



“Status Quo in Energy Statistics and Energy Planning”

Republic of Armenia

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BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR ENERGY SECURITY

Overview of Presentation



1. Sectoral and integrated energy strategies in place or under development
2. Legal or institutional framework for energy planning
3. Stakeholders involvement
4. Use of energy statistics and energy models for energy planning
5. Main issues / hurdles faced

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1. Sectoral and integrated energy strategies in place or under development



Official documents outlining the energy policy of Armenia

- “Concept of ensuring energy security of Armenia” approved by the President on October 29, 2013;
- “2014-2020 Action Plan on implementation of the Energy Security Concept”, Government of Armenia, July 31, 2014;
- “Road Map for development of renewable energy sources and energy savings in Armenia”, May 2011;
- “Programme of sustainable development”, Government of Armenia, October 30, 2008;
- Programme of activities of the Ministry of Energy foreseen by the provisions of the National Security Strategy”, Government of Armenia, November 1, 2007;
- National programme of energy savings and RES, Government of Armenia, January 18, 2007;
- Strategy of Energy sector Development in the context of the country’s economy”, Government of Armenia, June 23, 2005.

2. Legal or institutional framework for energy planning



1. The first stage of energy planning in terms of development of new generation capacity, development of the transmission system, identification of energy saving potential, assessment of export/import opportunities is research activities in these areas, the beneficiary of which is the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic of Armenia.
2. Following the research as a rule scenario studies, there are discussions with the stakeholders, Ministries, Agencies and potential investors.
3. The Ministry of Energy of Natural Resources formulates the common concept of a plan for long-term development of the energy sector and submits it to the Government for approval.
4. If legislative support is necessary, then draft laws, amendments and changes are prepared and submitted to the Parliament for approval.
5. Another instrument of ensuring legislative and regulatory support is development of national standards and technical regulation.



3. Stakeholders involvement



1. Depending on the scope of studies local companies, donor organisations or TA programmes could be customers of research on energy development planning. Examples:
 - in 2014 USAID financed the study “Planning of energy development in Armenia with the least costs”;
 - in 2014 the local company “High voltage power networks” conducted a study “Programme of development of the transmission system in Armenia”;
 - in 2014 under the WB credit line by an assignment of “High voltage power networks” a study “Ensuring of an increase in security and safety of the transmission networks in Armenia”.
2. Contractors usually are consulting, research and design companies.
3. Selection of these companies is through tenders. Depending on the importance and scope of studies as well as financing terms there could be local or international tenders. In case of international tenders foreign companies typically engage local NGOs or consultants as sub-contractors.



4. Use of energy statistics and energy models for energy planning



1. In the process of energy planning in Armenia the following data is used:
 - Retrospective data on energy statistics;
 - Retrospective and projected data on macro-economic and social indicators of country's development, submitted by the Ministries of Economy, Finance, Labour and Social Issues, Transport and etc.;
 - Retrospective and projected data on energy balances, provided by the energy companies operating in the Republic of Armenia;
 - Projected volumes of import/export of primary and secondary energy resources on the basis of interstate long-term contracts.
2. In the process of energy planning in Armenia the following models are applied:
 - MEDEE, MAED (models for assessment and analysis of types of energy, energy carriers and power demand),
 - WASP, ENEPEP/BALANCE, MESSAGE, MARKAL (programme packages for planning the optimum development of generating capacities and the energy sector I general, and also environmental impact),
 - SIMPACTS, GEMIS, RETScreen, LEAP (programmes for assessment of what impact energy development would have on the environment and people's health),
 - GTMax (programme of hourly optimisation of modes of the grid),
 - PSS/E (software package for calculation and optimisation of flow distribution, modelling and calculation of dynamic stability of the grid).

5. Main issues / hurdles faced



1. Lack of the legal basis for long-term energy planning.
2. Improvement of statistical data, necessity of establishment of a specialised unit of energy statistics (*in 2014 with the assistance by INOGATE 2 forms of energy reporting were developed and approved, in 2015 collection of data by the Industry Unit of the Statistics Service of Armenia started*)
3. Lack of approved plans of development for all industries.
4. High sensitivity to different downturns in the global economy.
5. Development of plans is done if necessary and when a strategy needs reassessment.
6. Difficulties in finding data on long-term energy planning in neighbouring countries.
7. Difficulties in long-term forecasting of energy prices.



Спасибо!
Thank you!

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