



EViews – IHS 1st User Meeting

Global Commodity Markets - Scenarios, Prices and Forecasts - Focus on Energy

Quantifying macroeconomic, ecologic and energetic effects: Simulation model of the (Upper) Austrian economy with main emphasis on energy - MOVE

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Senior Researcher at the Energy Institute, Department of Energy Economics

Frankfurt, 22nd October 2014

Energy Institute: Focus on working fields

E Last three years: participation in **approximately 90 projects**

- own research
- contract research
- public funded research
- Strength: **multidisciplinary knowledge** of more than one scientific field in energy research (economics, law, technics, sociology)
- © combination of these three core disciplines allows **comprehensive analyses** and accounts for all aspects of future-oriented energy topics
- Special focus an macro-perspective: integration of macroeconomic effects/welfare effects of certain technologies, actions, services, productions, systems,...

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- Macro-econometric modeling (of energy markets)
- Comparative technology evaluation with Life Cycle Assessment and Product Sustainability Assessment methodologies

Energy Institute: Focus on working fields

Combination of the core disciplines (economics, law, technics, sociology) allows comprehensive analyses and accounts for all aspects of future-oriented energy topics

Recent projects

- Energy Economics

Macroeconometric modelling of the energy sector

Strategies for energy efficiency improvements

Smart Metering and consumer motivation

CO₂ abatement costs, GHG targets 2030 and emission trading systems

Fuel poverty

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Macroeconometric analyses

- Quantitative macroeconomic analyses: Evaluation of the effects of the action / shocks on classical economic indicators (GDP, employees, private consumption, investment, etc.).
- In the analyses covers not only primary effects but also dynamic and second- and third-round effects.

Carteam:

- Martin Baresch, Economist & Statistician, Researcher
- Sebastian Goers, Economist, Senior Researcher
- Friedrich Schneider, Economist, Head of the Department of Energy Economics & Professor at the Institute of Economics at the Johannes Kepler University of Linz
- © Robert Tichler, *Economist, Deputy Executive Director of the Energy Institute*



Macroeconometric analyses

Contract Provide the Model Move (2004 to 2009)



Quantifying macroeconomic, ecologic and energetic

<u>effects:</u> Simulation model of the (Upper) Austrian economy with main emphasis on energy – **MOVE**

- The main emphasis lies on energy which enables comprehensive and complex studies of all aspects of the (local) energy market.
- The model was principally designed for Upper Austria, but is suitable for the entire Austrian area accounting for special structural characteristics.
- MOVE was already applied in several regional and national projects (financed e.g. by the Austrian Climate and Energy Fund, regional institutions and energy providers) particularly for the economic analysis of energy and environment related



Basic Procedure of MOVE

- Integration of all regressions and all identities in an overall model
- Solution of the overall model by **EViews** (Gauss-Seidel algorithm)
- Illustration of a business-as-usual scenario; results of simulations by MOVE are to be regarded as a departure from the business-asusual scenario



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Energy Institute, Sebastian Goers | Frankfurt, 22nd October 2014

