

# How can long-term energy scenarios be more relevant to climate policy making?

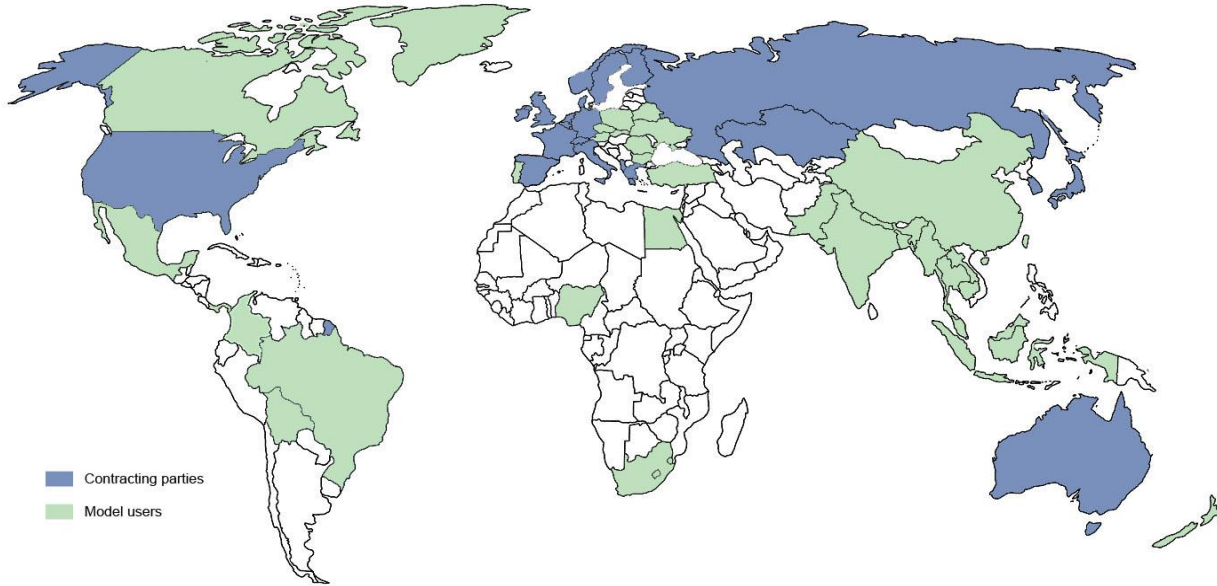
**Prof. Brian Ó Gallachóir**

Chair IEA ETSAP TCP Executive Committee  
Director SFI MaREI Centre

*International Forum on Long-term Energy  
Scenarios for the Clean Energy Transition*

- One of 39 **IEA Technology Collaboration Programmes**  
[www.iea.org/tcp/](http://www.iea.org/tcp/)
- 41 years international **cooperation** on energy **systems** modelling (since first oil crisis)
- **Develop and maintain** (MARKAL and TIMES) tools
- **Assist policy decisions** to model future **energy pathways**
- Focus on key role of **technology** to meet goals
- Biannual **workshops** and **training**
- **Collaborative research** and **analyses**

# Who is IEA-ETSAP?

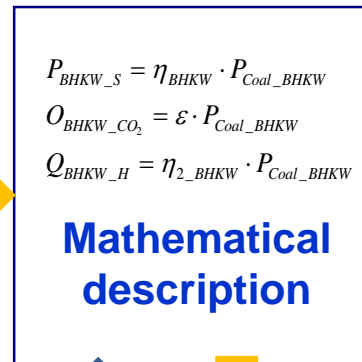
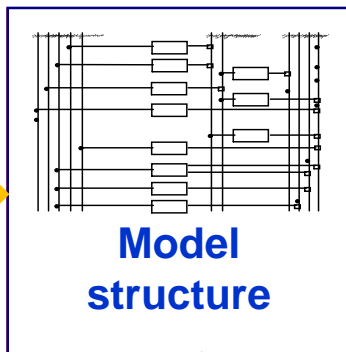
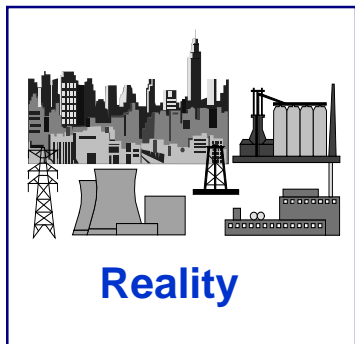


[www.iea-etsap.org](http://www.iea-etsap.org)

Unique network of **200 Energy Modelling teams** from almost **70 countries** use **MARKAL & TIMES** models to support decision making in energy and climate policy.

