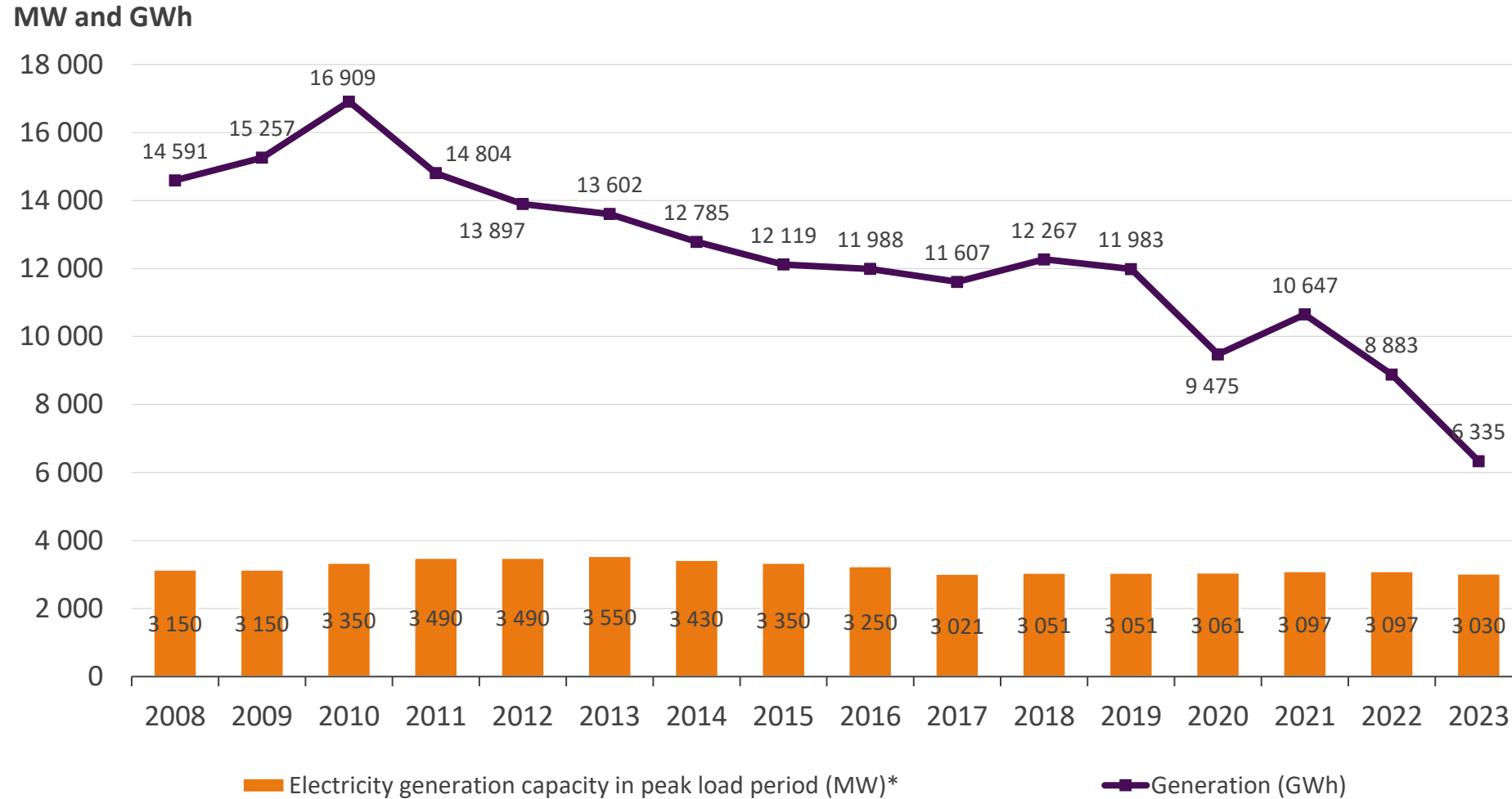
MW and GWh



# Hydropower generation



# Generation and capacity of CHP in district heating



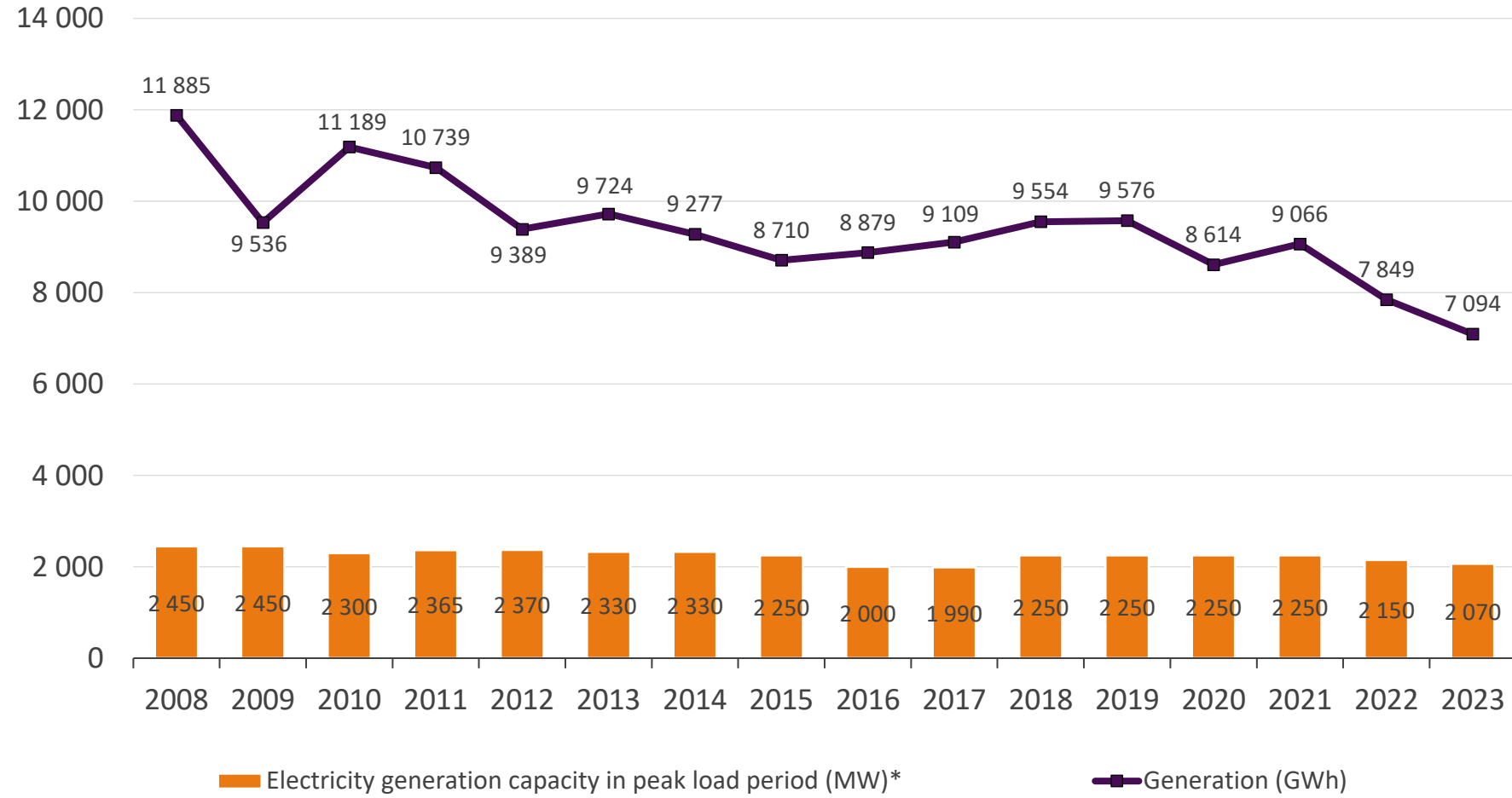
\*Peak load capacity is not included from year 2017

