

# Energy and climate modelling tools in the Western Balkans – experience from ECRAN and RIPAP

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# National systems

# National system needs for projections

Countries need to prepare for regular submission of projections and PaMs

This requires continuous maintenance of system for modelling used for preparing projections, including updating input data, reviewing policies and measures, updating scenarios, etc.

Implementation details will differ by country,

Common elements of national systems:

## 1. Institutional arrangements:

- Main responsibilities for technical analysis and making proposals
- Additional institutions involved
- Involvement of other stakeholders

2. Climate mitigation requires economy-wide action, therefore significant need for **policy coordination**:

- National system components (inventory, projections, policies and measures)
- Analytical and policy coordination (national policies build on analysis)
- Climate and other: energy, transport, agriculture, etc.

# National system needs for projections

## 3. Significant capacity needs

- Technical knowledge: modelling, data collection,
- Sufficient number of staff
- Staff turnover issues addressed

## 4. Procedures

- Data sharing
- Information flows, consultation procedures
- Approval procedures

## 5. Significant data needs:

- Inventory and energy statistics
- Information on activity levels from different sources such as industrial outputs and transport performance, including current and planned (e.g. transport and industrial strategies)
- Technology related information
- Other sector-specific information
- Data management systems

## 6. QC/QA, evaluation of existing system and improvement

# To Do – Setting up national systems for projections

## Legal elements

- Climate law
- MMR/Energy Union Governance
- Other (institutional responsibilities, statistics laws, etc.)

## Funding

- Continuity

## Institutional arrangements and procedures

- Institutional responsibilities
- Administrative capacity
- Procedures for data collection and sharing

## Policy coordination

- Coordination between institutions
- Procedures for stakeholder involvement
- Regional cooperation

## Technical elements

- Modelling tool
- Modelling team
- Permanence
- Constant improvement and updating

# Data needs and gaps

## Data needs for projections

- Energy Balance
- Detailed energy production and consumption data
- GDP, population, other macro level drivers of energy demand
- Sector specific activity levels (industrial sector GVA, industrial production natural units, transport pkm and tkm, heated floor area in buildings, etc.)
- Technology attributes (e.g. power plant efficiency, building envelope insulation properties, etc.)
- Cost and price data
- Other economic data (demand elasticities, SAMs, etc.)
- Emission factors

# Data gaps in the Western Balkans

RIPAP project gap analysis:

- Legislative basis for of roles and responsibilities of data providers and data suppliers lacking
- Ad hoc procedures for sharing data among government institutions (MoU and informal requests)
- Focus on energy balance, more detailed sub-sectoral data or data disaggregated by energy end use missing
- Limited capacity in statistical offices and other institutions dealing with data collection
- Data validation an issue
- Inventories using tier 1 calculation methods,
- Data gaps on activity (e.g. pkm, vkm and tkm in the transport sector), technological data (e.g. building typology or vehicle stock), costs, elasticities



# **Models and technical capacity**

## Projections to date – Albania (1)

Project	Model	Sectors	Gases	Timeframe	Institution
NC3 UNDP and USAID	LEAP, GACMO, MARKAL	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	2030	National experts
EU Reference / PRIMES	PRIMES	Energy	CO2 (energy and process)	2050	E3MLab/ICCS
SLED	EEMM, LEAP	Electricity, residential buildings	CO2 (energy)	2030	REC, REKK, IKEM
LOCSEE	LEAP	Road transport	CO2 (energy), CH4, N2O	2030	NOA, Joanneum Research
PROMITH EAS4	LEAP	Energy	CO2 (energy)	2050	University of Tirana, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

## Projections to date – Albania (2)

Project	Model	Sectors	Gases	Timeframe	Institution
SEE 2050 carbon calculator	SEE Calculator 2050	Energy	CO2	2050	SEEChangeNet
SEERMAP	EEMM, EGMM, Green-X, EKCE network model	Electricity	CO2	2050	REKK
INDC	LEAP	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	2030	ECRAN project experts
National Energy Strategy 2030	LEAP	Energy	n.a.	2030	National Agency of Natural Resources
Transport strategy	TRANSCAP model	Transport	none	n.a.	Institute of Transport