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QUATION 2	Eq7	[a, b] $[b]$ $[$
= i_ew + i_fi + "	Eq12:	i = F(i_af, i_ct, i_ew, i_fi, i_ma, i_mi, i_pa, i_re, i_srest, i_tc, i_tr, i_tr)
_EQUATION_1	Eq13	w_af, w_ew, w_ma, w_ct, w_mi, w_tc = F(c_e_euro, cpi, dummy2002ex, e_af_dh_euro, e_af_euro, e_af_feuro, e_af_renew_euro, e_ct_dh_euro, e_ct_el_euro, e_ct_feuro
EQUATION_2	Eq19	w_srest, w_fi, w_pa, w_re, w_to, w_tr = F(cpi, dummy1999ex, gva_fi, gva_re, gva_tr, n_fi, n_pa, n_re, n_srest, n_to, u, ur)
= w_af + w_ct + "	Eq25:	w = F(w_af, w_ct, w_ew, w_fi, w_ma, w_mi, w_pa, w_re, w_srest, w_tc, w_to, w_tr)
EQUATION_2	Eq26	n_srest, n_fi, n_pa, n_re, n_to, n_tr = F(c_ne_euro, dummy1993ex, dummy1994ex, dummy1995ex, dummy1996ex, dummy1996ex, dummy1997, dummy2004ex, gdp, gva_fi, gva_pa, gva_re,
EQUATION_1	Eq32	n_ar, n_ew, n_ma, n_ct, n_mi, n_tc = F(dummy1995, dummy1995, dummy1997, dummy1997ex, gva_at, gva_ct, gva_ma, gva_m, gva_tc, ngv_desei, ngv_petroi, i_ew, n_ev
	Eq39:	$n = -1(n_{ai}, n_{c}\alpha, n_{e}w, n_{1i}, n_{1i}n_{a}, n_{1i}n_{e}, n_{1sist}, n_{1c}, n_{1}\alpha, n_{1}n_{e}, n_{1sist}, n_{1c}, n_{1}\alpha, n_{1}n_{e})$
A FOUATION 1	Eq30.	$acc = r(cp, \pi)$
/A EQUATION 2	Ea46	ava srest, ava fi, ava pa, ava re, ava to, ava tr = F(cpriv. e diesel tr. e petrol tr. e se dh euro, e se el euro, e se f euro, e se renew euro, ado austria, i fi, i pa, i re, i
/a = gva_af + gva_ "	Eq52:	gva = F(gva af, gva ct, gva ew, gva fi, gva ma, gva mi, gva pa, gva re, gva srest, gva tc, gva tc, gva tr)
JB_T_REST_EQUATION	Eq53:	pub_t_rest = F(cpriv, dummy2002ex)
)P_TREND	Eq54:	gdp_hp = F(gdp)
<pre>ip = c_ne_euro + ("</pre>	Eq55:	gdp = F(c_e_euro, c_ne_euro, i, nx_e_euro, nx_ne, pub_g)
jap = (gdp - gdp_h"	Eq56:	ygap = F(gap, gap, pp)
$J_D t_t(min) = pub_t$	Eq57:	pub_t_tmini = r(pub_t, pub_t_cred, pub_t_lest, pub_t_rest, pub_t_sna, pub_t_w)
ib trains + w	Eq59:	yu = ((indanis, w) pub teming = F(pub g adi pub t adi)
a = pub q amort	Eq60	publicity of the second s
ub q adj = pub q am "	Eq61:	pub g adj = F(pub g amont, pub g i, pub g pers, pub g realty, pub g rest, pub g ret, pub i)
$Jb_i = pub_i d + p''$	Eq62:	pub_i = F(pub_i_d, pub_i_supp)
<pre>ub_t = pub_t_cred "</pre>	Eq63:	pub_t = F(pub_t_cred, pub_t_lu, pub_t_rest, pub_t_ret, pub_t_sha, pub_t_tmin1, pub_t_w)
.ub_t_adj = + pub_t "	Eq64:	pub_t_adj = F(pub_t_lu, pub_t_rest, pub_t_ret, pub_t_sha, pub_t_w)
1_EQUATION	Eq65:	cpi = F(cpi, cpi_import, epi_priv_100, w, ygap)
OHNE ENERGIE	Eq66:	nx_ne = F(cpi, cpi world, dummy199/ex, dummy2002ex, gdp, gdp_austria)
AMBH FOLIATION	Eq68:	$c_1 = eulo - r(c_2 = eulo, cp, n, yo)$
BIOF FOUATION	Eq69	cibing = f(c,d) c el ci ambh ci el ci hydro ci wasteh ci winho dummy1996 e dh e el m el x el)
BLCOAL EQUATION	Eq70:	ci blogal = F(c blogal c coke, ci coke, e blogal e coke, m blogal ne coke)
COKE EQUATION	Eq71:	ci coke = F(c coke, ci convgas, e coke, e convgas, inv coke, m coke, x coke)
GAS_EQUATION	Eq72:	ci_gas = F(c_dh, c_el, c_gas, ci_ambh, ci_biof, ci_brcoal, ci_el, ci_hydro, ci_wasteh, ci_wipho, dummy1992ex, e_dh, e_el, e_gas, m_el, m_gas, ne_gas, pr_gas, x_el, x_gas
HYDRO_EQUATION	Eq73:	ci_hydro = F(dummy1991ex, rainfall)
WASTEH_EQUATION	Eq74:	ci_wasteh = _F(c_dh, c_el, ci_ambh, ci_biof, ci_el, ci_hydro, ci_wipho, e_dh, e_el, m_el, x_el)
VIPHO_EQUATION	Eq/5:	ci wipho = Fi (c_el, ci ambh, ci_biot, ci_gas, ci_hydro, dummy1995, e_el, p_el)
	Eq/6:	$co_{coke} = r(c_{cok}) coke_{cok}$
	Eq77:	co_convegas = F(ci_uicua, ci_uicua)
) DH FQUATION	Eq79.	co_compas = r(ci_comb ci biof ci gas ci wasteb dummy1996ex)
) REFINE EQUATION	Ea80:	co refino = F(ci fueloil co refino, dummy1997ex, dummy1998ex)
RENEW EQUATIONS	Eq81	c ambh, c biof, c fwood = F(c dh, c f, c rw ambh, c rw fwood, dummy1994ex, heatdelta, p ambh, p biof, p fwood, yd)
CARFUEL_EQUATION	Eq84	c_petrol, c_diesel = F(c_diesel, c_petrol, dummy1991ex, dummy1996ex, dummy2003ex, p_diesel, p_petrol, yd)
_carfuel = c_diesel "	Eq86:	c_carfuel = F(c_diesel, c_petrol)
OIL_GAS_EQUATIONS	Eq87	c_fueloil, c_gasoil, c_lng, c_gas = F(.c_dh, c_el, c_fw_gas, c_fw_gasoil, c_fw_lng, c_gas, c_gasoil, c_renew, dummy1994ex, dummy1995ex, dummy1996ex, dummy2001ex,
DH_EL_EQUATION	Eq91	c = 0, c = dn = r(c, t, c renew, heatdetta, p, dh, p, el, yd)
$e = c_ambn + c_bi''$	Eq93:	c e = r(c amon, c pior, c picoal, c prcoal, c prcoal, c coke, c dn, c diesel, c el, c tueloll, c twood, c gas, c gasoli, c ling, c petrol)
_e_euro = c_amon "	Eq94.	
fw_coke = c_blcoal "	Eq96:	c_m_nocar = Γ(c_hicoa, c_nocar, v_conte, c_nutruin, v_gas, c_gason, c_nng)
fw fueloil = c blc "	Eq97:	c_fw_fueloi = F(c_blocal_c_brocal_c_brocal_c_coke_c_cas_c_gas_i_c_mg)
fw gas = c blcoal "	Eq98:	c fw gas = F(c blcoal, c brcoal), c coke, c fueloil, c gasoil, c lng)
fw gasoil = c blco "	Eq99:	c fw gasoil = F(c blcoal, c brcoal, c brcoalb, c coke, c fueloil, c gas, c lng)
fw_ing = c_blcoal "	Eq100:	c_fw_Ing = F(c_blcoal, c_brcoal, c_brcoalb, c_coke, c_fueloil, c_gas, c_gasol)
	Eq101:	c_fw_rcoal = F(c_blcoal, c_coke, c_fueloil, c_gas, c_gasoil, c_lng)
_tw_rcoal = c_blcoa "	E-400	=
_tw_rcoal = c_blcoa " _renew = c_biof + "	Eq102:	c_renew = F(c_ambh, c_biol, c_iwood)
_rw_rcoal = c_blcoa " _renew = c_blof + " _rw_ambh = c_blof "	Eq102: Eq103:	$c_{\text{rew}} = F(c_{\text{biof}}, c_{\text{biof}}, c_{\text{biof}})$ $c_{\text{rw}} = F(c_{\text{biof}}, c_{\text{fwood}})$