\*Source: Statistics Finland, Energy 2023 table service, table 3.5



# Generation and capacity of CHP in industry

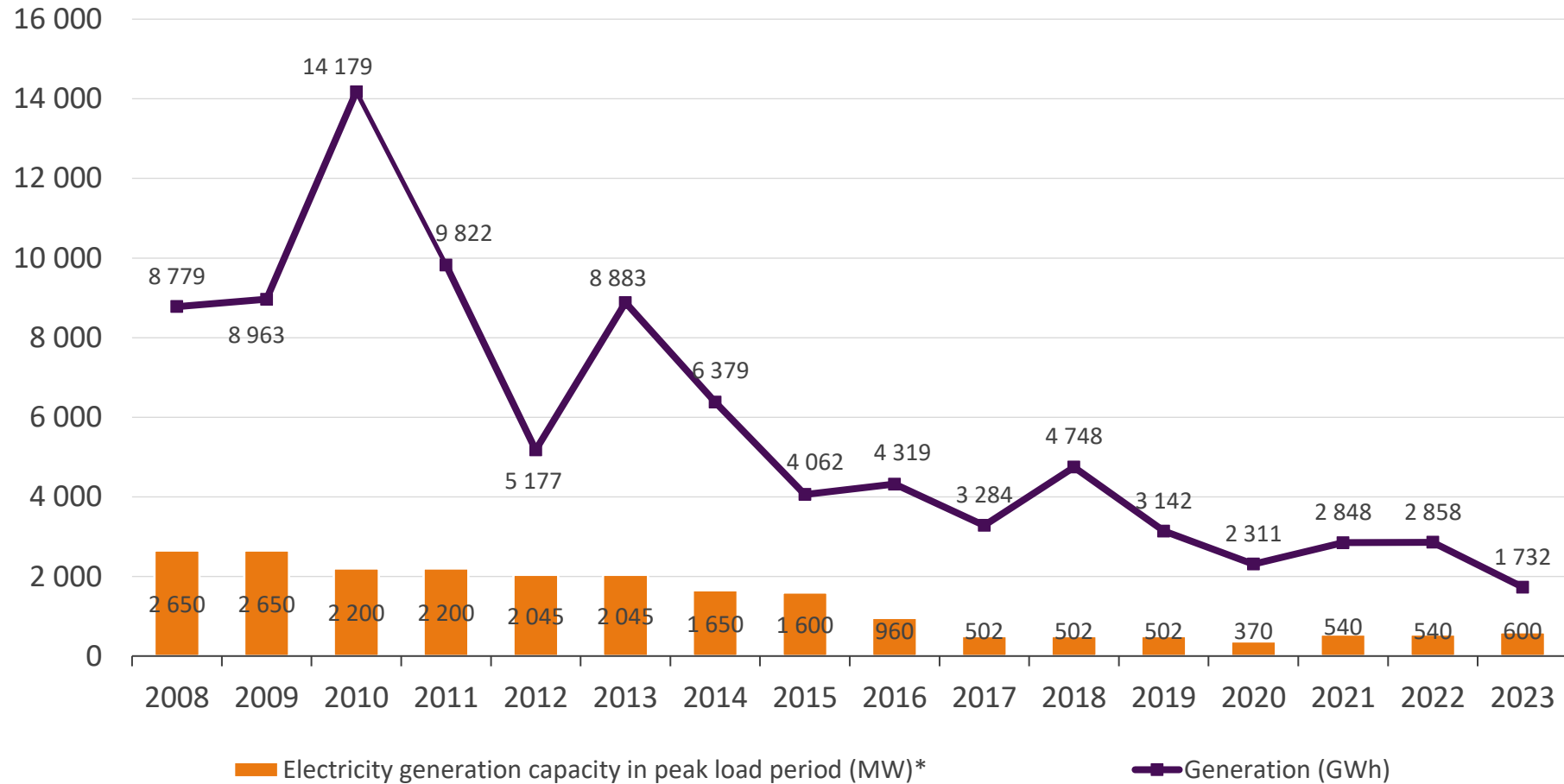
MW and GWh



\*Source: Statistics Finland, Energy 2023 table service, table 3.5

# Generation and capacity of condensing power

MW and GWh

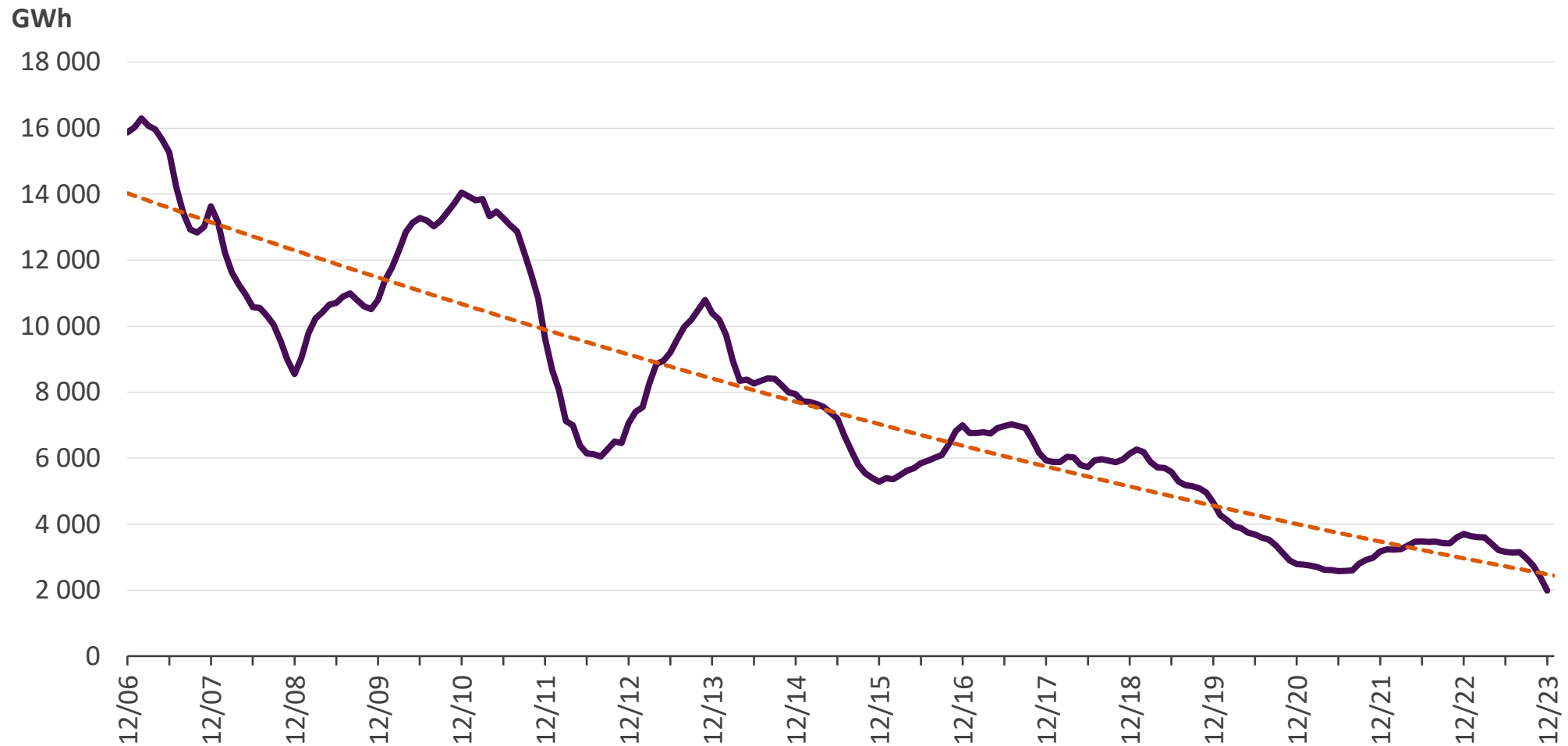


\*Peak load capacity is not included from year 2017

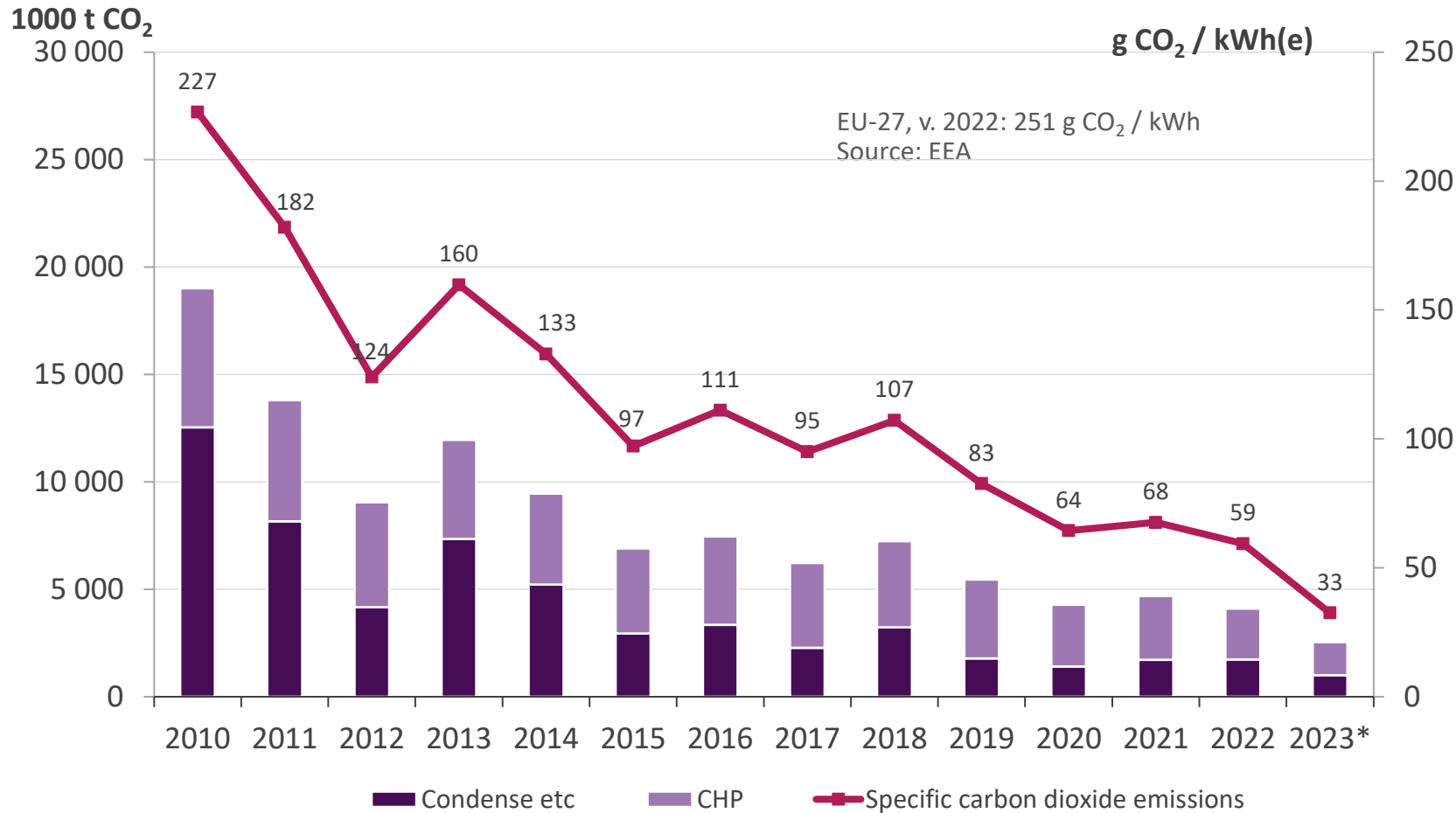
\*Source: Statistics Finland, Energy 2023 table service, table 3.5

# Electricity Generation with Coal

total of moving 12 months



# CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions of power generation-downward trend continues



CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions of power generation:

- 2.5 Mt in year 2023
- 4.1 Mt in year 2022
- 4.7 Mt in year 2021
- 7.5 Mt in year 2016
- 19 Mt in year 2010

