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Managing the Energy Trilemma in the Philippines

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- My co-authors (AJ and Chryst)**
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- EU, for supporting the ASEP-CELLs project**

What is the Energy Trilemma?

Figure 3: The Trilemma dimensions

ENERGY SECURITY

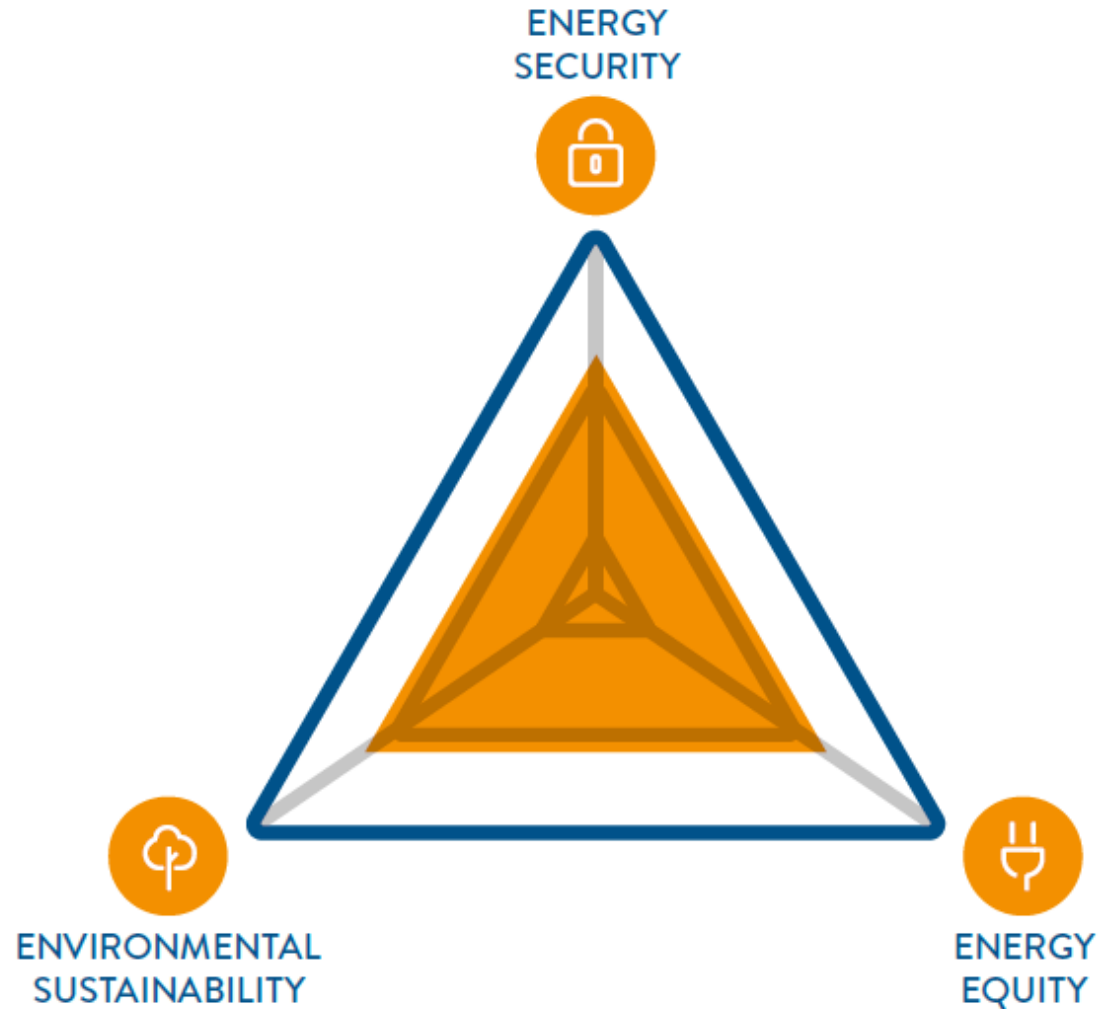
Reflects a nation's capacity to meet current and future energy demand reliably, withstand and bounce back swiftly from system shocks with minimal disruption to supplies.

