



# **Coupling TIMES-PanEU and NEWAGE:** *Energy and macroeconomic impacts of decentralization trends in the European electricity sector*

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**Methodologies linking energy systems models and economic models**

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# Outline

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- Model Interface

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- Macroeconomic impacts (NEWAGE)

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# Decentralisation trends in the European electricity sector

- Increased use of renewable energies for electricity generation
- Renewable energy systems operate at a lower scale than conventional plants
- Large power plant projects face acceptance problems in the society
  - There is a decentralization trend in the European electricity sector
- What consequences does this trend trigger?
  - Impacts on fossil fuels usage and CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions
  - Impacts on electricity prices
  - Macroeconomic impacts of electricity price increases
- Coupling an European energy system model (TIMES-PanEU) with a global CGE model (NEWAGE) makes it possible to assess these issues



# TIMES-PanEU

- 30 region model (EU 28, No, CH, IS)
- Energy system model
  - SUPPLY:** reserves, resources, exploration and conversion Country specific renewable potential and availability (onshore wind, offshore wind, ocean, geothermal, biomass, biogas, hydro)
  - Electricity:** public electricity plants, CHP plants and heating plants
  - Residential and Commercial:** End use technologies (space heating, water heating, space cooling and others)
  - Industry:** Energy intensive industry (Iron and steel, aluminium copper ammonia and chlorine, cement, glass, lime, pulp and paper), food, other industries , autoproducer and boilers
  - Transport:** Different transport modes (cars, buses, motorcycles, trucks, passenger trains, freight trains), aviation and navigation
- Country specific differences for characterisation of new conversion and end-use technologies
- Electricity Grid, Biofuel and biomass trade
- Time horizon 2010 - 2050
- GHG: CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, SF<sub>6</sub> /Others pollutants: SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, NMVOC, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>



# NEWAGE: a global CGE model with hybrid features

**Special / hybrid features:**

**Imperfect Labor Market:**

Rigid wages, wage curve  
Differentiation by qualification (skilled, unskilled)

**Electricity Generation:**

Technology based modeling: portfolio with 18 generation options

**Main data sources:**

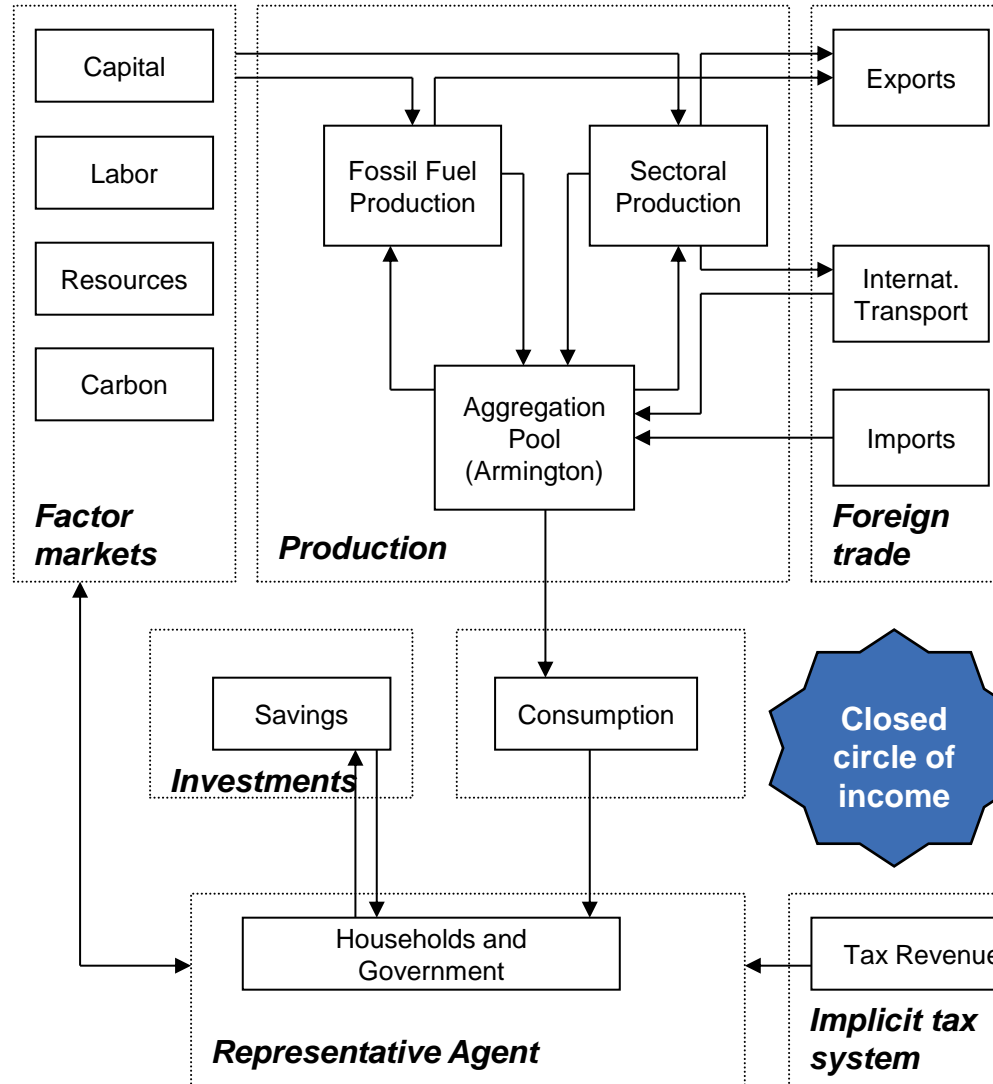
GTAP8, IEA, et al.

