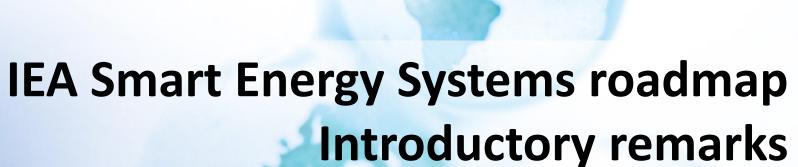


Secure • Sustainable • Together



Laszlo Varro, Chief Economist, IEA



Secure • Sustainable • Together



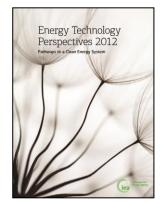
IEA Smart Energy Systems roadmap Kick-off workshop, 1st March

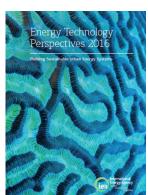
Luis Munuera, PhD
Energy Technology Policy Division
IEA

IEA Energy Technology Activities

www.iea.org

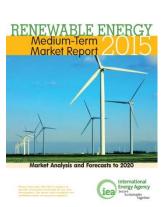
Where do we need to go?





Where are we today?

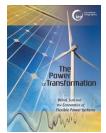




How do we get there?









What defines an IEA technology roadmap?

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"A roadmap is a strategic plan that describes the steps an organisation needs to take to achieve stated outcomes and goals. It clearly outlines links among tasks and priorities for action in the near, medium and long term. An effective roadmap also includes metrics and milestones to allow regular tracking of progress towards the roadmap's ultimate goals."

Energy Technology Roadmaps: a guide to development and implementation, IEA, 2014

What defines an IEA technology roadmap?

- Roadmap goal present international consensus on a given technology:
 - Dynamic set of technical, policy, legal, financial, market & organisational requirements
 - Identify which actions are needed to accelerate the overall RDD&D process at the speed and to the scale required to meet energy policy objectives
 - Barriers and obstacles and how to overcome, technical, market and policy milestones



IEA roadmaps: a living library

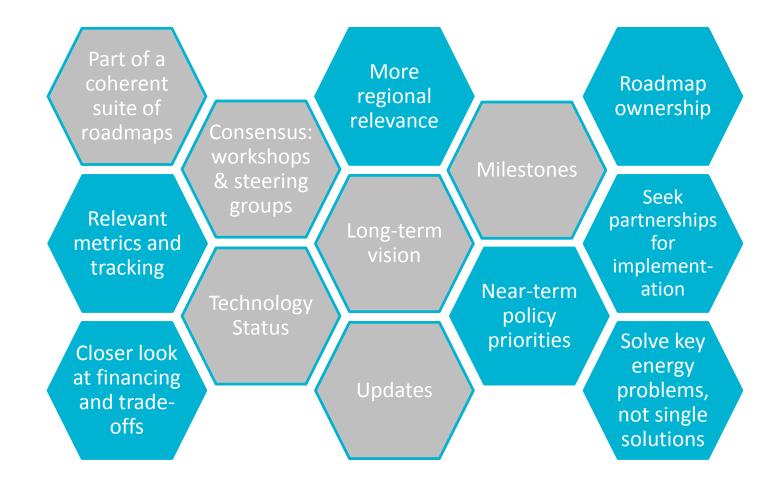
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32 publications, 21 different technology areas



Building the new cycle on existing foundations





Updating Knowledge: 2016 Smart Energy Systems roadmaps

Primary goal - Present international consensus on future grid technologies

Shift from Smart 'Grids' to Smart Energy Systems

1. Where is technology today?

Deployment, performance, costs

2. What is the deployment pathway needed to achieve long-term goals?

State-of-the-art data and analysis Expert consensus

3. What are the priority near-term actions?

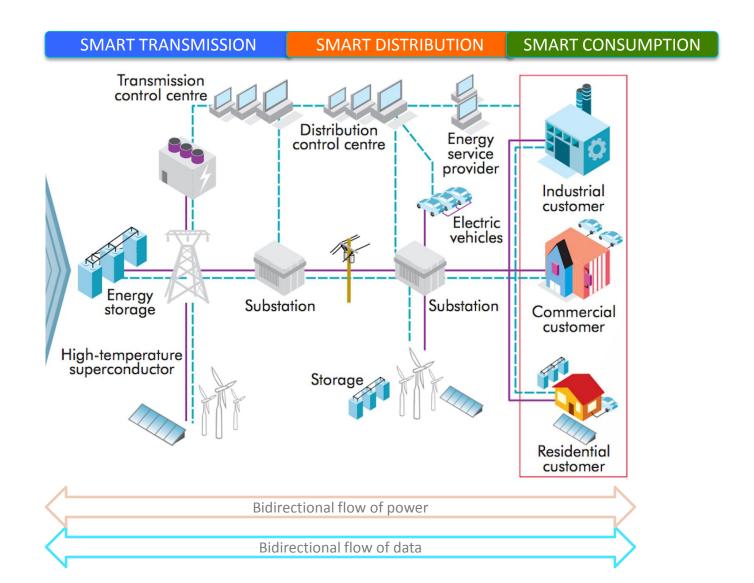
Innovation gaps and how to fill them
Identify barriers and obstacles and how to overcome
Market requirements and policy needs
International collaboration needs

