



Abu Dhabi Integrated Energy Model (IEM) and Policy Framework

12 December 2019



Contents

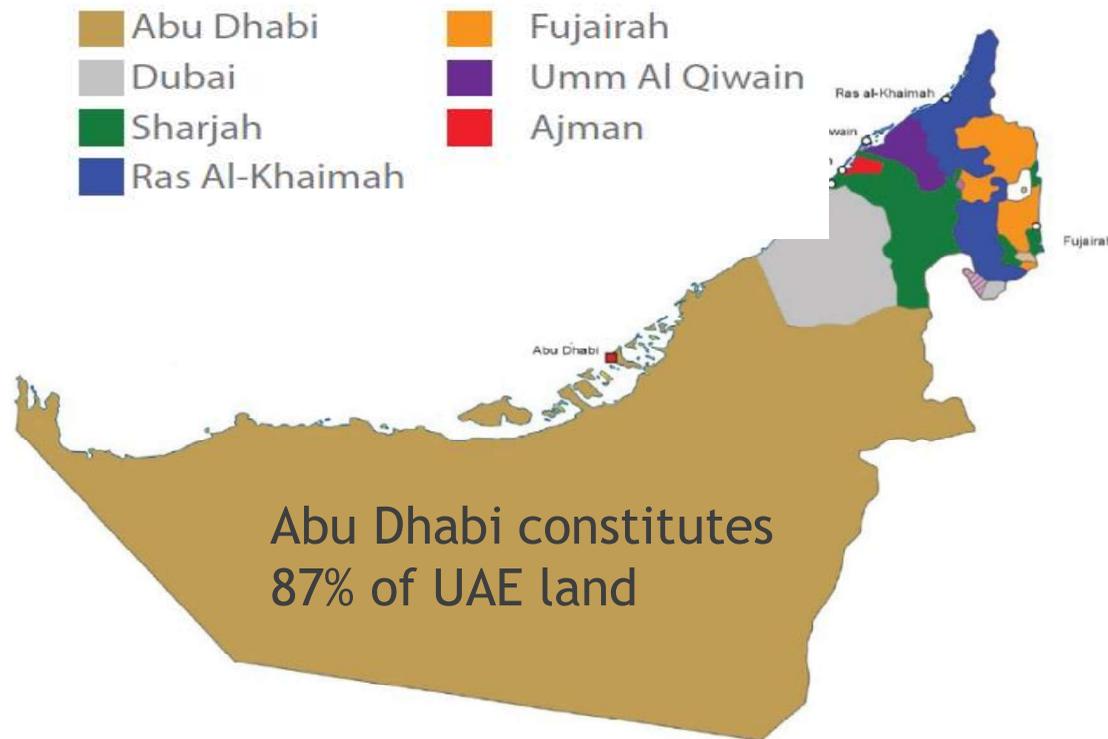
- Abu Dhabi Context
- Abu Dhabi Energy Sector Agenda
- Integrated Energy Policy Framework
- Integrated Energy Model Overview
- Power Modelling
- Challenges of VRE Integration/Expectations



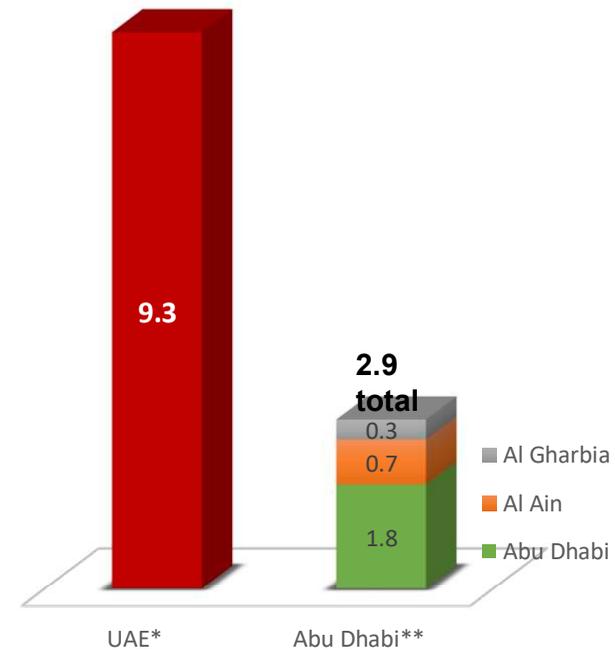
Abu Dhabi context – UAE composition

UAE has 7 Emirates, Abu Dhabi being the federal capital and largest Emirate

Abu Dhabi Emirate accounts for 30% of the UAE's population (2.9m out of 9.3m)