**Dynamics:**

Recursive-dynamic, 2007-2030, 5-year steps

**Technological Change:**

Autonomous energy efficiency index (AEEI)



**Flexible resolution of regions and sectors (current: 19x27)**

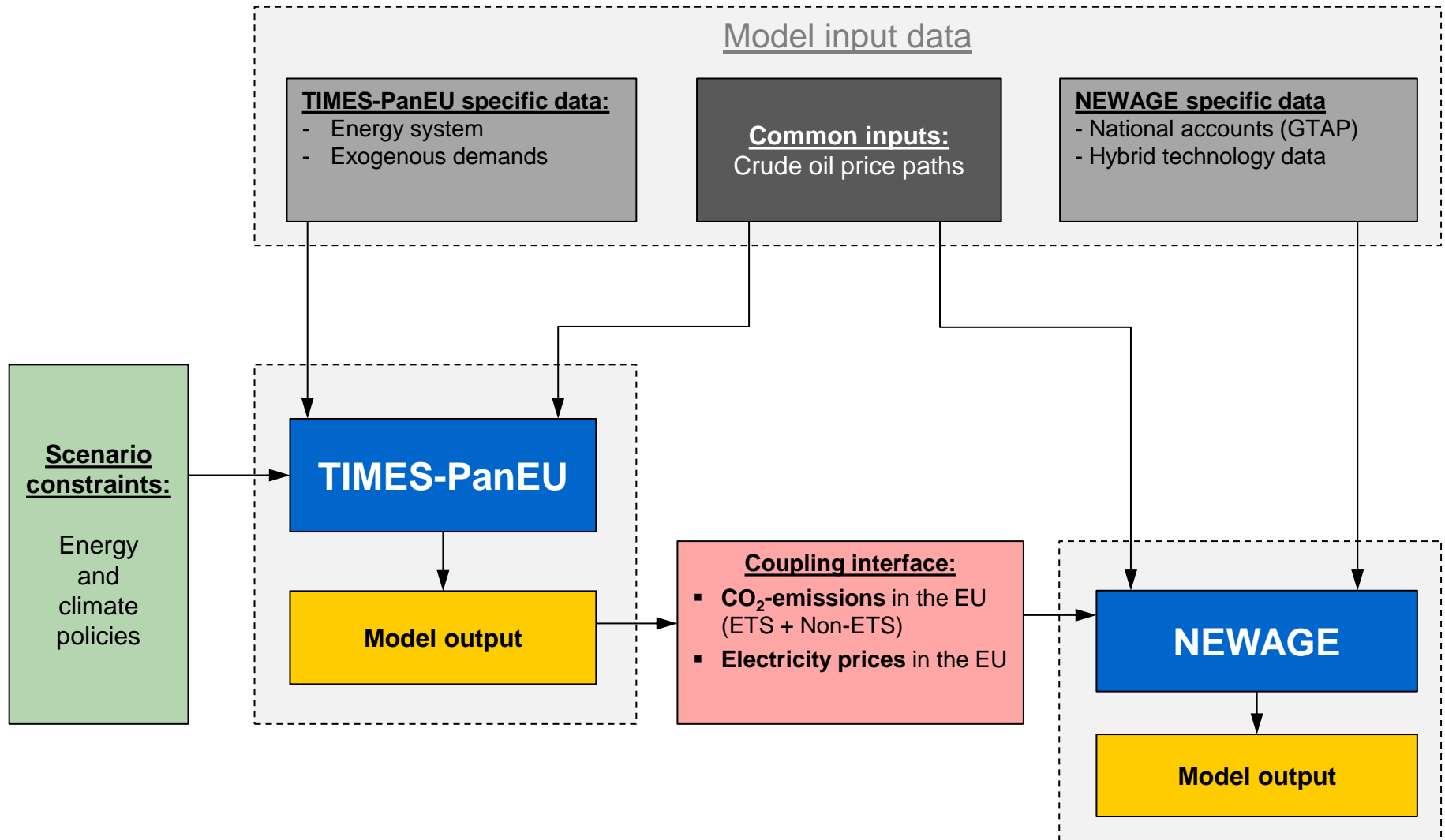
**19 sectors:**

- Agriculture
- Energy production (5)
- Energy intensive ind. (5)
- Rest of industry (4)
- Construction
- Transport
- Services

**27 regions:**

- Germany (2)
- EU-countries (8)
- USA (1)
- BRICS (5)
- Other OECD (4)
- Rest of world (7)