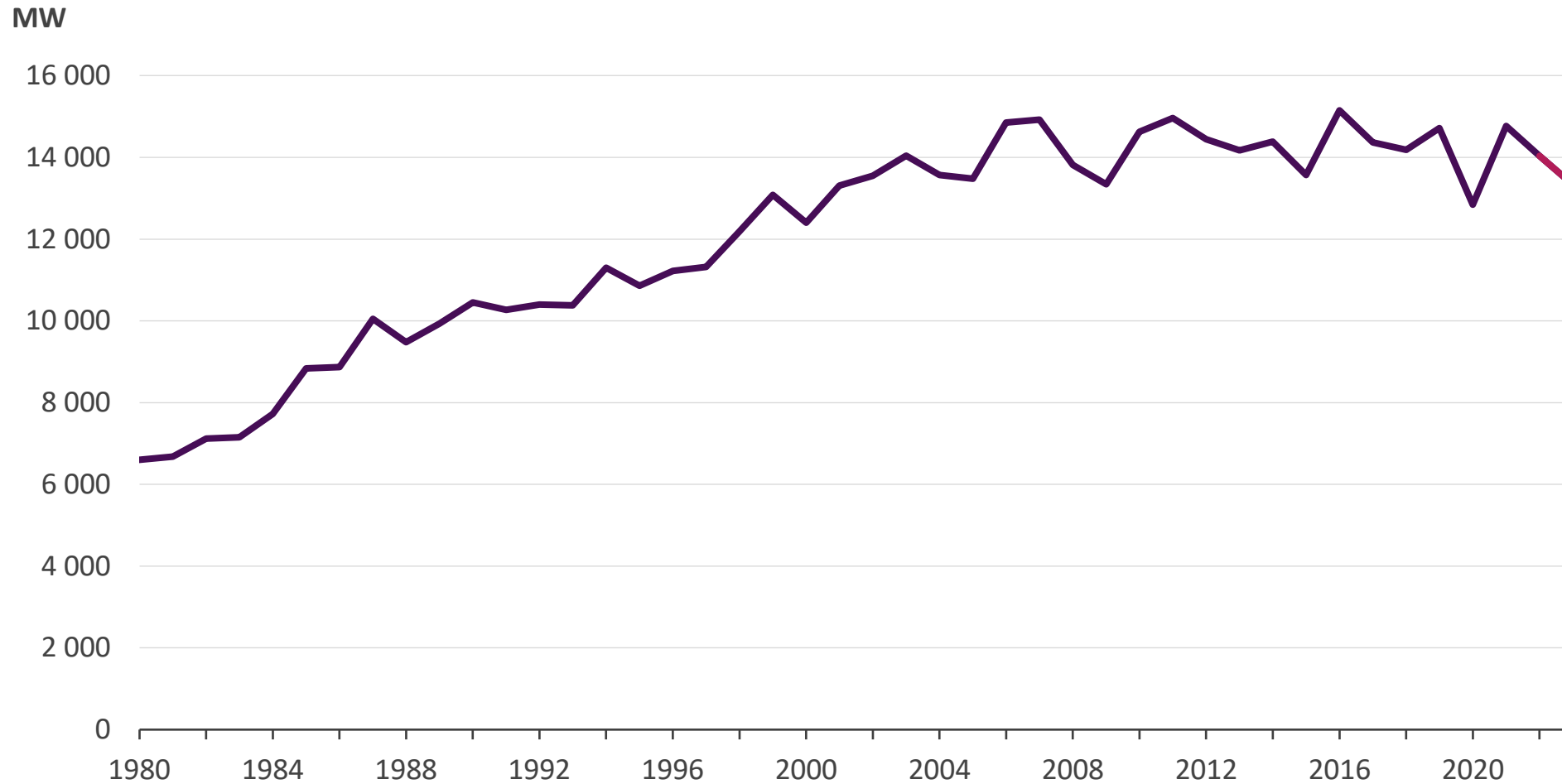
→ 2023 vs. 2022 **-38 %**

→ Emissions **-65 %** in last 5 years

→ Emissions **-87 %** vs 2010

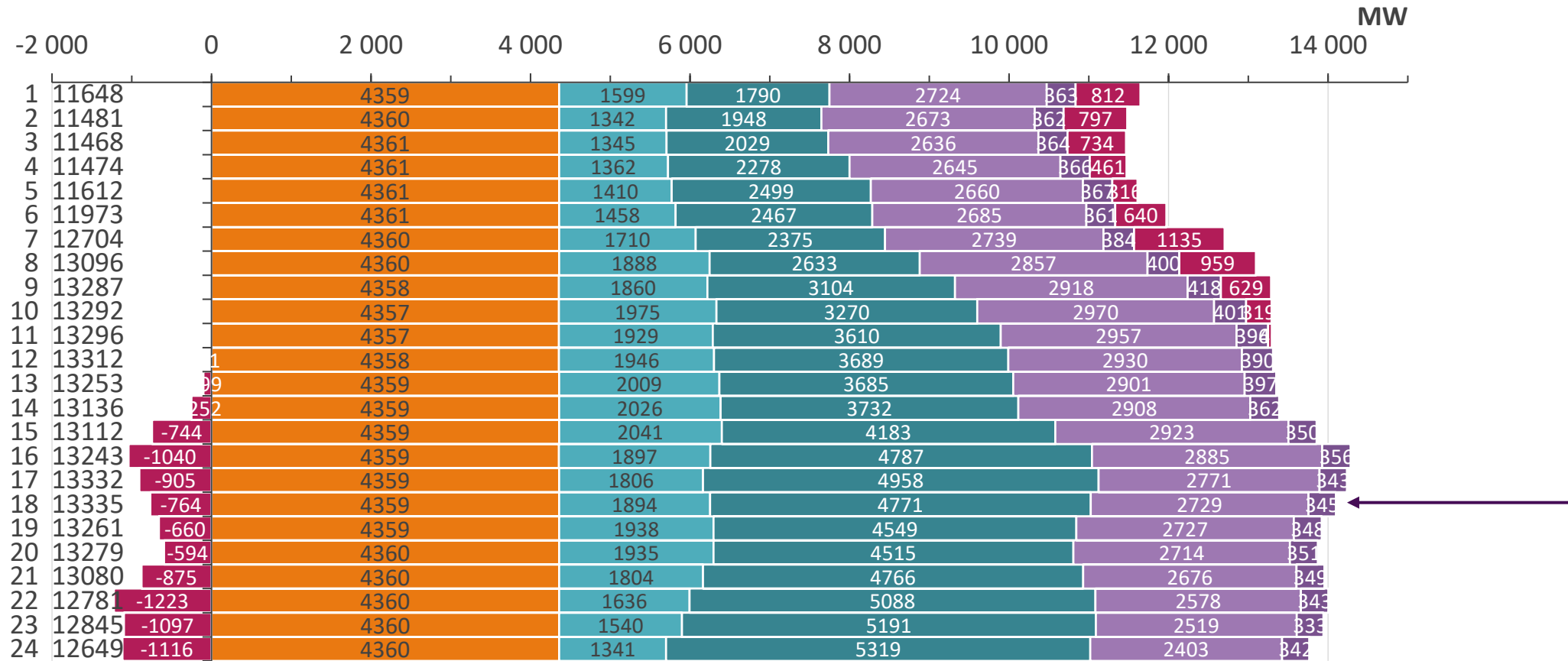
# Peak loads of electricity

maximum electricity power MW



— Peak of year 2023 13 335 MW (27.11.2023)

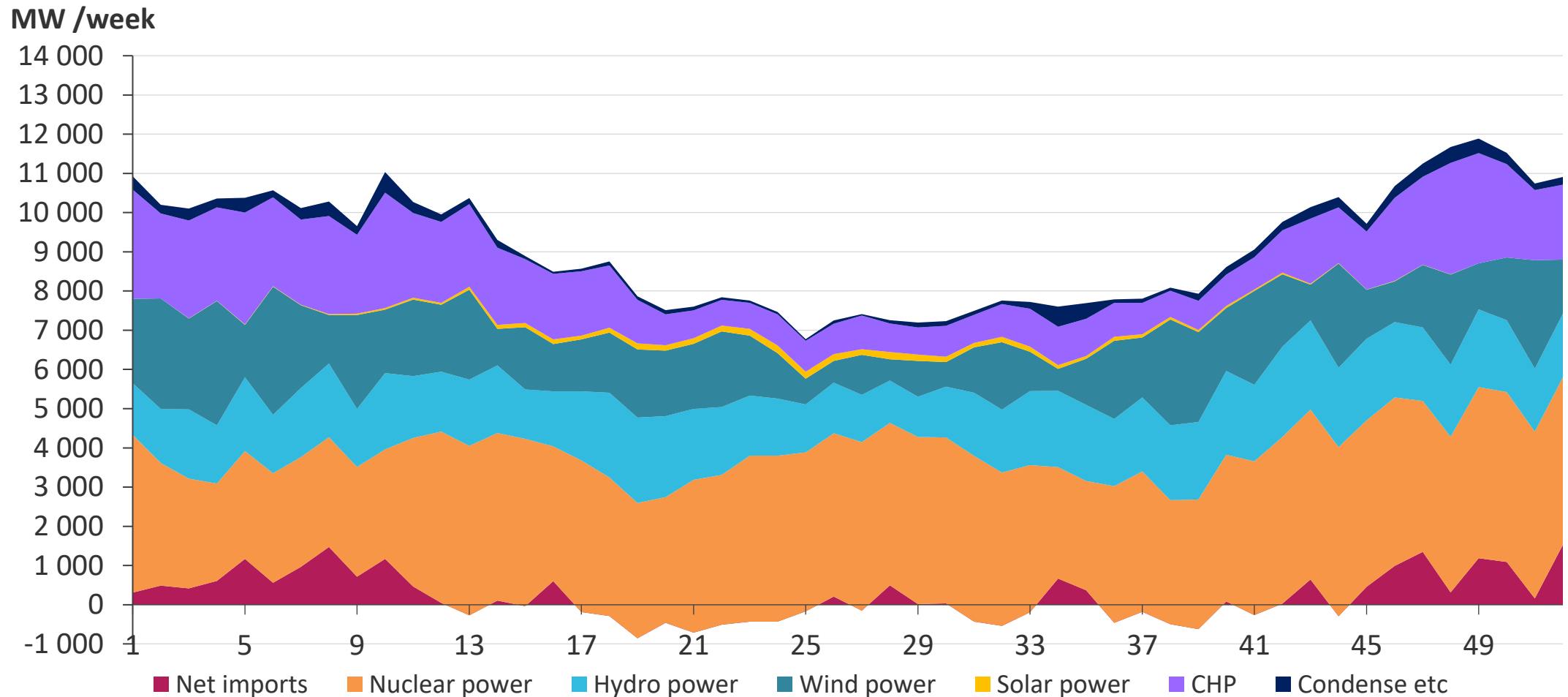
# Electricity supply hourly in year 2023 peak load day 27.11.



■ Nuclear power 
 ■ Hydro power 
 ■ Wind and solar power 
 ■ CHP 
 ■ Condense etc 
 ■ Net imports/exports

