

# Modelling of Baltic region energy development scenarios

Dr. Egidijus Norvaiša

Lithuanian Energy Institute, Kaunas, Lithuania

[Egidijus.Norvaisa@lei.lt](mailto:Egidijus.Norvaisa@lei.lt)

Arvydas Galinis, Lithuanian Energy Institute , Kaunas, Lithuania, [Arvydas.Galinis@lei.lt](mailto:Arvydas.Galinis@lei.lt)

Janis Rekis, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia, [janis.rekis@gmail.com](mailto:janis.rekis@gmail.com)

Agris Auce, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia, [a@aa.lv](mailto:a@aa.lv)

Wojciech Jaworski, National Centre for Nuclear Research, Warsaw, Poland, [wojciech.jaworski@ncbj.gov.pl](mailto:wojciech.jaworski@ncbj.gov.pl)

Cagatay Ipbüker, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia, [cagatay@ut.ee](mailto:cagatay@ut.ee)

Alan H. Tkaczyk, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia, [alan@ut.ee](mailto:alan@ut.ee)

**IAEE 2019**

***HEC Montréal, Canada, May 29 – June 1, 2019***

# Contents

- Background data
- Methods
- Modelling of wind
- Results
- Conclusions

# Organization of work

Regional cooperation project

**“Baltic Region Initiative for Long Lasting Innovative Nuclear Technologies (BRILLIANT)”**

Euratom (HORIZON 2020) <http://balticbrilliantproject.eu>

coordinated by Lithuanian Energy institute (2015-2018).



**Objective:** Analysis of long-term energy development scenarios (including nuclear)

**Experts of 4 countries were involved :**

- University of Tartu – Estonia
- Latvias Universitate – Latvia
- Lithuanian Energy Institute – Lithuania
- National Centre for Nuclear Research - Poland