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Characteristics of MOVE:

Number of equations:	~ 330
Number of variables	~ 542
Number of sectors (including private households)	13
Number of energy sources:	24
Preferred time frame for simulations	1-10 years

Covered energy sources:

ambient heat	combustible turf	fuel oil (heavy)	orher refinery inputs
biogenic fuel	crude oil	fuel oil (light)	petrol
brown coal	diesel	hydro power	solar and wind power
coal briquets	district heat	kerosene	stack gas
coke	electric power	liquefied gas	stone coal
coke oven gas	fire wood	natural gas	waste

<u>MOVE-Model</u>: Economic module



Source: Kollmann (2009), Tichler (2009)



<u>MOVE-Model</u>: Ecologic module



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Source: Kollmann (2009), Tichler (2009)

Economic analysis of the proposal for actions of the Upper Austrian Program "Energiezukunft 2030"

Exploring the program's "Double Dividend"

Soctor	Differences per year compared to a business-as-usual scenario					
Sector	Gross regional product [Mio. €]	Employees				
Heat	+560	+2,000				
Electricity	+220	+550				
Transport	+290	+2,600				
Total	+1,070	+5,150				

Note: minimum potentials

Source: Tichler, R. et al. (2009) , http://www.esv.or.at

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Economic impact of the construction and operation of the proposed wind farm Silventus and Munderfing



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Exploring the program's "Double Dividend"

Source: Tichler, R. et al. (2010).