# Model interface



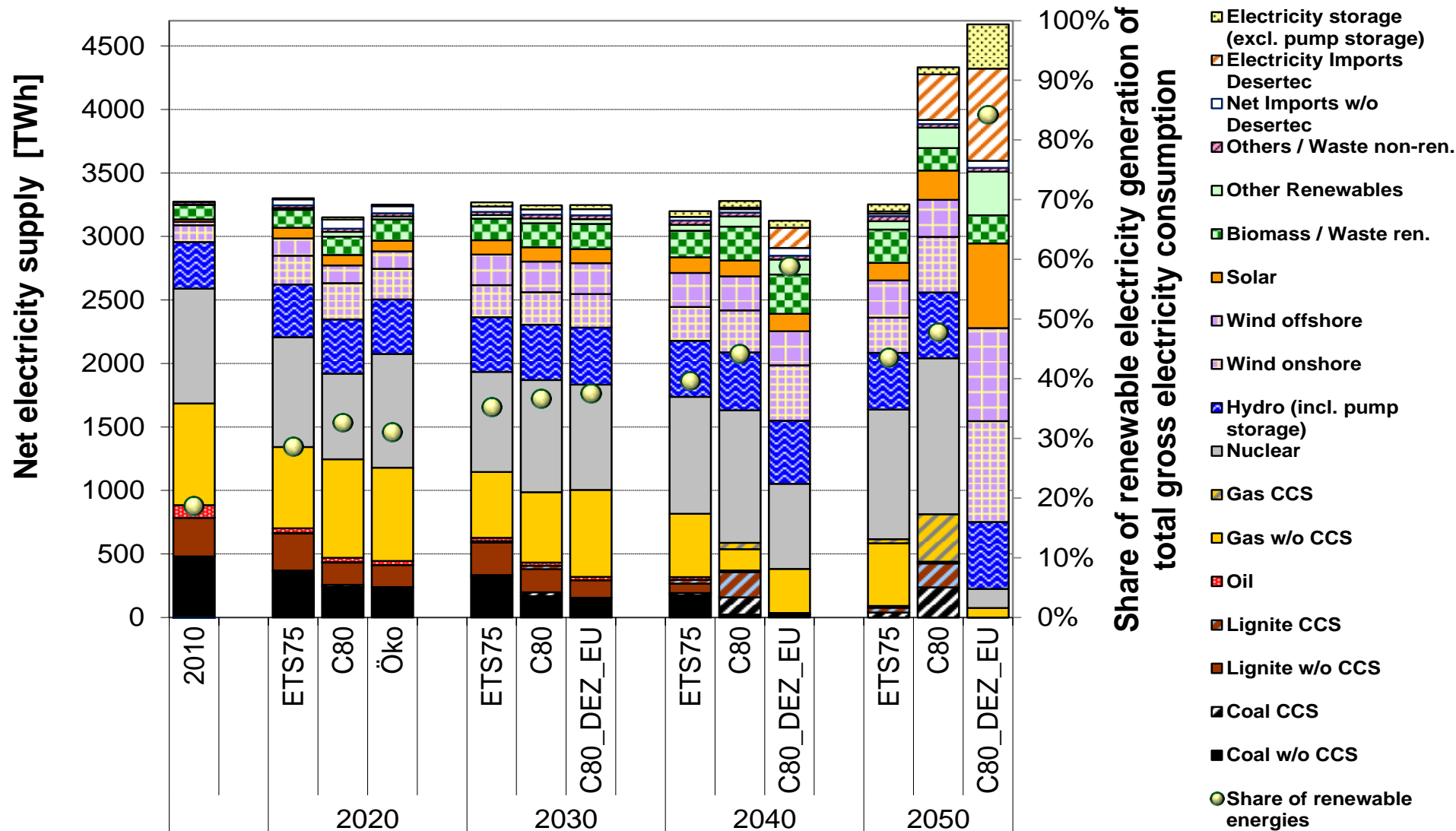


# Scenario definition

	<b>ETS75</b>	<b>C80</b>	<b>C80_DEZ_EU</b>
<b>GHG reduction targets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ ETS: -34% until 2030 (w.r.t. 2005)</li><li>▪ ETS: -75% until 2050 (w.r.t. 2005)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ -80% until 2050</li></ul>	
<b>Investments in large power plant and CCS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Based on economic decisions</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Large power plant restriction in the EU from 2020</li></ul>