# Background: Map

Estonia 

Population 1.3 mln

Area 45.3 thous. km<sup>2</sup>

Latvia 

Population 2.0 mln

Area 64.6 thous. km<sup>2</sup>

Lithuania 

Population 2.8 mln

Area 65.3 thous. km<sup>2</sup>

Poland 

Population 37.9 mln

Area 312 thous. km<sup>2</sup>

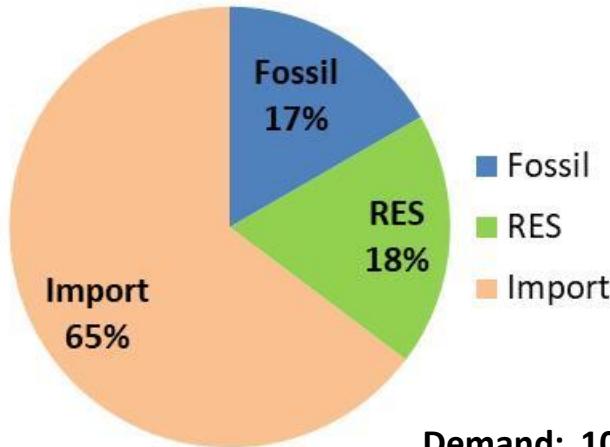


# Background: Main power interconnections



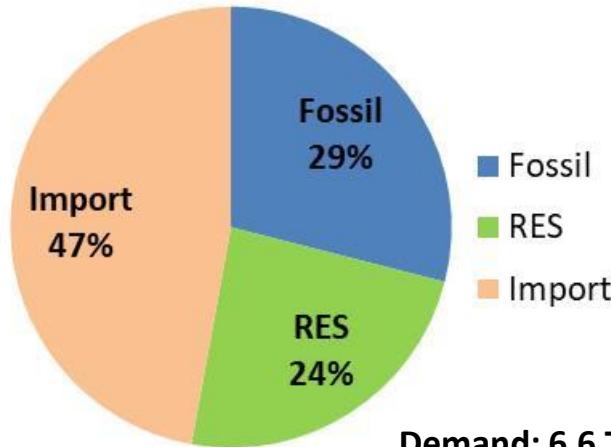
# Background: power balance 2014

Lithuania



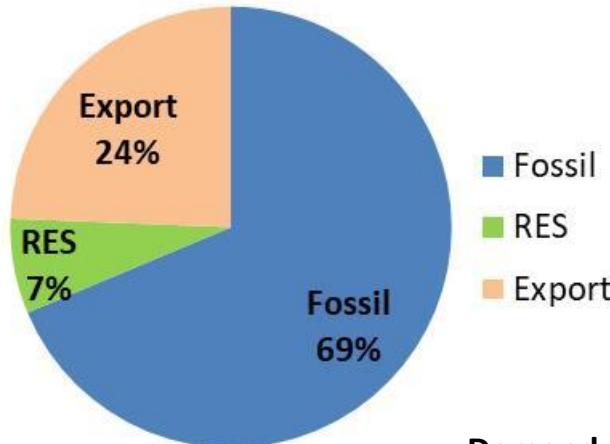
Demand: 10.1 TWh

Latvia



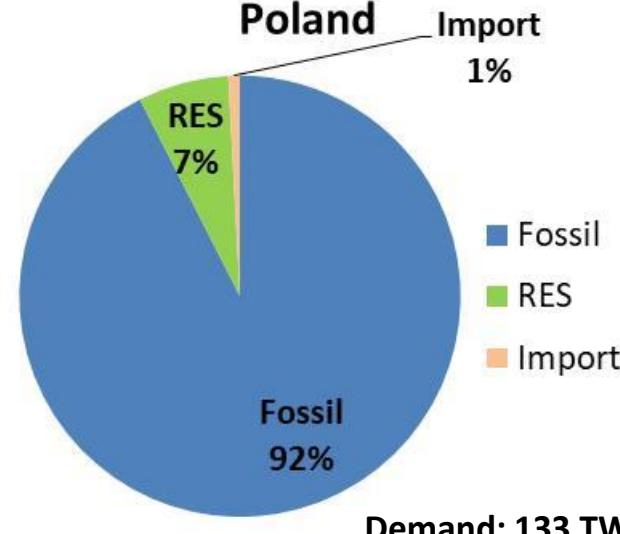
Demand: 6.6 TWh

Estonia



Demand: 8 TWh

Poland



Demand: 133 TWh

# Methods

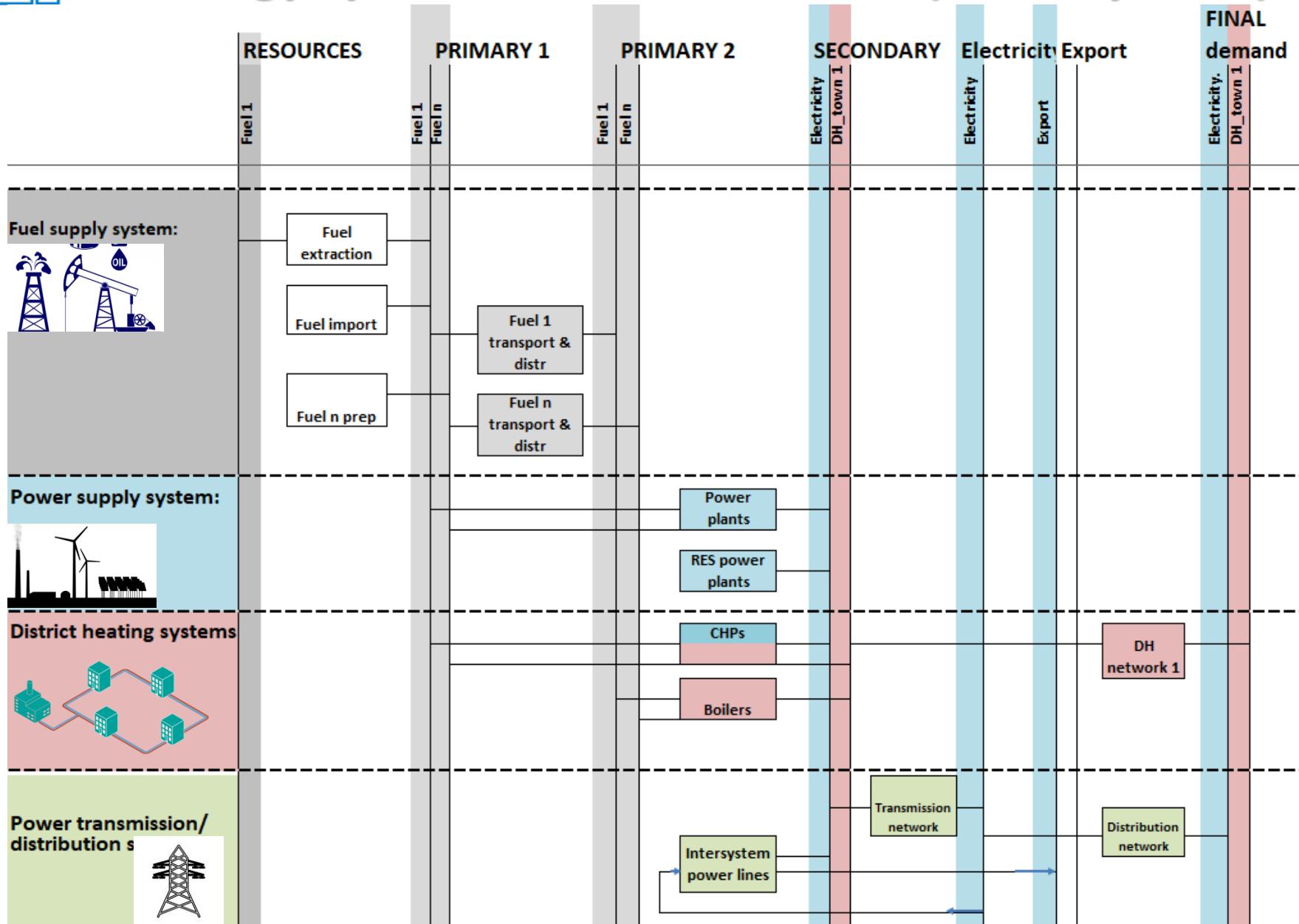
- Bottom-up techno-economic modelling tool