## Energy models used in the Western Balkans

Country	LEAP	TIMES/ MARKAL	MAED, WASP	PRIMES	Other
Albania	x				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	x				
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	x	x	x		x
Kosovo*					
Montenegro	x				x
Serbia	x	x		x	

- Includes models used for preparation of official strategies and reports only (source: RIPAP project)

# Creating capacity (1)

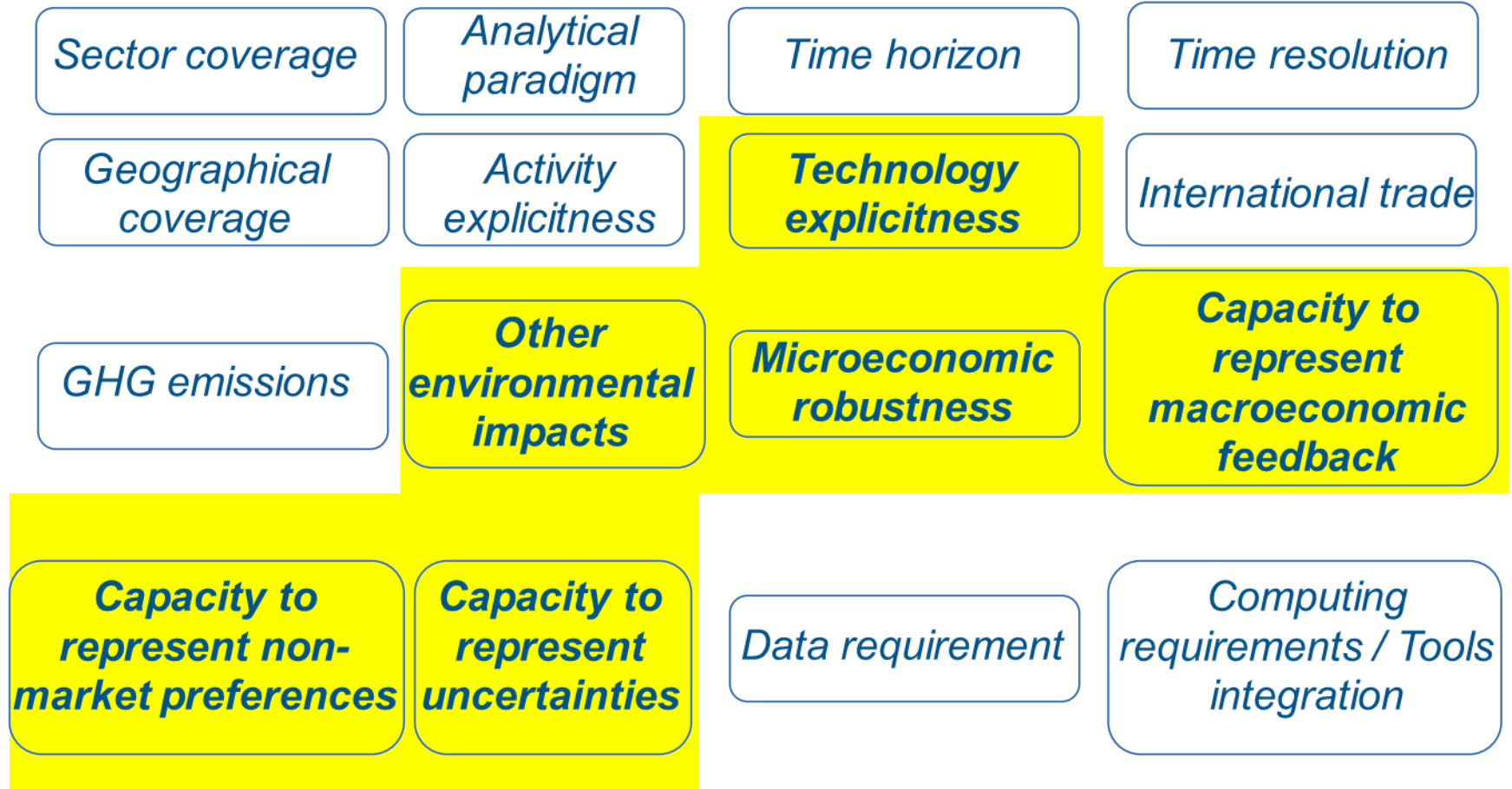
## **Main issues identified in the Western Balkans:**

