



***Deploying Demand Side Energy Technologies Workshop***  
***- A Workshop in the Framework of the G8 Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development***

**8-9 October 2007**

*IEA Headquarters*

*9 Rue de la Fédération, 75015 Paris*

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*<http://www.iea.org/textbase/about/map.asp>*

*Energy Technology Perspectives: Scenarios and Strategies to 2050 (ETP) 2006* has been one of the IEA's most successful and influential publications. It provides detailed technology and policy insights to help policy makers craft sustainable solutions. ETP 2008 will build on the analysis and success of the first edition and will examine pathways to arrive at the Accelerated Technology Scenarios.

ETP 2006 showed that accelerating progress in energy efficiency was indispensable. There is still significant scope for adopting more efficient technologies in buildings, industry and transport. The results of ACT Map scenario showed that energy efficiency accounts for 45% of the CO<sub>2</sub> reduction potential by 2050. Improved energy efficiency leads to between 17% and 33% lower energy use than in the Baseline scenario.

Technology learning is a key issue for energy R&D and energy investment decisions in emerging new technologies. Experience curves help clarify the potential benefits of deployment programmes and provide policy analysts with a tool to explore technology and policy options which can support the transformation of energy systems.

Improving energy efficiency is often the cheapest, fastest and most environmentally friendly way to meet the world's energy needs. Improved energy efficiency also reduces the need for investing in energy supply. Today there are many demand side technologies that are economic and will pay for themselves through reduced energy costs. Yet, there are still barriers to overcome, as many consumers do not take into consideration energy costs when they buy appliances, homes or cars; and manufacturers do not always take advantage of technology opportunities that exist to make their products more energy efficient. A wide range of policy instruments are available, including public information campaigns, non-binding guidelines, labels and targets, public-sector leadership in procurement, binding regulations, standards, and fiscal and other financial incentives.

**Workshop Topics:**

- Technology learning and experience curves
- Deployment of Building technologies
- Deployment of Industry technologies
- Deployment of Transport technologies
- Policies aimed at overcoming barriers to deployment of demand side technologies

Experts are invited to share experiences and provide input to the ETP 2008 publication, which will report to the Japanese G8 presidency in 2008. The workshop will bring together key experts with hands-on experience in technology deployment policy setting from governments, industry, academia and international organisations in both IEA Member and non-Member countries.