2016 Population – persons in millions



Source: Statistics Centre Abu Dhabi (SCAD)

Source:
*The World Bank - United Arab Emirates Data - 2016
**Statistics Centre Abu Dhabi (SCAD) - Statistical yearbook of Abu Dhabi - mid 2016 population



DoE has a broad Policymaking and Regulatory mandate for the energy sector in Abu Dhabi

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DoE Objective

Oversee the development and implementation of an integrated energy sector strategy for Abu Dhabi which benefits its broader economy and people



Set strategy

- **Set** and **align** on **priorities** for Abu Dhabi energy policy framework
- Coordinate the continuous **development** and **update** of the Abu Dhabi energy policy framework, including provision of objective complex analytics via **the integrated Energy Model i.e. the 'Energy Cube'**
- **Recommend** energy policies for Abu Dhabi



Provide oversight

- **Set interim objectives** and **collectively agree on implementation timelines**
- Oversee progress on **implementation** of the Abu Dhabi energy sector strategy
- Collaborate with stakeholders to identify and unlock **bottlenecks** in the implementation process



Foster collaboration

- encourage all stakeholders to commit to providing necessary data and resources, deepen policy integration, and adopt the Energy Model and Framework roadmap.
- Ensure the **support** and **commitment** of all **stakeholder entities** of Abu Dhabi.
- **Coordinate with Federal bodies** for uniting resources and coordinating efforts between Abu Dhabi Emirate and the UAE Federal objectives



DoE Agenda driven from the Government Mandate and form the basis for the Integrated Policy Framework and Energy Model



Security of Supply

Maintaining a **secure energy (gas) supply** is fundamental to providing stable and reliable energy to Abu Dhabi's robust economy.

Cost competitiveness

Optimizing **system costs** is the basis for an efficient energy system, and an optimized system would allow Abu Dhabi to make the best decisions on cost trade-offs.

Environmental Sustainability

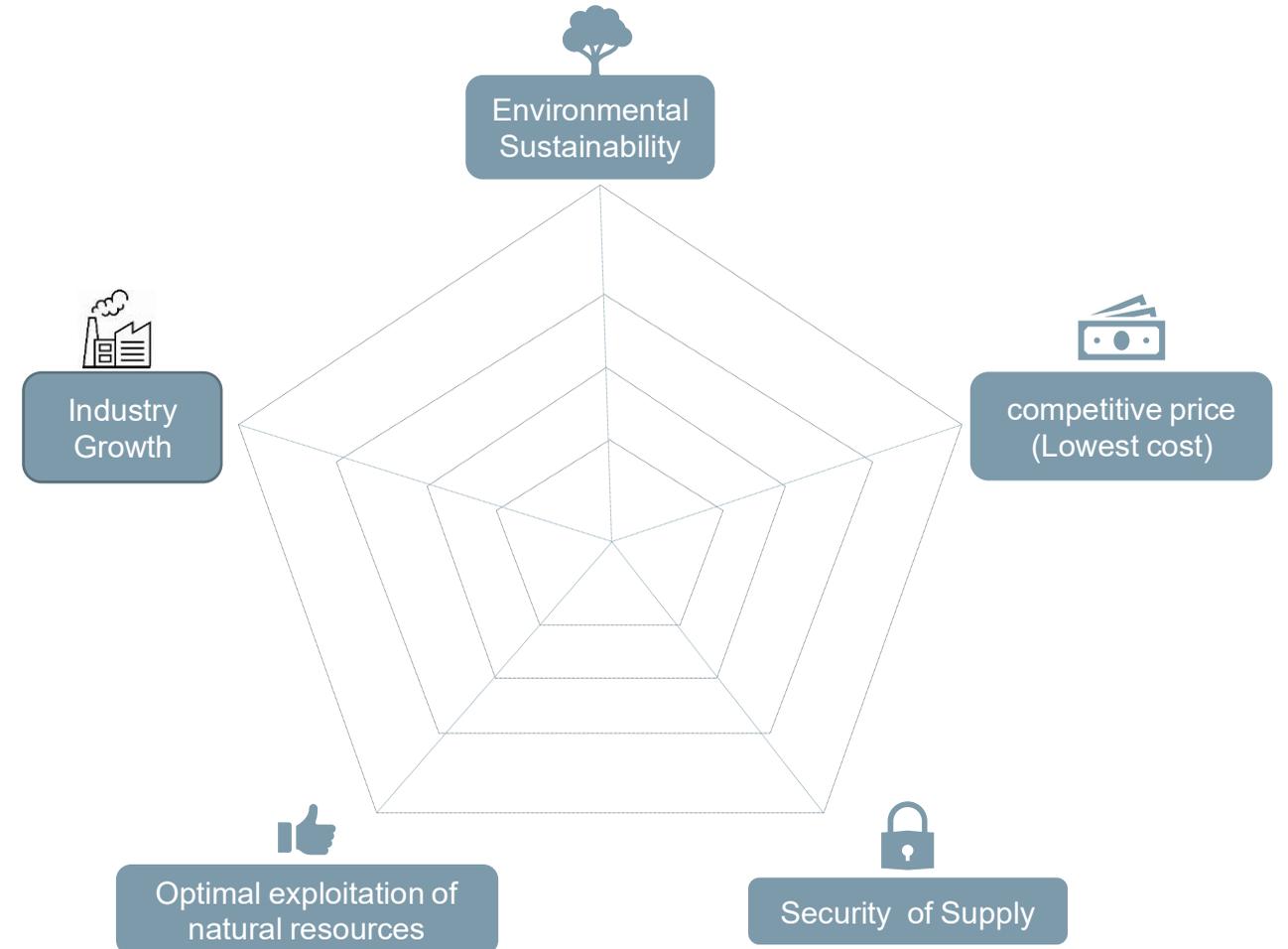
Abu Dhabi has recognized the potential opportunities provided by diversifying its energy system towards **cleaner technologies** and has formulated ambitious policies to capitalize on this potential.

