



IEA – Demand Side Management an introduction

Rob Kool - Chair

This presentation




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- * Why energy?
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A family of logo's




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ATMOSPHER

Air Pollution and Atmospheric Processes Group

Global temperature could rise up to 6 degrees, warns OECD



By the end of this century, global temperatures could rise between 3 and 6 degrees centigrade if current trends continue, warns the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) on Thursday. But there is still time for this scenario with serious consequences to be avoided at a cost of limited actions.

This is the main content of a report on climate change released by the OECD on the eve of the Durban conference, which starts Monday (28) in Durban, South Africa. The ICRC calls on governments to engage around an international agreement.

"The economic costs and environmental consequences of the absence of political action on climate change are significant," warned the secretary, Angel Gurría, during the presentation of the study.

Specifically, measures to modify, especially the energy landscape is expected for 2050 and reducing greenhouse emissions by 70% would cost 5.5% of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) - a number that the authors of the report relativized in news conference to emphasize that mean that the world economic growth over the next four decades would be 3.3% per year instead of 3.5%, a cut of two-tenths.

The report highlighted that not changing current policies would lead to environmental damage that would affect the economy much more. The Stern report of 2006 had anticipated permanent losses of per capita consumption of over 14%.

The OECD warned that without new policies to contain emissions of greenhouse gases, fossil fuels will follow current while maintaining their relative weight, 85% of the total, which would lead to a volume of atmospheric concentrations of 685 parts of carbon dioxide (CO₂) or equivalent per million, far from the 450 that scientists believe that would limit global warming to two degrees Celsius.

For the body, an important point is to establish "a significant price" of CO₂ emissions to induce technological change but also setting targets for emissions reductions, "clear, credible and more restrictive" with which "all major emitters, sectors and countries" need to compromise.

More info: Folha.com - Ambiente

Current membership

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⦿ www.iea.org

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A family of logo's



International Energy Agency



Why energy?



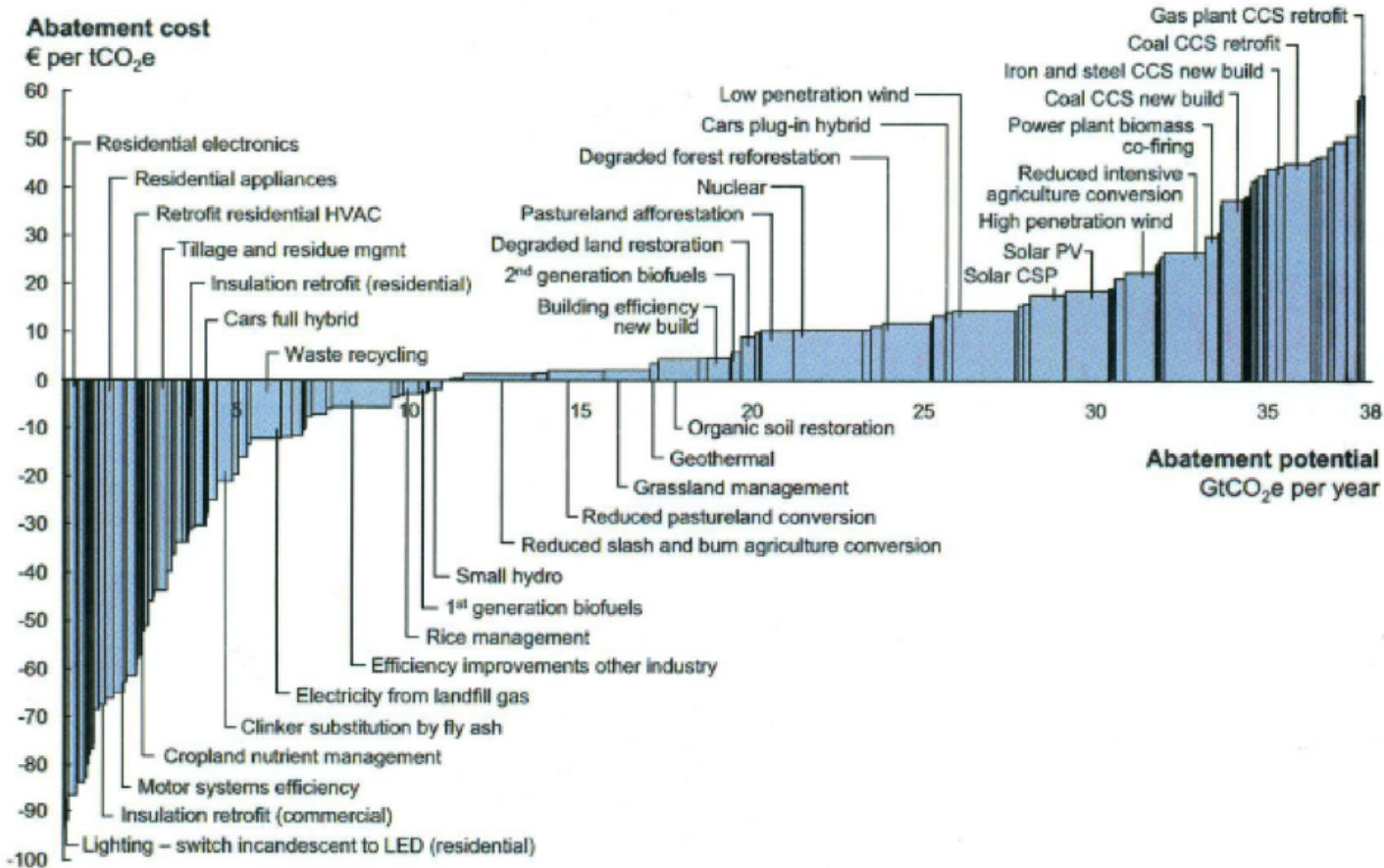
- * There is more than enough energy to satisfy our needs...
- * If we can get the right quantity at the right place at the right time...
 - * If we don't spill huge quantities for production and transport
 - * If we take care on how efficient we use it
 - * If we don't poison the planet during the process
 - *