# Electricity generation (TIMES-PanEU)



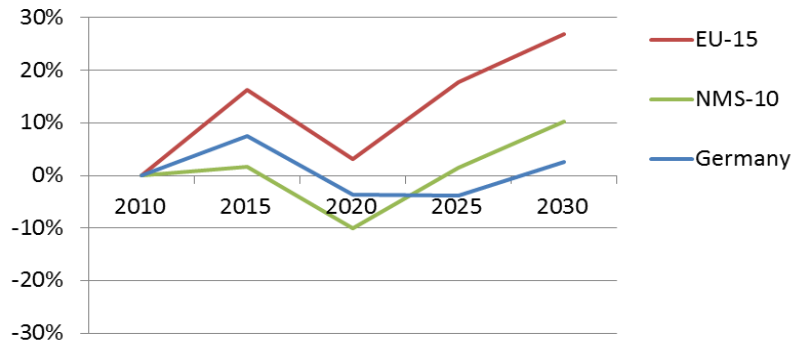




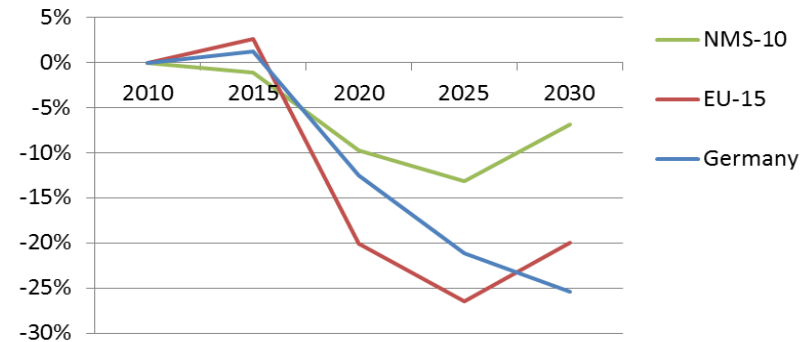
# Model interface: results as inputs

- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and electricity prices of the C80 and C80\_DEZ\_EU scenarios compared to the reference scenario ETS75

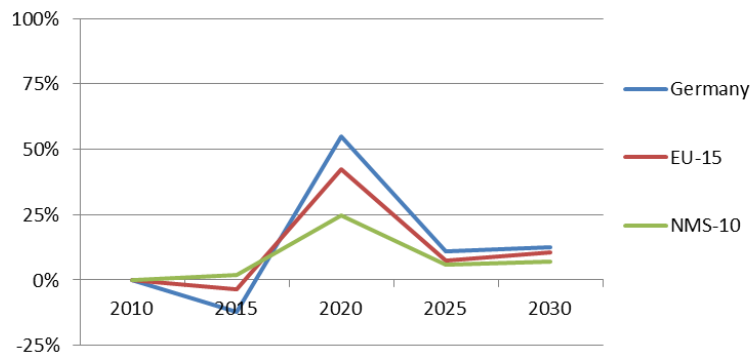
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of scenario C80  
(in % of ETS75)



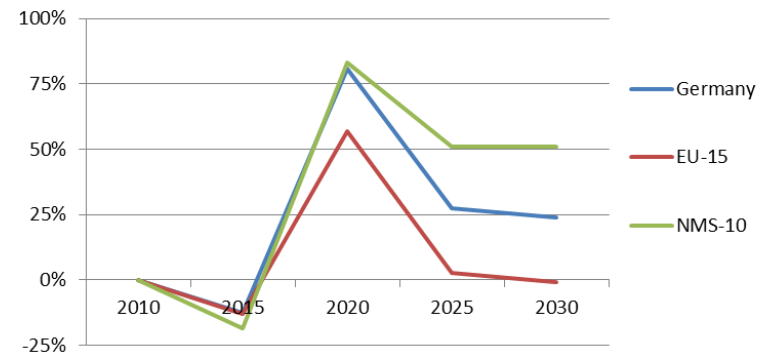
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of scenario C80\_DEZ\_EU  
(in % of ETS75)



Electricity prices in the EU in scenario C80 (in % of ETS75)



Electricity prices in the EU in scenario C80\_DEZ\_EU (in % of ETS75)





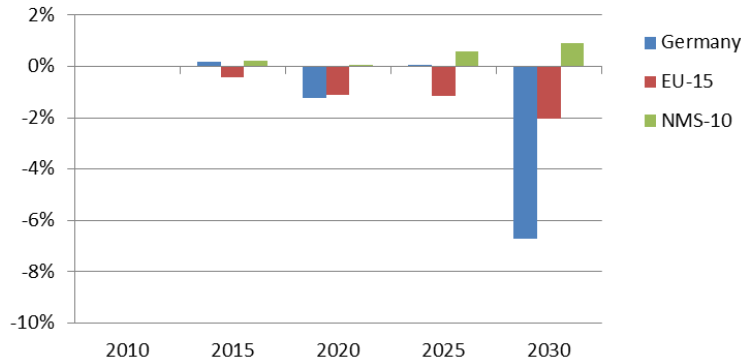
# Output activity of different industries (NEWAGE)