Economic potentials of renewables in Austria

Quantification of economic effects by the Austria energy system's changeover from fossil to renewable energy (2000-2011)



Note: Consumption of private households = energetic + non-energetic consumption. Net exports = (energetic + non-energetic) exports – (energetic + non-energetic) imports. The compensation of lower tax revenues is disregarded in the economic effects.

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Source: Bointner et al. (2013).

Economic potentials of renewables in Austria

Quantification of economic effects by the Austria energy system's changeover from fossil to renewable energy (2000-2011)

Effects on public tax revenues

Tax revenues per year (2000-2011) – difference to business-as-usual scenario						
Tax revenue by energy consumption	- 186 m €					
Value added tax revenue by non-energetic goods	- 4 m €					
Revenues by employees	+67 m €					
Total	-123 m €					

Source: Bointner et al. (2013).

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Financial policies in the transport sector

Providing forecasts of indirect effects on economic sectors and private households in Austria due to an increase of <u>fuel prices for 1.0 €/I</u> in the EU - <u>Use of revenues</u>: deficit cover / transport based compensation



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••• Increase of fuel prices for 1.0 €/litre in Europe - Use of revenues: Transport based compensation

Note: Consumption of private households = energetic + non-energetic consumption. Net exports = (energetic + non-energetic) exports – (energetic + non-energetic) imports.

Source: Goers et al. (2014).

© Climate targets 2030

Consequences for the Austrian energy-intensive industries and the electricity and heat sector

		average values					
Reduction of GHG emissions in Europe in 2030	<u>2010-2020</u> [m € per year]	<u>2021-2030</u> [m € per year]	<u>2010-2030</u> [m € per year]	<u>2030</u> [m €]			
Change of gro	ss value added ir	n the energy-inten	sive manufacturir	ng sector			
35%	-220	-1,100	-640	-790			
40%	-310	-1,520	-880	-1,470			
45%	-230	-1,280	-730	-990			
Change of gross value added in the electricity and heat sectors							
35%	-50	-240	-140	-310			
40%	-50	-330	-180	-420			
45%	-70	-470	-260	-670			

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Note: rounded values

Source: Schneider et al. (2014).

© Climate targets 2030

Consequences for the Austrian energy-intensive industries and the electricity and heat sector

		average values					
Reduction of GHG emissions in Europe in 2030	<u>2010-2020</u> [m € per year]	<u>2021-2030</u> [m € per year]	<u>2010-2030</u> [m € per year]	<u>2030</u> [m €]			
Change of num	ber of employees	in the energy-inte	ensive manufactur	ing sector			
35%	-1,500	-8,000	-4,600	-5,900			
40%	-2,100	-11,000	-6,400	-10,500			
45%	-1,600	-9,200	-5,200	-7,300			
Change of number of employees in the electricity and heat sectors							
35%	100	-100	0	-200			
40%	100	0	0	100			
45%	100	-300	-100	-500			

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Note: rounded values

Source: Schneider et al. (2014).

The **main differences** between MOVE and *MOVE2*:

MOVE2 includes additional data for the period 2005 to 2010.

- MOVE2 includes effects of the financial and economic crisis and the changes in the behavior and decisions of consumers and producers. For example, it was found that the variation in consumer behavior in such cases lasted slightly longer in the following years as the model MOVE.
- After including new data points, all estimates were recalculated. This led to adjustments in the estimated coefficients and thus to slight changes in the model calculation based on the economic structure.



MOVE2 – Update of MOVE

Multiplying factors of investment and consumption in 2015

	Multiplying factor GDP
Investment in sector	MOVE2
Forestry and Fishery	1,03
Mining Industry	1,07
Manufacturing	2,17
Energy and Water Supply	1,30
Construction	1,48
Accommodation and Restaurant	1,64
Transport and Communication and Information Transmission	1,16
Credit and Insurance	1,13
Real Estate and Business Services	1,41
Public Services	1,15
Other Services	1,57
Consumption of private households	MOVE2
Non-energetic consumption	1,09

Source: Energieinstitut an der Johannes Kepler Universität Linz.

MOVE2 – Update of MOVE

Release of **brochure** and **public presentation** in November 2014!





Thank you for your attention!

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