

IRENA FlexT©I

TRAINING FOR ASEAN

OPENING SESSION: IRENA projects and initiatives in ASEAN – a renewable energy roadmap and flexibility analysis



IRENA's Engagement in ASEAN



About IRENA



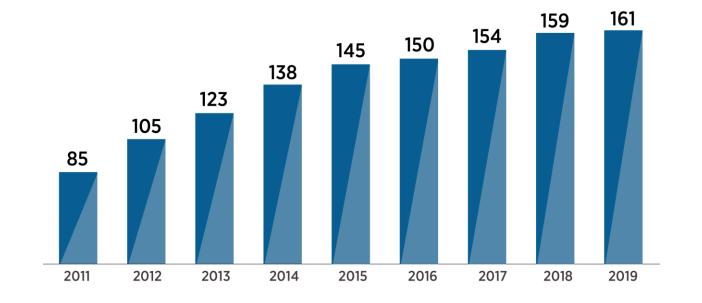
Established in 2011.

161 Members22 States in accession.

Mandate: to promote the widespread adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy

IRENA serves as:

- Centre of excellence for knowledge and innovation
- Global voice of renewables
- Network hub
- Source of advice and support















BIOENERGY

GEOTHERMAL HYDROPOWER ENERGY

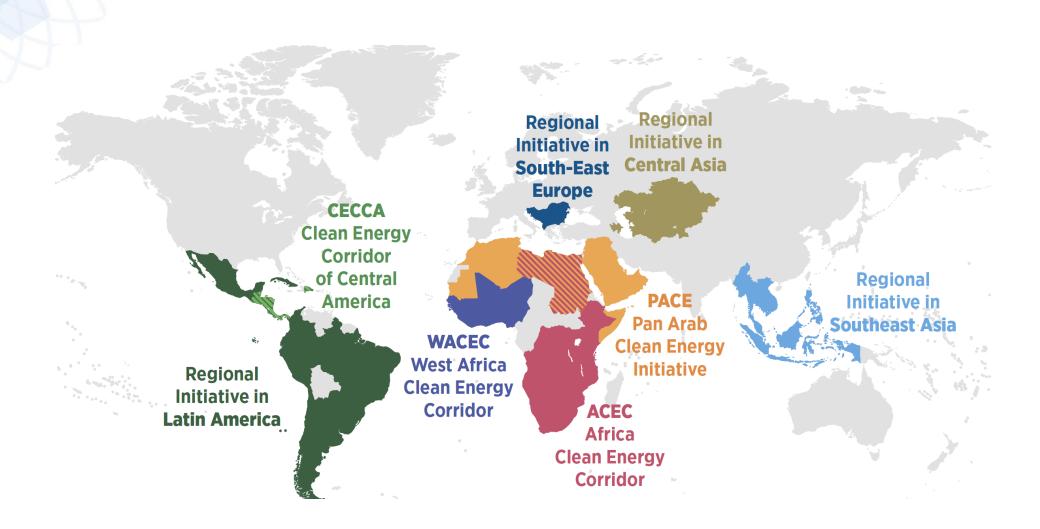
OCEAN ENERGY

SOLAR ENERGY

WIND ENERGY

IRENA Regional Initiatives





Strengthened dialogue with ASEAN: MoU and Associated Action Plan



ASEAN-IRENA MoU signed on 30 October 2018 at the 36th AMEM in conjunction with the Singapore International Energy Week

Energy planning, including integration of high-shares of renewables

Renewable energy project facilitation support

Areas of Cooperation:

Assessments and roadmaps for accelerated deployment of renewables

priority

Capacity Building as a cross cutting

Renewable energy technology assessments

Enabling policy and regulatory frameworks to scale up deployment





Supporting the region in renewable energy agenda



- RE Workshops on Policy Support Mechanisms for Southeast Asia, Nov 2018 in Kuala Lumpur, Accelerating Investments in Southeast Asia, May 2019 in Da Nang, and Regional Project Facilitation, Aug 2019 in Brunei Darussalam.
- Renewable Energy Innovation Day, Sept 2019 in Bangkok (in conjunction with AMEM/AEBF)
 - Focusing on innovative solutions for reliable integration of VRE in power system, digital technologies, storage and hydrogen
- Participating in energy events of ASEAN Member States
 Roundtable discussion on Global Energy Transformation: A Roadmap to 2050 at Singapore
 International Energy Week (SIEW) at 31 October 2019; Indo EBTKE Conex in November 2019; Vietnam Energy Partnership Group in December 2019, etc.