Industrial growth

Abu Dhabi's energy system strives to support the rapid development of key **non-oil industries** fundamental to Abu Dhabi's future economic growth.

Optimal exploitation of natural resources

Abu Dhabi continue to **optimize the full value of its natural resources** shifting from a primarily fossil-fuel-based economy with high energy and carbon intensity to a system with diversified energy sources.

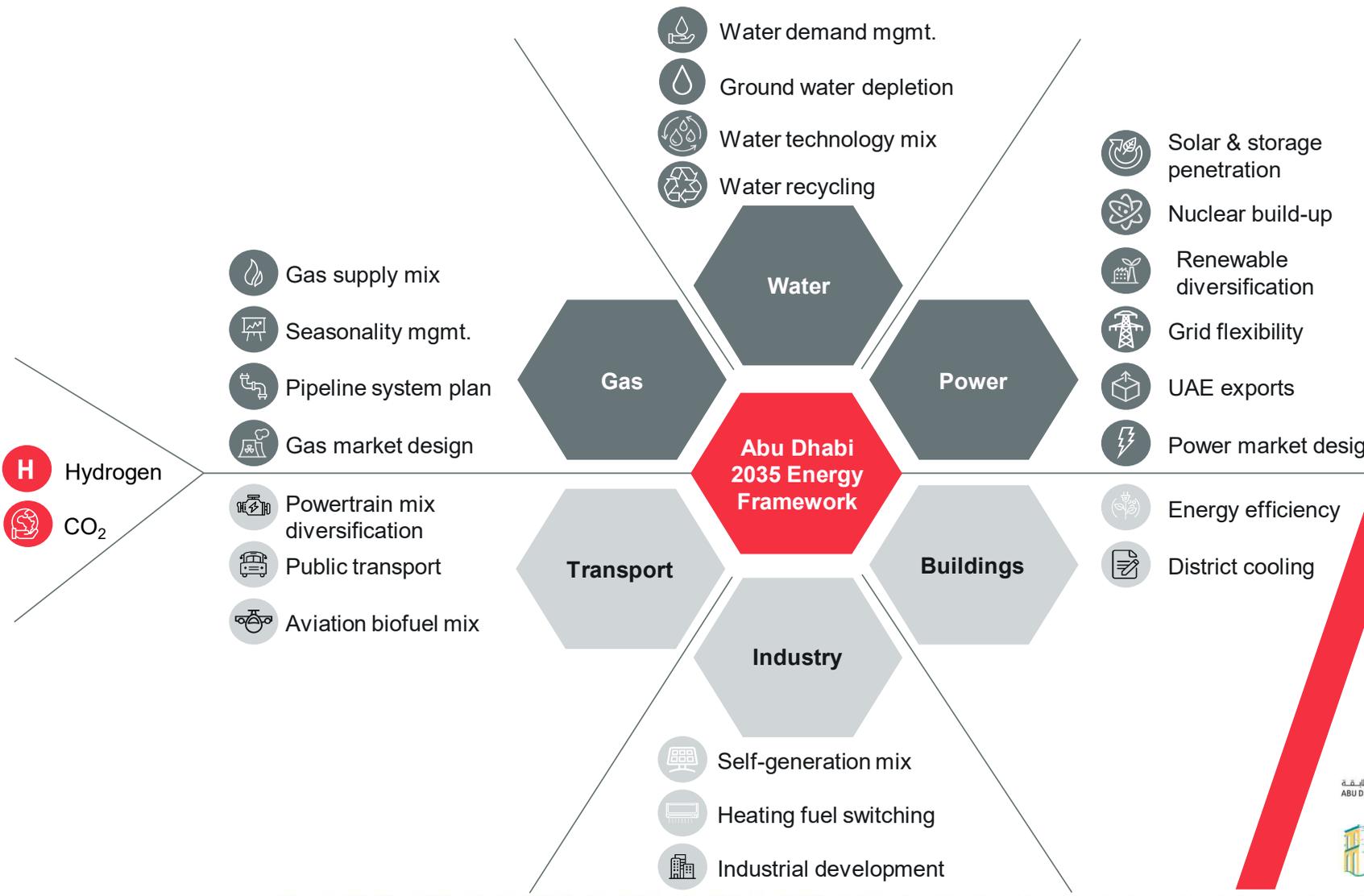


DoE has structured and launched an integrated policy framework as a basis to develop specific policy elements together with our stakeholders