Why energy?



Exhibit 1

Global GHG abatement cost curve beyond business-as-usual – 2030



Note: The curve presents an estimate of the maximum potential of all technical GHG abatement measures below €60 per tCO₂e if each lever was pursued aggressively. It is not a forecast of what role different abatement measures and technologies will play.
Source: Global GHG Abatement Cost Curve v2.0

The half empty kind of guy?



* If you're not satisfied?

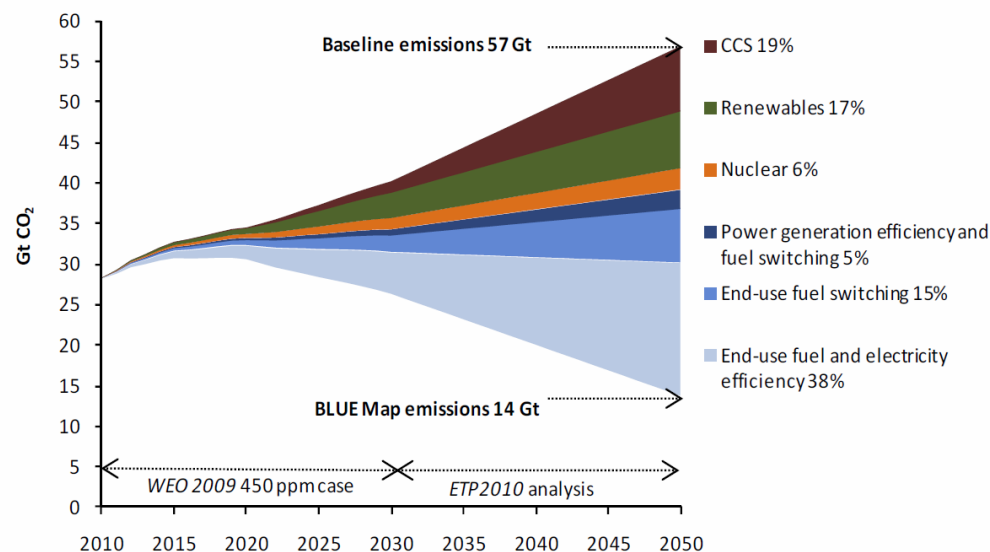


* Look for the tap!