ETSAP will support research and development activities in order to advance the state-of-the art of energy systems analysis. A non-exhaustive list of topics includes:

1. Climate **mitigation** responding to the policy ambition aiming for “well below 2° C”;
2. Incorporating impacts of R&D in TIMES to capture the **role of innovation**;
3. Exploring the interplay between differences in **long term and short term** policy ambition;
4. Energy Technology Data Source (**E-TechDS**) updates;
5. Improved modelling of **variable renewables** and short term system operational issues in long term energy systems modelling;
6. New approaches for integrating **human behaviour** into energy systems modelling; and
7. Improved modelling of the interactions between the energy system and the **economy**



**Cross-checking results with reality.**

**Feedback**

**Data**

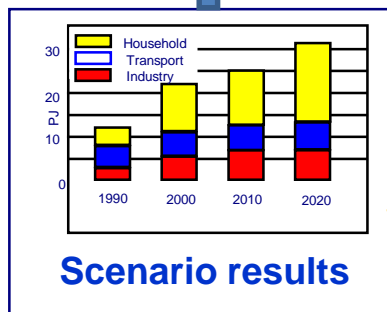
1. Entwicklung der Kernenergieleistung (Netto-Engenergieleistung pro Jahr) (in Deutschland bis 2020) (MW)						
Year	Engenergieleistung (MW)	2000	2010	2020	2025	2030
6.1	Kernenergie	2127	1334	1200	1020	850

2. Entwicklung der Kernenergieleistung (Netto-Engenergieleistung pro Jahr) (in Deutschland bis 2020) (MW)						
Year	Engenergieleistung (MW)	2000	2010	2020	2025	2030
6.1a	Strom	0.10	0.74	1.37	1.8	1.91
6.1b	Wärme	0.10	0.92	1.49	1.92	1.92
6.1c	Wärme	6.10	23.10	25.60	26.00	26.10
6.1d	Wärme	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
6.1e	Wärme	0.10	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.10
6.1f	Wärme	1.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