Working together to go further - priority for 2020/2021



- ASEAN RE Outlook Update and Regional Power Flexibility
 Larger energy transition view to 2050, using REmap and Flextool tools as basis
- Biomass strategy for sustainable bioenergy production in Southeast Asia
 To develop regional strategy on scaling up the use of biomass for accelerated deployment of sustainable and modern bioenergy
- Webinars on various RE topics
 Two to three webinars will be conducted on various RE topic: Flextool webinar training for Southeast Asia on June,2
- Country roadmaps (REmap/RRA) and Power Flexibility Assessment for Indonesia and Malaysia, Socio-economic benefits of RE for Indonesia
- IRENA Investment Forum in 2021
- Participating in energy events of ASEAN Member States



IRENA's Renewable Energy Roadmap, REmap

ASEAN REmap/Flextool

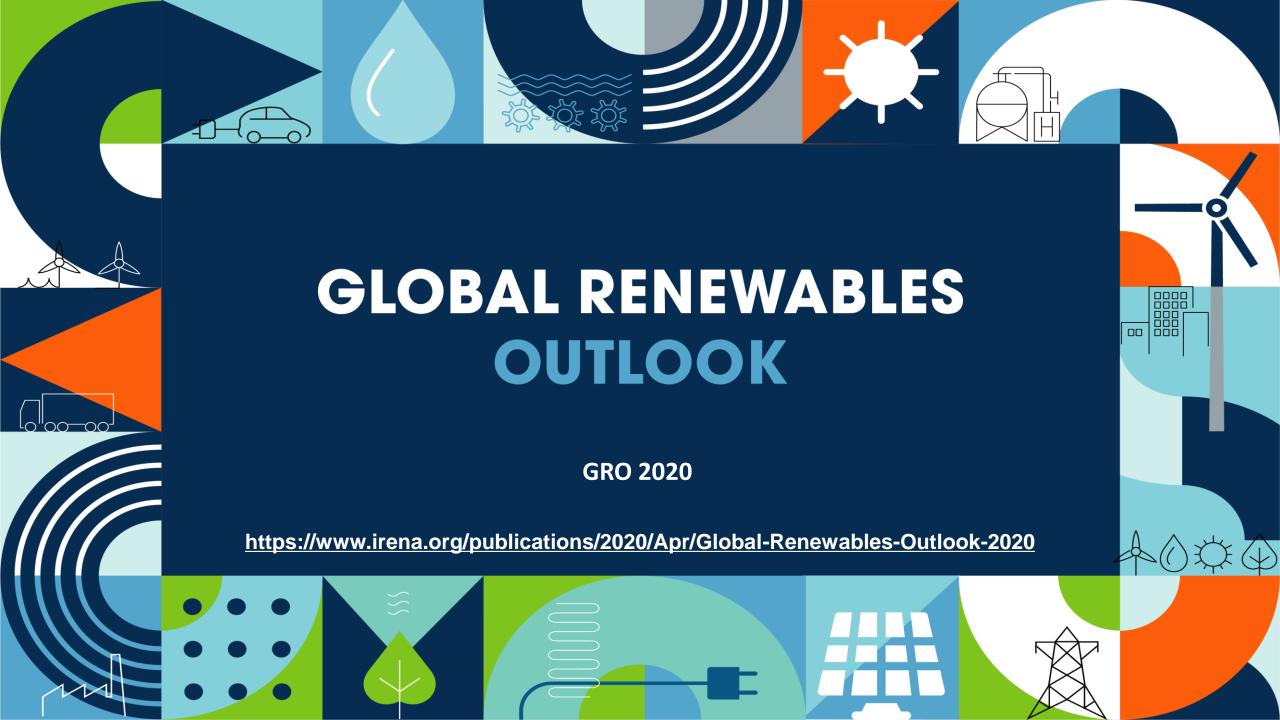


