

Drina Nexus Assessment

Prof. Mark Howells

Youssef Almulla, Francesco Gardumi, Eunice Ramos and Constantinos Taliotis

Division of Energy Systems Analysis - KTH

SOLUTIONS CLUSTERS



(Co-)optimizing hydro power plants operation.



Promoting rural development



Improving water quality and management of solid waste



Key challenges

- 1. Limited cooperation among countries on the operation of dams.
- 2. Expansion of hydropower in the basin and implications to the flow regime and downstream uses.
- 3. Environmental flow regulation and impacts to electricity production.



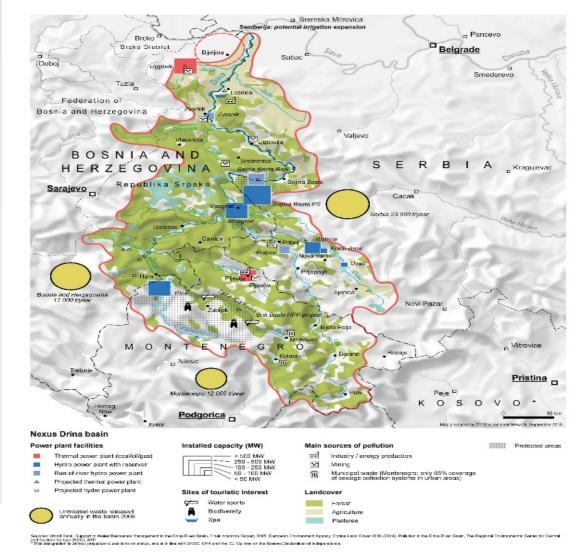
Key challenges

- 4. Organizational shortfalls that affect development opportunities:
 - investments in non-hydro RES,
 - energy efficiency,
 - and the regional electricity trade.

Suggested solutions

This analysis focused on quantifying the benefits of:

- Improving the cooperation in the operation of dams and hydropower plants.
- The opportunities generated by electricity trade between the DRB countries and with other neighbouring countries.
- The implementation of energy efficiency measures to reduce the electricity production requirement from hydro and thermal power.



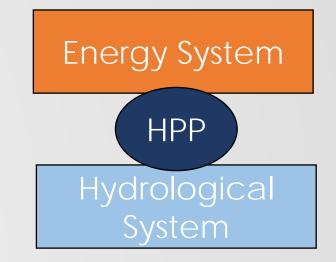
Approach

Developing multi-country model of the three riparian countries (BA, ME and RS) with the focus on Drina river basin, using the **O**pen **S**ource **e**nergy **MO**deling **SYS**tem (**OSeMOSYS**).

Drina Water – Energy Model (DWEM):

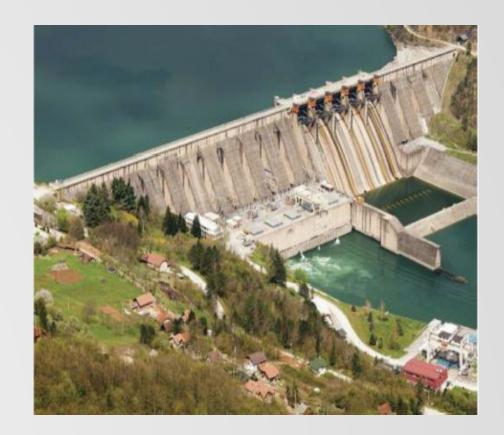
Focus:

- > Cost optimal electricity generation to meet the demand.
- > Soft linking of water flow in electricity generation system.