MESSAGE: *Model for Energy Supply Strategy*

*Alternatives and their General Environmental Impact*

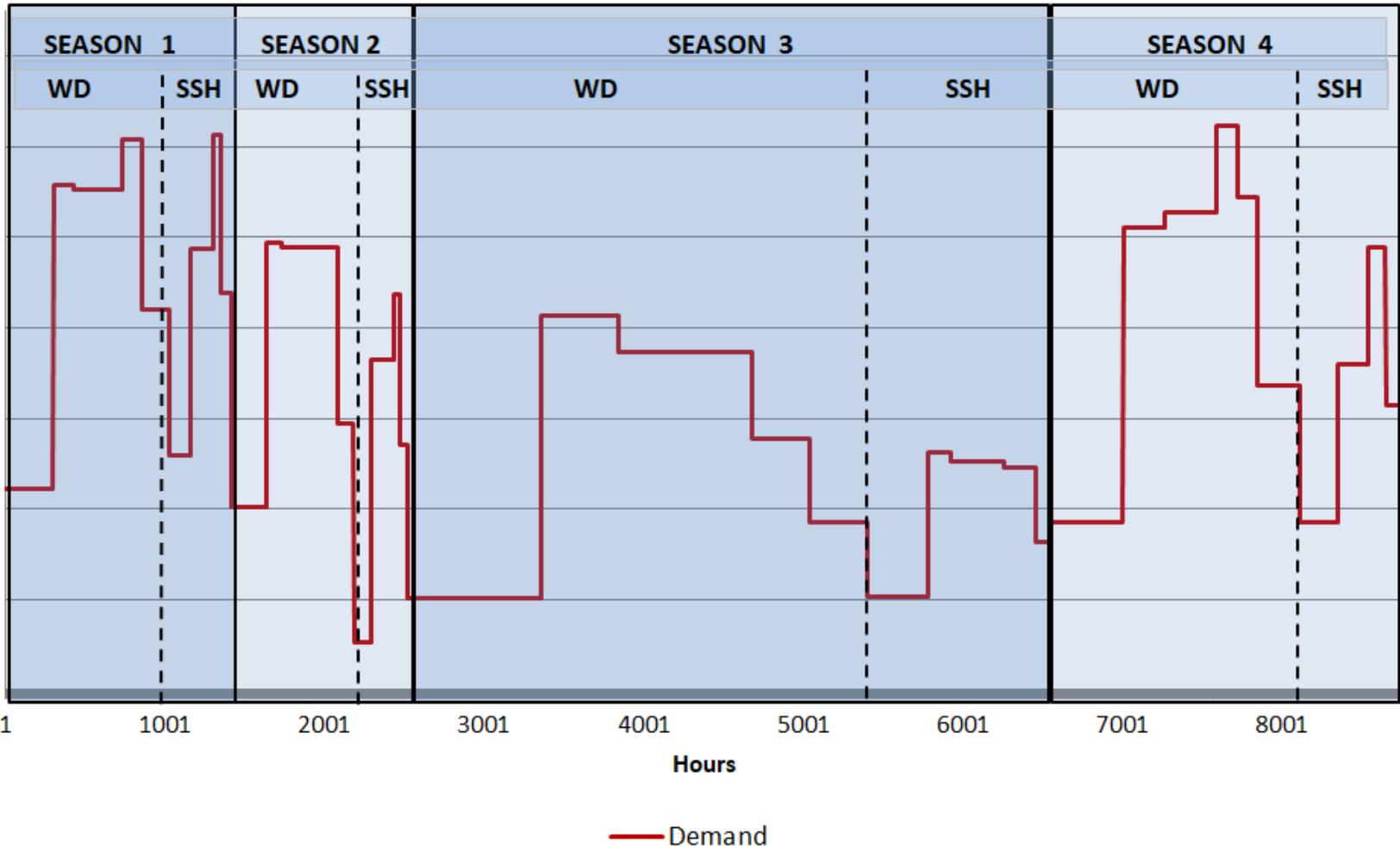
- Country energy models were hard-linked into the multiregional model (including Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Polish energy systems).
- Planning horizon: 2050