ENERGY EQUITY

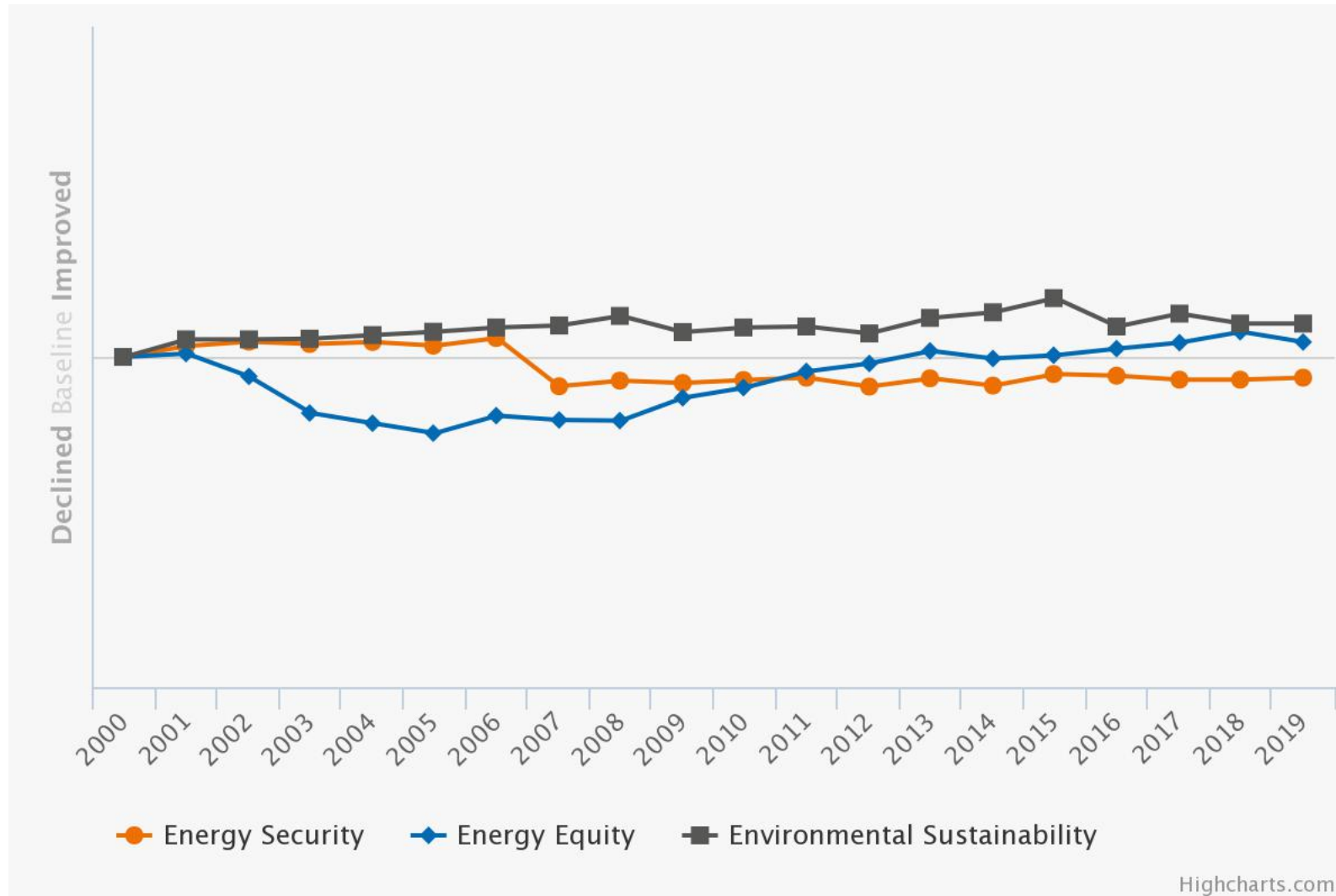
Assesses a country's ability to provide universal access to affordable, fairly priced and abundant energy for domestic and commercial use.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY OF ENERGY SYSTEMS

Represents the transition of a country's energy system towards mitigating and avoiding potential environmental harm and climate change impacts.