# Variation of Electricity Production and Imports in 2023

## average week power



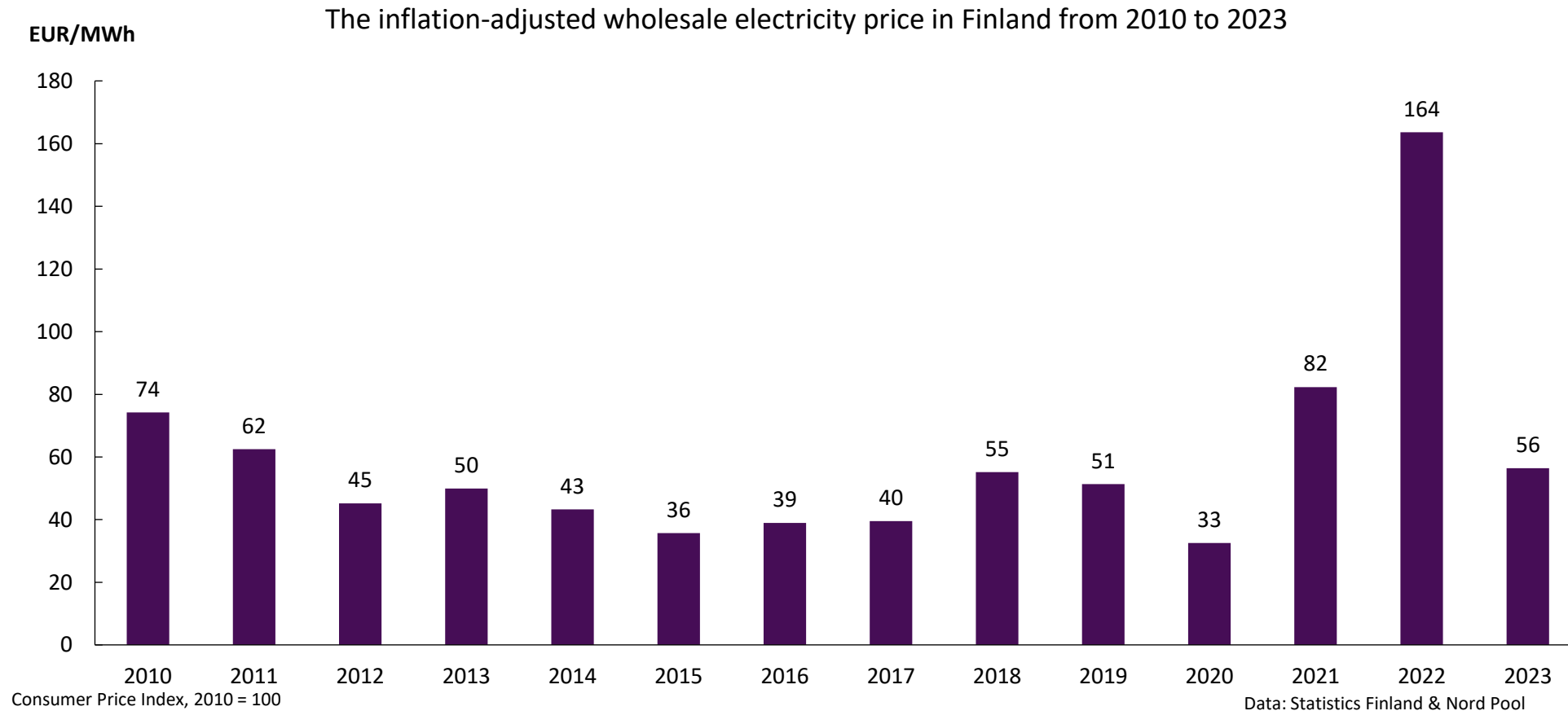


# Electricity price statistics 2023

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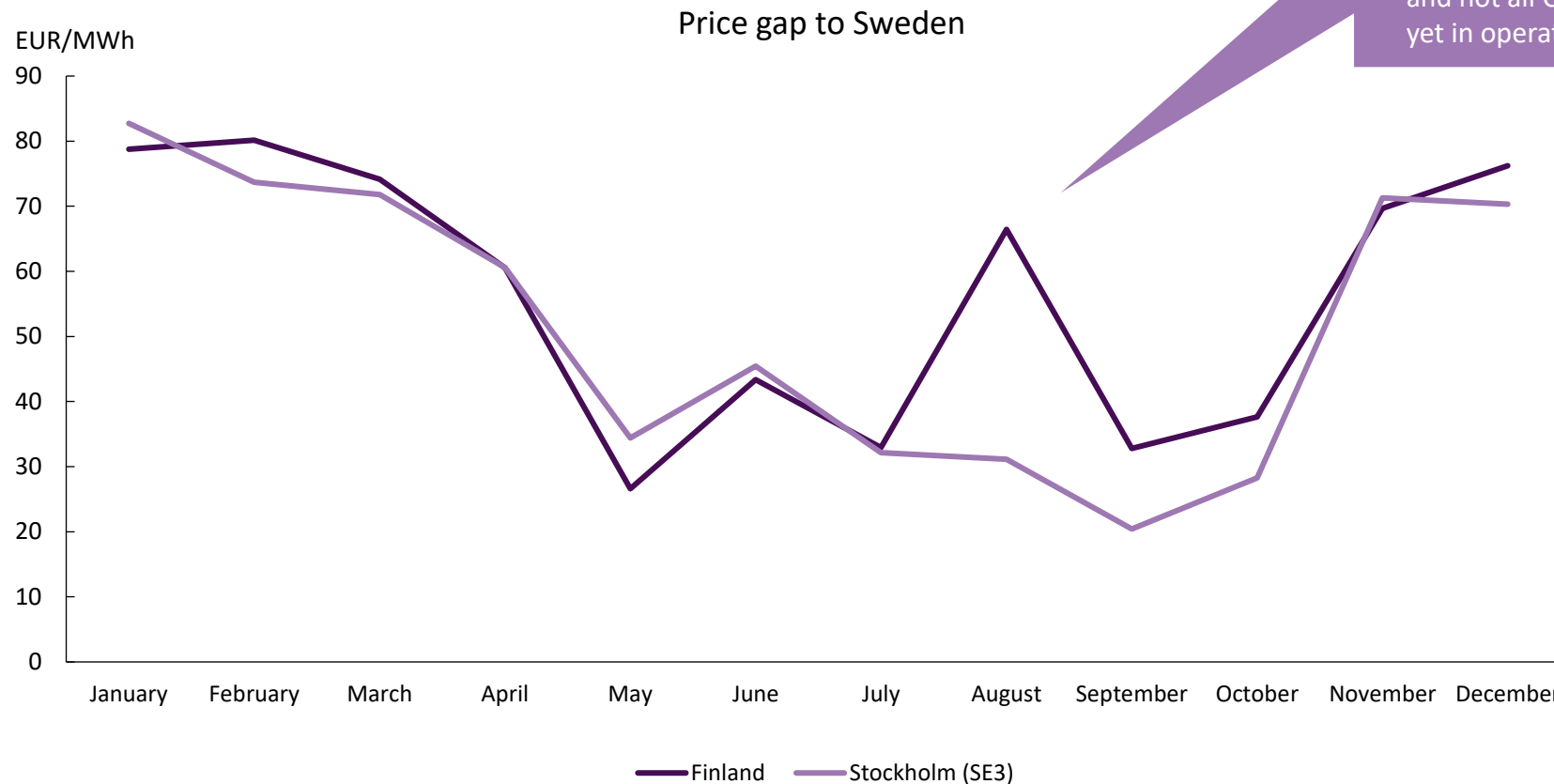
# The development of annual prices in Finland relative to the Consumer price Index



# Finland has the second lowest electricity prices in Europe

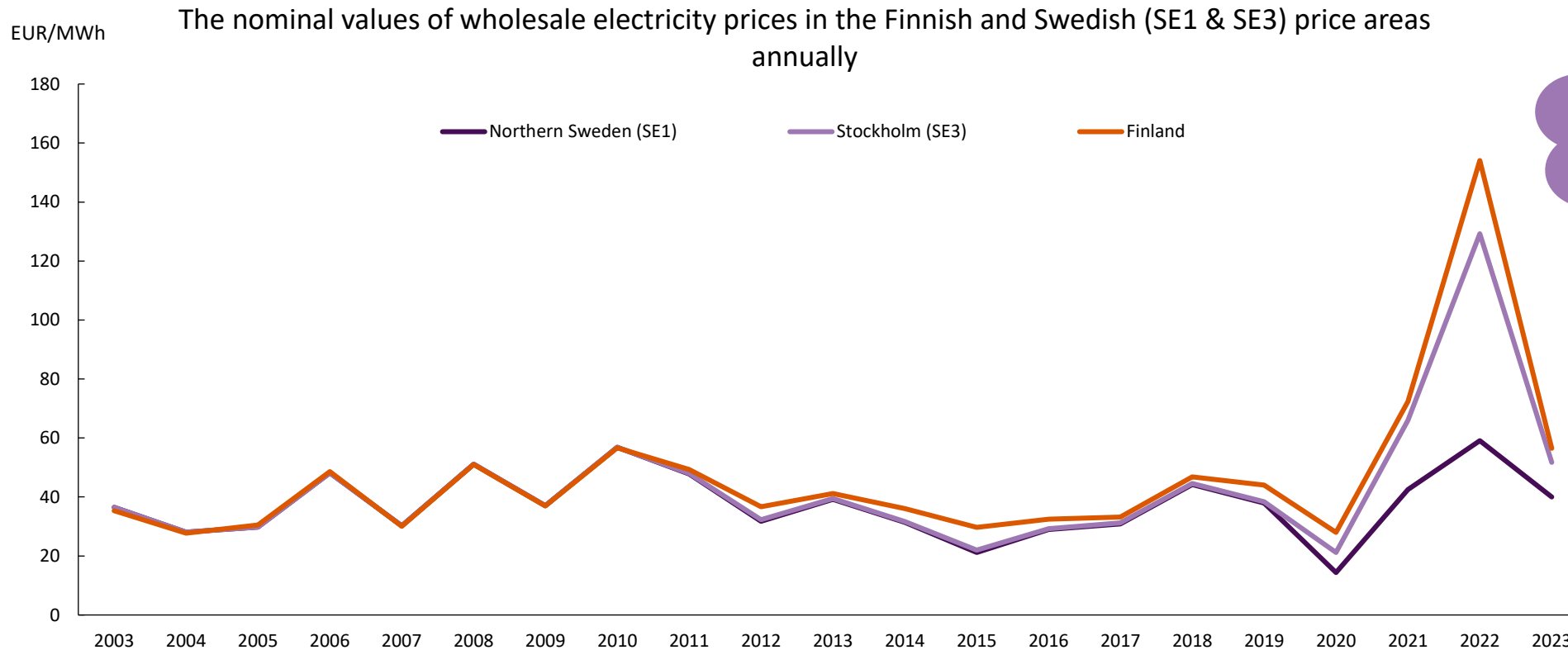


# Price gap to Sweden in year 2023



- At the end of August, Olkiluoto 2 and Loviisa 2 were out of operation, and there were disruptions in transmission connections.
- Simultaneously, there was a prolonged period with little wind, and not all CHP power plants were yet in operation.

# Price differentials between regions have increased, with Finland following Stockholm



The Aurora 1 transmission connection, scheduled to be completed in 2025, is expected to reduce the price difference between Finland and Northern Sweden.

SE1 & SE3 between years from 2003 to 2011 = The price of Sweden before splitting the country into four bidding zones

Data: Nord Pool

# Factors influencing the electricity price

## Supply

- Variable costs of generation units (e.g. fuel costs and CO2 prices)
- Status of water reservoirs
- Wind/solar conditions

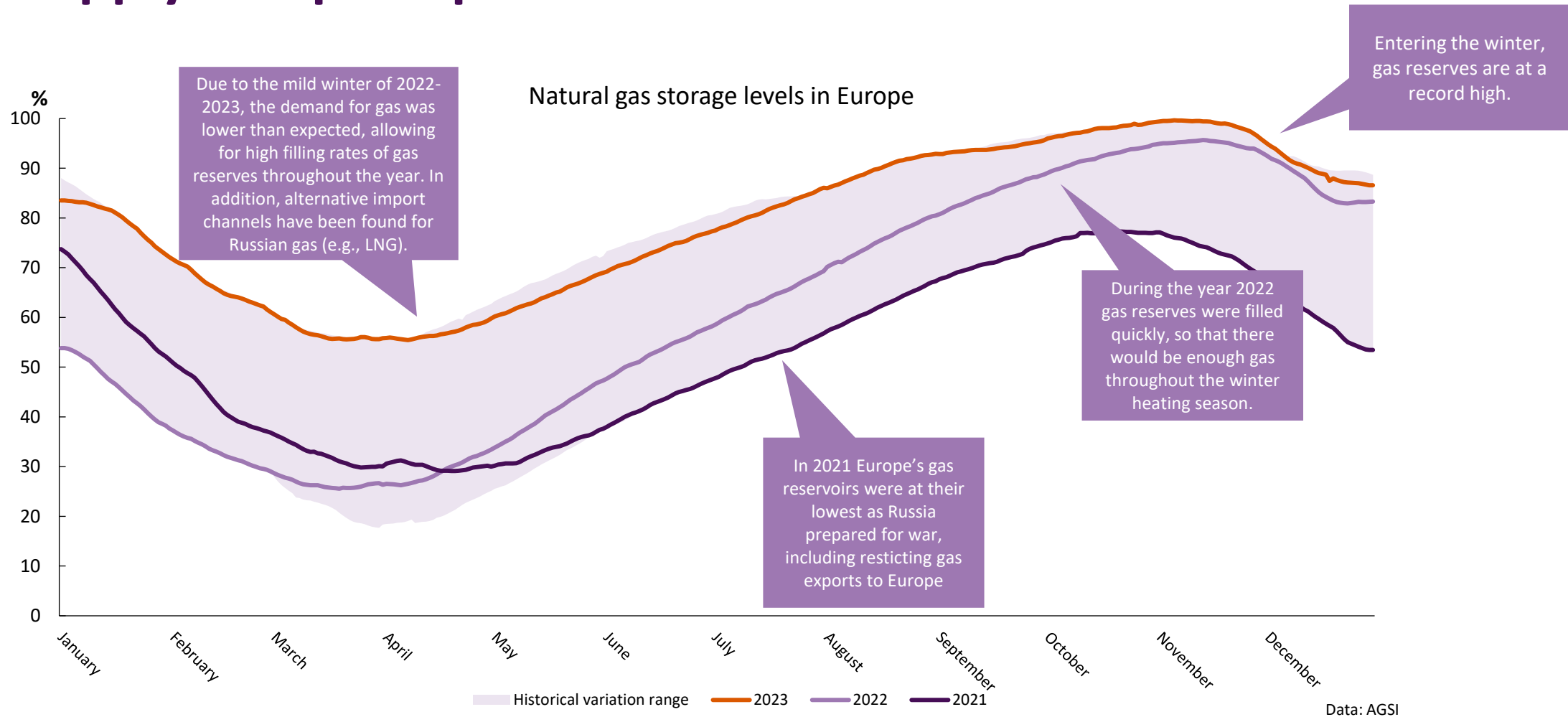
## Demand

- Weather conditions (Temperature, seasonality...)
- Time of day or week (day vs. night & weekday vs. weekend)
- Industrial activity