Directions of solutions



Figure 4. Key technologies for reducing CO₂ emissions under the BLUE Map scenario, 2010



Build Absolutely Nothing Anywhere Near Anyone



Not in my back yard

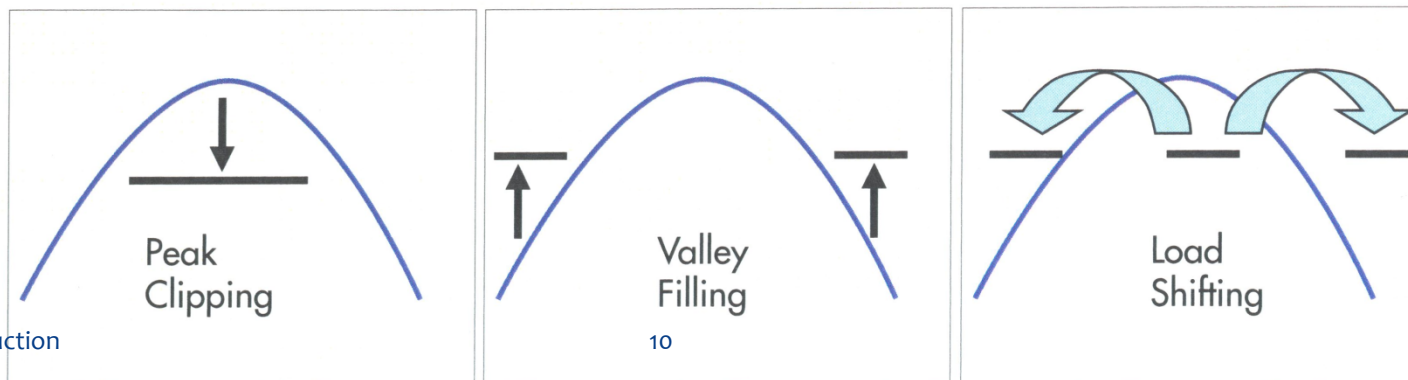
- * Breakthrough technology
 - * Fusion
 - * Next generation nuclear
 - * Carbon Capture & Storage
 - *
- * Improve technology
 - * Renewables in general
 - * Off shore wind
 - * Concentrated solar power
 - * Supercritical Coal-Fired Power Plants
 - *
- * Drastic energy efficiency improvement
 - * Equipment
 - * Appliances
 - * Transport
 - *
- * Energy Efficiency