ASEAN Renewables Outlook and Related Activities



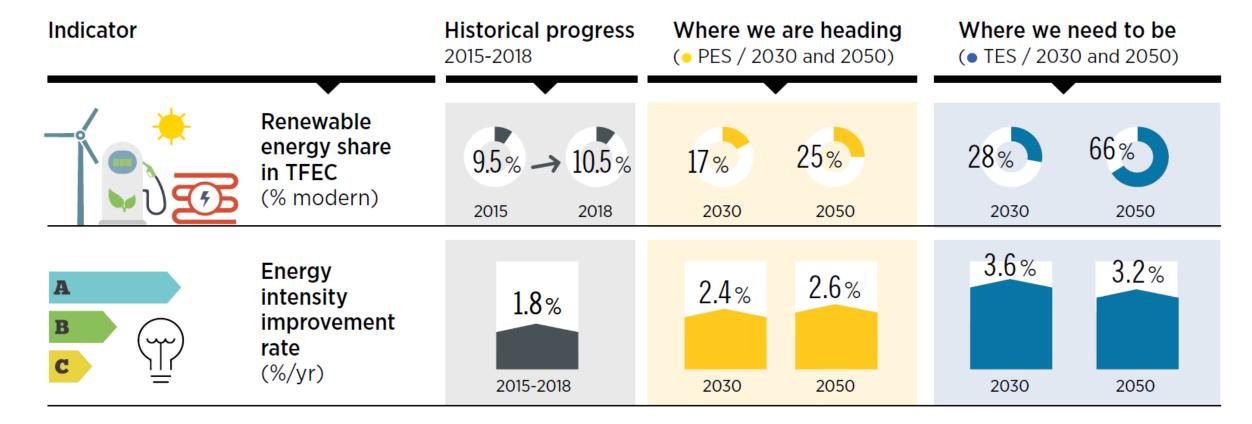
ASEAN Renewables Outlook regional report

- Successor to the 2016 Renewable Energy Outlook for ASEAN
- Outlook to 2050 for 10 AMS and regional implications, cooperation opportunities, investments, technologies, costs, emissions, NDCs
- Focus on two main pathways:
 - Planned Energy Scenario (PES) current and planned policies (Ref Case)
 - Transforming Energy Scenario (TES) emphasis on RE and EE, but not limited to these technologies. Alignment with Paris Agreement (REmap Case)
- Project kick-off June 2020, final report Q3/Q4 2021
- In parallel regional power system analysis (FlexTool), and two country power analyses
- In parallel two country outlooks (REmap, FlexTool)
- Outlook will also be used for macro-economic analysis (separate report and workstream)
- Used for IRENA Investment Forum planned for 2021