Supply

Cross-cutting

Demand



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MINISTRY OF ENERGY

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وزارة الطاقة

المجلس الأعلى للبتترول
SUPREME PETROLEUM COUNCIL

مكتب أبوظبي التنفيذي
ABU DHABI EXECUTIVE OFFICE

أدنوك
ADNOC

جهاز الشؤون التنفيذية
EXECUTIVE AFFAIRS AUTHORITY

هيئة البيئة - أبوظبي
Environment Agency - ABU DHABI

مؤسسة أبوظبي للطاقة
ABU DHABI POWER CORPORATION

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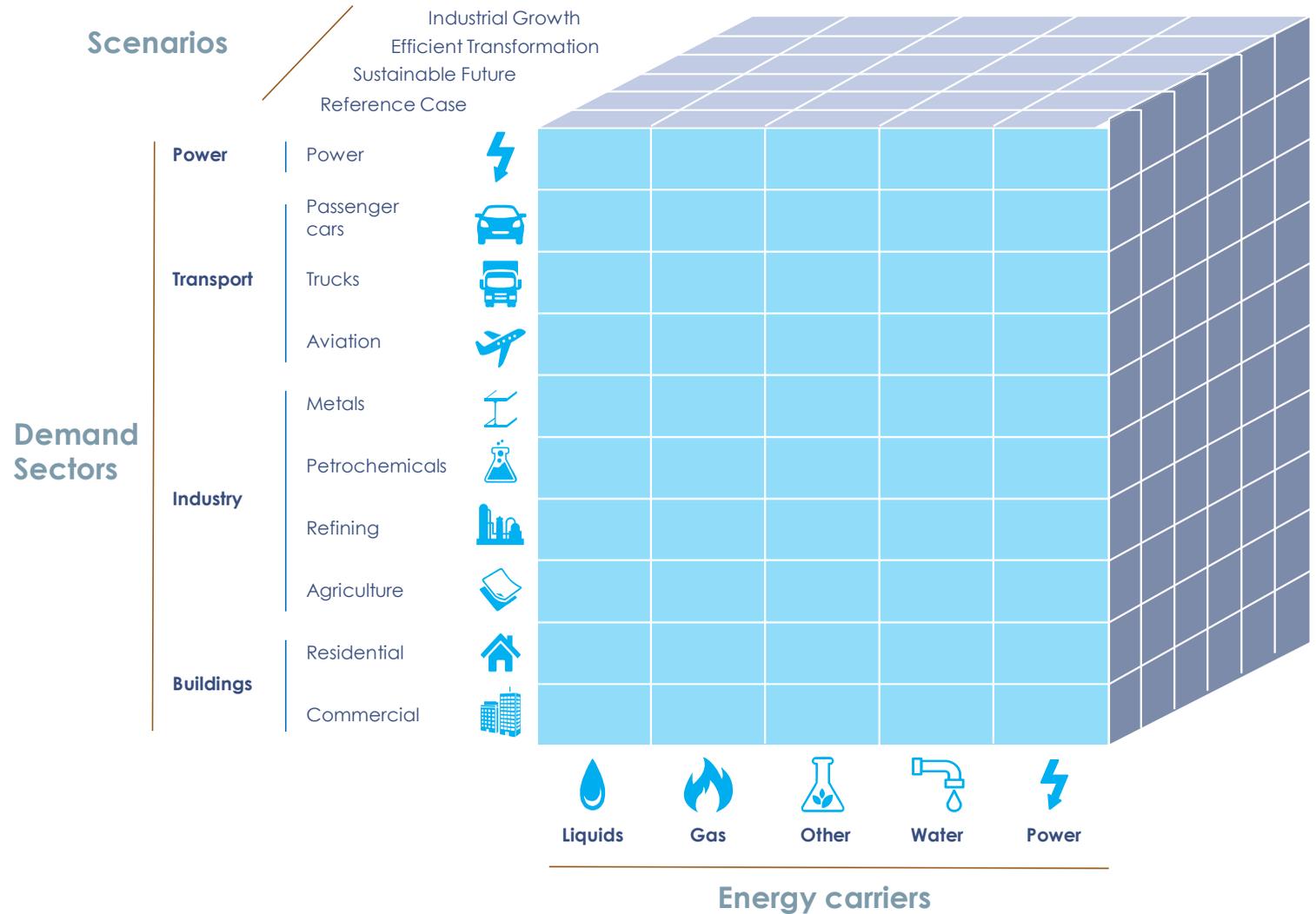
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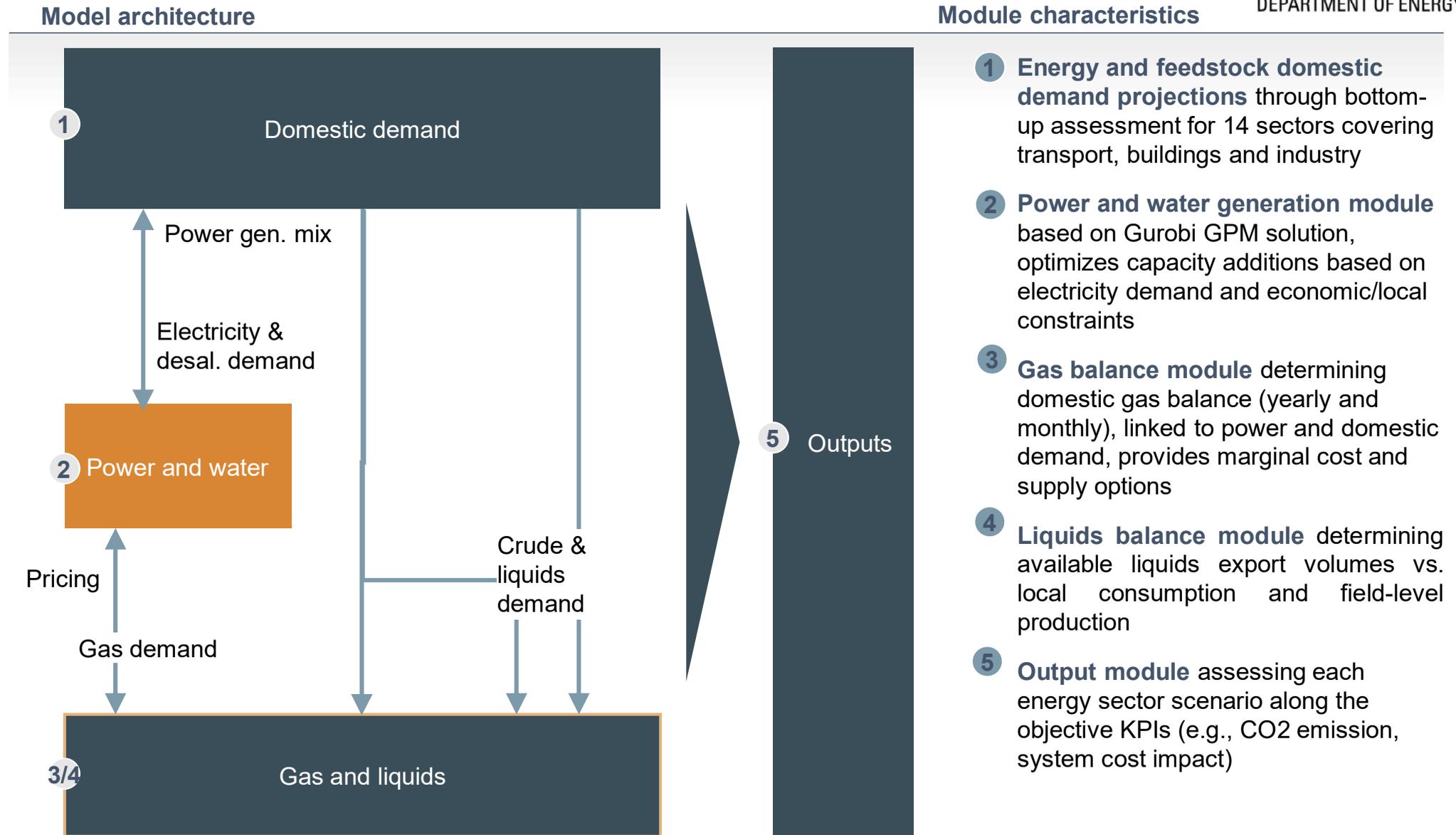