Energy trilemma in the Philippines, World Energy Council framework (PH is 94th out of 128 in managing trilemma)



Contribution of ASEP-CELLs

- Sharpen the framework of trade-offs and synergies
- Dealing with components of Energy Security as defined by IEA:
 - **Autarky** (self-sufficiency)
 - **Price** (relates to affordability, indirectly to accessibility)
 - **Supply**
 - **Sustainability** (measured by carbon emissions)
- Manage the Trilemma by providing a mechanism to evaluate policy options
- NOTE: Supply is proxied by the Capacity Reserve Margin = $(\text{Total generation capacity} - \text{peak load}) / \text{peak load} \%$

Framework: Welfare Function

- Welfare Function: $W = AT^\alpha P^\beta S^\gamma C^\delta$
- Different policy options yield different values of AT, P, S and C and therefore different values of W
- Choose policy option that yields highest W
- Problem: How to determine the parameters α , β , γ , δ ?
- Answer: Revealed preference of the DoE Secretary, apply Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) e.g. the Analytical Hierarchy Process

Example

	α	β	γ	δ
Secretary 1	0.42	0.12	0.28	0.18
Secretary 2	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

$$W = AT^\alpha \left(\frac{1}{P}\right)^\beta S^\gamma \left(\frac{1}{C}\right)^\delta$$

Relevant Welfare Function

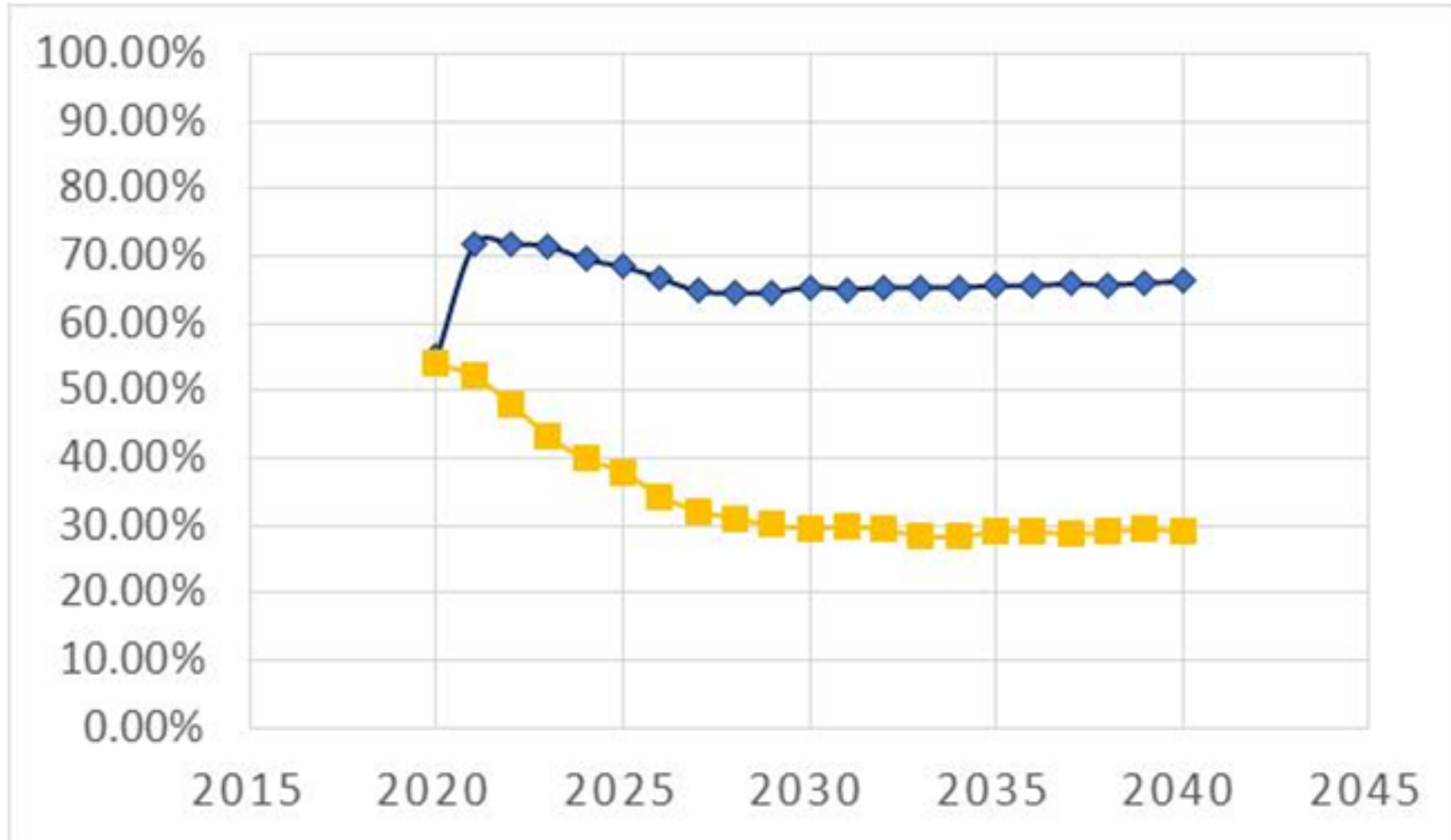
Generate values of the key variables (AT, P, S, C)