# Energy system scheme elements (Country level)



# Temporal representation

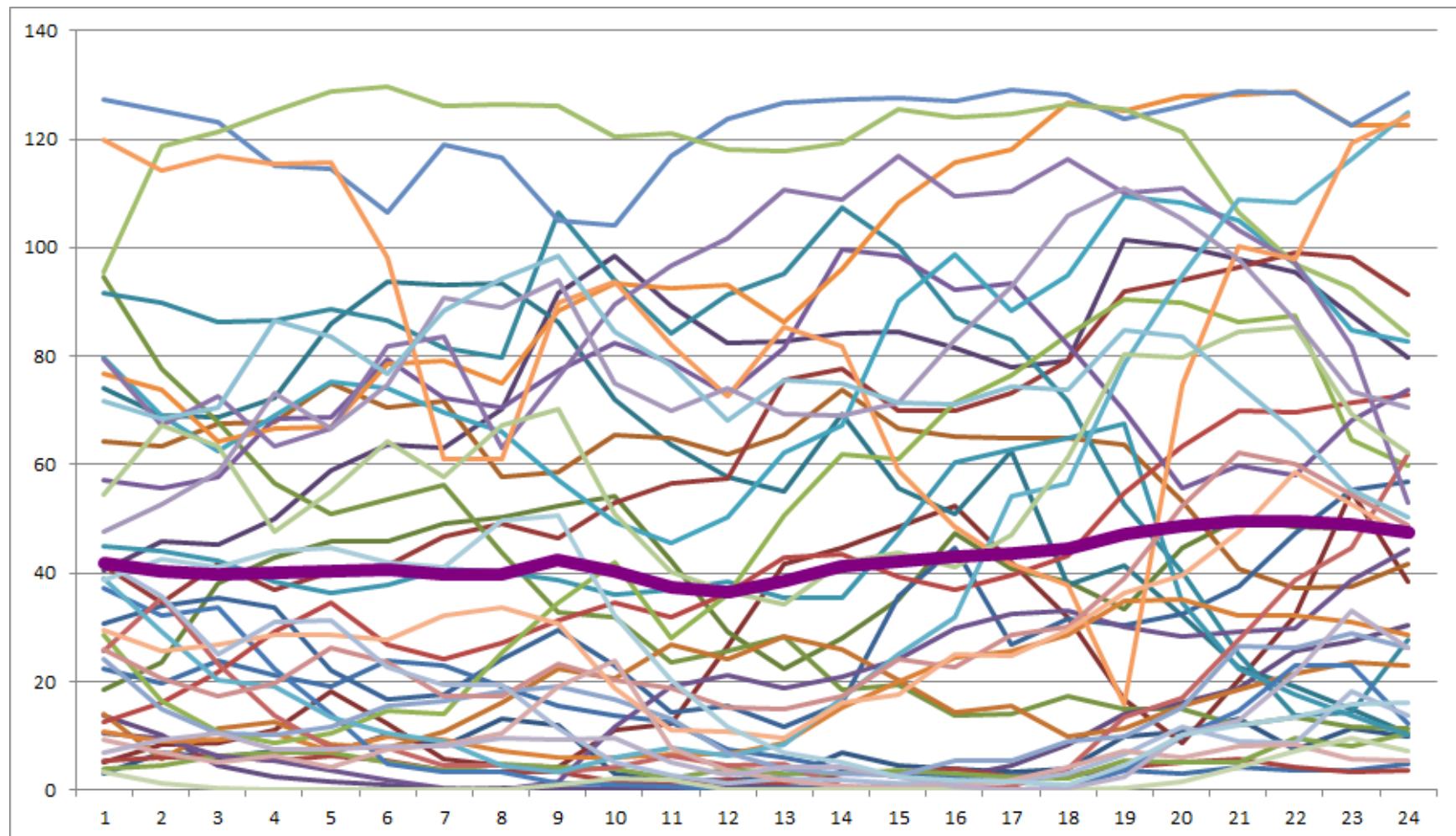
## Electricity demand representation



Time slices: 38

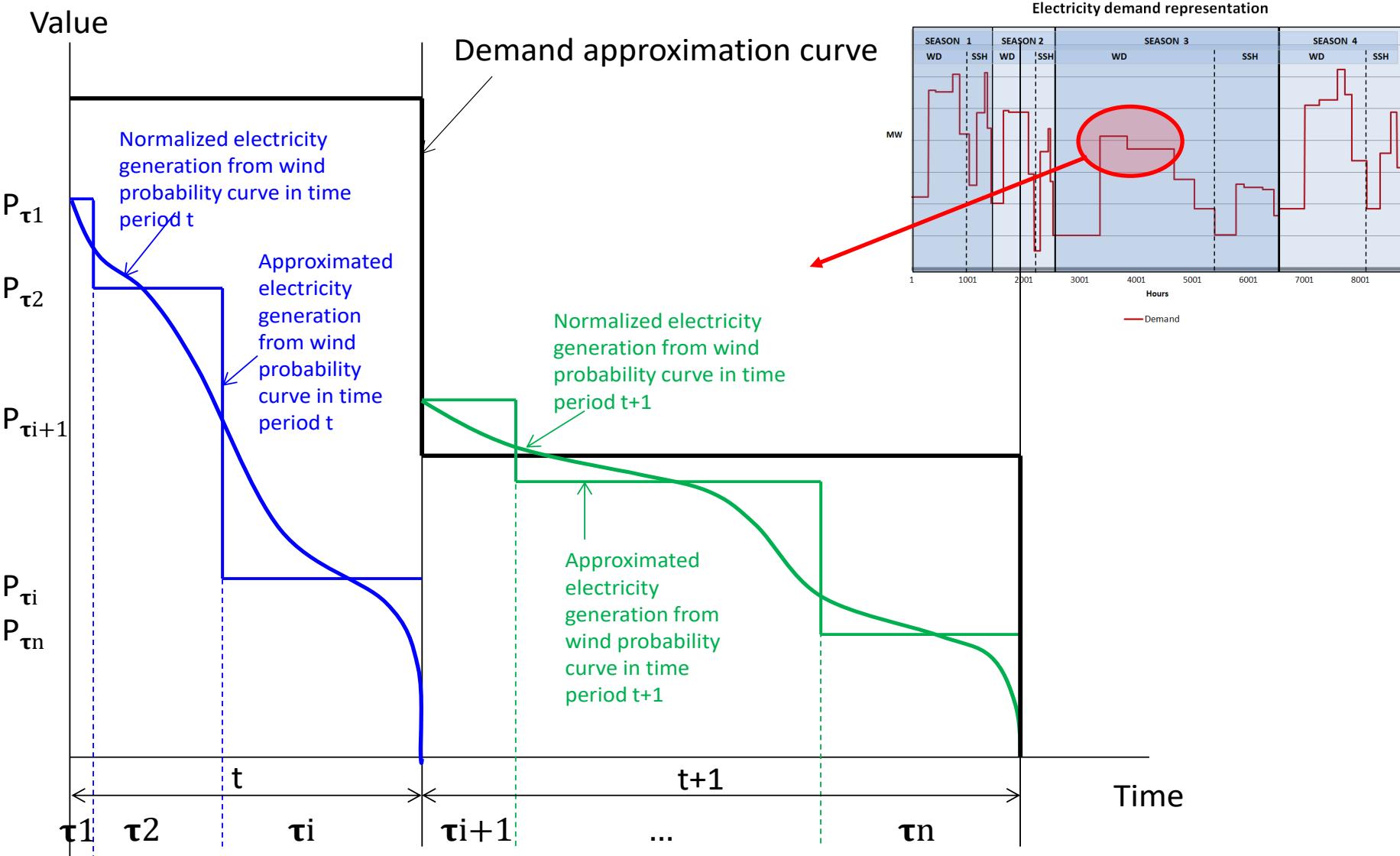
Time period: 2013 – 2050

# Assessment of wind power resource



Hourly wind variation in Lithuania January/February

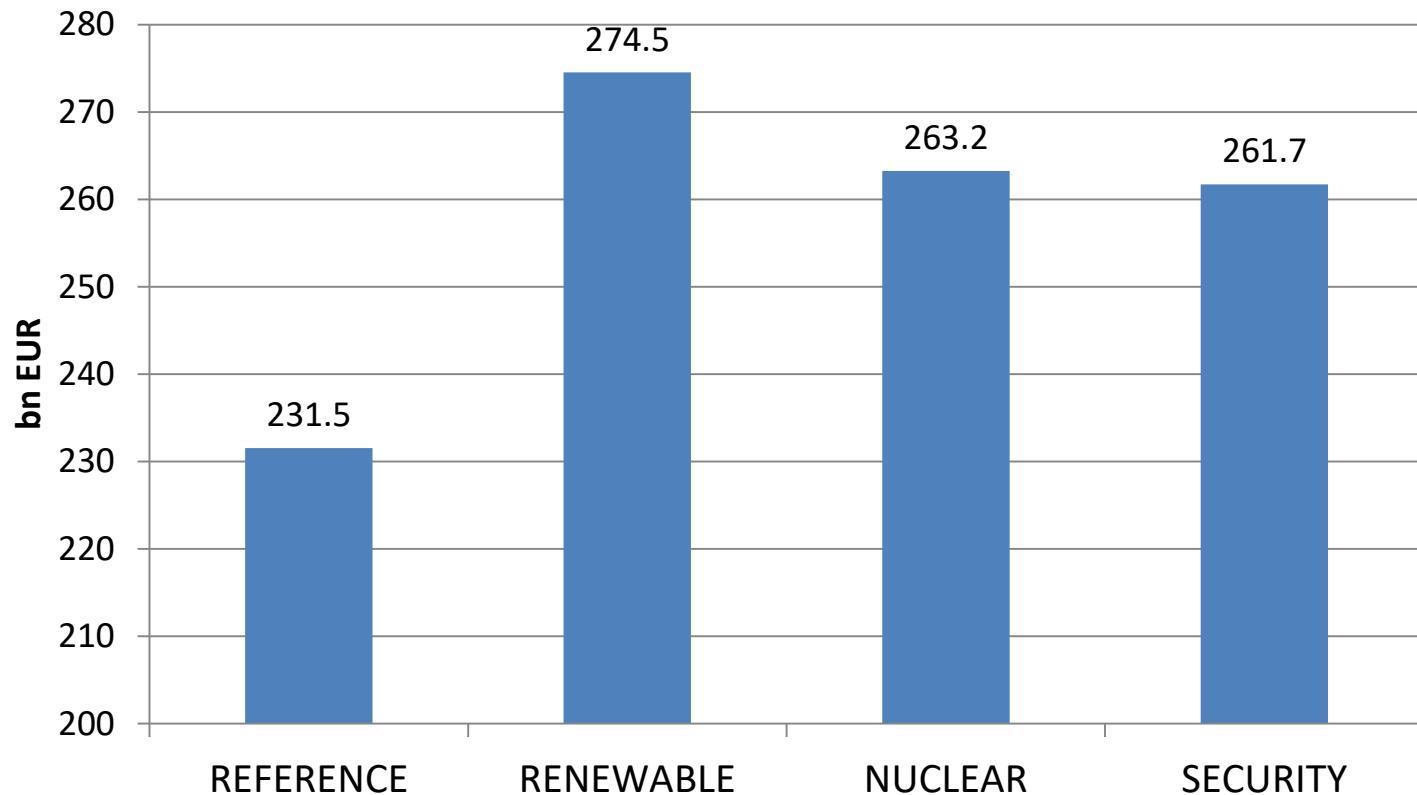
# Representation of wind power generation



# Scenarios

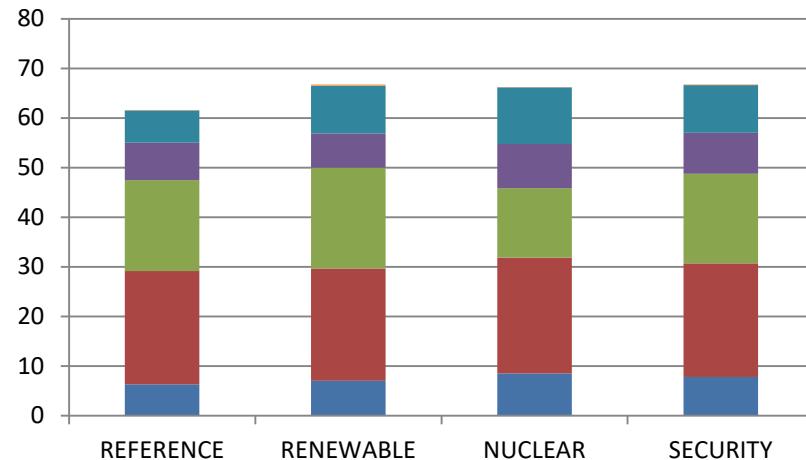
Parameters in the model	<i>REFERENCE</i>	<i>RENEWABLE</i>	<i>SECURITY</i>	<i>NUCLEAR</i>
CO2 price	5-25 EUR/t	5-100 EUR/t		5-25 EUR/t
Nuclear PP (LITHUANIA)		Optimization		1.38 GW (Forced construction)
Nuclear PP (POLAND)		Optimization		6 GW (Forced construction)
Required installed capacity	Not specified (Optimization)	100% of peak		Not specified (Optimization)
Other parameters and assumptions		No changes		