GRO 2020: Renewables in the world's energy mix: Six-fold increase needed

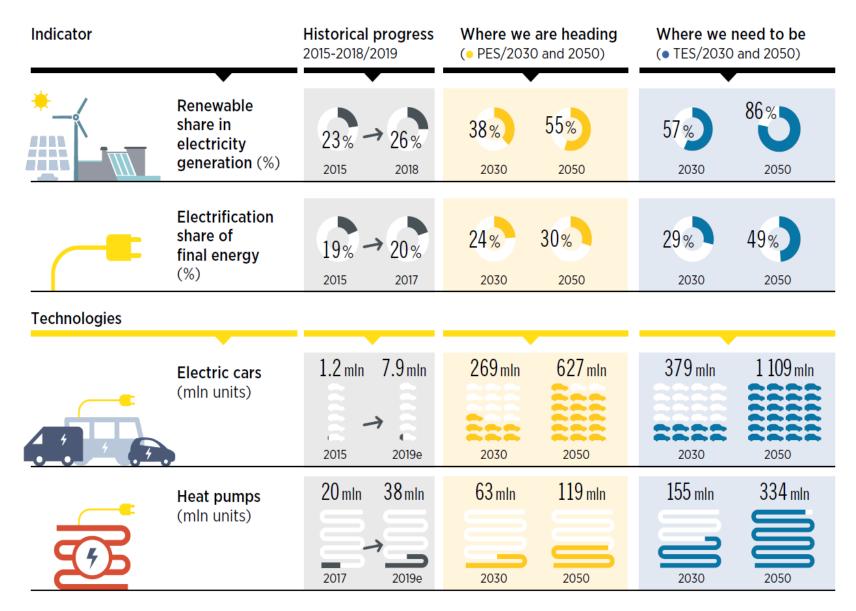




- Energy efficiency improvements must be scaled up rapidly and substantially.
- Renewable energy and energy efficiency together offer over 90% of the mitigation measures needed to reduce energy-related emissions in the Transforming Energy Scenario.

GRO 2020: An increasingly electrified energy system



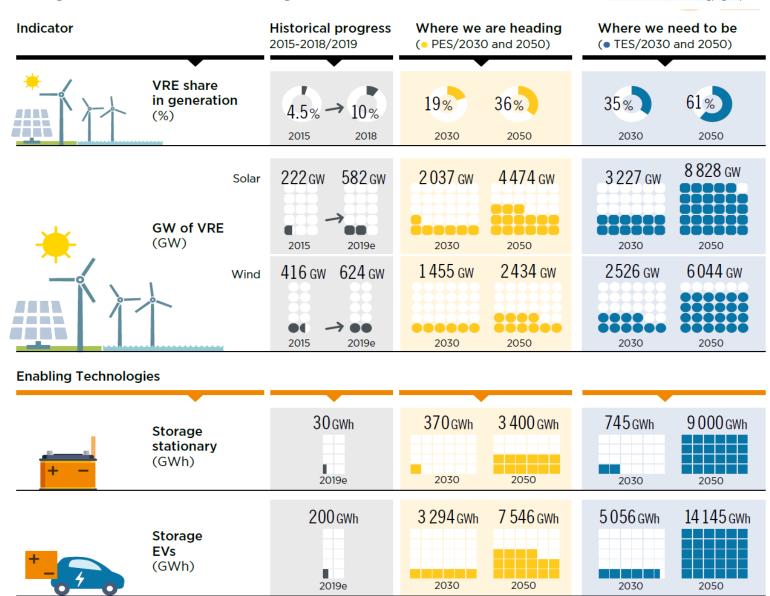


- Renewable power generation technologies are setting records for low costs and new capacity despite falling renewable energy subsidies and slowing global GDP growth.
- The rate of growth in the percentage share of electricity (percentage point "ppt") in final energy needs to quadruple, from an increase of 0.25 ppt/yr to 1.0 ppt/yr.
- The electrification of end uses will drive increased power demand to be met with renewables