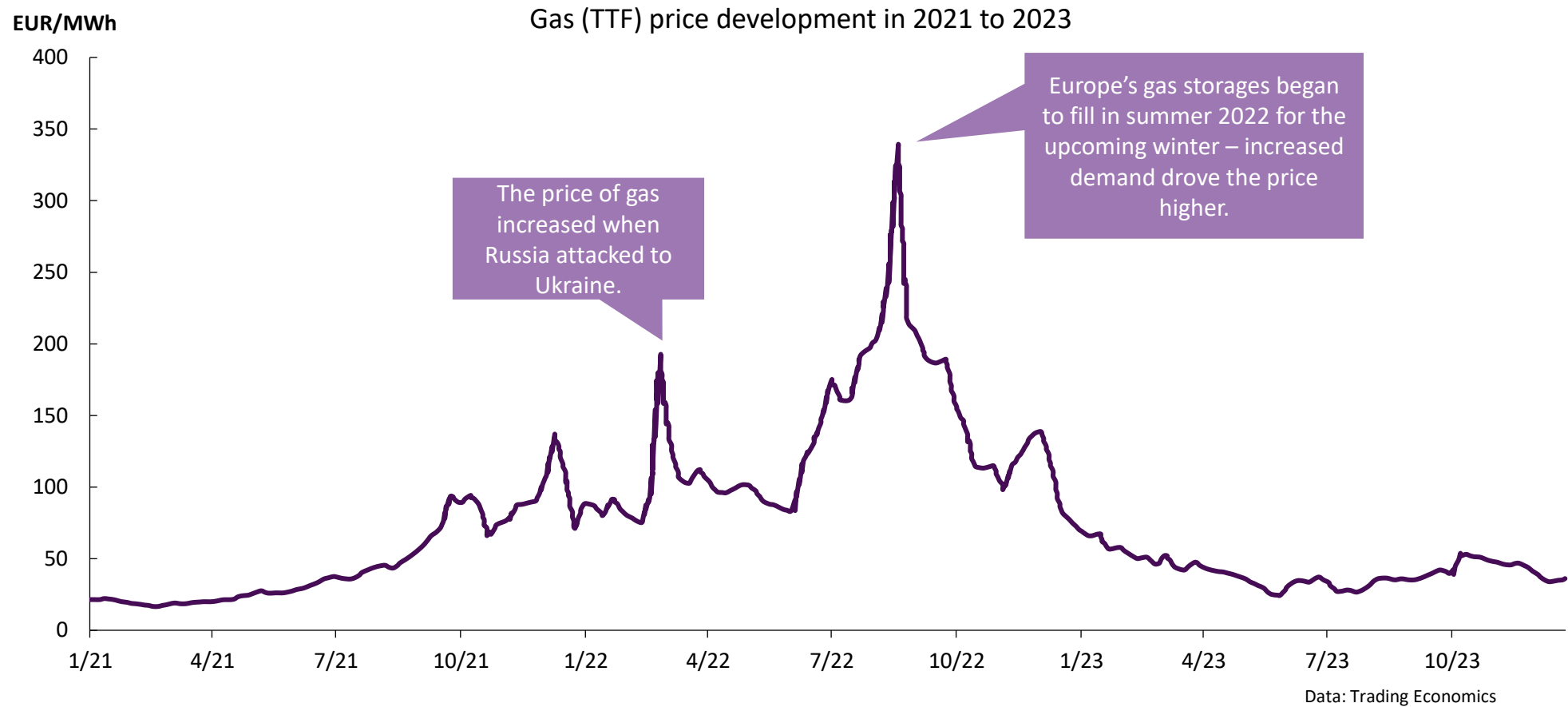
## Cross-border impacts

- Available transmission connections
- Maintenance and incidents in transmission connections
- Demand/supply in neighboring countries

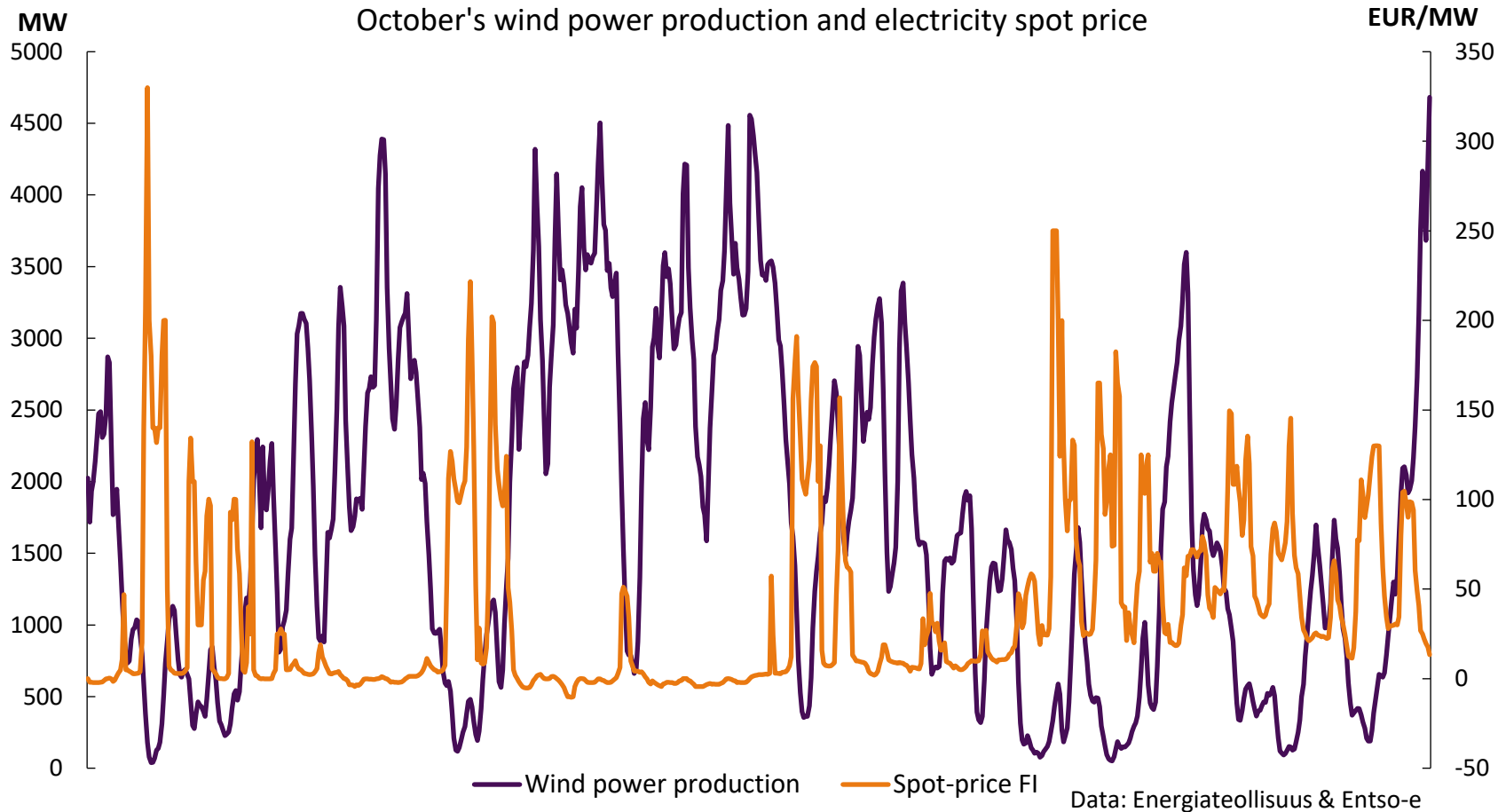
# Alternative import channels have been found for Russian gas – supply and price pressures have eased



# Price development of gas



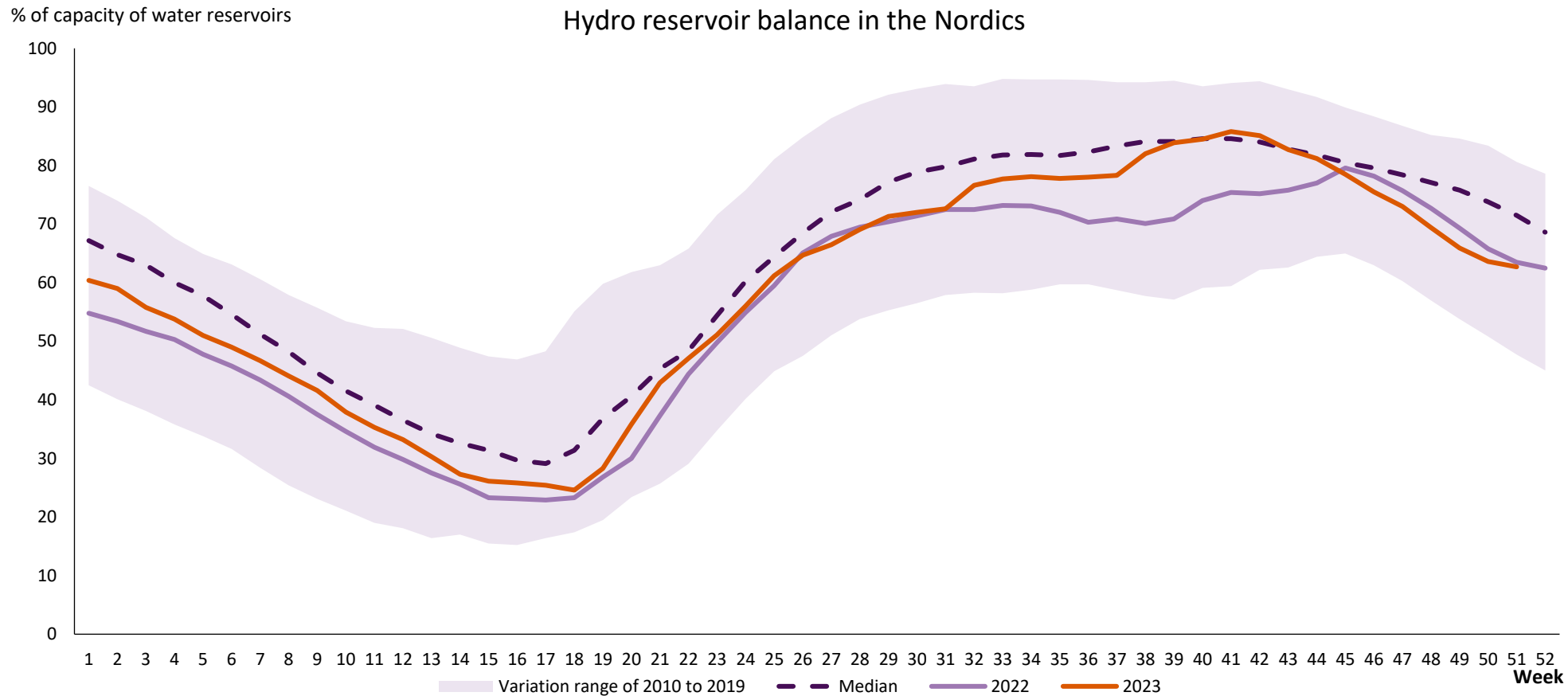
# The connection of wind power to the price



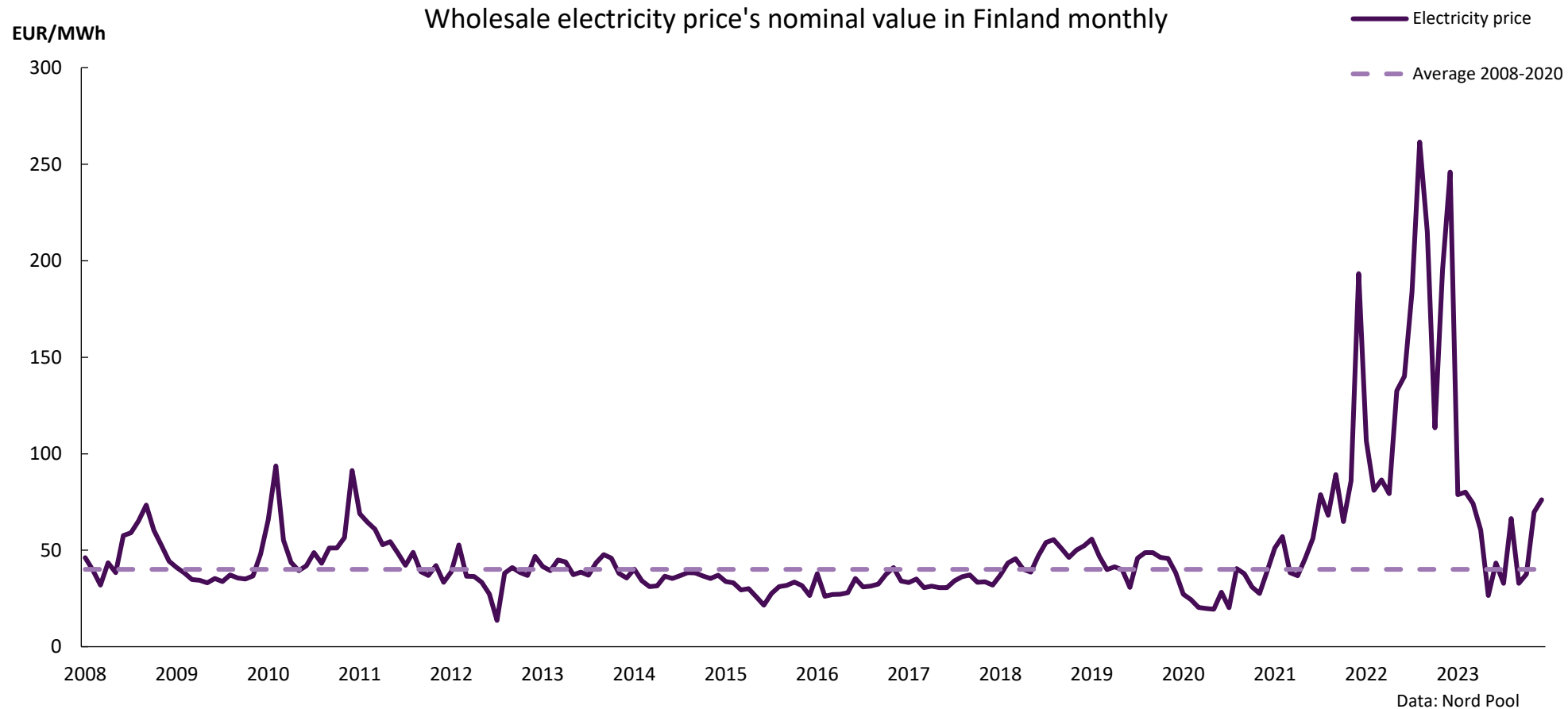
- The amount of wind power production is a significant individual factor influencing the price in Finland
- Other factors continue to have a significant impact on the price as well, such as electricity demand, temperature, status of water reservoirs, transmission connections and maintenance and incidents in nuclear and thermal power plants.