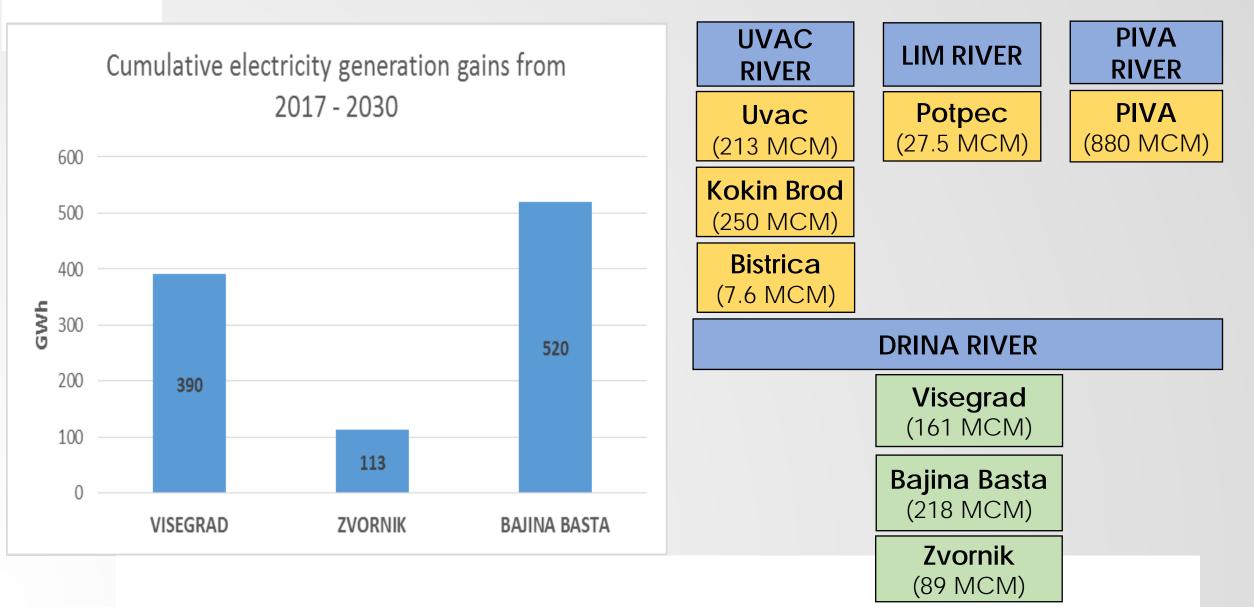
SCENARIO DESCRIPTION

- Base scenario (BASE): representing the non cooperative operation of HPPs in DRB. Upstream HPPs are operated on a single unit base and those downstream are responding to their best.
- Cooperative scenario (COP): representing a cooperative planning and operation of all the hydro power plants in the basin.
 - Increased Trade (COP_TRD): explores the opportunities of improving interconnections and trade of electricity.
 - Energy efficiency (COP_EE): investigates the impact of implementing energy efficiency measures on the electricity generation mix.



HOW WILL THE COOPERATION IN HYDRO POWER OPERATION BENEFIT THE COUNTRIES?

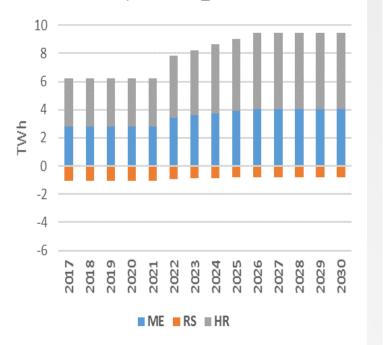
GAINS IN ELECTRICITY GENERATION (COP – BASE)



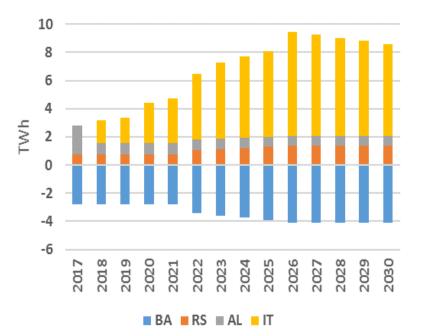
HOW WILL THE SYSTEM BENEFIT FROM **INCREASED TRADE** OPPORTUNITIES?

