

Statistical Summary of the Nordic Energy Market 2014

Supply and generation

The total installed capacity in the Nordic electricity market is 102 069 MW. Hydro power is the largest energy source in terms of installed capacity accounting for roughly 48 percent of the total installed capacity. Installed wind power generation capacity has increased dramatically over the past 5 years. In 2014, installed wind capacity in the Nordic region was 11 619 MW, which is roughly the same as installed nuclear capacity (12 280 MW). This is the main reason why the generation capacity in all four Nordic countries have increased.

During 2014, a total of 387.3 TWh was generated in the four Nordic countries, which means that the generation increased by two percent compared to the previous year. Peak load occurred on January 23 when the load almost reached 67 GWh between 5-6 PM.

Consumption and demand

The total consumption decreased from 380.5 TWh in 2013 to 375.7 TWh in 2014. The reduced consumption can mainly be attributed to a higher average temperature of 6.76 degrees centigrade compared to an average of 4.46 degrees centigrade in 2013. The consumption is also decreasing as part of a long term trend with efficiency improvements in consumption units and a weak economy.

The indicators and factors describing supply and demand is available in table 1-2 and figures 1-7 in the data set, which is uploaded on the NordREG web-site.

Price development

A consequence of the reduced consumption and increased generation, was that the Nordic system price fell from a yearly average of 38.1 EUR/MWh to 29.6 EUR/MWh between 2013 and 2014. The Nordic countries constituted one common price area during 11 percent of all hours. Prices peaked in Finland at 200 EUR/MWh while Denmark had the lowest prices at -60 EUR/MWh. Nordic prices have historically been lower than in Germany and the rest of continental Europe. In 2014, the average Nordic system price were on average 3 EUR/MWh lower than the average German price.

Tables and figures that describes price developments are presented in figure 8-11 and table 3 and 4.

The financial and physical market

In the Nordic financial market it has been a long term trend with reduced trade in forward power contracts traded on Nasdaq OMX Commodities. Volume turnover in 2014 was 1 497 TWh, which means that the volume turnover has decreased for six consecutive years. In 2008, volume turnover peaked at 2 535 TWh.

In the spot market, an increasing share of the trades are conducted on the organized market place, NordPool Spot. In 2014, 90 percent of all trades went through Nord Pool Spot.

Volumes on the intra-day market increased from 2013 to 2014. The total of all executed buy and sell bids increased from 6 139 GWh to 7 079 GWh. The increase in intra-day trades is influenced by the larger share of intermittent generation.

Retail market

A consequence of the falling spot price is that consumers paid less for their energy supply. Prices on the most common retail contracts fell in all Nordic countries except in Denmark. Retail prices are lowest in Norway where consumers on average paid 3.31 Eurocent/kWh, and most expensive in Finland where consumers paid on average 5.01 Eurocent/kWh. Taxes, VAT and distribution charges are not included in these numbers.

Switching between suppliers is high in the Nordic countries compared to most other countries in Europe.