# Total discounted cost of Regional energy systems operation and development in 2014-2050

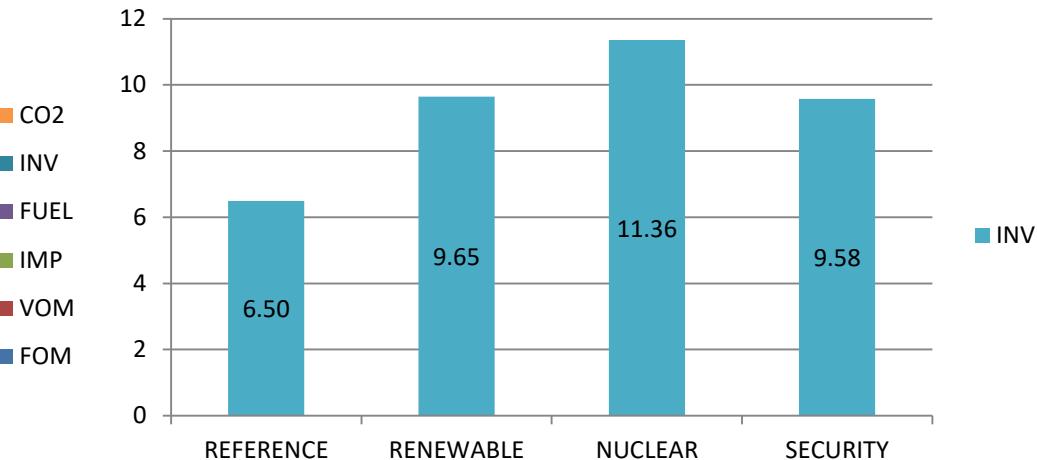


# Total Costs and investments 2014-2050, bn EUR

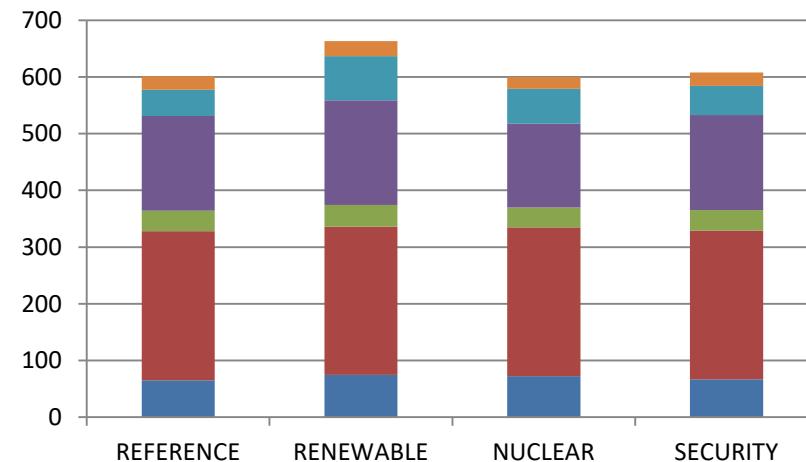
**Costs. LITHUANIA**



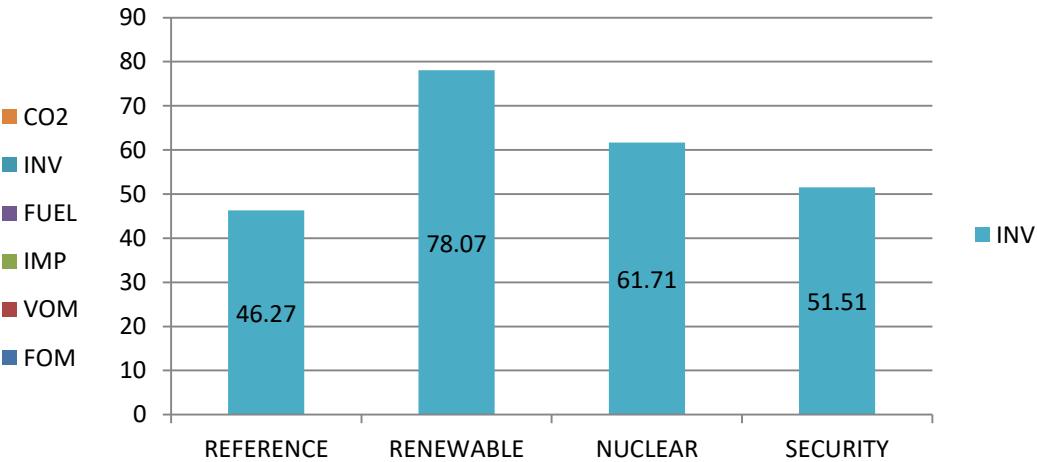
**Investments. LITHUANIA**



**Costs. POLAND**

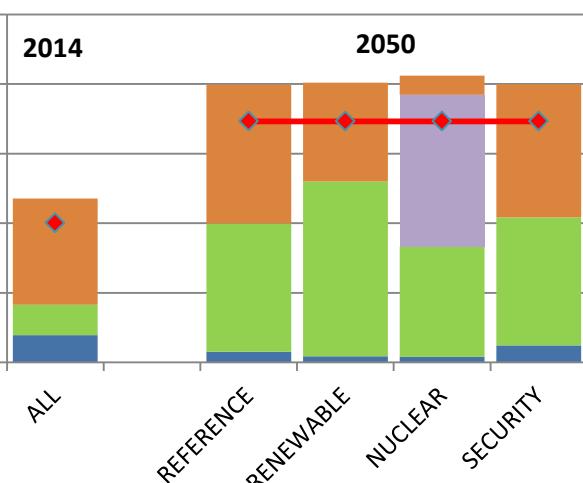


