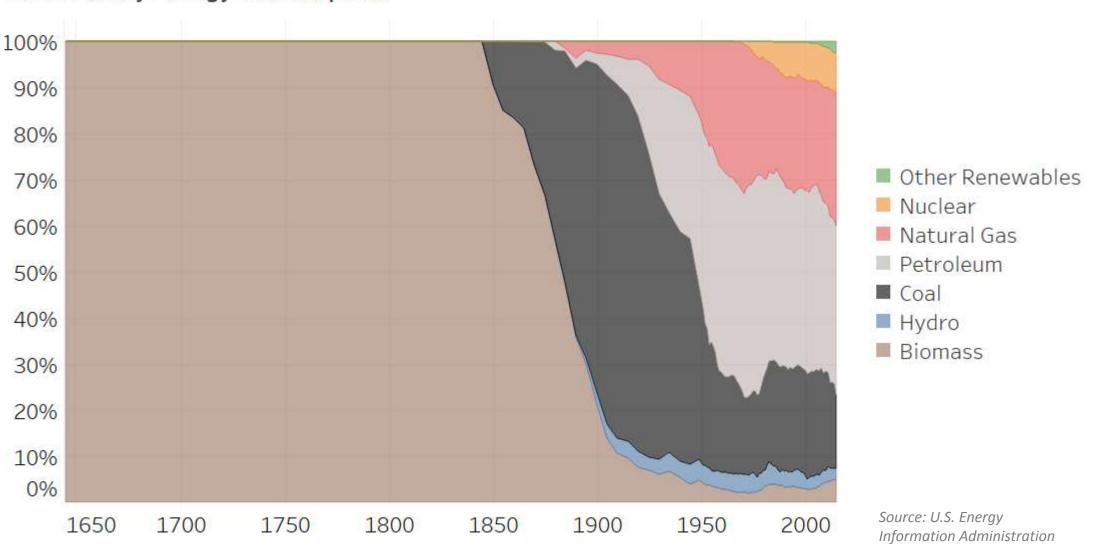
Modeling Energy Transitions Lessons from the Field

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Energy Transitions Don't Happen Overnight...





But Climate Change Has Increased the Urgency

Technology and market forcing

when compared to 2000 levels by 2000. The timergy floadings 2010 explores the

transition of the energy system in ways that ansald be compatible with this greenhouse and reductions target while also increasing competitiveness and security of suppli-

To achieve these goals, significant investments need to be made in new bre-carbon

investments are made for a period of 20 to 60 years, policies that promote a stable

business climate which encourages low-carbon investments must begin to be made

technologies, renewable energy, energy efficiency and grid infrastructure. Because



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Operang commons, Sharpy Ascards and

more - Naroday at EV Systomatre Emergy

Carbon Budgets 2015-2050* The Dangerous Zones How much carbon needs to be kept in the ground in order to avoid a 4°C or 6°C world. 1650 GtCO2 1411 GtCO2 > 4°C 741 GTCO₂ unburnable carbon 502 GTCO2 unburnable carbon 909 GtCO2 >> 2°C This is an indicative representation based on the following sources: Z'C carbon budget referes to IEA 450 scenario 4°C carbon budget referes to IEA NPS scenario &C carbon budget referes to IEA CP5 scenario "Total CO2 emissions (including both energy and process emissions)

> Diversity of low-carbon fuels and technologies

March

DESCRIPTION OF REPORT OF

15 June 2010

14 hew 2016

A Role for Energy Systems Modeling

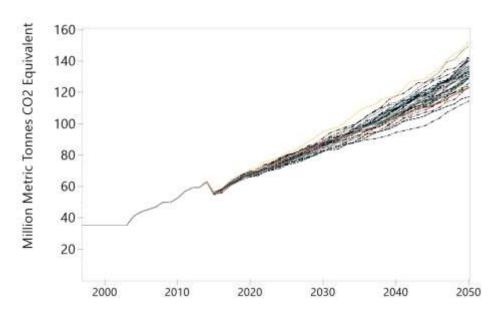
We are not in the prediction business.



A Role for Energy Systems Modeling

Explore possible futures through physically plausible, internally consistent scenarios

- Models are idealized mathematical representations based on:
 - Historical observations
 - Scientific laws
 - Socioeconomic theory
 - Selected boundary conditions

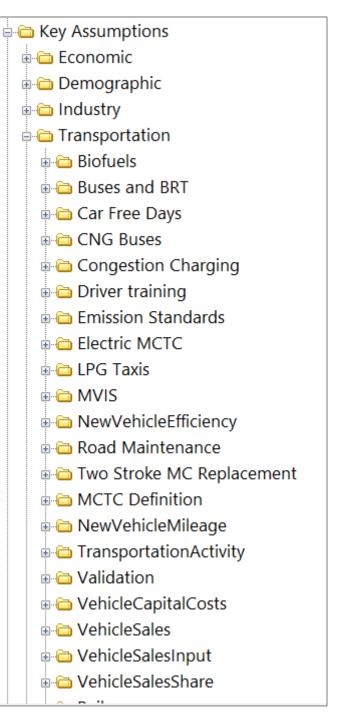




- Provide best available information to decision makers
- Spark imagination!
- Avoid dead ends and improve planning outcomes