- Reliance on foreign expertise on a project basis
- Where technical capacity exists outside national public administration, funding of experts a challenge
- Issue is also related to low staff numbers (often single person with more extensive modelling experience)
- High staff turnover

## **Challenge to identify realistic options – balance different criteria:**

- Achievable technical capacity
- Available funding
- Data availability
- Modelling requirements, sophistication

# Capability to provide integrated climate and energy projections



# Capability to provide integrated climate and energy projections

Tool	Purpose	Emissions	Cost optimization	Activity Explicitness	Technology Explicitness	Microeconomic Robustness	Macroeconomic Feedback
BALMOREL	Electricity and CHP only	N	Y	L	H	H	N
MAED	Energy demand modeling	N	N	L	H	L	N
MESSAGE	Energy supply modeling	N	Y	H	M	M	N
WASP	Electric capacity planning	N	Y	L	M	L	N
LEAP	Energy/Non Energy planning	Y	Y	H	H	M	Y (w/ API)
ENPEP/BALANCE	Energy system simulation	N	N	H	M	H	N
TIMES/MARKAL	Energy sector planning	Y	Y	H	M	H	Yes w/ MARKAL-MACRO
OSeMOSYS	Energy supply modeling	Y	Y	H	M	M	N

Source: Charlie Heaps, SEI (2018)

## Technical/analytical capacity

### Technical expertise indicated for modelling of projections (RIPAP project)

Foreign expertise	National expertise outside public administration	National expertise in public administration
<b>AL</b> <b>BH</b> <b>ME</b> <b>KO*</b> <b>RS</b>	<b>MK</b> (Macedonian Academy of Arts and Sciences) <b>RS</b> (University of Belgrade, private sector) <b>BH</b> (University of Banja Luka) <b>AL</b> (University of Tirana, individual consultant) <b>ME</b> (individual consultant)	<b>(RS – Ministry of Mining and Energy, private sector)</b> <b>AL</b> (National Agency of Natural Resources )



## Creating capacity (2)

~~1. Pay external consultant~~

2. Opt for simpler model solutions

- User friendly software - LEAP
- Model structures pre-programmed
  - TIMES Starter, available free of charge to licence holders
  - EU TIMES, to be made available early 2019, covers Western Balkans countries



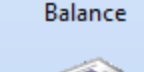
Analysis



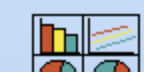
Results



Energy Balance



Summaries



Overviews



Technology Database

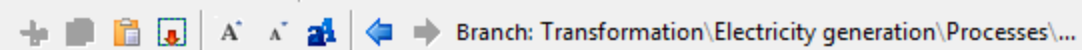


Notes



HU\_electricity\_2019\_version20190310

- Key Assumptions
- Demand
  - Electricity demand
- Transformation
  - Electricity transmission and distribution
  - Electricity generation
    - Output Fuels
    - Processes
      - Mátra PP
      - Oroszlány PP
      - Kispest PP
      - Ajka PP
      - Ajka GT secondary reserve
      - Lőrinc GT secondary reserve
      - Litér GT secondary reserve
      - Sajószöged GT secondary reserve
      - Dunamenti GT
      - Csepel GT
      - Kelenföld GT II
      - Kelenföld GT I
      - Debrecen CCGT
      - Gönyű CCGT
      - Dunamenti PP
      - Pécs GT
      - Újpest GT
      - Duna Ironworks PP
      - All small fossil fuel PPs
      - Paks NPP
      - Bakony Biomass
      - Pécs Biomass
      - All solar
      - All wind
      - All biogas
      - All hydro



Branch: Transformation\Electricity generation\Processes\...