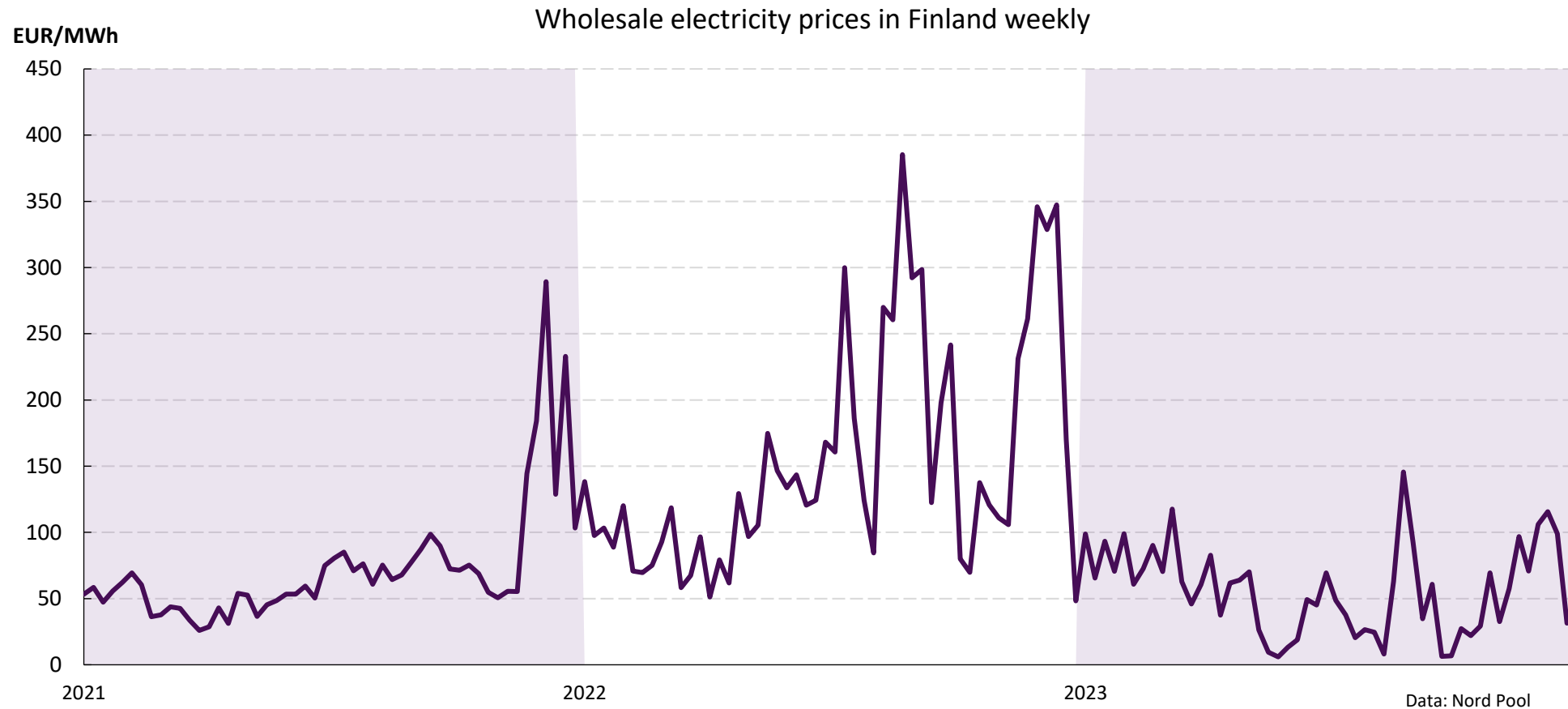
# Hydro reservoir balance in the Nordics



# The development of the nominal wholesale electricity price

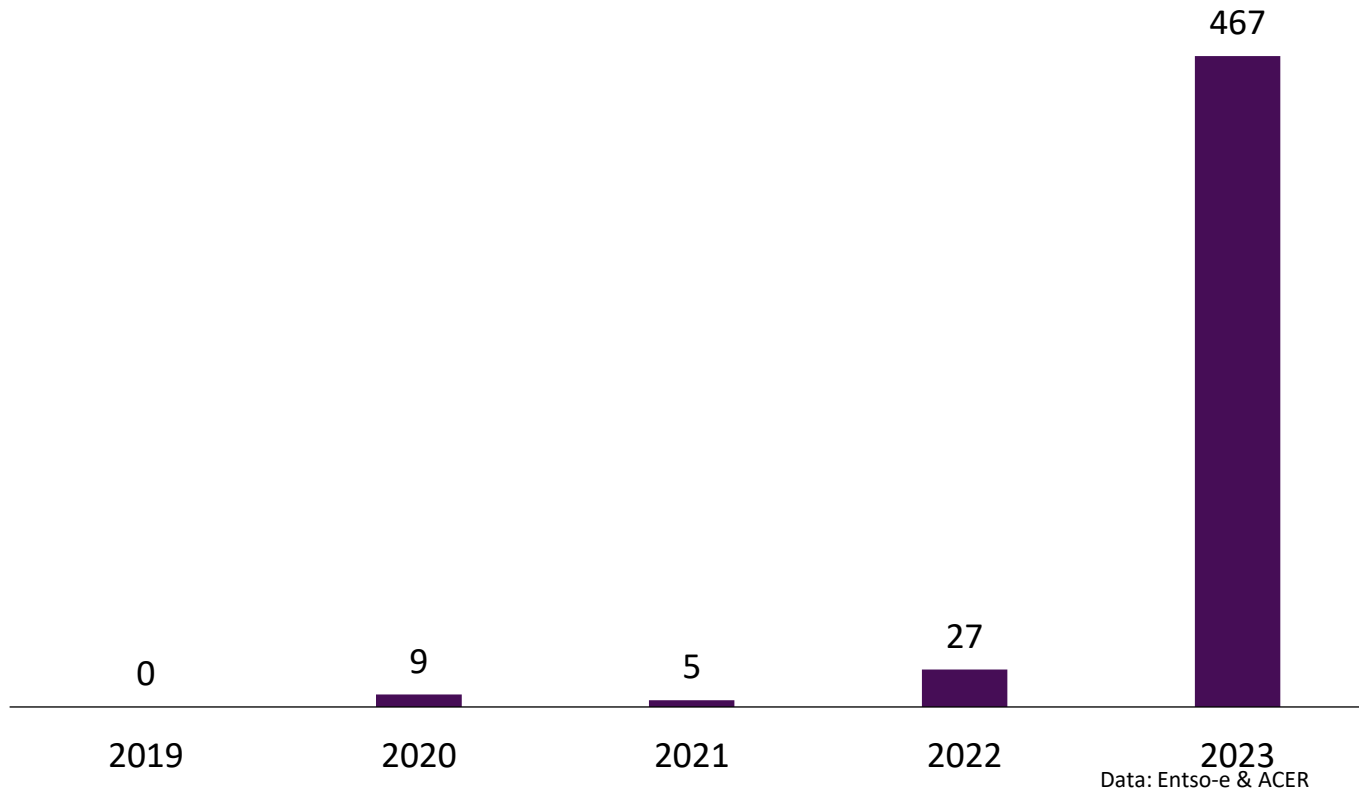


# Weekly prices of electricity in 2021 to 2023



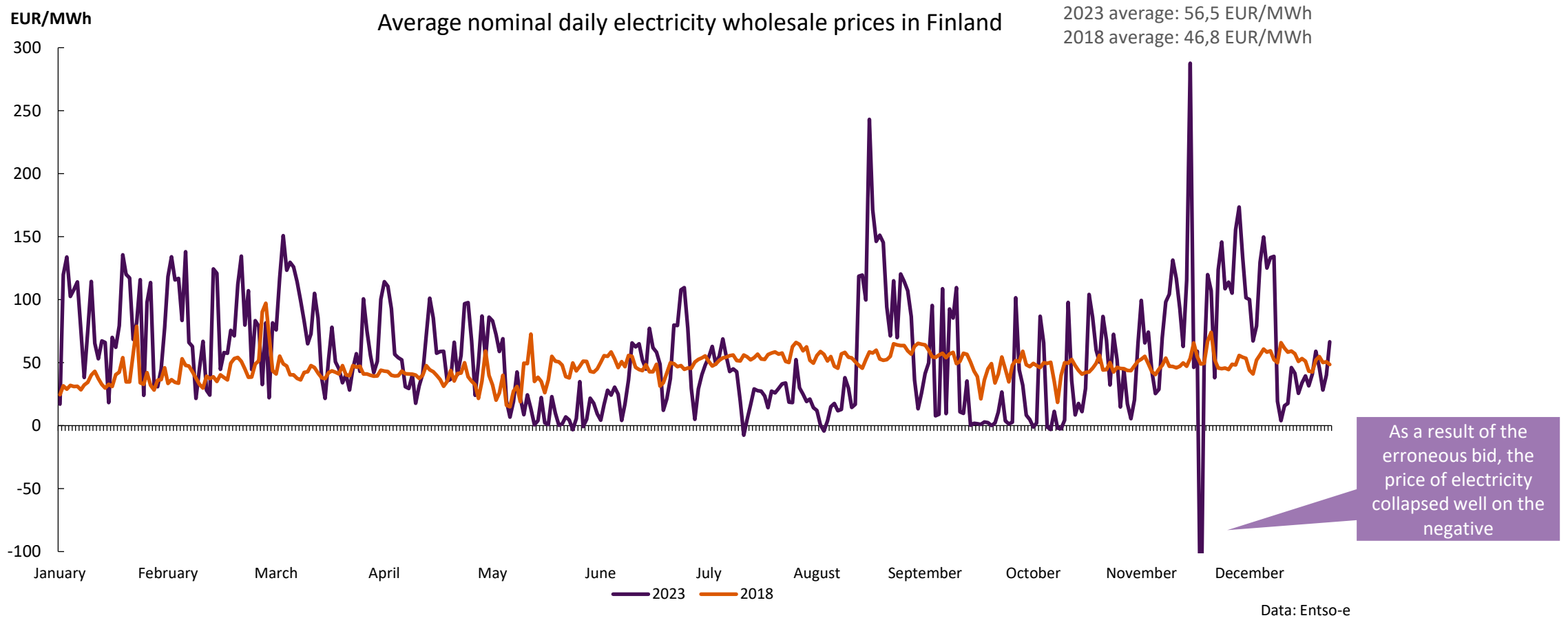
# The amount of hours with negative price has grown sharply