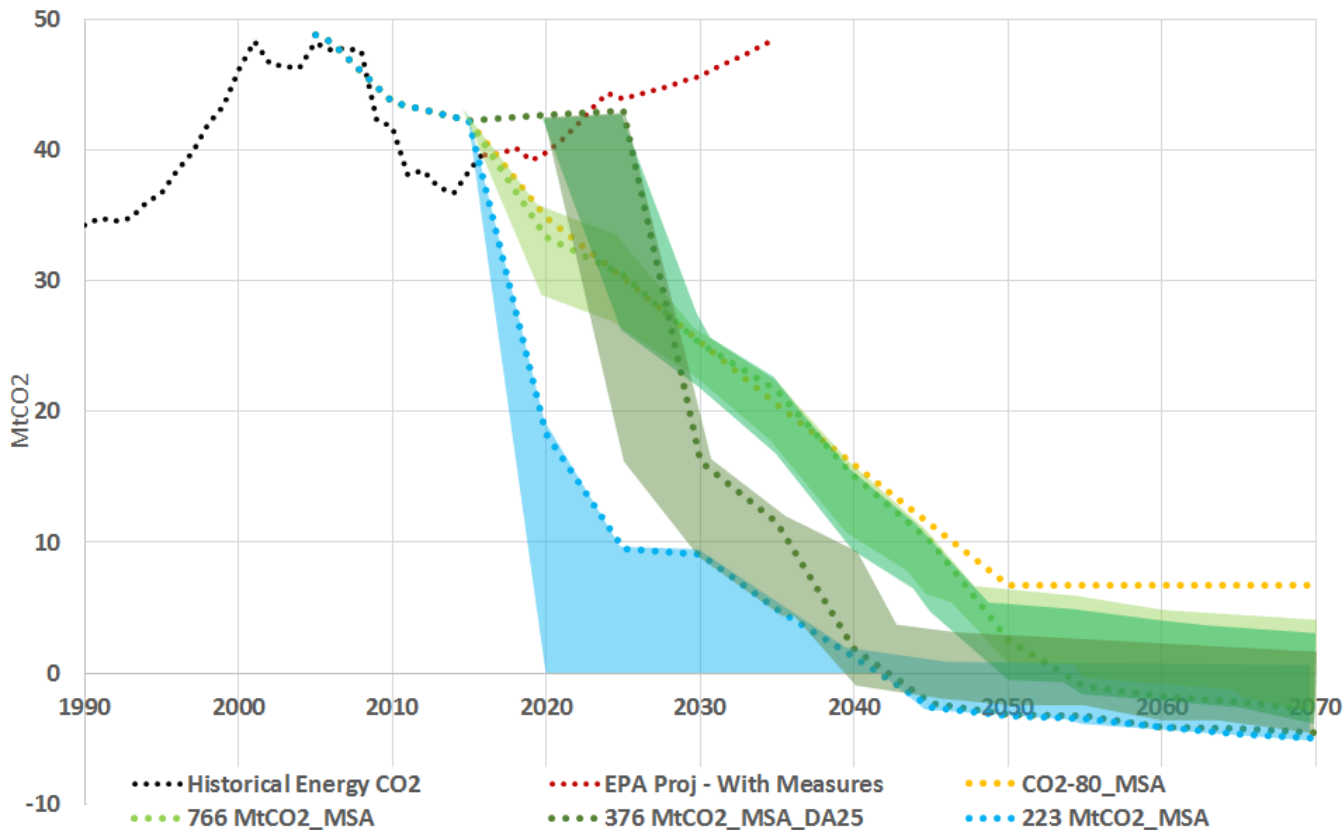
  

3. Energie- und Umweltziele in Deutschland bis 2020						
Year	Goal	2000	2010	2020	2025	2030
6.1	CO2-Zerfallenergie (Strom + Industrie)	1000	800	600	400	200
6.2	CO2-Zerfallenergie (Strom + Industrie)	1000	800	600	400	200



1. **Run** TIMES model without constraints
2. Solution = **least cost energy system to meet service demands**
3. Impose max CO<sub>2</sub> **constraint** and **re-run** TIMES model
4. Solution = least cost energy system meeting service demands **AND** CO<sub>2</sub> target
5. **Compare scenario results** from 2 and 4
  - can we meet the low carbon target imposed?
  - what are the differences in energy technologies selected?
  - what is the contribution of energy efficiency compared with RE?
  - do we get significant electrification of heat or transport?
  - what is the marginal abatement cost to achieve emissions reduction target?
  - what is the difference in energy system costs?

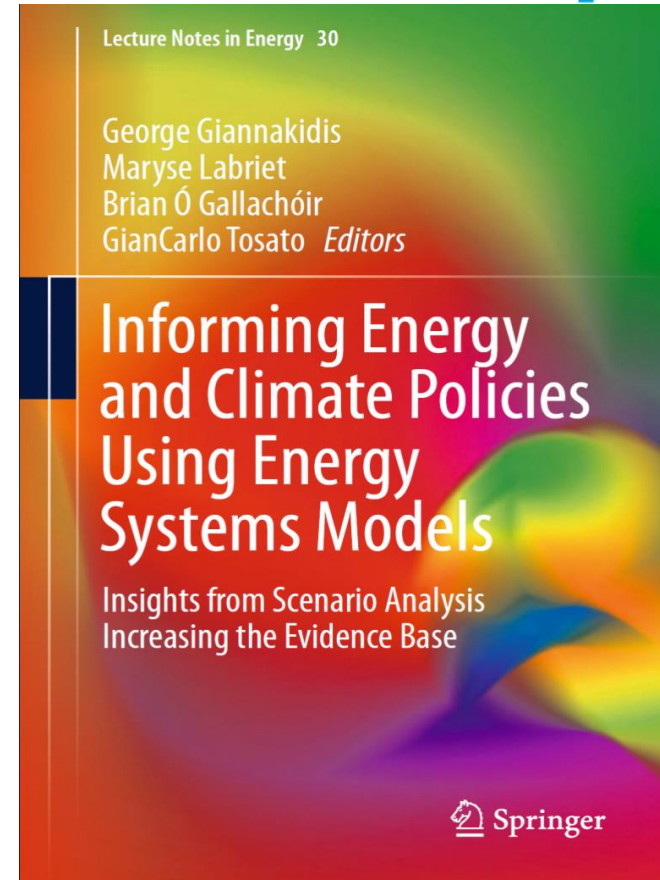
# Ireland's 2050 GHG Emissions Pathways



- methodologies and case studies
- demonstrating use of energy systems models
- supporting energy and climate policy

>22,000 Chapter downloads - one of the **top 25% most downloaded eBooks** in the relevant SpringerLink eBook Collection in 2016

[www.springer.com/gp/book/9783319165394](http://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783319165394)





***2014 National Action Plan on Climate Action***

***2014 Negotiation with EU on 2030 Targets***



***2003 Energy White Paper***

***2007 Energy White Paper***

***2008 Climate Change Act***



***2015 Climate Action & Low Carbon Development Act***

***2014 Negotiation with EU on 2030 Targets***



***2006 St. Petersburg G8***

***2011 US DoE Critical Materials Strategy***

***2012 UK DoE Innovation Strategy***



- explores feasibility of a well-below-2°C world
- energy system pathways and technology innovations
- behaviour change and the macro-economic impacts
- chapters directly related to the NDCs

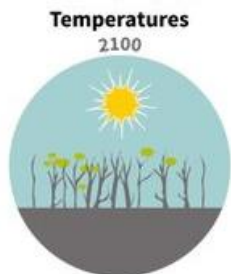
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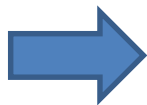
Lecture Notes in Energy 64

