Correlations between external parameters and electricity prices, demand in Estonia

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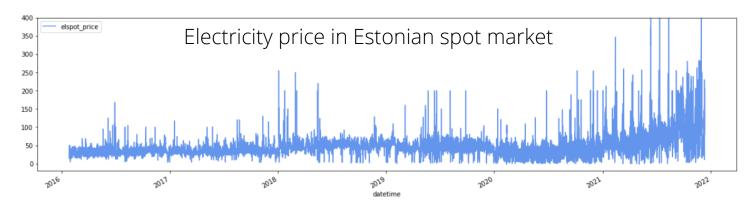
Overview

Goals of the project

- Goal 1: Analyze Covid-19 impact on electricity prices and consumption
- Goal 2: Find correlation between different external parameters and electricity prices
- Goal 3: How much money could be saved by applying smart consumption theory

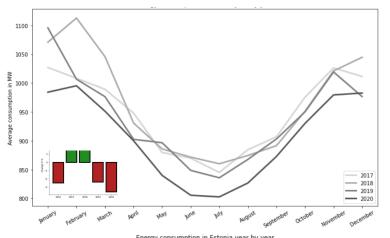
Datasets

- **ILMATEENISTUS:** Estonian weather data https://www.ilmateenistus.ee/
- **NORDPOOL:** Elspot prices, consumption https://www.nordpoolgroup.com/historical-market-data/
- **YAHOO FINANCE:** Gas price https://finance.yahoo.com/quote/TTF%3DF/history
- Personal house energy consumption data

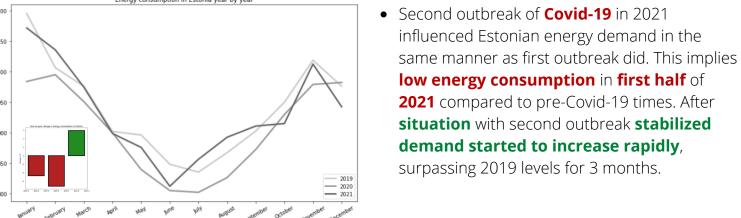


Goal 1:

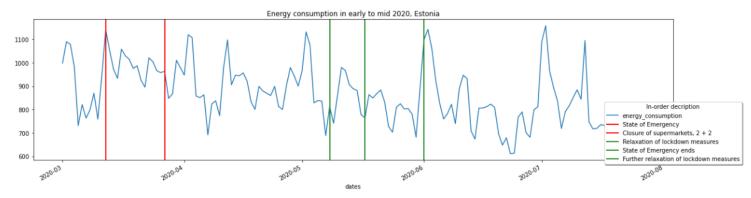
Key findings:



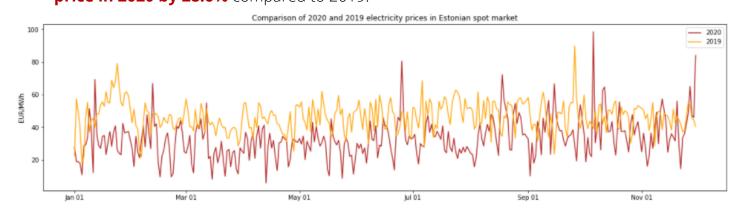
- First wave of Covid-19 had negative impact (global trade suffering, lockdowns etc) on Estonian energy consumption in 2020, which declined by 3.6% compared to 2019
- Estonian energy demand since Covid-19 outbreak corresponds with overall worldwide energy demand situation.