EXTENDED TRADE SCENARIO (COP_TRD)

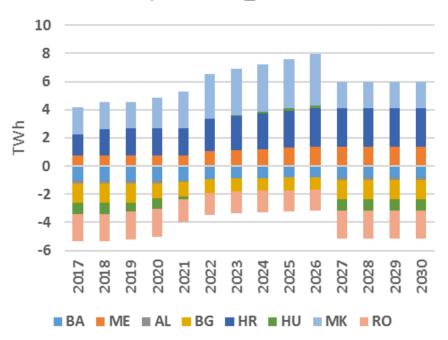
BA net exports - COP_TRD scenario



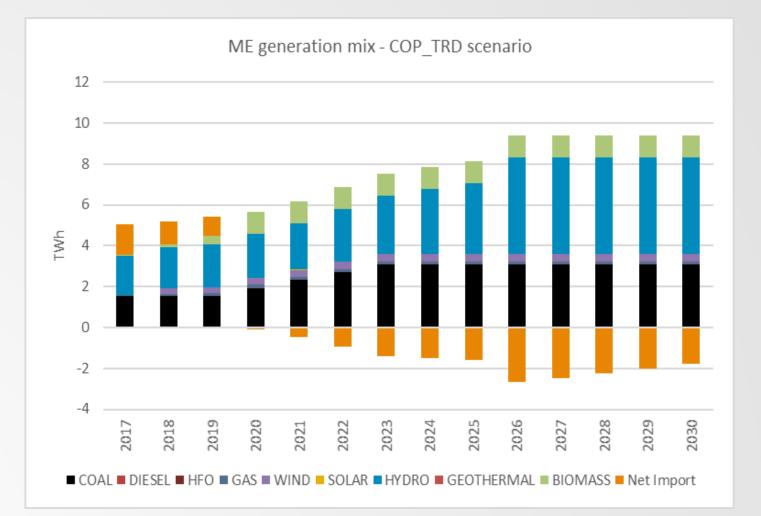
ME net exports - COP_TRD scenario



RS net exports - COP_TRD scenario

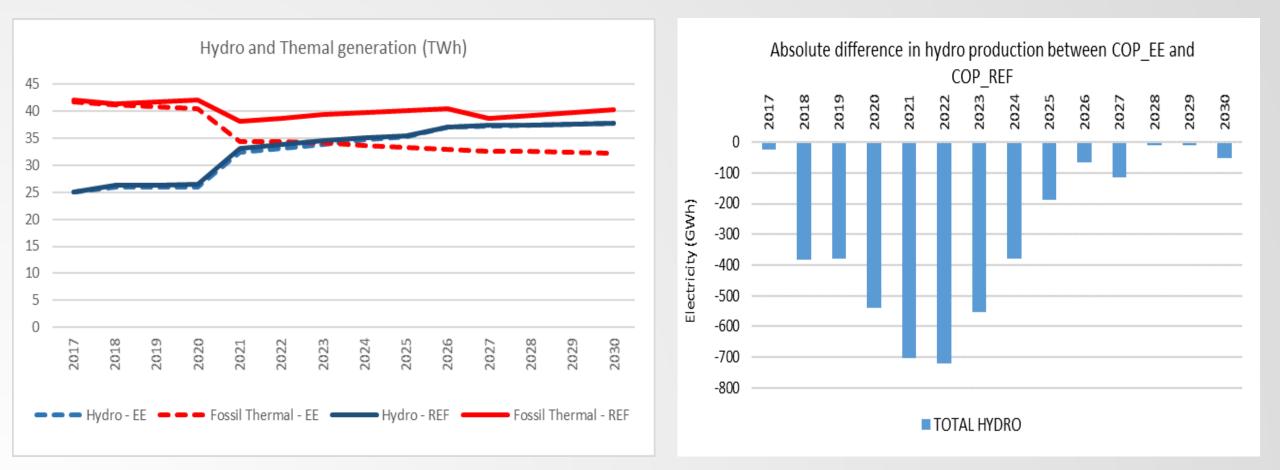


EXTENDED TRADE SCENARIO (COP_TRD)