GRO 2020: The need for power system flexibility

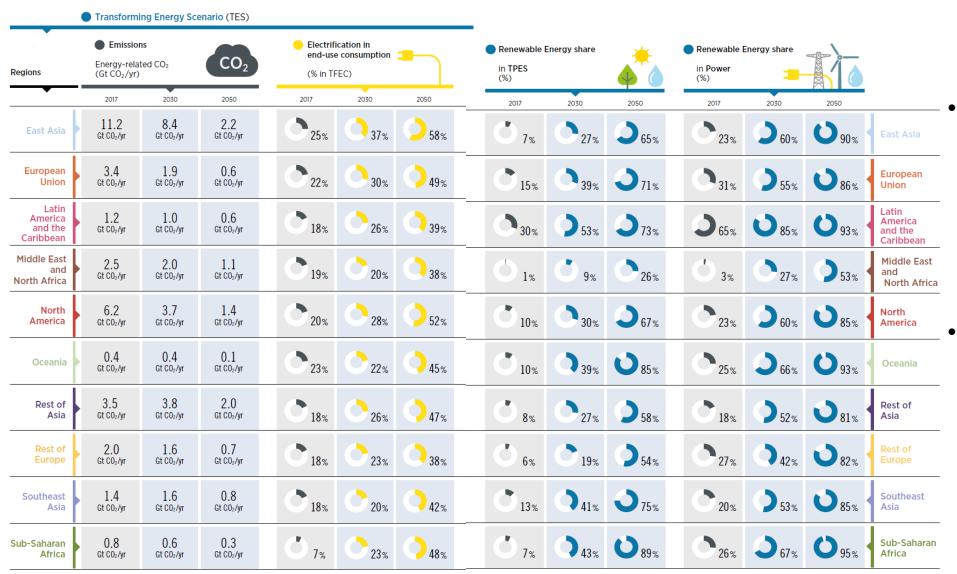
INTERNA
International Renewable Energy Agency

- Flexibility in power systems is a key enabler for the integration of high shares of variable renewable electricity – the backbone of the electricity system of the future.
- Power systems must achieve maximum flexibility, based on current and ongoing innovations in enabling technologies, business models, market design and system operation.
- On a technology level, both longterm and short-term storage will be important for adding flexibility.



GRO 2020: Global energy decarbonisation: Different regional transition paths





Ramping up regional ambitions will be crucial to meet interlinked energy and climate goals

Despite varied transition paths, all regions would see higher shares of renewable energy use, with South East Asia poised to reach more than 85% shares in total energy mixes by 2050.





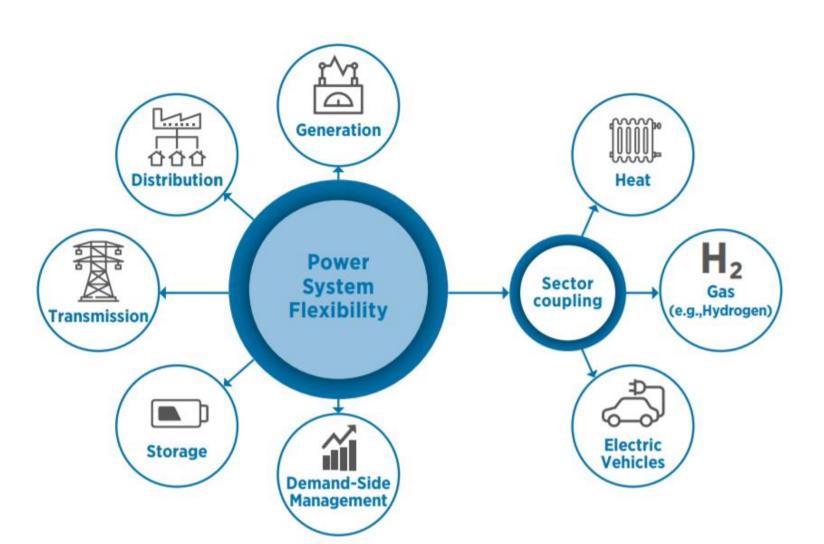
Flexibility Assessment for ASEAN, Flextool



IRENA FlexTool Training for ASEAN region, 02 June 2020

Power System Flexibility according to IRENA





Flexibility according to IRENA (2018):

"Flexibility is the capability of a power system to cope with the variability and uncertainty that VRE generation introduces into the system at different time scales, from very short to the long term, avoiding curtailment of VRE and reliably supplying all the demanded energy to customers"