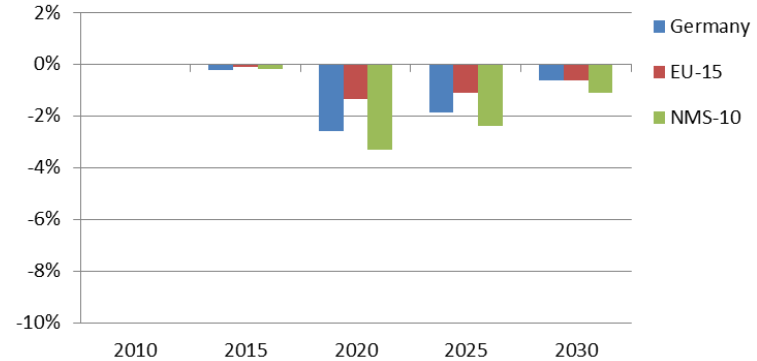


# GDP and employment (NEWAGE)

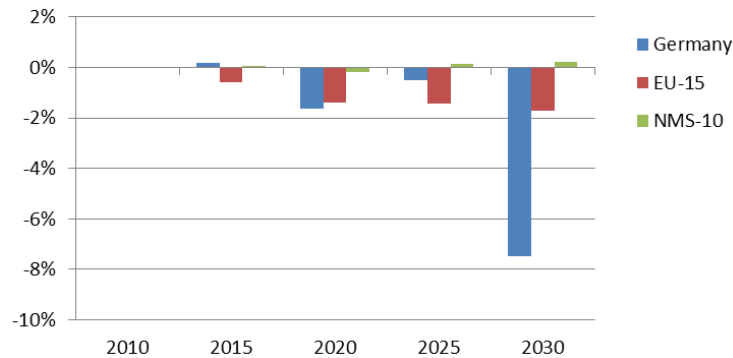
### GDP (real) in the EU in scenario C80 (in % of ETS75)



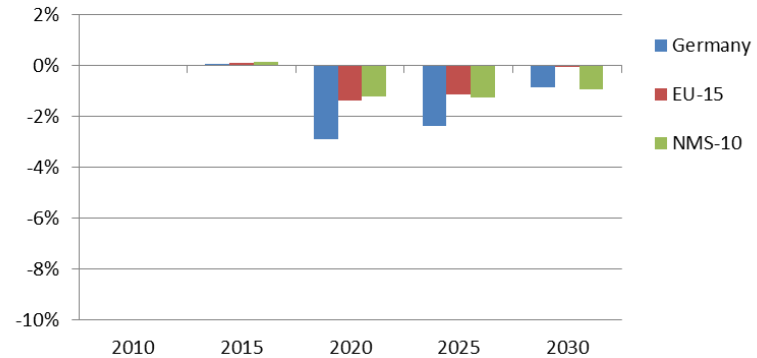
### GDP (real) in the EU in scenario C80\_DEZ\_EU (in % of ETS75)



### Employment in the EU in scenario C80 (in % of ETS75)



### Employment in the EU in scenario C80\_DEZ\_EU (in % of ETS75)





# Summary and Outlook

- Decentralisation is connected with an increase in renewable electricity generation and induces higher (net) electricity imports
  - This leads to a decreased use of fossil fuels (incl. CCS) and lower CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions
- Decentralisation leads to electricity price increases, especially in Eastern Europe
  - Energy intensive industries reduce their output activity, especially in the iron & steel sector
  - This leads to negative GDP and employment impacts, especially in Eastern Europe with minor changes in the rest of the EU
- Further research with TIMES-PanEU and NEWAGE
  - Further improvement of the interface (iterative procedures)
  - Technologically disaggregated modelling of household energy demand in NEWAGE (implementation of cars & buildings)

