

# Integrated Resource and Resilience Planning - IRRP

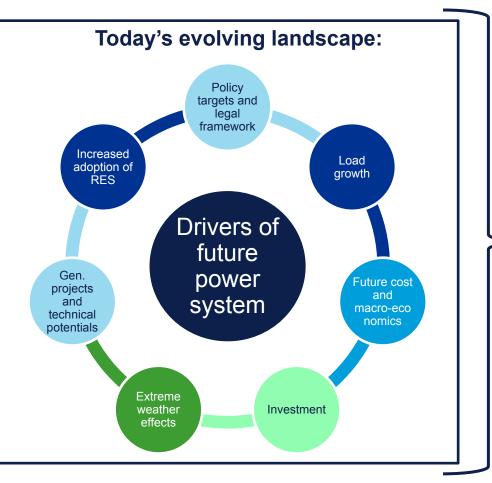
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# Setting the scene

#### **Integrated Resource Planning – IRP:**

- Traditional approach: Primarily focuses on supply-side resources and grid infrastructure to meet projected demand at least cost
- **Limitation:** Often excludes demand-side considerations.
- Challenges today: Existing planning tools and strategies are insufficient for modern needs.
- Future outlook: Requires more comprehensive and adaptive planning methods.



Integrated
Resource
and
Resilience
Planning
(IRRP)



## Resource adequacy & resiliency in IRRP

#### **Resource adequacy**

- Aim is to reduce loss of load
- Associated with contingency events that have low impact and high probability of occurring
- Metrics: Deterministic and/or probabilistic approach
- Commonly taken into account in resource planning

#### Resiliency

- Aim is to prepare for and recover from unexpected events that cannot be avoided
- Associated with extreme events of high impact and low probability of occurring
- More challenging to account for since these events rarely occur but can potentially result in huge economic losses
- Usually not taken into account in resource planning



### Key components of IRRP framework

Planning goals and strategies

Approach and methodology

Resource adequacy criteria

Risk and resilience planning

Planning horizon and iterative process

Stakeholder engagement and governance

# Key benefits of developing Regional IRRP

Comprehensive energy planning

Proactive problem-solving approach

Cost efficiency

Stronger transmission investment cases

Climate resilience

Investment & green financing

**Enhanced stability** 



# Thank you

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