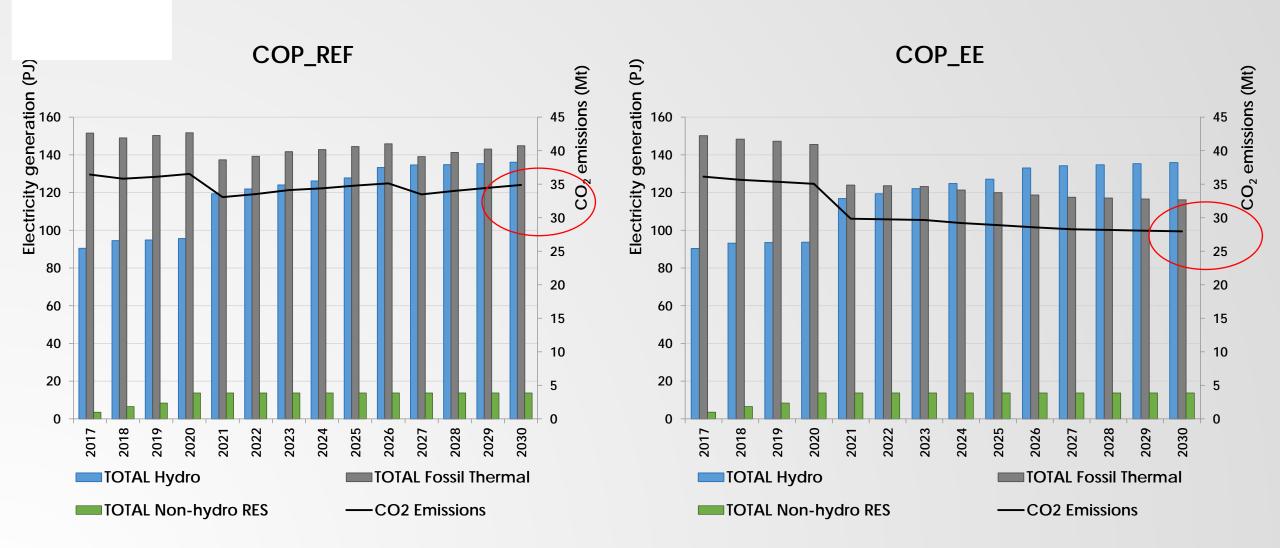


HOW WILL THE SYSTEM BENEFIT FROM ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES?

ENERGY EFFICIENCY



ENERGY EFFICIENCY



KEY INSIGHTS

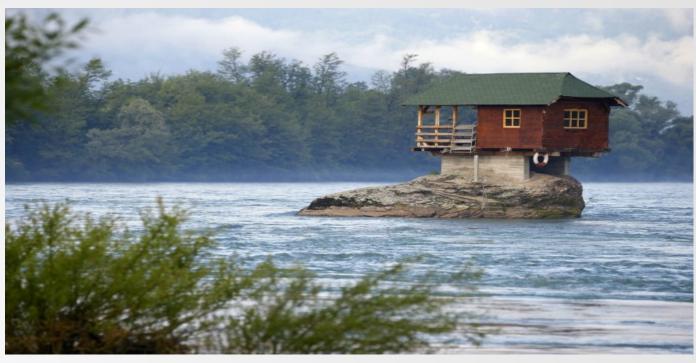
- All power plants downstream can significantly increase their production, without the electricity generation upstream being compromised.
- energy efficiency measures- will have a higher impact on reducing the stress on thermal (coal) power plants and mitigating 21% of CO_2 emissions.
- All the three countries have potential to increase trade between themselves and with the other neighbouring countries.
- Improved cooperative management of hydro power plants and water flows as well as effective implementation of energy efficiency measures are proven to increase the electricity surplus to be traded.











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