**Investments. POLAND**



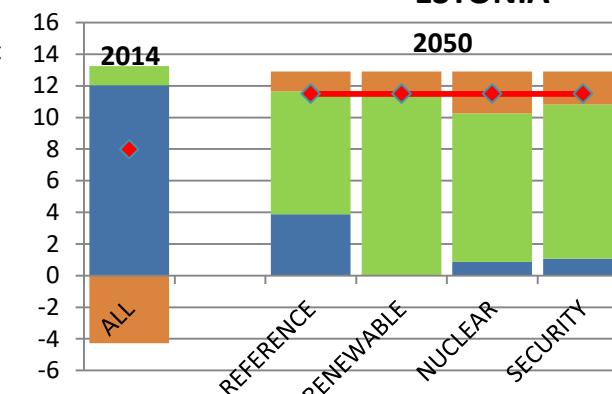
# Electricity supply, TWh

LITHUANIA



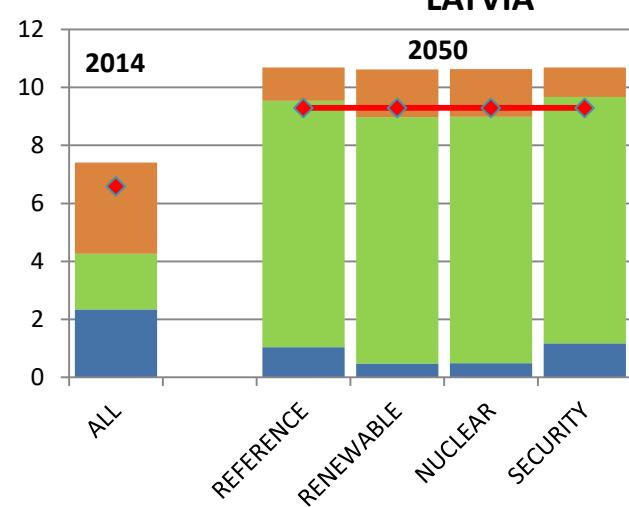
- Trade balance (import + / Export -)
- Nuclear
- RES
- Fossil
- ◆ Demand

ESTONIA



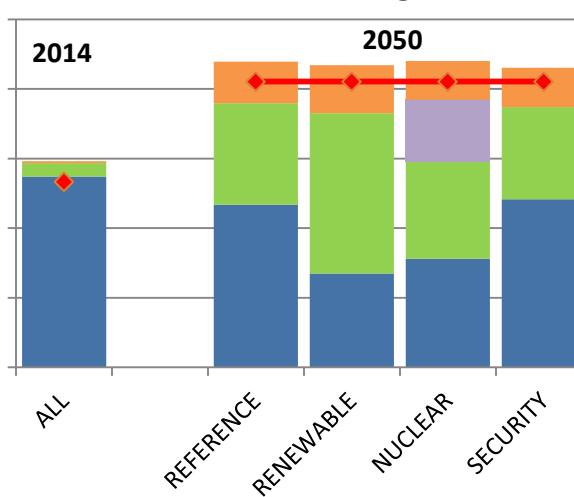
- Trade balance (import + / Export -)
- Nuclear
- RES
- Fossil