Roadmap process

Planning and Vision for the Roadmap Implementation, development monitoring preparation technology Select stakeholders and Identify 'ownership' of Conduct senior-level **Develop roadmap** experts **Expert** roadmap workshop: document judgement Determine scope Conduct expert and IEA analysis on workshops to re-assess potentials, barriers, consensus **Establish Steering** priorities and timelines policies, timelines Committee **Conduct review** and consultation cycles with key stakeholders Develop tracking Analyse future scenarios Monitor roadmap metrics for technology RDD&D implementation Data and Develop energy Future contributions, Track changes in technology-economic analysis Refine and launch technology, economic, deployment, data, analysis and performance and environmental and roadmap modelling economic factors innovation gaps



First workshop: Scaling up smart energy systems





First workshop: Scaling up smart energy systems

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SMART TRANSMISSION

SMART DISTRIBUTION

SMART CONSUMPTION

- Session I: Current status of smart energy systems
 - Emerging trends, leading technology areas and markets, business models and concepts
- Session II: Technology frontier for smart energy systems
 - Fundamental innovations in the pipeline over the next 5-15 years
 - Lessons learned from demonstration projects, large-scale deployments
- Session III: Getting smart energy systems to scale
 - Technical barriers and capacities
 - Value chain bottlenecks from lab to market
 - Standards, interoperability
- Session IV: Policy, regulation and business models
 - Regulatory issues, innovation and best practice
 - Emerging business models that need policy-maker attention

Bidirectional flow of data

- Session I: Current status of smart energy systems
 - Moderator: Russ Conklin, DoE
 - Peter van den Heede, ABB
 - Michael Hübner, ISGAN
 - Xavier Moreau, Schneider Electric

- Session II: Technology frontier for smart energy systems
 - Moderator: Michele de Nigris, RSE, ISGAN
 - Marina Lombardi, ENEL
 - Rodolphe de Beaufort, GE
 - Regis Hourdouille, Ericsson

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Session III: Getting smart energy systems to scale

- Moderator: Rick Truscott, CLP
- Javier Arriola, Iberdrola
- Axel Strang, ERDF
- Richard Schomberg, IEC

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Session IV: Policy, regulation and emerging business models

- Moderator: Jesse Scott, IEA
- Sarah Keay-Bright, RAP
- Karin Widegren, Swedish Energy Markets Inspectorate
- Alicia Carrasco, Siemens





Technology roadmaps provide answers www.iea.org

- Where is technology today?
 - GW installed capacity/kWh of savings
 - Leading countries/regions
 - Cost, efficiency
- What is the deployment pathway needed to achieve 2050 goals?
 - Use IEA Energy Technology Perspectives 2DS scenario
- What are the priority near-term actions?
 - R&D gaps and how to fill them
 - Identify barriers and obstacles and how to overcome
 - Market requirements and policy needs
 - Technology diffusion/transfer and international collaboration needs



ica. By building consensus among all

stakeholders

- Goal to achieve
- Milestones to be met
- Gaps to be filled
- Actions to overcome gaps and barriers
- What and when things need to be achieved





A new cycle of roadmaps can create a bridge to implementation

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Proposed new cycle of roadmaps

- Global roadmaps, with more regional context & near-term action plans
- A focus on national or regional roadmaps, supported by governments and key organisations
- A closer look at how the roles of different technologies fit together
- Stronger link to Tracking Clean Energy Progress publication



Going beyond the page: turning words into actions

- Give short term guidance for meeting the long term vision by identifying the actions that can be taken today to keep on track with options open
- Be inclusive. Include the finance community and corporate strategists as well as engineers and specialists.
- Create "ownership" of the roadmap and its implementation by political and corporate partners to stimulate action on the ground

Demonstrating success: Relevant actions that can be measured

- More regional specificity allows recommendations to be targeted to different conditions
- Track progress against metrics that are aligned with the overall objective (e.g. \$/KWh instead of \$, or % of kWh instead of MW)
- Regularly update roadmaps need to reflect changing economic, policy and technology conditions.



Technology roadmaps provide an international consensus for roll-out of a given low carbon technology

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