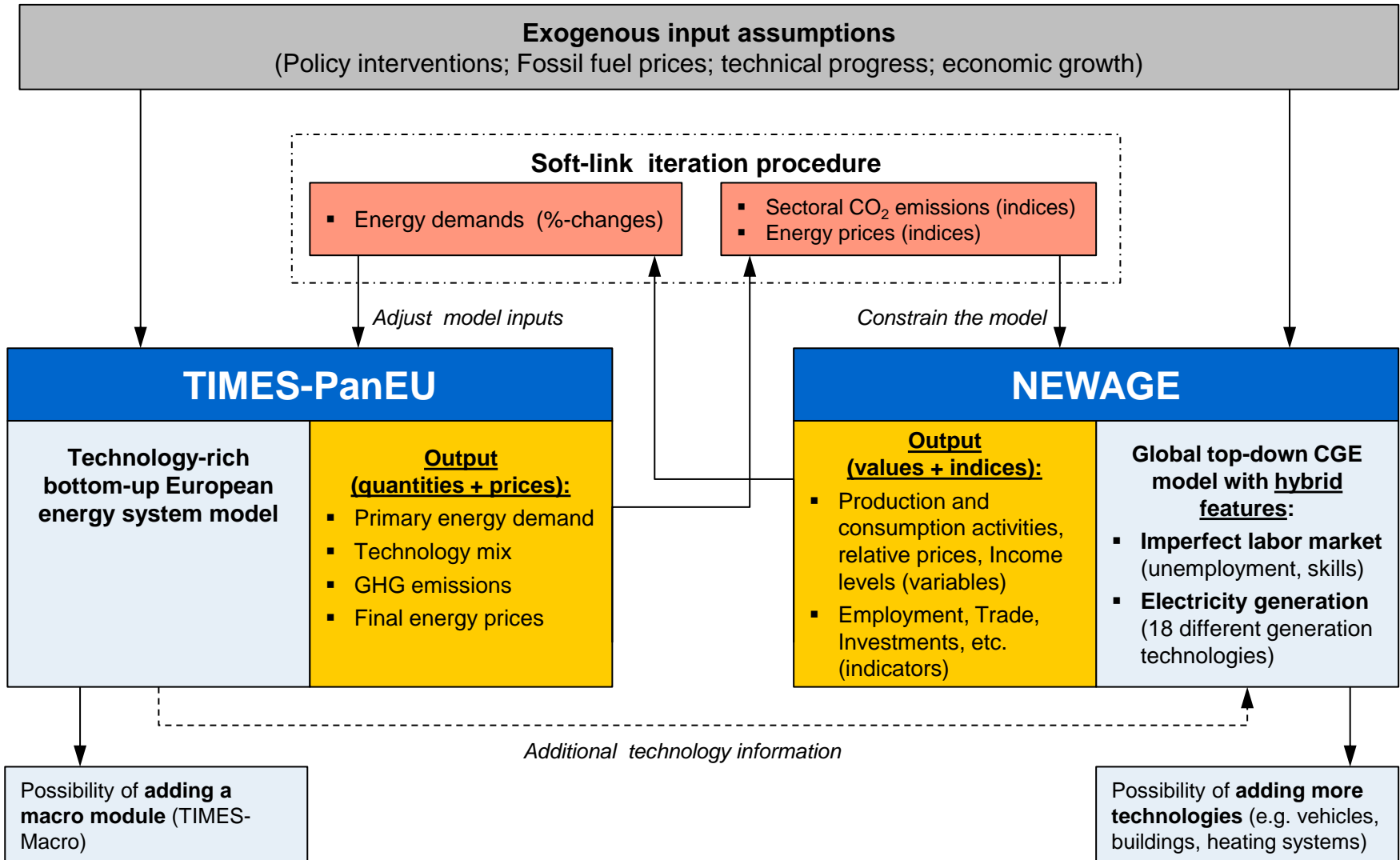


Thank you for your attention!



# Back up

# General coupling of TIMES-PanEU and NEWAGE





# CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the ETS75 scenario (in mio. t)