George Giannakidis  
Kenneth Karlsson  
Maryse Labriet  
Brian Ó Gallachóir *Editors*

Limiting Global  
Warming to Well Below  
2 °C: Energy System  
Modelling and Policy  
Development



• Keep warming “well below 2 degrees Celsius”. Continue all efforts to limit the rise in temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius”









CLIMATE POLICY  
2019, VOL. 19, NO. 1, 30–42  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2018.1464893>



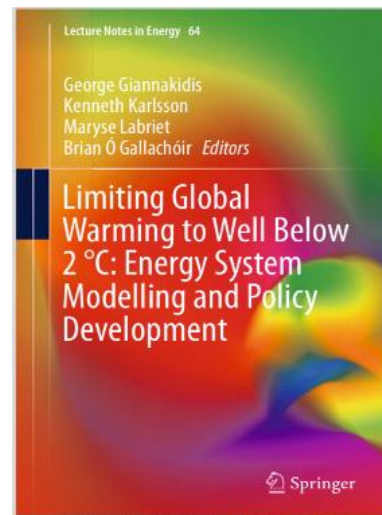
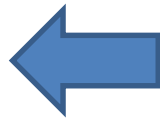
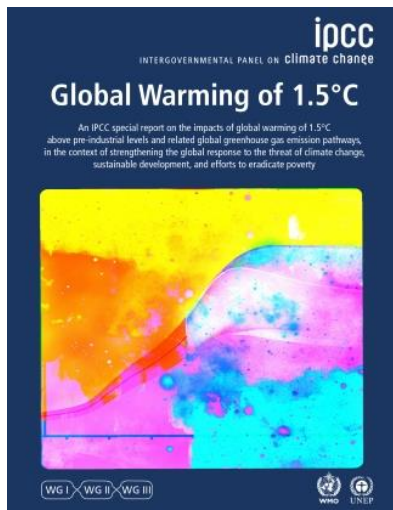
RESEARCH ARTICLE

 OPEN ACCESS  Check for updates

## Zero carbon energy system pathways for Ireland consistent with the Paris Agreement

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More information  
available from

[www.iea-etsap.org](http://www.iea-etsap.org).

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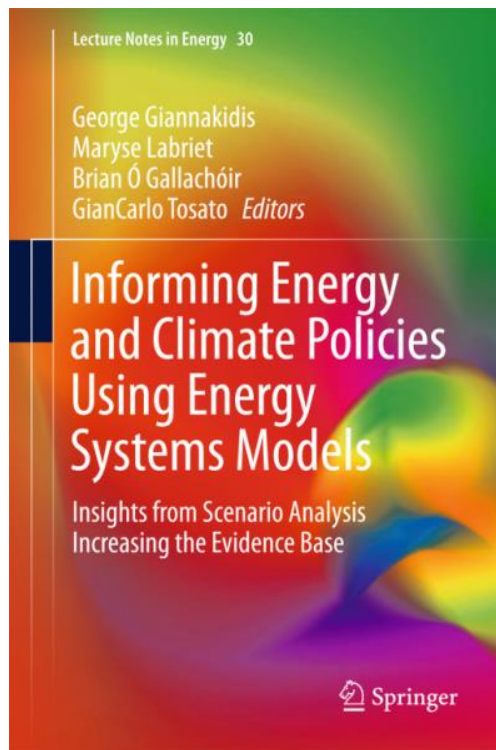
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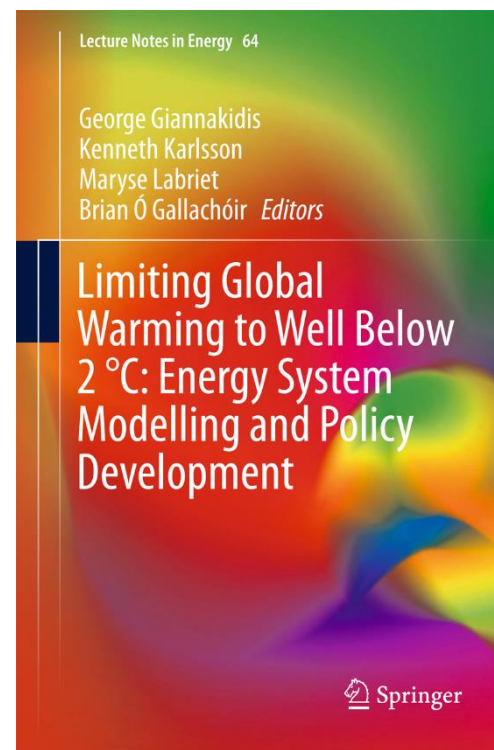
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**Books on the use of ETSAP tools for Policy formulation**



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