LATVIA



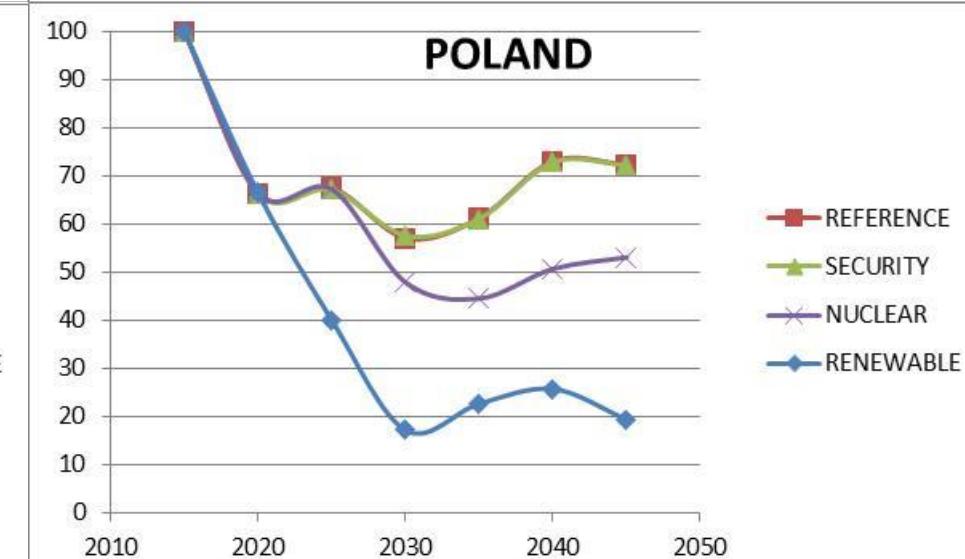
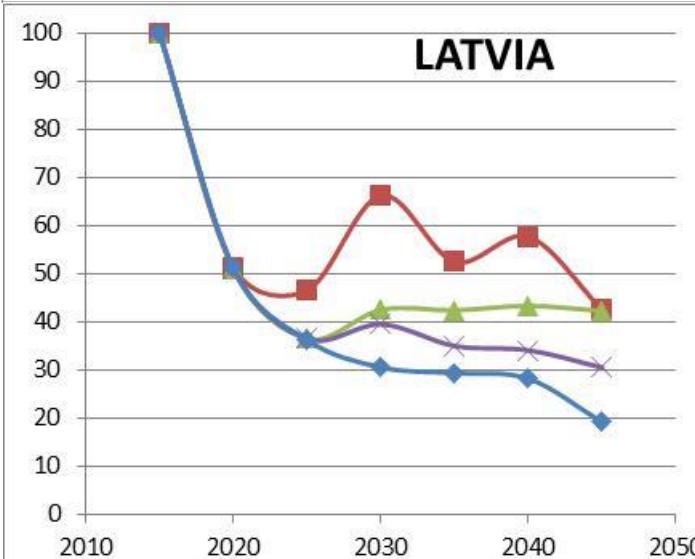
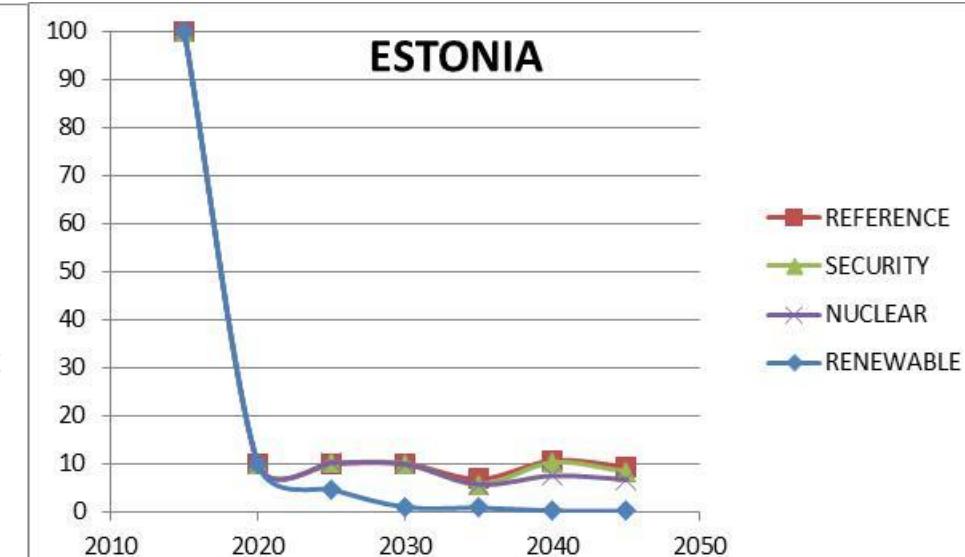
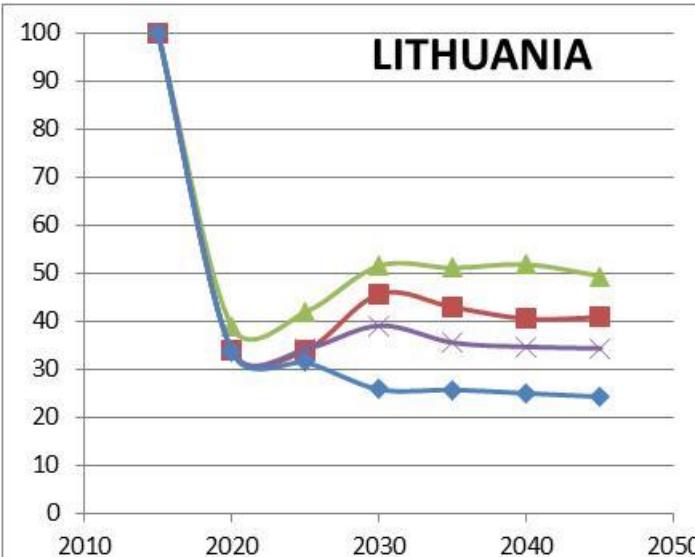
- Trade balance (import + / Export -)
- Nuclear
- RES
- Fossil
- ◆ Demand

POLAND



- Trade balance (import + / Export -)
- Nuclear
- RES
- Fossil

# CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (from energy generation), %



# CONCLUSIONS

## Trends for all scenarios:

- The electricity generation shifts towards renewable energy.
- The nuclear units in Lithuania and Poland are not constructed  
(it is forced construction in the case of NUCLEAR scenario)
- Electricity import to the region increases, export decreases
- CO2 emissions from electricity and heat generation decreases by 30-80% in the Region (depending on scenario).

# THANK YOU



[Egidijus.Norvaisa@lei.lt](mailto:Egidijus.Norvaisa@lei.lt)

[www.lei.lt](http://www.lei.lt)

[www.balticbrilliantproject.eu](http://www.balticbrilliantproject.eu)