For this study, PLEXOS Software is used; the model incorporates trade-offs and synergies

Time horizon: 2020-2040

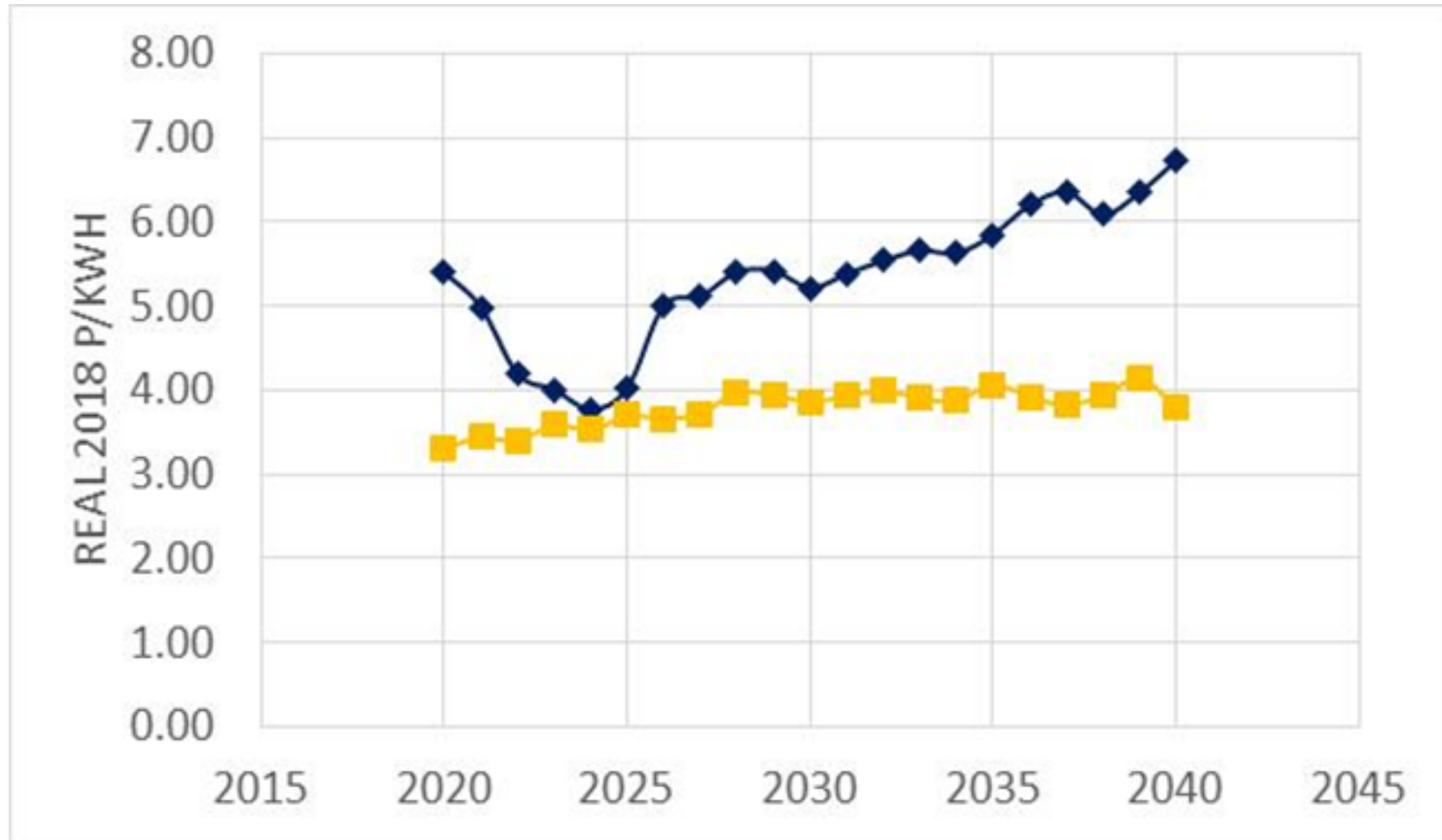
Note: In the charts, yellow is the baseline