Branch: All Branches Variable: Exogenous Capacity Scenario: BAU3: BAU newPP MO LC

Capacity Credit Salvage Value Merit Order

Dispatch Rule First Simulation Year Process Efficiency Historical Production Exogenous Capacity

Units: Megawatt of production capacity

Exogenous Capacity: Exogenously specified capacity: current and future committed capacity. [Default]

Branch	2015 Value	Expression
► Mátra PP	950.00	Step(2028,0)
Oroszlány PP	200.00	Step(2025,0)
Kispest PP	110.00	Step(2025,0)
Ajka PP	100.00	Step(2025,0)
Ajka GT secondary re	116.00	116
Lőrinc GT secondary	150.00	150
Litér GT secondary re	120.00	120
Sajószöged GT secon	120.00	120
Dunamenti GT	530.00	Step(2035,0)
Csepel GT	390.00	Step(2040,0)
Kelenföld GT II	32.00	Step(2020,0)
Kelenföld GT I	136.00	Step(2040,0)
Debrecen CCGT	99.00	Step(2040,0)
Gönyű CCGT	433.00	Step(2050,0)
Dunamenti PP	1,290.00	Step(2020,0)
Pécs GT	165.00	Step(2020,0)
Újpest GT	110.00	Step(2020,0)
Duna Ironworks PP	84.00	Step(2020,0)
All small fossil fuel PI	1,621.00	Interp(2050,2500)
Paks NPP	2,000.00	Step(2033,100, 2037,0)
Bakony Biomass	30.00	Step(2030,0)
Total:	9415	3,550.00 in 2050

Expression OK Check as You Type

Chart Table Builder Notes Elaboration Help

Processes: Exogenous Capa





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Equations newcap(t)           new capital
            newprod(t)        new production
            fnewelec(t)       new electric energy in first period
            newelec(t)       new electric energy
            fnewnon(t)       new non-electric energy in first period
            newnon(t)       new non-electric energy
            totalcap(t)      total capital stock
            ftotalprod(t)    total production in first period
            totalprod(t)    total production
            costnrg(t)      cost of energy
            cc(t)          capacity constraint
            tc(t)          terminal condition
            util           discounted log of consumption;

newcap(t+1)..      kn(t+1) =e= i(t)*ipm(t);

newprod(t+1)..    yn(t+1) =e= (aconst*(kn(t+1)**(rho*kpvs)) *
                        (ln(t+1)**(rho*(1 - kpvs))) +
                        bconst*(en(t+1)**(rho*elvs)) *
                        (nn(t+1)**(rho*(1 - elvs)))) ** (1/rho);

fnewelec(tfirsr).. en(tfirsr) =e= e(tfirsr) - e0*(spda**nyper);

newelec(t+1)..    en(t+1) =e= e(t+1) - e(t)*(spda**nyper);

fnewnon(tfirsr).. nn(tfirsr) =e= n(tfirsr) - n0*(spda**nyper);

newnon(t+1)..     nn(t+1) =e= n(t+1) - n(t)*(spda**nyper);

totalcap(t+1)..   k(t+1) =e= k(t)*(spda**nyper) + kn(t+1);

```

## User friendliness

Tool	Online Support Community	Expertise/ Data Required	Users/Countries
BALMOREL	N	H	Handful of users
MAED	N	M	Hundreds of users
MESSAGE	N	H	88 countries
WASP	N	H	107 countries
LEAP	Y	M	37,000/ 190 countries
ENPEP/BALANCE	N	H	80 countries
TIMES/MARKAL	Y	H	Hundreds of users
OSeMOSYS	Y	H	Handful of users

Source: Charlie Heaps, SEI (2018)

## Creating capacity (3)

~~1. Pay external consultant~~

2. Opt for simpler model solutions

- User friendly software - LEAP
- Modelling structures pre-programmed - TIMES Starter and EU TIMES (?)

3. Build capacity

- Use EU, UNDP funding and bilateral support for capacity building
- LEAP – ECRAN training and support received in past, user forum
- TIMES – support for licence holders, VEDA forum
- IAEA toolset (e.g. MAED, MESSAGE, WASP) – support programmes for training and TA

**Thank you for your attention!**

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