The number of negative electricity prices in Finland

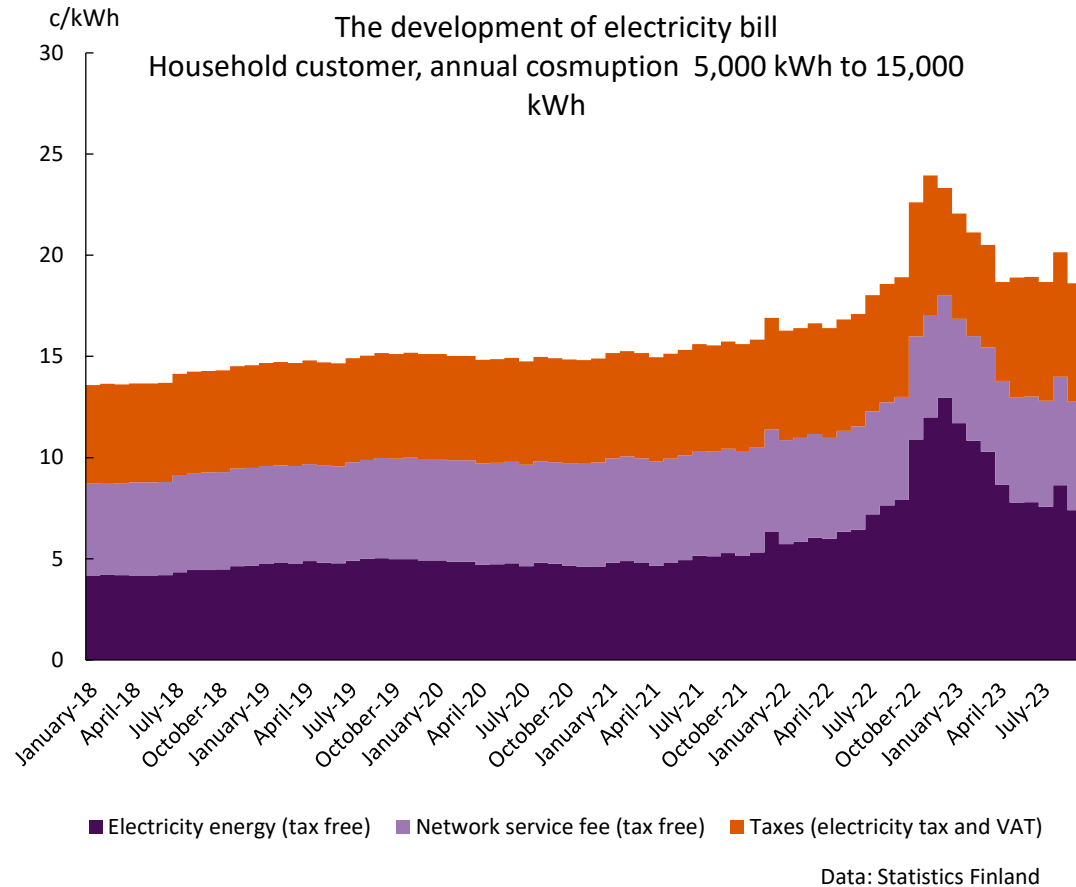


- The number of negative electricity prices has significantly increased due to the rapid growth of wind power.
- Low and negative electricity prices incentivize investments in flexible demand, such as electric boilers connected to district heating networks, with electricity capacity soon exceeding 1 GW.

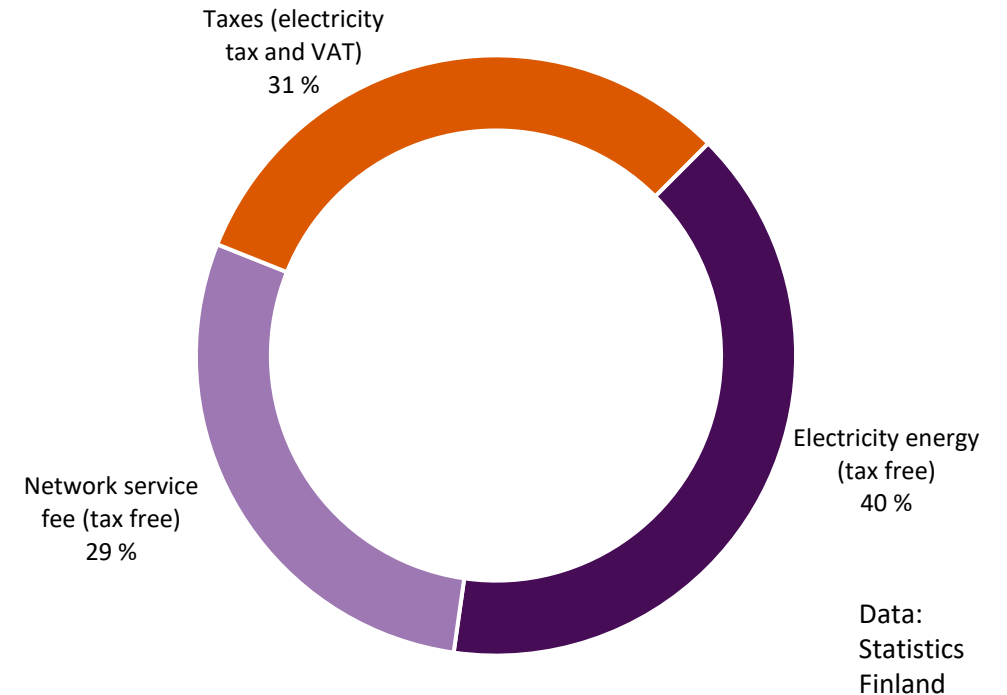
# Electricity price fluctuations have increased



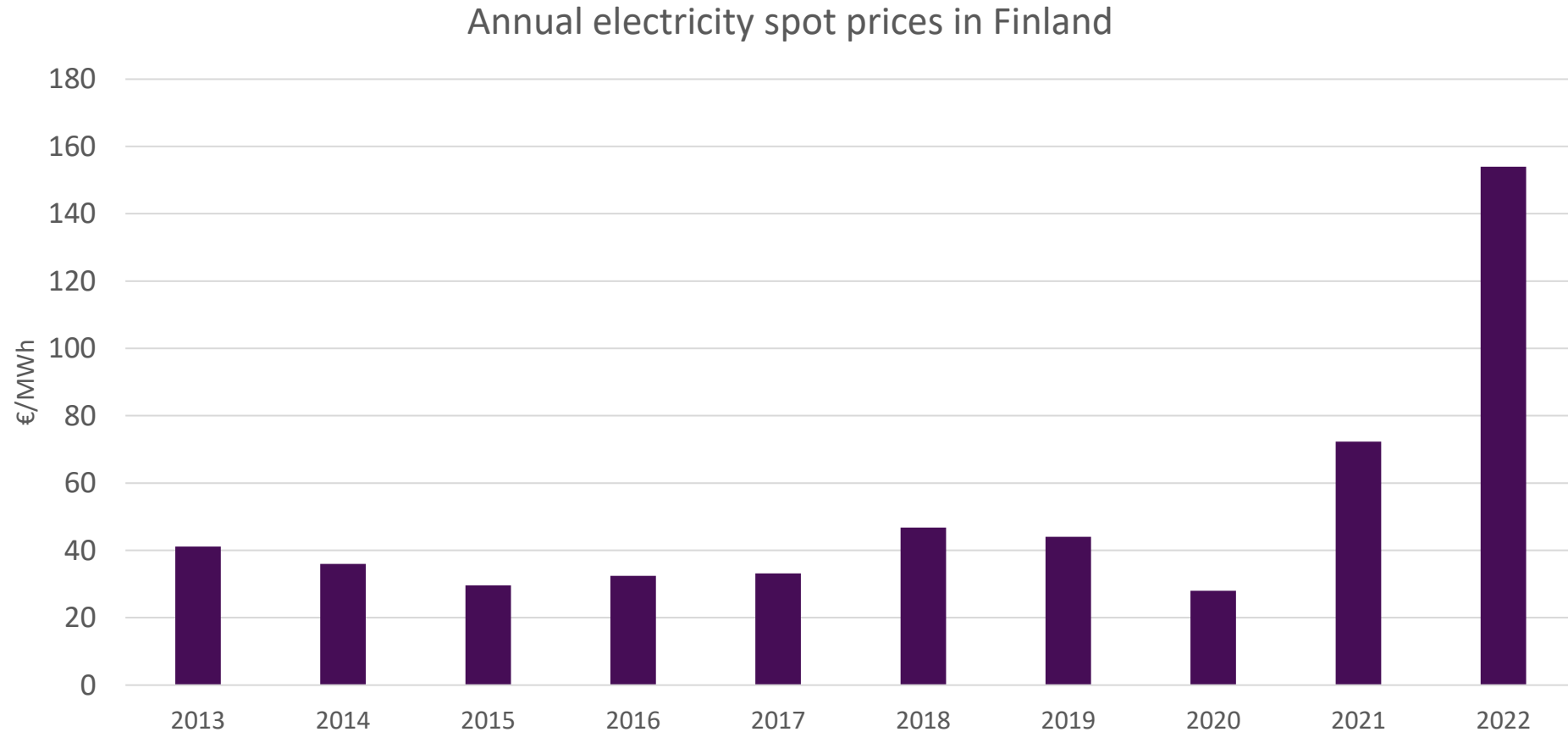
# Consumers' electricity bills have significantly decreased over the past year



The shares of different components in the electricity bill for a household customer with an annual consumption of 5,000 kWh to 15,000 kWh



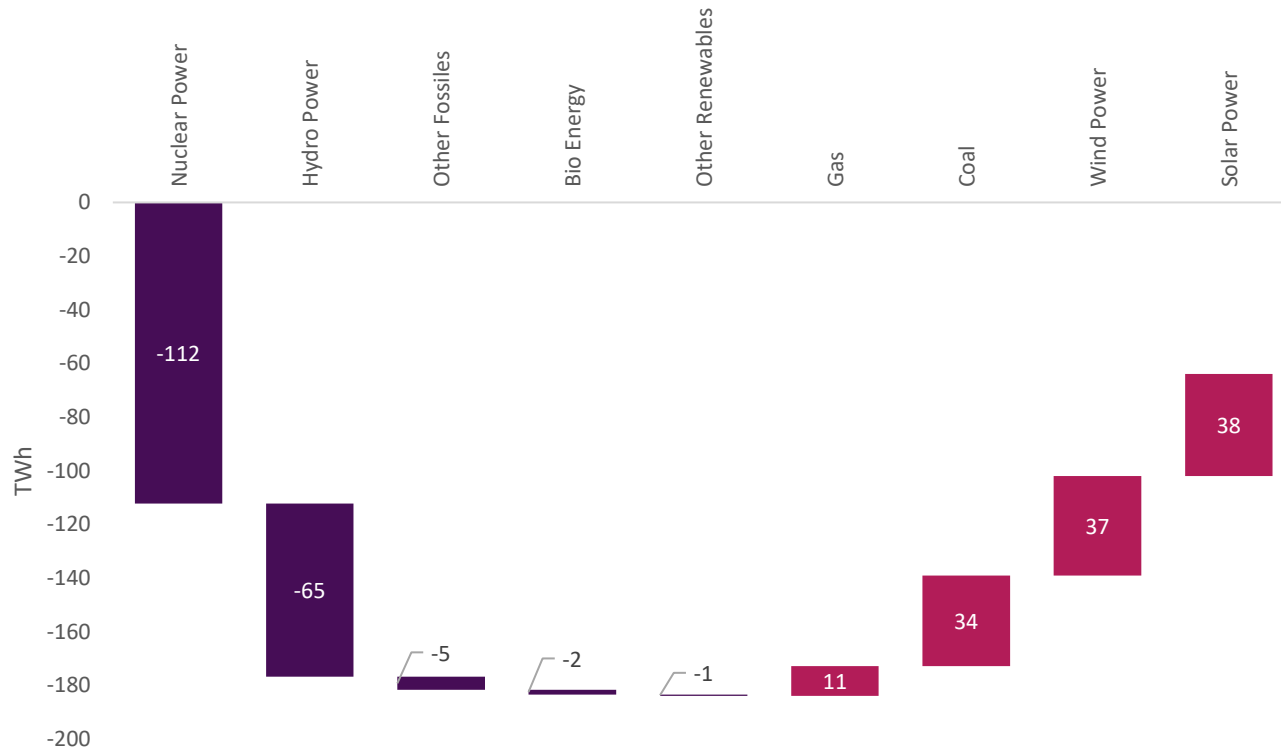
# In 2023, wholesale electricity price in Finland was considerably higher than in the previous years



Source: Nord Pool

# In addition to gas, the hot and dry summer and challenges in nuclear power plants also contributed to the crisis

Change in electricity production by production form 2022 vs. 2021  
January-November



Sources: Bruegel & Ember

- The rise in electricity prices is also partly explained by the reduced supply of nuclear and hydro power.
- There are a number of faults and maintenance issues especially in French nuclear power plants, due to which production has plummeted.
- The dry year has reduced the supply of hydro power.
- Reduced use of electricity and increased production of wind and solar power have not been enough to meet the shortfall in nuclear and hydro power.
- It has been necessary to utilise more coal power in electricity production, and even the hugely expensive natural gas has been slightly more in demand than in the previous year.