Impact of Carbon Tax (100% SCC) on Autarky Levels

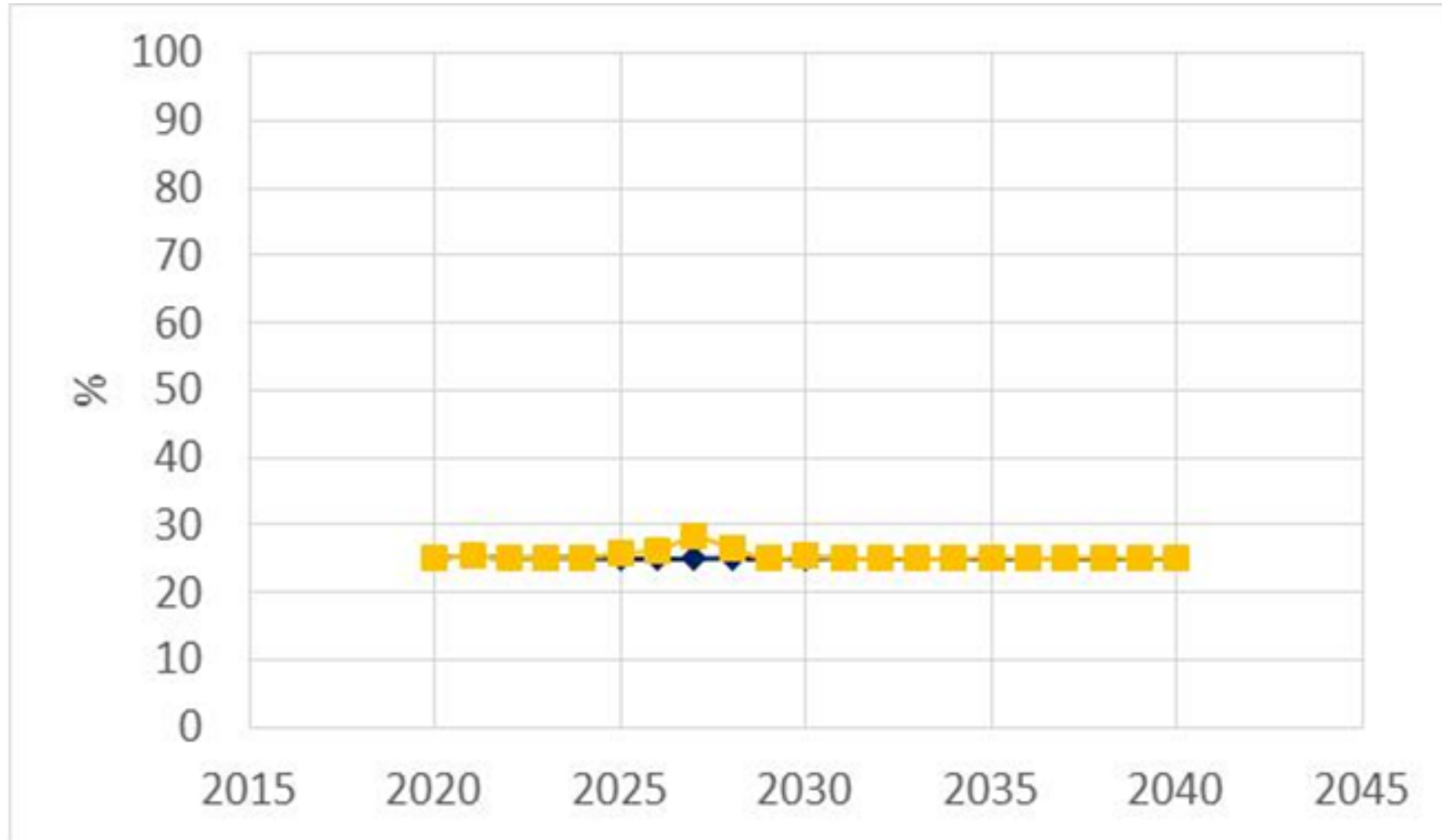


