

Introduction to this workshop and the EGRD

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Chair IEA Experts' Group on R&D priority setting



The group & previous work (1/3)

- Experts' Group on R&D Priority Setting & Evaluation
 - Part of the IEA Technology Network.
 - We organise 2 workshops/annum.
 - Our recommendations support the Committee on Energy Research and Technology (CERT), feed into IEA analysis, and enable a broad perspective of energy technology issues.
 - Work based on a 3 year program.





The group & previous work (2/3)

- The EGRD examines analytical approaches to energy technologies, policies and R&D. As such our recommendations can contribute to:
 - Theory: support of the methodology of priority setting & evaluation
 - "Test results": discuss IEA work with the "practitioners in the field": roadmaps (always together with IEA secretariat)
 - Cross-cutting: combine fields of expertise to speed up processes or determine blind spots.



The group & previous work (3/3)

Experts' Group on R&D Priority Setting and Evaluation

Summary Report

Evaluating R&D

9-10 November 2010 International Energy Agency

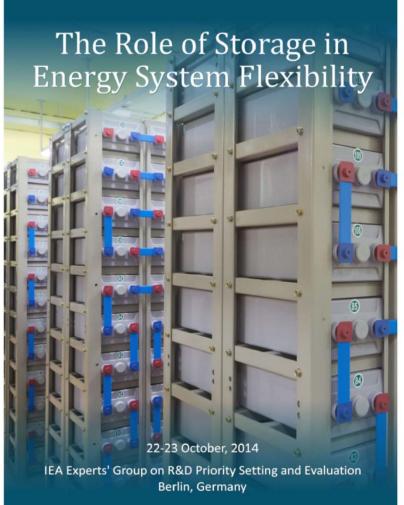


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RD&D Needs for Energy System Climate Preparedness and Resilience

· Workshop Summary ·



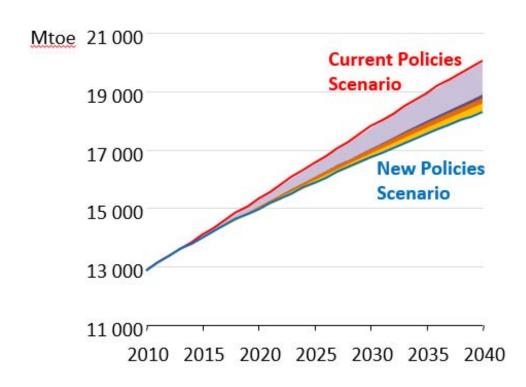


Energy efficiency is crucial to moderate future energy demand growth



Factors contributing to global savings in primary energy demand in the New Policies

Scenario relative to the Current Policies Scenario



Energy savings in 2040	
Efficiency in end-uses Efficiency in energy	62% 7%
supply Fuel and technology	11%
switching Reduced energy service	21%
demand Total (Mtoe)	1 750

Global efficiency-related energy savings in 2040 are equivalent to about threequarters of the EU's current energy demand



Rationale of the workshop: Island Energy – Status and Perspectives. Observations (1/3)

- Increasing technological options to balance the electricity net (both hardware & ICT)
- Increasing number of appliances, call for higher quality of energy
- Increasing production of renewable energy



Observations (2/3)

- Small island communities and remote, populated areas are vulnerable to impact of climate change
- despite significant renewable energy potential they often highly dependent on imported fossil fuels
- high electricity and energy costs,
 - vulnerability to oil price fluctuations,
 - supply interruptions
 - environmental degradation.



Observations (3/3)

- Over the years an increasing number of island and remote area communities are seeking the transition:
 - to a more sustainable energy system,
 - improved energy efficiency and renewable energy play an important role.



Key questions (1/2) to islands and remote, sparsely populated areas:

- How do they address the energy challenges

 access to energy at affordable prices and with minimum impacts for the environment and climate?
- What are the similarities, major differences and lessons learned?
- Which technological solutions are available to address the energy challenges?



Key questions (2/2)

- Can these technological solutions be scaled up and used in densely populated areas and vice versa?
- What are the similarities and differences in technological solutions between islands, remote, sparsely populated areas and densely populated areas like cities?
- How do we include the end-user in the process?



This is how we work...

- We challenge you to answer & debate the questions in the rational during:
 - the presentations
 - the world café debate
 - the summery
- The results will be presented on the IEA website:
 - www.iea.org/aboutus/standinggroupsandcommittees/cert/egrd/ (just google: IEA EGRD)



Q&A