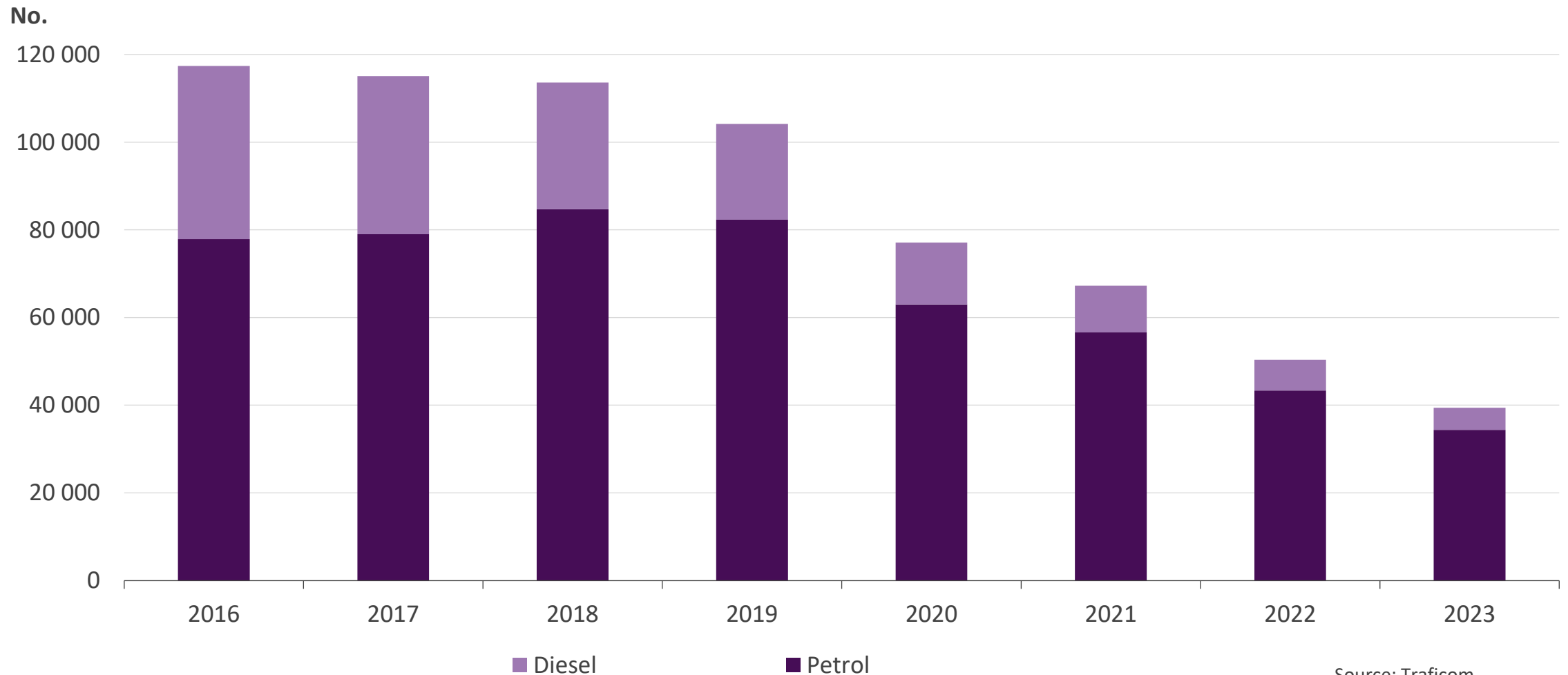


# The low carbonization of traffic is progressing

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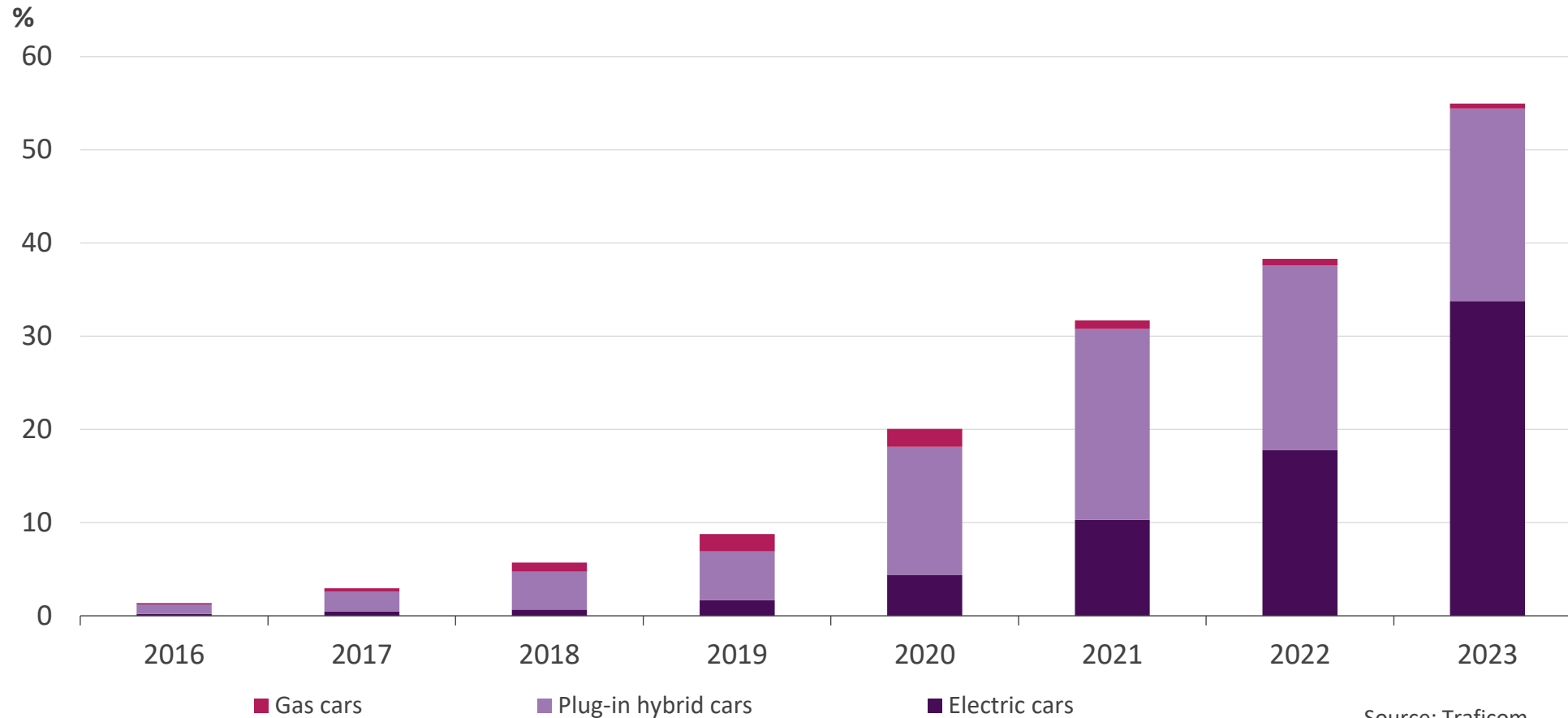
# Petrol and diesel car sales in Finland

(new passenger cars, plug-in hybrid cars not included)



Source: Traficom

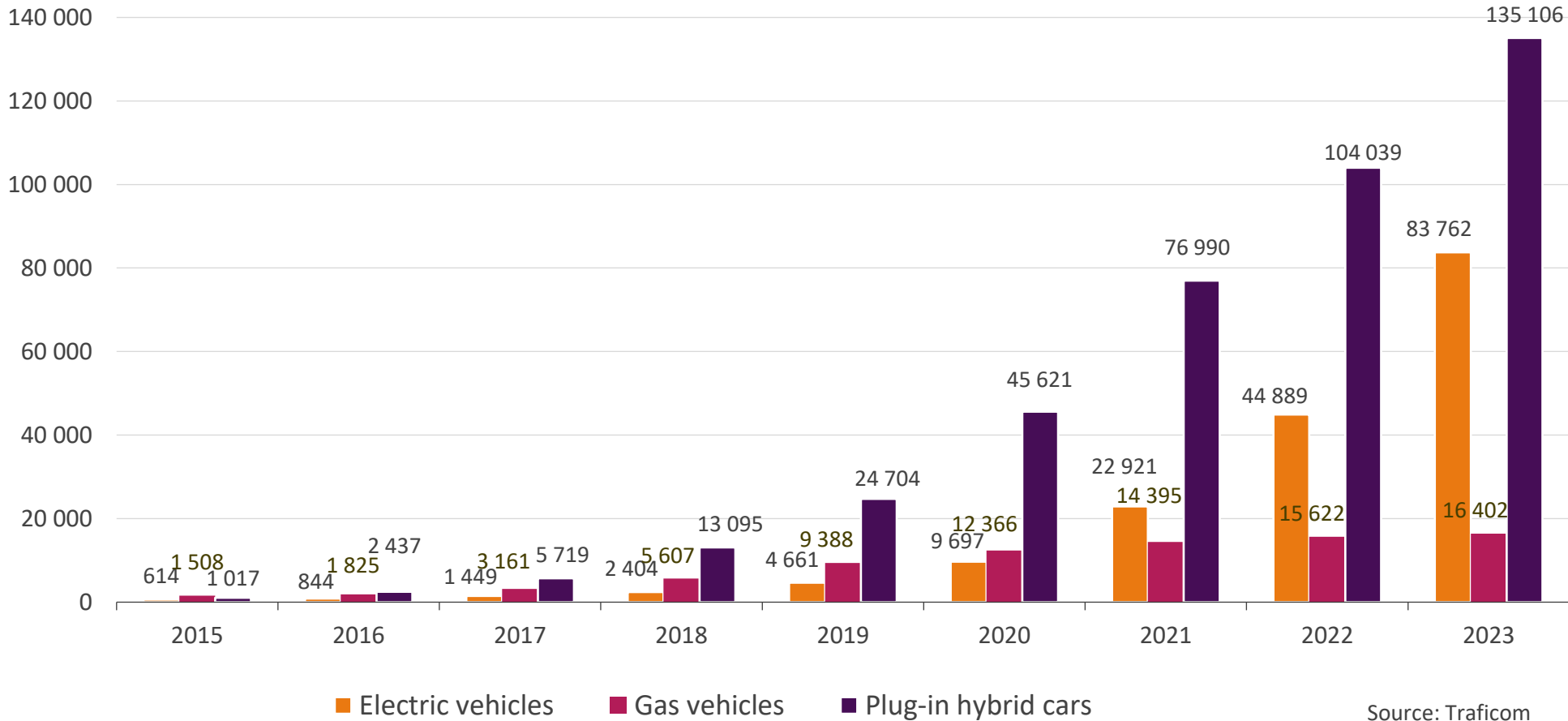
# Alternative power sources for the first registration of passenger cars



Source: Traficom

# Alternative power sources in passenger cars in traffic by end of the year

No.



Source: Traficom