Confidential

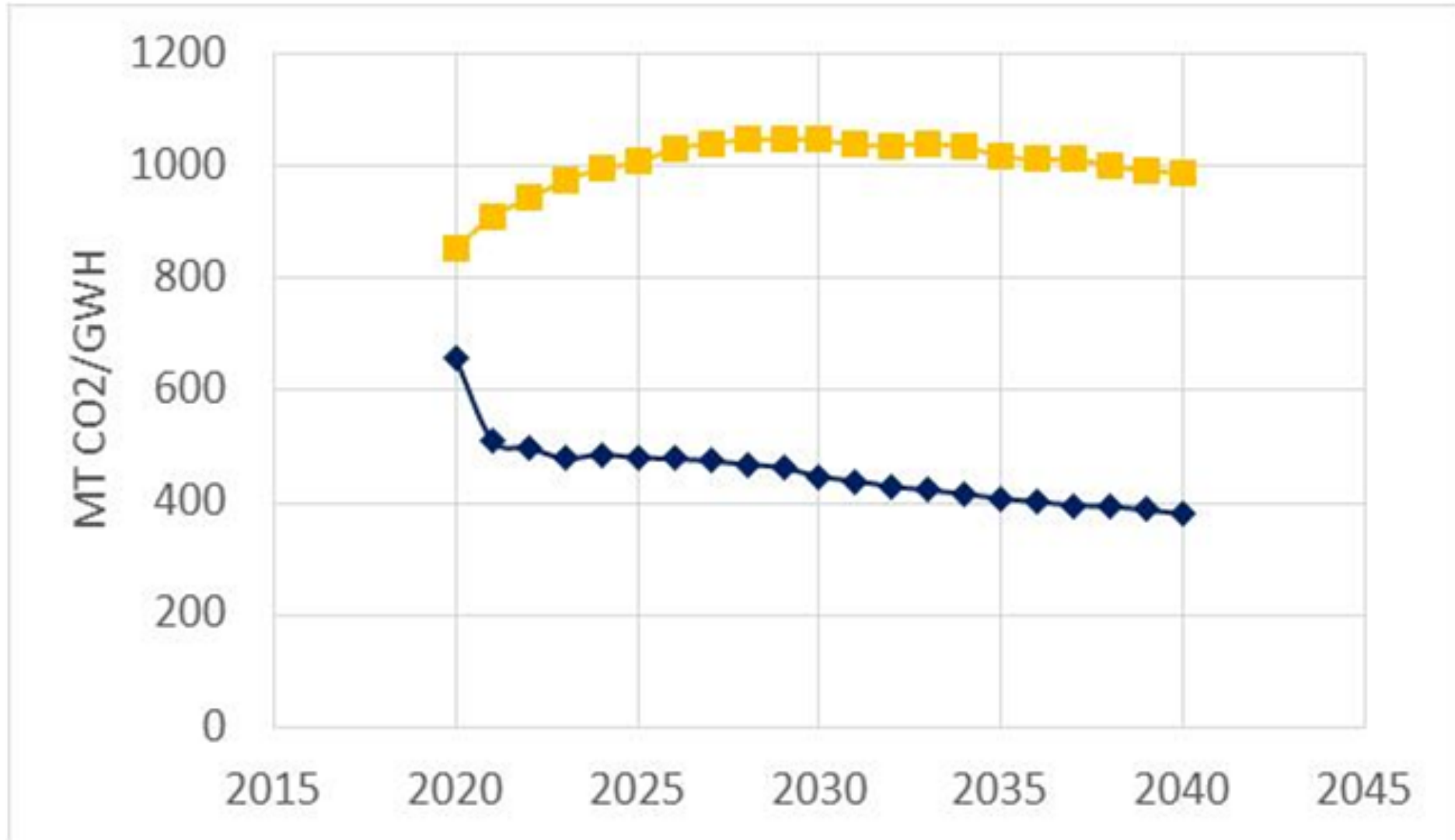
Impact of Carbon Tax (100% SCC) on Price P/kWh