10,000 Assumptions

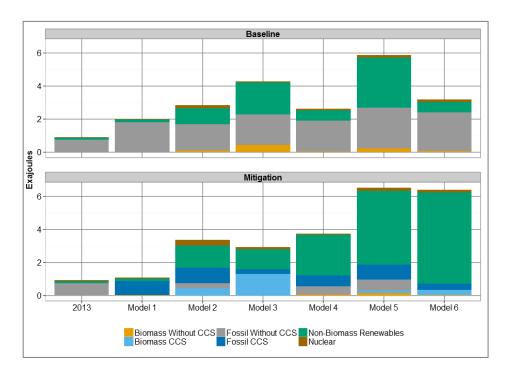
- Stakeholder input is important but generally insufficient
 - Solicit comments through presentations and reports
 - Conduct facilitated exercises to identify key assumptions
 - Focus on high-impact variables e.g., GDP, population, technology availability and costs
- Other sources fill gaps
 - Roadmaps and forecasts from industry and technology researchers
 - Other modeling studies
 - Modeler judgment



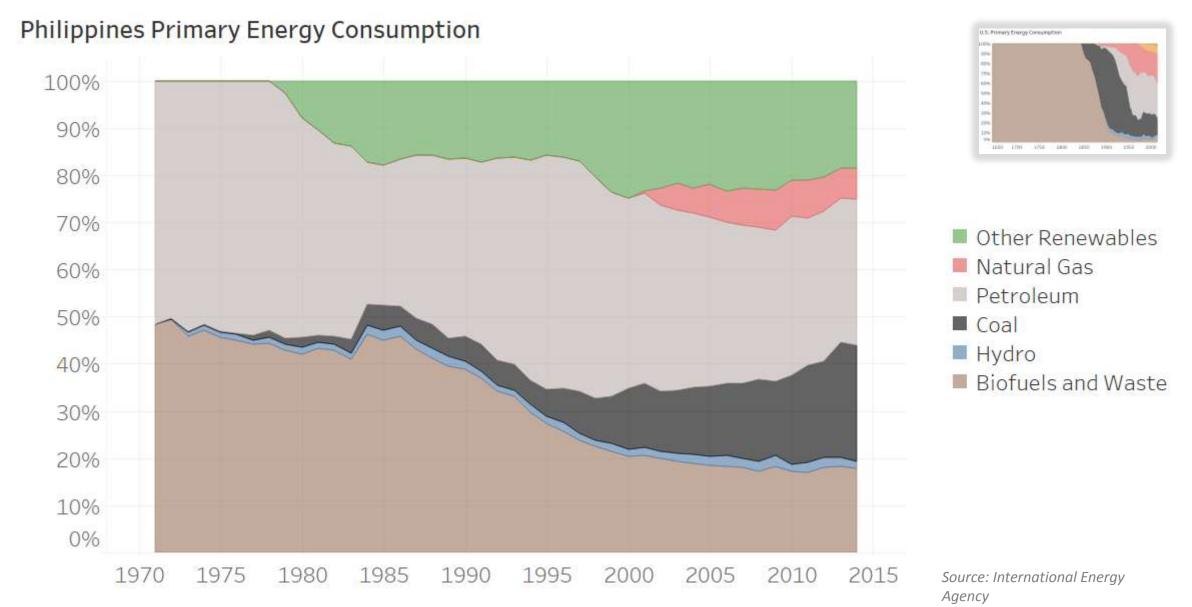
Understanding Model Legitimac

- Transparency of algorithms and assumptions
- Calibration to historical record
- Stakeholder consultations and refinement based on stakeholder input
- Inclusion of relevant policies and a "sufficient" systems view
- Validation by comparison to other models



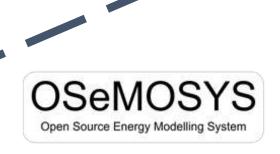


Unique Challenges in Developing Countries



Developing Country Modeling Capacity Needed

- Access to tools
- Experience and technical knowledge
- Institutional support
- Data availability
- Staff continuity





- Technical training
- Coalitions of modelers and stakeholders
- Participatory/joint modeling
- Flexible and freely available tools



A Local Example: Energy Modeling in Morocco

Joint modeling for capacity building and policy analysis

Key Objectives

- Develop a national energy system model owned, maintained, and operated by Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment
- Enhance capacity of Ministry team in energy modeling and systems analysis
- Provide tools to support contributions to climate and energy planning processes





A Parting Thought... Electricity May Be the Easy Part

- Decarbonization of air transport, freight transport, industry will likely require nonelectric solutions
- Poses problems for energy modelers, too uncertainty about technologies, emission factors, resource availability