Directions of solutions

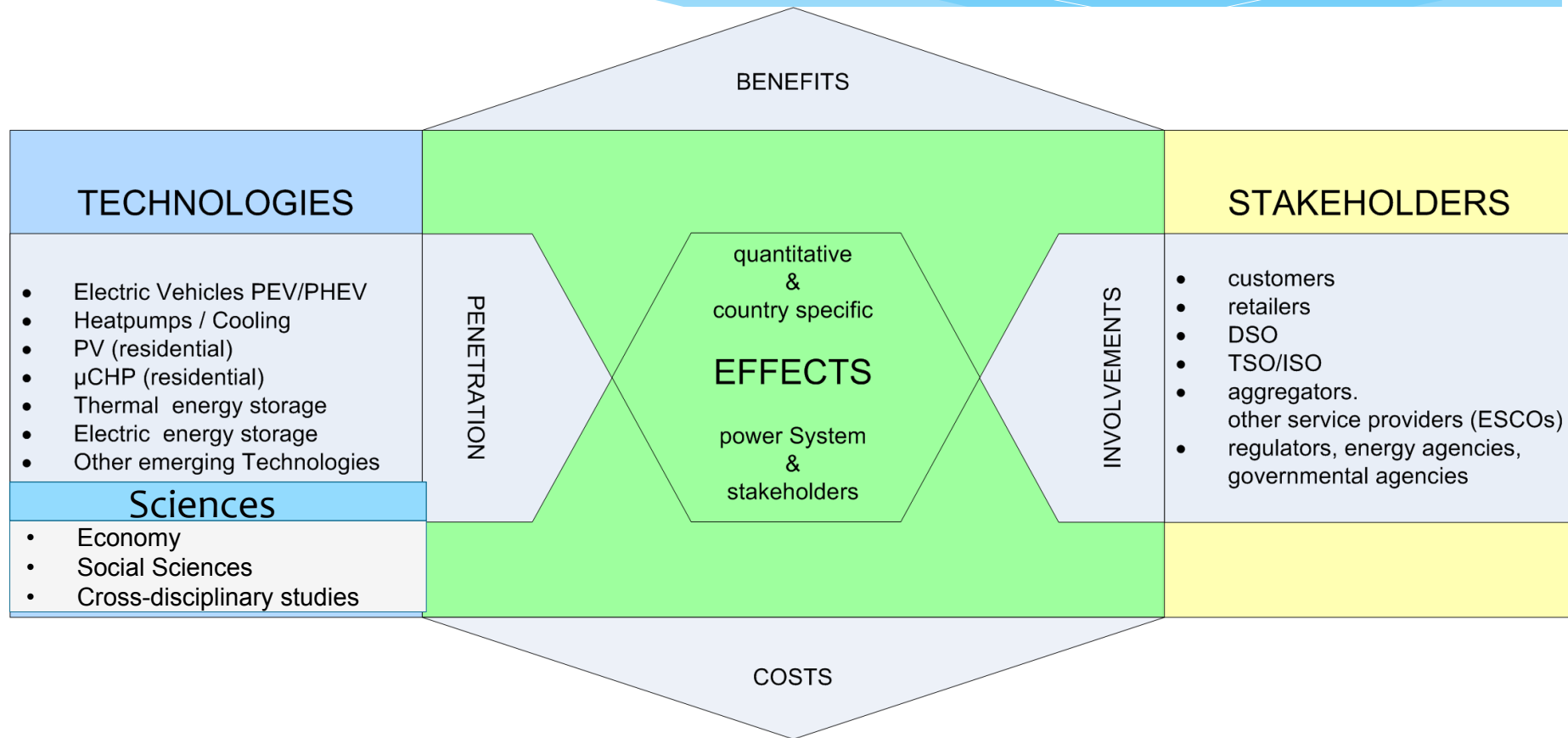


- * Demand Side Management
 - * load management,
 - * energy efficiency,
 - * strategic conservation and related activities.

Figure 1: Load Shape changes. (Adapted from Clark Gellings, speech made 1982)⁵



Load Management: the model to work in IEA-DSM



The way we organize IEA-DSM



- * Five year workplan
- * In collaboration with other implementing agreements
- * Tasks with interested members and sponsors
- * Operating agent per task
- * Bi-annual Executive Committee
- * Lots and lots of phone calls
- * Facebook, linked in etc.

How can you contribute?



- * Contact us, or your national ExCo member
 - * By social media
 - * By our website
 - * Keep in mind that we're writing a new programme

More info

* WWW.IEADSM.ORG

The screenshot shows the homepage of the IEADSM website. At the top right, there are logos for 'ieadsm energy efficiency' and 'iea Energy Technology Network'. Below these is a navigation menu with links: Home, About Us, Participation, Tasks & Projects, Publications, Workshops, Member Login, New Visitor Registration, Links, Awards, and Contact Us. A search bar is also present. The main content area features a large heading: 'Welcome to the IEA Demand Side Management Programme'. Below this, a paragraph explains that the programme is an international collaboration of 20 countries working together to develop and promote opportunities for demand-side management (DSM). A sub-section titled 'DSM offers solutions to problems such as load management, energy efficiency, strategic conservation and related activities.' is followed by another paragraph stating that the work of the programme is organized through a series of tasks and reported in a number of publications, managed by an Executive Committee (ExCo). A central image of a compact fluorescent light bulb is shown. To the right, a 'Latest News' section lists two items: 'Behaviour Change & Energy News' dated 14/02/2012 and 'IEA DSM Spotlight Newsletter - Issue 44 - March 2012' dated 20/03/2012. Below the news is a 'Latest Reports' section with two items: 'Task XVI Final Report' dated 1/07/2010 and 'Annual Report 2011' published on 26/1/2011. On the left side, there is a 'Poll' section asking 'How often do you visit this site?' with options: Every day, Every week, Every fortnight, and Every month. Below the poll is a 'Join us' section with a 'Please register here' button. At the bottom left, there is a 'Connect with us' section with social media links for Twitter (@www.twitter.com/IEADSM) and Facebook (@www.facebook.com). The footer of the page includes the text 'IEA DSM - An Introduction' on the left, the page number '14' in the center, and the date '2012-04-18' on the right.

Q&A