Impact of Carbon Tax (100% SCC) on Capacity Reserve Margin %



Impact of Carbon Tax (100% SCC) on Carbon Intensity MTCO_2/GWh



Comparison of Welfare for Market-based and Carbon tax scenario

	α	β	γ	δ
Secretary 1	0.42	0.12	0.28	0.18
Secretary 2	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Secretary 3	0	1	0	0

	Market Based Scenario	Scenario with Carbon Tax
Secretary 1	0.0832	0.2362
Secretary 2	0.0912	0.2230
Secretary 3	0.6892	0.2791

How are the weights of Secretary 3 obtained?

**Answer: These are the weights that maximize welfare under market based scenario:
 $\alpha^*, \beta^*, \gamma^*, \delta^*$ (obtained through simulation-based optimization)**

Secretary 1 and Secretary 2 will impose the carbon tax. Secretary 3 will not.

Do the results indicate that Secretary 3 should head the DoE?

Answer: Not at all. Straightforward to imagine a scenario with another set of parameters and values of the variables that yield a higher W.

The parameters are generally decided by preferences of society. The welfare function is a mechanism to rank different policies (given the parameters)

Note: What the results indicate is that if society prefers a market based approach then the optimum set of parameters is $\alpha=\delta=\gamma=0$ and $\beta = 1$.

Future Direction of Research

- Given parameters of W , what would be the values of AT , P , S and C to maximize W ? What policy variables can be adjusted to get these optimal values?
- Incorporate accessibility directly
- Link the simulation model to economic variables such as GDP and poverty incidence to obtain a more comprehensive welfare function
- Demonstrate how greater energy efficiency will improve all components of energy security

감사합니다

Maraming Salamat!!!

Terima Kasih

ขอบคุณครับ

ありがとう

धन्यवाद

Cảm ơn rất nhiều

ຂອບໃຈຫລາຍໆ

謝謝你。

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ကျေးဇူးတင်ပါတယ်။

THANK YOU !!!