

Energy modelling & UKERC

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WholeSEM Annual Energy Modelling Conference, 8-9 July 2014

The UK Energy Research Centre

The UK Centre for ...

- Policy-relevant
- Independent
- Excellent
- Interdisciplinary
- Energy systems

... research and engagement





UKERC and Energy Modelling

Process models of bioenergy crop yields

UK Transport Carbon Model

Simulation accounting model of domestic energy

Ecosystem models (e.g. marine renewable impacts)

Combined gas & electricity model (CGen)

Energy systems models (MARKAL and TIMES)

EU Electricity model

Multi-region I/O model

Water implications of energy systems: WaterGap model



UKERC and Energy Modelling



UKERC Research Report



The UK energy system in 2050:

Comparing Low-Carbon, Resilient Scenarios





An Energy Insight briefing paper

Carbon Emission Accounting – Balancing the books for the UK

Summary

- Nearly 20 years of climate change policy has failed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions linked to economic activity in the UK.
- Although the UK has met its Kyoto obligations, this has been achieved largely by outsourcing production and relying on importing consumer products from above to meet growing consumer demand. As UK consumer demand has continued to grow, so have GHG emissions embedded in imported goods.
- If the UK is to measure its overall contribution to changes in global GHG emissions, consumer emission accounting offers a sound method for attributing GHG emissions.
- Increased transfer of low-carbon technologies to producer countries, even when technology transfer does not form part of any international GHG emissions reduction agreement, will help those countries to reduce their emissions and thereby contribute to a true global reduction.
- "Framework conditions" to encourage sustainable consumption might involve government intervention in areas such as prices, providing infrastructure for a sustainable lifestyle, and public engagement.

Greenhouse gas emissions: is hitting the targets enough?

As the UK has already met its Kysto obligations, it appears to be a leader in the effort to curb greenhouse gas (GHK) emissions. But all is not what it seems. The Kyoto Protocol reductions only take into account "territorial emissions", or GHK emissions generated within a country. Emissions related to international silippina, aviation and the embedded emissions in imported goods and services are excluded from the calculations.

This accounting procedure hides the fact that the reduction in UK GHG emissions has been achieved mainly by outsourcing production and meeting the increasing demand for consumer products by imports from abroad. It also reveals that the UK has failed to decouple economic growth from GHG emissions. As a regul increasing UK demand for consumer goods and services means GHG "imports" will also increase. There are no binding agreements to regulate this growth. Following the 2010 UK ICHIAC theory imports will be conference in Cancium, Mexico, this UKRIAC Emery Implifs paper, based on research by Porlessor John Berrett (University of Leeds) and has view of the UK to achieve a "treat" reduction in GHG emissions.

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UK Energy Strategies Under Uncertainty

Synthesis Report



UKERC Phase 3: key features

Shift to a 'hub and challenge' model

UKERC phase 3 'hub' (£14m) includes:

- Core headquarters (HQ) functions, including activities on behalf of UK energy research community as a whole
- Core 'whole systems' research programme, structured into six problem-focused themes
- Flexible research fund (~£4m): open calls for proposals, overseen by independent Research Committee

Additional 'Research Challenges' will be commissioned separately. The first Challenge has been announced.



Building on the last 10 years ...

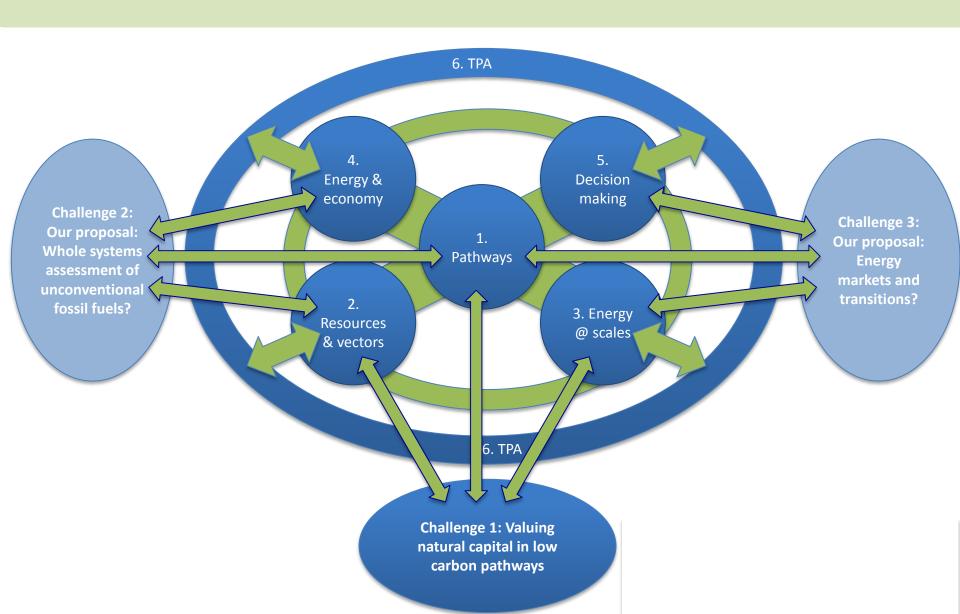
Phase 1: What does a decarbonised the UK energy system in 2050 look like? [UKERC 2050]

Phase 2: Making it happen: how can decarbonisation by 2050 be achieved? [Uncertainties / Global projects]

Phase 3: The UK energy transition in an uncertain world: challenges and trade-offs [Pathways]



UKERC Phase 3 research programme



Modelling and UKERC phase 3

Continue model diversity, with integration where appropriate

Integrating models & areas of quantitative analysis, e.g.