A combination of solutions is needed



» Main flexibility sources

» Generation

» Hydro, gas

» Grid

- » Variable rating lines, T&D enhancement
- » Smart Grids

» Storage

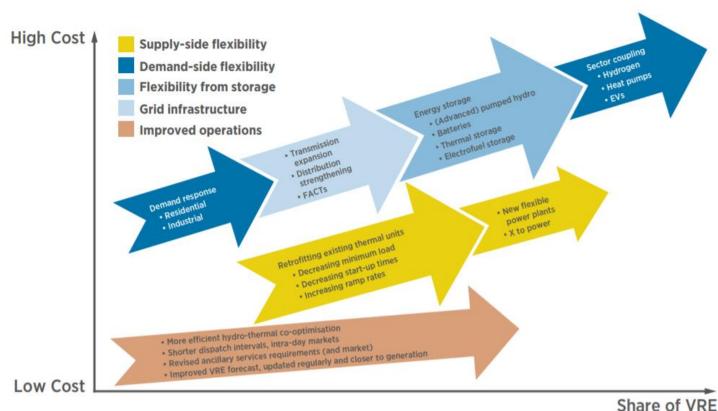
- » Pumped Hydro
- » Batteries
- » V2G

» Demand Response

- » Conventional: DSM, aggregation
- » Sector coupling: Heat pumps, boilers, H2

» Market/Institutional

- » Unlock flexibility/remove barriers
- » Regulation needs to support flexibility

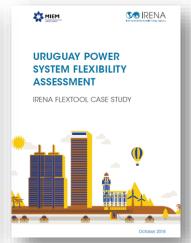


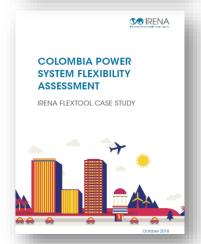
Source: based on Denholm et al., 2010

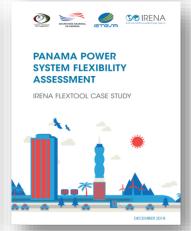
IRENA FlexTool: Present and Future













Present and Future Work

- 1. Assessing Regional Integration
 - a) Central America (Panama, first country)
 - b) ASEAN (Thailand, first country)
- 2. FlexTool Training
 - a) Cuba (November 2019)
 - b) Latin America (19 May 2020)
 - c) ASEAN (2 June 2020)
 - d) MENA (July 2020)

Objectives of the flexibility assessments



The IRENA FlexTool performs both capacity expansion and economic dispatch of a power system with a focus on power system flexibility

Objectives of the FlexTool studies

- 1. Analyze **power system flexibility** using a base year (e.g., 2017)
- Analyze power system flexibility in the future using REmap projections and national expansion plans
- 3. Analyze the value of regional integration
- 4. Study if there could be **cost-efficient additional** investments in more VRE or flexibility solutions (e.g., sector coupling)

Primary: assesing flexibility of capacity expansion plans

Identify potential flexibility shortages in national electricity plans.

Study operations during non-average years, *e.g.*, dry years.

Capacity expansion plans from national authorities and from IRENA REmap are the ideal starting point **Secondary:** cost-efficient additional investments

Identify the least-cost mix of solutions to flexibility shortages.

Study additional investments that can minimise total system cost (CAPEX + OPEX) **Tertiary:** higher VRE shares

Run sensitivity analysis to see the effect of additional VRE deployment on flexibility.

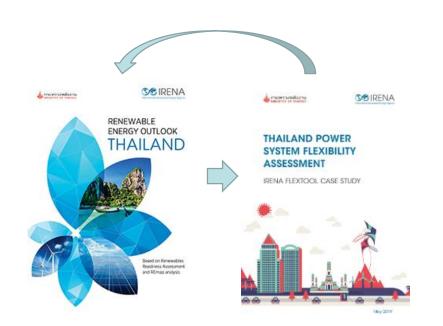
Identify threshold after which flexibility shortages start appearing (and solutions)

Regional and Country Assessment



Regional perspective:

 Takes into account countries individual capabilities and evaluate potential complementarities to support increasing shares of renewables in the region.





Individual country perspective:

 Takes into account countries individual capabilities and challenges to achieve increasing shares of renewables at the national level.





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