The Energy Cube help solving for key elements of the policy framework

- The IEM helps solve and test for key elements of our proposed policy framework
- It provides an energy outlook for Abu Dhabi along 3 dimensions:
 - Energy demand sectors;
 - Energy carriers;
 - Visualizes possible future scenarios and trade-offs through comparable key metrics included but not limited to:
 - Energy Supply System Cost
 - Energy System CO₂ Emissions
 - Share of Gas Imported
 - Industrial Energy Demand
 - Oil and Gas Demand



The IEM architecture consists of 5 modules



Power Model optimizes capacity and generation mix based on the minimal total system cost objective



Inputs

Abu Dhabi data



- Annual demand by sector and hourly load curves
- Hourly solar radiation profiles
- Policies and socio-economic constraints

Technology data



- Existing and planned capacity (new builds & retirements)
- Fixed perspectives for all technologies e.g. nuclear, PV, co-gen fleet
- Investment and operation costs
- Technical characteristics (e.g. lifetime, net efficiency, availability, derating factors)
- Water cogeneration based on minimal load factor, capturing historical seasonal fluctuations

Market data



- Fuel prices per year
- Carbon prices per year

Optimization



The engine will choose the best mix of levers regarding:



Investment



Dispatch by technology



Storage and DSR

Outputs

Operational



- Generation mix
- Emissions outlook by technology
- Demand by fuel

Planning



- Capacity by technology
- Market size for additions and retirements by technology
- Investments by technology

Financial



- LCOEs by technology
- Total system cost and marginal cost

Challenges and expectations



- Using IEM as a tool to inform policy design and decision-making
- In the context of VRE, DoE in its role of a regulator and policymaker, has a work stream to understand the impact of renewable generation, in particular Solar PV, in AD's energy system, which includes:
 - Impact of system flexibility needs, reserves and resource adequacy for different levels of penetration
 - System long-term planning and optimization (generation and transmission) to enable least cost solutions
 - Potential solutions, and how these may differ between centrally planned energy systems vs decentralized (market based) energy systems

Key challenges:

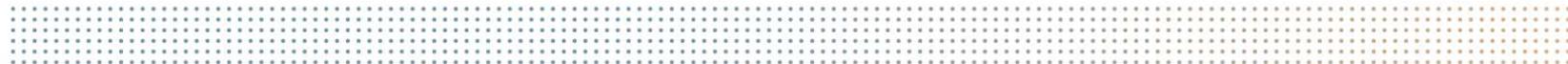
- Cogen fleet (significant base load)
- Seasonality

VRE integration:

- 1st phase: VRE is considered exogenously within the IEM architecture
- IEM to evolve to enable assessment of different VRE penetration levels on e.g. reserve needs, flexibility needs, resource adequacy, role of DER, market design, planning and optimization

Expectations:

- DoE keen to understand best practices in using spatial data/models to assess impacts of VRE penetration and design robust long-term scenarios in context of Abu Dhabi power system





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Thank you