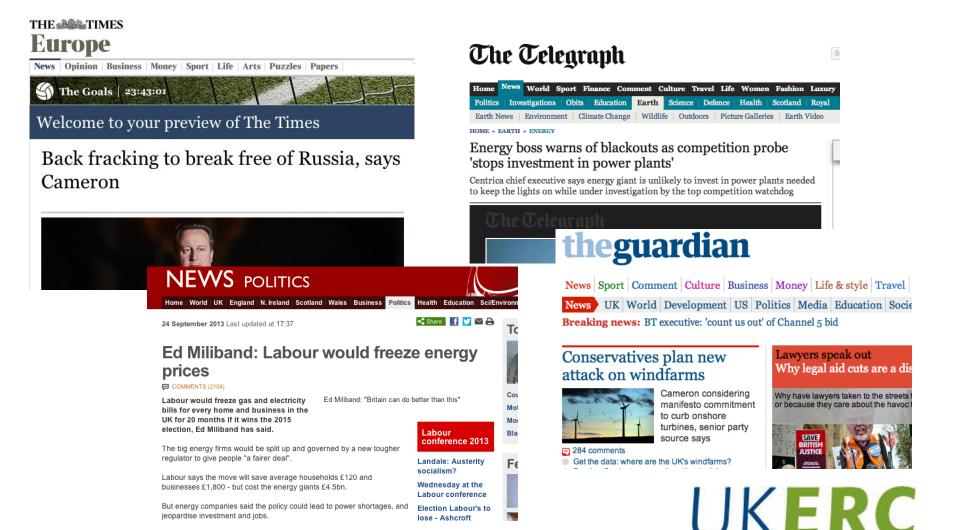
- Developing links between energy systems and macro-economic models (themes 2 and 4)
- Improving the spatial and temporal detail in national energy systems models (themes 2 and 3)

Bridging disciplinary and methodological divides, e.g.

- Development of qualitative and quantitative UK energy pathways
- Further research on unconventional fossil fuels, combining modelling and geopolitical analysis from economic geography
- Using detailed qualitative research on Local Authorities and energy to inform energy systems modelling
- Bridging (and integrating?) perspectives on energy demand



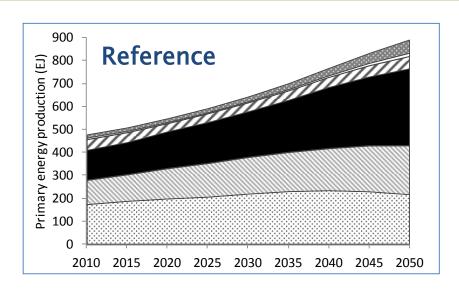
UK energy pathways: exploring uncertainty

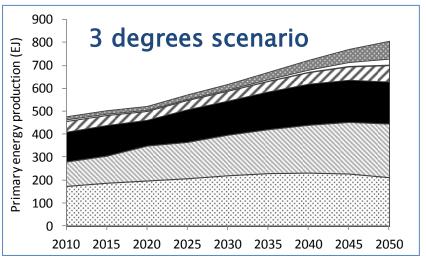


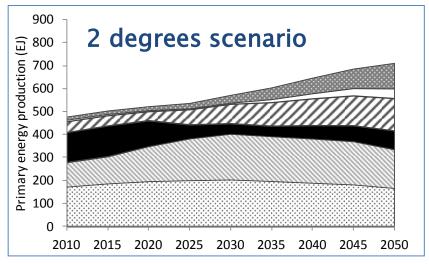
lose - Ashcroft

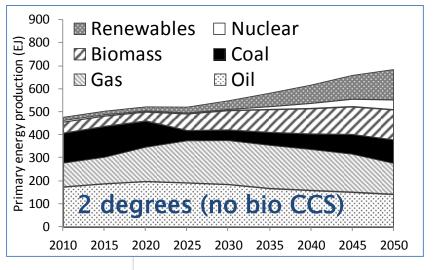
jeopardise investment and jobs.

UK energy pathways: building on UKERC phase 2









UK energy pathways

Some key features and challenges:

- Exploring UK implications of global energy pathways with different climate impacts
- Developing narratives and qualitative analysis alongside quantitative modelling of global / UK energy pathways
- Drawing on / integrating research from across UKERC phase 3 research programme (and beyond)
- Exploring the 'whole system', including social, environmental and political dimensions of change



UKERC

Thanks

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