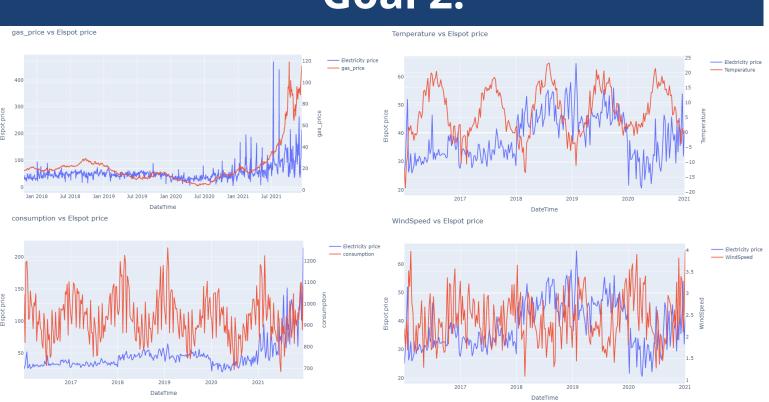
• No major influence was found between Estonian government imposed lockdown measures and their relaxation in regards to energy demand in context of Estonia.



• Covid-19 had negative impact on Estonian spot market as well, **dropping average electricity price in 2020 by 28.6%** compared to 2019.



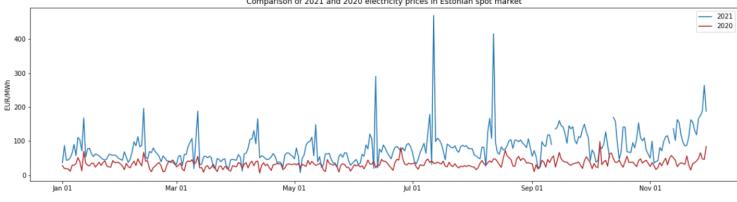
Goal 2:



- Mild **positive correlation** between **consumption** and **electricity prices** 0.293 this is mostly due to **CO2 taxes**
- Strong positive correlation between gas prices and electricity prices 0.653.
- Optimal temperature range for electricity prices is 0-15 degrees Celsius
- Correlations between **weather parameters** and **electricity prices** proved to close to **nonexistant** every coefficient was **under 0.1**.

Goal 3:

• Average **electricity price** in Estonian spot market had a **major rebound in 2021**, **increasing by 142.6%** compared to the previous year.



- **DAY** (a.k.a HIGH CONSUMPTION PERIOD) is defined in the contract and by analysis done in this project to be **FROM 06:00 TO 22:00** (UTC+1) on all weekdays.
- **NIGHT** (a.k.a LOW CONSUMPTION PERIOD) is defined in the contract and by analysis done in this project to be **FROM 22:00 TO 06:00** (UTC+1) on all weekdays.
- Final energy price is dependent of contract and client details, therefore Richard Kuklane shared his personal contract data for example calculations.
- The prices in the table below are based on assumptions that the future prices are similar to those in **November 2021**. (It has also been taken to account that from November the government is supporting people by paying 50% of electricity transfer prices)
- The prices in the table below are **without VAT** (20% in Estonia)

Total yearly consumption 3000 KWh	Price €/kWh	4/5 on DAY, 1/5 on NIGHT	2/3 on DAY, 1/3 on NIGHT	Equal Consumption	1/3 on DAY, 2/3 Night	1/5 on DAY, 4/5 on NIGHT
Average price DAY	0.14190	340.56	283.8	212.850	141.90	85.14
Average price NIGHT	0.08010	48.06	80.1	120.150	160.20	192.24
Electricity transfer DAY	0.02115	50.76	42.3	31.725	21.15	12.69
Electricity transfer NIGHT	0.01230	7.38	12.3	18.450	24.60	29.52
Renewable electricity tax	0.01130	33.90	33.9	33.900	33.90	33.90
Electricity tax	0.00100	3.00	3.0	3.000	3.00	3.00
YEARLY COST (€)	NaN	483.66	455.4	420.075	384.75	356.49

- From the table above we can see that **maximal possible energy saving household** would be 483.66€ 356.49€ = **127.17**€
- And if we add the VAT (20%) it becomes 127.17€ * 1.2 = **152.60€**
- This would save approximately **12.72€ each month**
- The biggest influencer of energy price is electricity price fluctuations, which account for **111.24€** in the 127.17€ maximal possible energy saving. This is around **87%** of the estimated yearly savings.

Average hourly electricity price movement

